

100+ India History One Liner Questions

1. Which civilization is famous for its city planning - Indus Valley Civilization
2. The mouth of the Indus Valley Civilization was located on the banks of the Indus River- **Mohenjo-Daro**
3. What was the local name of Mohenjo-Daro - Mound of the dead
4. Where was the huge bath found- Mohenjo-Daro
5. Worship of Mother was related to- Indus Valley Civilization.
6. Which civilization had the ship Malghat at the place called Lothal - Indus Valley
7. In the Indus Valley Civilization, Kalibanga was famous for - ceramics
8. The main food of the Vedic Aryans was- milk and its products.
9. Which metal was first used by Vedic people- Copper
10. Which three Vedas are jointly called 'Vedatrayi' - Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda
11. Arya was successful in his struggles with the Aryans, as he- used the chariot run by the horse.
12. This is confirmed by the fact that the Rigvedic Aryans were pastoralists - there are numerous references to cows in the Rigveda, most of the wars were fought for cows, gifts given to priests were often cows and not land.
13. Where is the oldest settlement of Aryan Janjans - Sapta Sindhu
14. In which details of the coronation ceremony have been done - Aitareya Brahmin
15. Where is the famous Gayatri Mantra derived from - Rigveda
16. Which Vidushi challenged the invincible Yajnavalavya in the debate- Gargi
17. The birthplace of Gautama Buddha is inscribed by- "**Rummindei Pillar**" of Ashok Maurya
18. Where was the first Buddhist council held - **Rajgriha**
19. Buddha means- **Enlightenment**
20. Buddhism left an important influence by connecting two sections of the society with them - **women and Shudra.**
21. What beliefs does Buddhism believe - **the world is full of sorrows, if desires are overcome, nirvana will be attained, people suffer due to their desires.**
22. In which early Buddhist texts were composed - **Pali text**
23. Who was the savior of Delhi Sultanak – Iltutmish
24. Who used the first artillery in India – Babur
25. Where Babur died- Agra
26. 1540 AD Humayun was thrown out of India after the war in which – Kannauji
27. In which year Kannauji's war was fought – 1540
28. Who was the architect of Humayun's Tomb - Mirak Mirza Ghiyath
29. Akbar became Emperor at the age of - 13
30. Second battle of Panipat was fought between which two armies - Akbar and Hemu

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31. Who translated the Ramayana into Persian- Badauni
32. Where was the state capital of Shivaji's kingdom – Raigad
33. The fighter was called Peshwa - Bajirao I
34. Who was the founder of Peshwas - Balaji Vishwanath
35. First Anglo-Maratha war was concluded by which treaty-Salabai
36. What was the name of the fort built by the British in Kolkata- Fort William
37. Where was the Dutch earliest colony in India-Masusalpatnam
38. British ruler Charles II was given in Bombay dowry to marry whose princess- Portugal
39. The name of the Indian king who gave a grand welcome to Portuguese traveler Vasco di Gama when he came to Calicut was- Jamorin
40. India was the first and the next to go – Portugal
41. Calicut cotton clothes carried by the Portuguese from Calicut were commonly said in Europe- Calico
42. During his rule, forcing British farmers to grow in Assam- Tea
43. In which year Khalsan Panth was founded by Guru Govind Singh – 1699
44. Who gave the title of King to Ranjit Singh- Zaman Shah
45. Who was the ruler of Delhi at the time of Nadirshah's invasion- Muhammad Shah
46. Who was the founder of the autonomous state of Awadh -Saadat Khan
47. Where was the ruler of Tipu Sultan- Mysore
48. Who betrayed Siraj-ud-daula in the Battle of Plassey in 1757- Mir Jafar
49. Between whom was the battle of Plassey fought - Siraj-ud- daula and Robert Clive
50. Where are the remains of Portuguese culture found in India –Goa
51. From which war the fate of the French was decided in India -the battle of Vandiwash
52. Swami Dayanand Saraswati created the first Arya Samaj in 1875 AD. Where was I established in- Bombay
53. Who was the founder of Arya Samaj in colonial India- Swami Dayanand Saraswati
54. Who founded the Ramakrishna Mission- Vivekananda
55. When did English make English the medium of instruction in India- 1835
56. Who was the founder of Aligarh Movement- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
57. Where does the Prophet of New India go- Raja Rammohan Roy
58. The founder of Brahma Samaj was- Raja Rammohan Roy 203. Who was the founder of Prarthana Samaj- Atmaram Pandurang
59. The Ayong who first paid attention to primary and secondary education in India - Charles Commission
60. Which was the first reform movement to be started in the 19th century - Brahma Samaj
61. Who built the Allahabad Pillar Inscription – Harishen
62. Who compiled the stories of Panchatantra - Vishnu Sharma
63. Varahamihira was an- ancient astronomer.
64. Who was the Chola king who took the Ganges from north to south - Rajendra Chola
65. Most of the Chola temples are dedicated to which deity-Shiva
66. Chola dynasty ruled mostly in which part of India – South
67. Which Chola ruler had conquered the northern part of Sri Lanka and made it a province of his empire- Rajaraja
68. Which Chola ruler built the new capital Gangaikonda Cholapuram - Rajendra I.
69. Where was the capital of ancient Chola empire – Uraiyur
70. Who built the Kailashnath Temple at Ellora - Krishna.

71. Ellora has caves and rock-cut temples - Hindu, Buddhist and Jain
72. Sapt Pagoda of Mahabalipuram is a witness to the art preserved by- Pallavas
73. The famous Kailash temple cut by solid rock at Ellora was constructed under the protection of- Rashtrakuta
74. How many times did Shivaji loot Surat- twice
75. Shivaji was crowned in - 1674 AD.
76. From which European power did Shivaji obtain ammunition and ammunition - bought from the French, Portuguese and British.
77. Who was famous as Nana Saheb - Balaji Bajirao
78. Who was the ruler of Delhi at the time when Ahmad Shah Abdali defeated the Marathas in the third battle of Panipat in 1761 - Shah Alam II
79. Peshwa Prathava was completed by the British during the period of which Peshwa - Bajirao II
80. Which English ship was the first in India- Red Dragon
81. At which place in Bengal was the East India Company permitted to trade and build a factory in 1651 by the Mughals- Kasim Bazar
82. The discovery of the sea route to India is attributed to the -Portuguese.
83. Who discovered the route of 'Cape of Good Hope' to India -Vasco di Gama
84. The greatest Portuguese governor to lay the real foundation of Portuguese power in India was- Albuquerque
85. Bahadur Shah, the ruler of Gujarat was killed in the conflict with whom- Portuguese
86. During his rule, the British kept forcing farmers to growin Madras – rice
87. Akal Takht was built by - Guru Hargobind
88. Where was Guru Nanam Dev born – Talwandi
89. Which Sikh Guru had called himself 'True Emperor' - Guru Arjun Dev
90. The political capital of Ranjit Singh was Lahore. Which city is called its religious capital- Amritsar
91. Which Governor-General had welcomed Ranjit Singh with great respect at Ropd - William Bentinck
92. In which fight was Nadir Shah defeated the Mughal Emperor Muhammad Shah – Karnal
93. Who was the Governor General in the Second Anglo-Mysore War - Warren Hastings
94. Where were the Nawabs of Murshid Quli Khan, Ali Vardi Khan and Siraj-ud-Daula – Bengal
95. Where did the Salt Satyagraha end – Dandi
96. In 1939, Subhash Chandra Bose was elected President of the Congress Party by defeating- Pattabhi Sitaramayya
97. Why was the Cabinet Mission sent to India - to set up a constitutional system for transfer of power
98. What was the main reason for starting the Quit India Movement in 1942 - failure of Cripps Mission
99. Quit India movement was started in 1942 – August
100. Where was the parallel government formed during the Quit India Movement- Ballia
101. Gandhi adjourned after the Chaura-Chauri scandal- Non- cooperation movement
102. Where did the Indian National Congress pass its famous resolution of non-cooperation in its session held in 1920 - in Calcutta
103. What were the three main forms of Satyagraha - non- cooperation, civil disobedience and boycott
104. Gandhiji's visit to Dandi is an example of which - civil disobedience
105. In which snake salt satyagraha was started - in 1930
106. Gandhiji started a movement in violation of the Salt Law,
107. which was called - Civil Disobedience Movement

108. In which session of the Indian National Congress Purna Swaraj was announced – Lahore
109. Who was the first president of independent India - G.V. Mavalankar
110. Who was the founder of the concept of Sarvodaya - Mahatma Gandhi
111. Where was Christopher Columbus – Ginoa
112. What is the meaning of non-interference policy - removal of certain restrictions
113. Who founded the Banaras Hindu University- Madan Mohan Malviya
114. "Where there is no law, there is no freedom". Where was it -John Locke

