1. Who among the following opposed Gandhiji’s Satyagraha against the Rowlett Act?
   a) M.A Jinnah
   b) Abdulbari
   c) Annie Besant
   d) none of them

2. Which of the following places witnessed the worst scenes of the violence in the wake of Rowlett Satyagraha?
   a) Bengal
   b) Delhi
   c) Punjab
   d) Maharashtra.

3. The Indian independence league was formed in 1942 in
   a) Singapore
   b) Berlin
   c) Tokyo
   d) Hongkong.

4. The president of all India Kisan sabhain 1936 was
   a) N.G. Ranga
   b) Swami shahajananda saraswathi
   c) Vidyanand
   d) Baba Ramachandra.

5. Who was the first commander of I.N.A?
   a) Rash behari Bose
   b) Mohan sing
   c) S.C. Bose
   d) Niranjan Sing Gill.
6. The congress president who conducted negotiations with Cripps in 1942 and Wavell at Simla conference was ............
   a) Abdul Kalam Azad b) Jawaharlal Nehru
c) J.B. Kripalani d) C. Rajagopalachari

7. In 1946, there was a mutiny of Indian ratings in...
a) Calcutta b) Madras
c) Visakhapattanam d) Bombay

8. What proved to be the chief instrument for spreading the message of nationalism?
   a) Railways b) English education
c) Press d) Telegraph

9. Which one of the following organizations was the first organized expression of the Indian national movement?
   a) Indian Association b) East India Association
c) British India Association d) Indian National Congress.

10. Lyton was not associated with the ............
    a) Arms Act b) Vernacular Press Act
c) Ilbert bill d) Stratchey Commission.

11. The number of resolutions adopted by the first congress session
    a) 7 b) 9
c) 11 d) 13

12. Which of the following sections of the Indian middle class dominated the congress in its early phase?
    a) Teachers b) Journalists
c) Lawyers d) Big Zamindars.

13. Who was the first president of I.N.C.?
    a) Gokhale b) W.C. Banerjee.
c) Naoroji d) Tilak

14. Amruta pritam was a ............ writer
    a) Punjabi b) Bengali
c) Marathi d) Hindi

15. A TRAIN TO PAKISTAN novel written by ............
    a) Amir Sing b) Milkha Sing
c) Kushwant Sing d) Jaswant Sing.
16. The quit India movement was in the year
   a) 1943   b) 1944
   c) 1942   d) 1941.

17. The famous battle cry chalo Delhi was given by ............
   a) Azad   b) Nehru
   c) Bose   d) None of these.

18. Tebhaga movement was in the state of ..............
   a) Bengal   b) Andhra
   c) Maharashtra   d) Gujarat.

19. Who was the leader of bardoli Satyagraha?
   a) Gandhiji.   b) Patel
   c) Rajendra Prasad   d) Sarojini Naidu

20. The Lahore Session of Muslim league was in the year
   a) 1940   b) 1946
   c) 1947   d) 1921

21. Quit India resolution was passed on
   a) August 6   b) August 9
   c) August 8   d) August 11

22. Indian independence act was passed on .............
   a) July 14   b) June 14
   c) August 15   d) January 26

23. R.I.N. Ratings was in ............
   a) 1946.   b) 1945
   c) 1947   d) 1948

24. C.R. Formula was framed in the year
   a) 1944   b) 1942
   c) 1943   d) 1940

25. Desai –Liaqat pact was concluded after ............
   a) Gandhi -jinnah talks   b) Quit India Movement
   c) Wavell plan   d) None of these.

26. The Wavell plan was announced in ............
   a) June 1945   b) June 1944
   c) June 1946   d) June 1954
27. The Simla conference was held under the viceroyalty of ............
   a) Lytton  b) Wavell 
   c) Canning  d) Mount Batten
28. Cabinet mission was sent to India by.............
   a) Britain  b) America 
   c) Pakistan  d) China.
29. A.V. Alexander was a member of .............
   a) British Parliament  b) Cripps Mission 
   c) Cabinet Mission  d) Simon Commission
30. The direct action day of Muslim league was .............
   a) 16 August 1946  b) 16 August 1940 
   c) 16 August 1936  d) None of these.
31. The interim cabinet was headed by .............
   a) Liaqat  b) Nehru 
   c) Jinnah  d) Desai.
32. The interim government was formed in the year
   a) 1950  b) 1946 
   c) 1947  d) None of these.
33. Mount batten plan is also known as .............
   a) June 3rd plan  b) July 14th plan 
   c) August 15th plan  d) contingency plan.
34. Who was the ruler of Kashmir at the time of independence?
   a) Hari sing  b) Farook Abdullah 
   c) Muhammad Abdullah  d) Sainul abidin.
35. Who was the home minister of free India?
   a) Patel  b) Nehru 
   c) Azad  d) Ambedkar.
36. Who was the first deputy prime minister of India?
   a) Nehru  b) Patel 
   c) Banerjee  d) Indira Gandhi
37. Who was in charge of the integration of princely states?
   a) Patel  b) V.P Menon 
   c) Syamaprasad  d) None of these
38. India wins freedom was written by .................
   a) Azad       b) Patel
   c) Sarojini Naidu  d) Bipan Chandra

39. Who was the first governor general of Pakistan?
   a) Batten       b) Jinnah
   c) Liaqat   d) Ayyoob khan

40. Pinjar was written by ............
   a) Amrita pro-am  b) Amitav ghosh
   c) R.K. Narayan  d) Attia Hussein

41. The dark dancer, a novel authored by ............
   a) Balachandrarajan  b) Faiz ahammed
   c) Bapsi Sidhwa  d) None of these

42. Freedom at midnight was co-authored with Dominique lapierre ............
   a) H.S. Gill  b) Larry Collins
   c) Raj Gill  d) none of these.

43. What was the role of East India Company in India from 1600 to 1757?
   a) Territorial power  b) supplier of bullion
   c) supplier of ship  d) trading corporation

44. When did the drain of wealth from Bengal Begin?
   a) 1764  b) 1759
   c) 1757  d) 1755

45. Who founded the Fort William College at Calcutta?
   a) Lord Hastings  b) Cornwallis
   c) Lord Wellesley  d) John shore

46. Wellesley came to India in *******
   a) 1801  b) 1802
   c) 1800  d) 1798

47. Under the permanent settlement the zamindars could keep ******* of the rental
   a) 5/11  b) 4/11
   c) 3/11  d) 1/11

48. Who established a madrasa in Calcutta in 1781?
   a) Monson  b) John Shore
   c) Cornwallis  d) Warren Hastings
49. Who became the Chairman of the Board of Control in 1853?
   a) Sullivan    b) Stephenson
   c) Charles wood d) Macaulay

50. Indian sepoys began to be recruited in the British army from
   a) 1746    b) 1749
   c) 1740    d) 1742

51. Who was the nationalist leader associated with the paper Harijan
   a) J.L. Nehru    b) Ambedkar
   c) Annie Besant d) Mahatma Gandhi

52. When was the Sarada Act Passed?
   a) 1927    b) 1929
   c) 1930    d) 1931

53. Where were universities established in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay?
   a) 1854    b) 1857
   c) 1855    d) 1856

54. Who wrote Neel Darpan?
   a) Dinabandhu Mitra    b) Warris shah
   c) Sukumar Sen    d) Nabin Chandra Sen

55. Who started the first textile mill in India?
   a) K.M. Birla    b) Nanabhai Puliskar
   c) J.R.D.Tata    d) Cowasjee Nanabhoy

56. When did the revolt begin in 1857?
   a) 7 may    b) 10 may
   c) 12 may    d) 15 may

57. Who brought the Bareilly troops to Delhi?
   a) Bakht khan    b) Azimullah
   c) Khan Bahadur Khan    d) Dunde Khan

58. Who was the Lieutenant governor in 1858?
   a) Hugh Rose    b) Collin Campbell
   c) Lord Dalhousie    d) Fredrick Halliday

59. Who wrote the causes of the Indian Mutiny?
   a) V.D. Savarkar    b) T.R. Holmes
   c) Sayyid Ahamed Khan    d) B. Disraeli
60. Who was the last Peshwa?
   a) Shivaji II  
   b) Balaji Baji Rao II  
   c) Baji Rao III  
   d) Baji Rao II  

61. Who wrote the war which began for religion ended up as a war of independence?
   a) Ashok Mehta  
   b) Surendranath sen  
   c) V.D.Savarkar  
   d) Dayanand Saraswati  

62. When did the Indian Reforms Association come in to being?
   a) 1865  
   b) 1875  
   c) 1872  
   d) 1870  

63. When was the widow Remarriage Act passed
   a) 1854  
   b) 1853  
   c) 1855  
   d) 1856  

64. Where did B.R. Ambedkar form his Bahiskirt Hitakarini Sabha in 1924?
   a) Bombay  
   b) Poona  
   c) Lucknow  
   d) Bhopal  

65. When was English declared as the medium of instruction in India?
   a) 1833  
   b) 1835  
   c) 1832  
   d) 1834  

66. Who was the chairman of the first Law Commission?
   a) Metcalfe  
   b) Napier  
   c) Lord Macaulay  
   d) Charles Wood  

67. When was a supreme court established for the first time at Calcutta?
   a) 1771  
   b) 1773  
   c) 1775  
   d) 1778  

68. Which Charter Act made provisions for education in India for the first time?
   a) 1813  
   b) 1805  
   c) 1834  
   d) 1830  

69. Cornwallis code dealt with -------- matters
   a) Revenue  
   b) Religious  
   c) Judicial  
   d) cultural
70. What was the strength of Indians in the army of the East India Company in 1857?
   a) 100,000  
   b) 150,765  
   c) 265,900  
   d) 255,879

71. What was the percentage of Drain in India’s national income by the end of 19\textsuperscript{th} century?
   a) 8%  
   b) 5%  
   c) 4%  
   d) 6%

72. When was the permanent settlement introduced in Bengal and Bihar?
   a) 1790  
   b) 1792  
   c) 1793  
   d) 1791

73. When was the first railway line opened to traffic in India?
   a) 1853  
   b) 1851  
   c) 1854  
   d) 1852

74. Who introduced the permanent settlement of Land Revenue?
   a) Wellesley  
   b) John Shore  
   c) Lord Cornwallis  
   d) Warren Hastings

75. When was Mangal Pandey hanged in 1857?
   a) 25 March  
   b) 21 March  
   c) 29 March  
   d) 27 March

76. The revolt of 1857 started with the mutiny of
   a) Sepoys  
   b) Sanyasis  
   c) Native princes  
   d) Taluqdars

77. The charter Act of \textbf{1813} ended the monopoly of the East India Company in India
   a) 1809  
   b) 1811  
   c) 1812  
   d) 1813

78. The governor general council came in to being in the year
   a) 1784  
   b) 1782  
   c) 1785  
   d) 1783

79. When was the system of dual government ended in Bengal?
   a) 1770  
   b) 1772  
   c) 1774  
   d) 1776
80. What was the real name of Nana Saheb?
   a) P.R.Pant  
   b) S.G. Pant 
   c) Dhondu Pant  
   d) Motu Pant 

81. What was the number of major rebellions from 1763 to 1856?
   a) 25  
   b) more than 30 
   c) 15  
   d) more than 40 

82. When did Rani Lakshmibai die in 1858?
   a) 15 June  
   b) 25 June 
   c) 17 June  
   d) 30 June 

83. Who considered the revolt as a war of the orthodoxy against Christianity?
   a) L.E.R. Rees  
   b) G.B. Malleson 
   c) T.R. Holmes  
   d) C. Raikes 

84. Who has written the book the Great Rebellion?
   a) S.B. Sen  
   b) S.N. Sen 
   c) Ashok Mehta  
   d) B.R. Grover 

85. Who was the first viceroy of India?
   a) Dalhousie  
   b) Charles Woods 
   c) Lord Canning  
   d) Lord Curzon 

86. When was the vernacular press act passed?
   a)1878  
   b) 1872 
   c) 1876  
   d) 1880 

87. The title viceroy meant crown’s personal
   a) Servant  
   b) Representative 
   c) Assistant  
   d) Administrator 

88. There were -------- medical colleges in the country in 1857
   a) 5  
   b) 3 
   c) 9  
   d) 7 

89. When was the practice of sati out lawed?
   a) 1829  
   b) 1827 
   c) 1830  
   d) 1853 

90. Who was the governor general in 1882?
   a) Mayo  
   b) Ripon 
   c) Lytton  
   d) Canning
91. When did Queen Victoria assume the title of the Empress of India?
   a) 1872        b) 1878
   c) 1876        d) 1880
92. Who wrote the book, the Discovery of India?
   a) Subhash Chandra Bose    b) Gandhi
   c) Nehru                d) Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad
93. The revolt of 1857 mainly remained confined to ------- India
   a) Eastern &Southern      b) Western &Eastern
   c) Northern& Central     d) Southern & Coastal
94. The Act of 1861 increased the strength of viceroy’s council to
   a) 65               b) 9
   c) 13                d) 5
95. With whose help did Lakshmibhai capture Gwalior
   a) Dundee Khan       b) Azimullah
   c) Tantia Tope       d) Khan Bahadur
96. Who wrote the book Topics for Indian States Man?
   a) P.E. Roberts      b) J.B. Norton
   c) N.A. Smith        d) John Mill
97. When was an Inam commission established?
   a) 1855        b) 1856
   c) 1852        d) 1854
98. Who was the head of the East India Company in 1857?
   a) R.D. Mangles   b) Charles Peterson
   c) James Duff     d) Thomas Patterson
99. When was the congress socialist party formed?
   a) 1934        b) 1936
   c) 1932        d) 1933
100. Where was the swaraj party formed in March, 1923?
    a) Bombay     b) Lucknow
    c) Madrass   d) Allahabad
101. Siddhu, kanhu, chand, Bhareo were the leaders of -------- uprising
    a) gond       b) Koli
    c) Kol        d) Santhal
102. Which British officer was given special command to suppress the santhals

103. When did the armed rebellion of the santhals take place?
   a) 1855-56  b) 1854  c) 1864  d) 1852-54

104. Which kuka leader appointed subedars and Naib Subedars
   a) Ram Singh  b) Shyam Behari  c) Dena Ram  d) Har charan singh

105. Who was the chief inspirator of the kuka movement?
   a) Sant Singh  b) Ram Singh  c) Balak Singh  d) Lal Singh

106. Which movement was also known as the Namdhari Mission?
   a) Santhal  b) Sanyasin  c) Kuka  d) Satwandi

107. The kuka movement played a prominent role in arousing feelings of patriotism in
   a) Oudh  b) Bihar  c) Sind  d) Punjab

108. Chand and Bharao were ------ of the santhal army
   a) Guides  b) captains  c) commander in chief  d) informers

109. When did the third carnatic war came to an end
   a) 1765  b) 1759  c) 1761  d) 1763

110. Where did the British establish their first factory in Bengal?
   a) Hugli  b) Kasimbazar  c) Burdwan  d) Sutanati

111. The second carnatic war came to an end with the treaty of ------
   a) Madras  b) Pondicherry  c) Vienna  d) Paris

112. How many carnatic wars were fought between the English and the French?
113. What was the period of the dual system of administration in Bengal?
   a) 1764-1770   b) 1764-1771
   c) 1765 – 1772   d) 1765-1773

114. When was the second carnatic war fought?
   a) 1742-45   b) 1745-48
   c) 1752-56   d) 1749-54

115. When did the French establish their control over the Malabar Coast?
   a) 1722   b) 1724
   c) 1726   d) 1720

116. Who wrote the book Indian Mutiny?
   a) T.R.Holmes   b) S.B.sen
   c) C.Raikes   d) G.B.Malleson

117. Tantia Tope escaped in to the jungles of ------- India in 1859
   a) Central   b) southern
   c) northern   d) south western

118. The leader of the revolt at Jhansi was -------
   a) Lakshmi bai   b) Bakht khan
   c) Tantia Tope   d) Azimullah

119. What was the number of major famines from 1770 to 1857?
   a) 15   b) 10
   c) 12   d) 18

120. Where was the quit India resolution passed by the congress working committee in July 1942
   a) wardha   b) Nasik
   c) Poona   d) bardoli

121. Some hints of congress programme for the quit India movement was given in the paper
   a) Harijan   b) Hindu
   c) New India   d) states man

122. In 1938 subhash Bose elected president of the congress at its ------- session
   a) Lucknow   b) Haripura
   c) Faizpur   d) Tripuri
123. Which party decided to carry on the quit India movement in the absence of the congress
   a) Congress socialist Party  b) Indian Liberal Party
   c) Indian labour Union     d) Swatntra Party

124. The leader of the congress socialist party who played a key role in the quit India movement
   a) Jaya Prakash Narayanan  b) J.B. Kripalani
   c) P.C. Joshi              d) Gandhi

125. When was Subhas Chandra Bose Born?
   a) 1893  b) 1877  c) 1897  d) 1889

126. Gandhi went on a fast unto death in the -------- jail on 20 September 1932
   a) Yeravada  b) Bhopal  c) Gwalior  d) Nasik

127. The Indian struggle was the autobiography
   a) Subash Chandra Bose  b) Lajpat Rai  c) Annie Besant  d) Desai

128. The Chauri Chaura incidence occurred on -------- 1922
   a) 5 February  b) 12 February  c) 12 March  d) 1 April

129. The khilafat committee launched a non co-operation movement on ----- 1920
   a) 31 August  b) 4 May  c) 16 October  d) 23 June

130. When was the HRA Founded?
   a) September 1923  b) May 1922  c) October 1924  d) December 1925

131. When did the Chittagong armoury raid take place?
   a) March 1929  b) April 1930  c) May 1931  d) June 1933

132. Surya Sen was arrested in ------- 1933
   a) March  b) June  c) February  d) October
133. The revolutionary who laid down his life after a 63 day fast
   a) Surya Sen  b) Sachin Sanyal
   c) Bhagat Singh  d) Jatin Das

134. When in 1931 were Bhaagat Singh, Sukhdev and Raj Guru executed
   a) 23 March  b) 28 April
   c) 2 June  d) 30 May

135. When did Gandhi go to South Africa?
   a) 1892  b) 1893
   c) 1894  d) 1895

136. The Khudai Khidmatgars were also known as ------- shirts
   a) Black  b) Yellow
   c) Red  d) Green

137. The Faizpur session of the congress was held in ------
   a) 1936  b) 1931
   c) 1933  d) 1934

138. Gandhi went to England in ------ 1931 to attend the second round table conference
   a) October 1931  b) September 1931
   c) November 1931  d) June 1931

139. Where was the Quit India resolution passed?
   a) Nagpur  b) Poona
   c) Madras  d) Bombay

140. The INA joined the Japanese army in its march on India from ----
   a) Singapore  b) Burma
   c) China  d) Bhutan

141. Which of the following was the first Indian governor general of India?
   a) Rajendra Prasad  b) Radhakrishnan
   c) C. Rajagopalachari  d) V.V. Giri

142. Who among the following resorted to guerilla technique of warfare in the revolt of 1857?
   a) Nanasaheb  b) Bhakt Khan
   c) Kanwar Singh  d) Tantia Topi

143. “Give me blood in turn, I will give you freedom”. Whose words are these?
a) Subhash Chandra Bose  b) Bhagat Singh  
c) Arabindo Ghosh  d) Chandrasekhar Azad

144. Safety valve theory is associated with  
   a) De Industrialization  b) Industrial Revolution  
c) Jallian Wala Bagh Massacre  d) Indian National Congress

145. Drain theory was propounded by  
   a) Naoroji  b) D.D. Kosambi  
c) S.N. Banerji  d) R.C. Dutt

146. Who was responsible for partition of Bengal?  
   a) Lord Curzon  b) Warren Hastings  
c) Lord Ripon  d) Mayo

147. Which of the following was the secretary of state for India at the time of the foundation of Indian National Congress?  
   a) Lord cross  b) Lord Elgin  
c) Lord Hamilton  d) Lord Morley

148. Which of the following was the first women president of the Indian national congress?  
   a) Sarojini Naidu  b) Sucheta Kripalani  
c) Annie Besant  d) Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur

149. Which of the following was the year Lord Curzon partitioned Bengal  
   a) 16th October 1905  b) 26th September 1905  
c) 20th April 1905  d) 20th May 1905

150. King Emperor George V visited India in  
   a) 1911  b) 1909  
c) 1912  d) 1913

151. Who was the political guru of Gokhale?  
   a) Ranade  b) Tagore  
c) Raja Mohan Roy  d) Ishwar Chandra vidya sagar

152. The first Indian national congress consisted of  
   a) 65 delegates  b) 72 delegates  
c) 76 delegates  d) 80 delegates

153. The first split in congress occurred in 1907 at the  
   a) Surat session  b) Nagpur session  
c) Bombay session  d) Lucknow session
154. Which one of the following was not an Extremist Leader?
   a) Bipin Chandra Pal    b) Lala Lajpat Rai
   c) Aurobindo Ghosh     d) Pherozeshah Mehta

155. Who formed the gadar party in the United States of America in 1913?
   a) Lala Hardayal    b) V.D. Savarkar
   c) Madame Gama     d) Madan Lal Hingra

156. Who among the following concluded the Treaty of Srirangapatanam with Tipu Sultan?
   a) Hastings     b) Cornwallis
   c) Dalhousie    d) Wellesley

157. Which of the following was the first proprietary holding of the English in India?
   a) Madras       b) Masulipatanam
   c) Surat       d) Hariharpur

158. What were calicoes?
   a) Indigo exported from India   b) cotton exported from India
   c) Textile exported from India  d) Precious stones exported from India

159. Which of the following British strong holds were fortified?
   a) Bombay      b) Madras
   c) Calcutta    d) All the above

160. The first article in which the English started trading was
   a) Indigo      b) Saltpetre
   c) Pepper     d) Cotton

161. The first carnatic war ended with
   a) Treaty of aix la chappale  b) Treaty of Paris
   c) Treaty of Ryswick     d) Treaty of Bassein

162. Which one of the following European wars is associated with the Third Carnatic War?
   a) seven years war  b) war of the Austrian succession
   c) War of Roses    d) Austro Prussian war

163. The first printing press in India was set up by
   a) Portuguese     b) Dutch
   c) French        d) English

164. The first modern arsenal was established at
165. Clive returned to Bengal as its Governor in
   a) 1764  b) 1765  c) 1766  d) 1767

166. The first governor general of Bengal was
   a) Lord Clive  b) Lord Warren Hastings
   c) Lord Cornwallis  d) Lord John Shore

167. Who said “our island has scarcely produced a man more truly great either in arms or in council
   a) John shore  b) Cornwallis  c) Macaulay  d) Ellen borough

168. After return to Britain, Robert Clive died in 1774 due to
   a) a dreadful disease  b) committed suicide
   c) was assassinated  d) Died under mysterious circumstances

169. Which of the following did not hold the governorship of Bengal?
   a) Holwell  b) Cartier  c) Vansittart  d) Macaulay

170. Lord Dalhousie proposed a railway system for the whole country in ----
   a) 1853  b) 1859  c) 1869  d) 1880

171. When did the English start draining Bengal of her wealth on a larger scale?
   a) 1757  b) 1765  c) 1770  d) 1793

172. Which one of the following destroyed the peasants’ rights over the land cultivated by them?
   a) Riot wari settlement  b) Mahalwari settlement
   c) Permanent settlement  d) Annual settlement

173. Permanent settlement was introduced in Bengal and Bihar in 1793 A.D. by
   a) Cornwallis  b) John shore  c) Hastings  d) Clive
174. With whom did the British government work out the riotwari settlement?
   a) Zamindars  
   b) Cultivators  
   c) Village communities  
   d) Muqqadams

175. Who benefited most by under the British?
   a) Money lender  
   b) Peasant  
   c) Merchant  
   d) Zamindar

176. The book “History of British India” was written by
   a) James Mill  
   b) Karl Marx  
   c) John Marshal  
   d) Elphinston

177. Who belongs to nationalist school of economic historians?
   a) Altekar  
   b) R.C. Dutt  
   c) Naoroji  
   d) Jayaswal

178. The Berlin revolution started by ........
   a) Ranke  
   b) Srivastava  
   c) Majumdar  
   d) Sardesai

179. ------- deals with the history of Indian economy from the Battle of Plassey up to 1900
   a) Hunter  
   b) Smith  
   c) R.C. Dutt  
   d) Karl Marx

180. Who inaugurated the writing of history in a scientific way?
   a) Rousseau  
   b) Ranke  
   c) Carlyle  
   d) Collingwood

181. What has been described by V.A. Smith as the monument of Akbars Folly?
   a) Revenue policy  
   b) Marriage relations  
   c) Din – i- Ilahi  
   d) Rajput policy

182. Myth and Reality in Indian History was written by
   a) D.D Kosambi  
   b) R.C. Dutt  
   c) Bipan Chandra  
   d) Irfan habib

183. Who was adopted the Marxian approach in the interpretation of Indian History
   a) Ranke  
   b) Vincent Smith  
   c) D.D. Kosambi  
   d) R.C. Dutt
184. Who defines communalism as “the belief that because a group of people follow a particular religion, they have as a result common social political and economic interests?”
   a) Bipin Chandra   b) Irfan Habib
   c) Marx           d) William Logan

185. “Sepoy Mutiny and the Revolt of 1857” was published by -------
   a) R.C. Majumdar   b) K.K. Datta
   c) Ray Chaudhari   d) Sardesai

186. Where was the Panchayath Raj first introduced?
   a) Tamilnadu       b) Gujarat
   c) Kerala          d) Rajasthan.

187. The first English factory in India was established at
   a) Bombay         b) Surat
   c) Hooghly        d) Calcutta.

188. Who among the following were the pioneers in opening oceanic trade with India?
   a) English       b) Dutch
   c) Portuguese    d) French.

189. Which of the following congress sessions adopted a resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic Policy?
   a) Belgaum, 1934   b) Culcutta, 1928
   c) Lahore, 1929   d) Karachi, 1930.

190. Charles grant was a ............ historian?
    a) evangelical   b) subaltern
    c) nationalist   d) Marxist.

191. Who the following was an administrative historian?
    a) Karl Marx     b) R. Guha
    c) William Hunter d) James Mill.

192. Who wrote the book, Observation on State and Society?
    a) Karl Marx     b) Charles Grant
    c) William Hunter d) James Mill.

193. Indian antiquities was a work of ............?
    a) Christian Lassen b) William Hunter
    c) Naoroji          d) Nehru.
194. The book entitled *Indo-Aryans* was authored by?
   a) R. Mitra         b) R.C. Dutt  
   c) Bipan Chandra   d) Irfan Habib  

195. K.P. Jayaswal wrote the book entitled ..........?
   a) Indian antiquities b) Hindu polity  
   c) Carnaticwars       d) India today.  

196. *India today* was considered as an authoritative ........ work?
   a) Marxist            b) Nationalist  
   c) Subaltern          d) English.  

197. The *Emergence Of Indian Nationalism* was written by ..........?
   a) J. Brown          b) Anil Seal  
   c) Washbrook         d) None of these  

198. The important Indian subaltern writers are ...............?
   a) David Arnold      b) Gyan Pandey  
   c) Partha Chatterjee d) Shahid Amin  

199. The subaltern historians focused on ............?
   a) Cultural          b) Subjugated  
   c) Women             d) Workers.  

200. The neo imperialist historians also known as ...........?
   a) Cambridge         b) Utilitarian  
   c) Economic           d) None of these.  

201. The Nehru Report was finalized in ------
   a) May 1928          b) June 1928  
   c) August 1928       d) October 1928  

202. Who brought out a daily called New India?
   a) G.B. Tilak        b) Gandhi  
   c) Annie Besant     d) Bahadur Sapru  

203. Which was the shortest session of the congress?
   a) Belgam            b) Bankipore  
   c) Haripura          d) Belur  

204. Congress leaders attended the last session of the congress
   a) 1915              b) 1919  
   c) 1913              d) 1912
205. Who presided over the Banaras session of the congress?
   a) C.R. Das   b) Gokhale
   c) Ras Behari Bose   d) Pheroze Shah Mehta

206. Chandra Shekhar Azad was killed at the ------- Park in Allahabad
   a) Alfred   b) Corbett
   c) Nobel   d) Shalimar

207. Where did Bhagat Singh first attended the congress session at Calcutta?
   a) Bombay   b) Lucknow
   c) Calcutta   d) Madras

208. The ------ laws were broken at Dandi
   a) Salt   b) Sugar
   c) Forest   d) Chowkidari

209. In ------ 1931, the Congress started a no rent no tax campaign
   a) December   b) March
   c) June   d) May

210. The congress condemned the ------ Act as totally Disappointing
   a) 1935   b) 1947
   c) 1919   d) 1909

211. Who became the congress president in 1938 and 1939?
   a) S.C. Bose   b) Gandhi
   c) J.L. Nehru   d) Abdul Kalam Azad

212. When was the congress socialist party formed?
   a) 1932   b) 1934
   c) 1936   d) 1933

213. Who was the leader of swaraj party in the central provinces?
   a) S.V. Tambe   b) S. Vidyarthi
   c) G.B. Pant   d) D. Majumdar

214. In February 1943, Subhas Bose left Germany for
   a) China   b) Soviet Union
   c) Japan   d) China

215. Who gave the slogan of Do or Die?
   a) S.C. Bose   b) J.L. Nehru
   c) J.B. Kripalani   d) Gandhi
216. In 1946, the Indian signal crops at ----- went on strike
   a) Bhopal                b) Dehradun
   c) Ambala                d) Jabalpur

217. Railway workers in south India went on strike in -------- 1946
   a) July                   b) June
   c) October                d) August

218. When did the congress pass the famous Quit India Resolution?
    a) 8 August 1942          b) 9 August 1942
    c) 7 August 1942          d) 5 August 1942

219. After whose name did Subhas Bose raise a women detachment of the INA?
    a) Lakshmi Bai            b) Draupadi
    c) Chand Bibi             d) Ahilya Bai

220. When did Subhas Bose Die?
    a) 1 September 1945       b) 7 June 1945
    c) 13 November 1945       d) 18 August 1945

221. When did the cabinet mission reach India?
    a) 24 March 1946          b) 10 June 1946
    c) 17 May 1946            d) 2 December 1946

222. When did Mountbatten come to India as viceroy?
    a) March 1947             b) July 1947
    c) June 1946              d) October 1946

223. Who became the first Governor General of Pakistan?
    a) Suhrawardi Khan         b) Muhammed Ali Jinnah
    c) Sikander Hyat Khan      d) Mia Altaf Ali

224. When did the British government enact the Indian Independence Act
    a) 11 July 1947            b) 2 June 1946
    c) 18 July 1946            d) 20 July 1946

225. Where was the Hindu maha sabha established in 1915?
    a) Haridwar                b) Dwaraka
    c) Ayodhya                d) Benares

226. Where was Gandhi imprisoned after being arrested in August 1942?
    a) Gwalior                b) Delhi
    c) Poona                  d) Bhopal
227. Who assassinated Gandhiji?
   a) N.R. Godse  
   b) Ramdas Pillai 
   c) Sujit Marath  
   d) Paramdeva Swami 

228. When did Gandhiji call for a limited satyagraha by a few selected individuals
   a) November 1940  
   b) October 1940  
   c) July 1940  
   d) September 1940 

229. When was announced the formation of the Simon commission
   a) January 1927  
   b) November 1927  
   c) October 1927  
   d) March 1927 

230. When was Gandhi released from jail
   a) 2 May 1923  
   b) 10 August 1922  
   c) 5 February 1924  
   d) 2 May 1923 

231. The Hind Swaraj was originally written in
   a) Gujarati  
   b) Marathi  
   c) Hindi  
   d) English 

232. When did the Moplah rebellion occur?
   a) July 1921  
   b) 1920  
   c) 1922  
   d) 1920 

233. Who was the woman revolutionary to attack a European Club?
   a) Usha Mehta  
   b) Sunidhi Roy  
   c) Preetilata Wadedar  
   d) Indira Gandhi 

234. Who was the viceroy from 1922?
   a) Irwin  
   b) Willingdon  
   c) Linlithgow  
   d) Reading 

235. Who coined the term Harijan for the depressed castes
   a) Gandhi  
   b) Jyotibha Phule  
   c) Ambedkar  
   d) Nehru 

236. Which act came to be known as Black Act?
   a) Rowlett act  
   b) 1935 act  
   c) 1919 act  
   d) 1909 act 

237. When did Gandhi write Hind Swaraj?
   a) 1906  
   b) 1907  
   c) 1908  
   d) 1909
238. Where did Gandhi organize a Satyagraha sabha in 1919?
   a) Bombay  
   b) Delhi  
   c) Madras  
   d) Surat

239. Jallian wala Bagh massacre took place on the day of ------
   a) Pongal  
   b) Bakrid  
   c) Holi  
   d) Baisakhi
ANSWER KEY

1. c 11.b 21.c 31.b 41.a 51.d 61.b 71. a 81. c 91. c
2. c 12.c 22.a 32 .b 42.b 52.c 62.d 72. C 82. c 92. c
3. a 13.b 23.a 33.a 43.d 53.b 63.d 73.a 83. a 93. c
4.c 14.a 24.a 34.a 44.c 54.a 64.a 74. a 84. c 94. d
5.d 15 .c 25.a 35.a 45.c 55.d 65.b 75. c 85. c 95. c
6.b 16.c 26.a 36.b 46.d 56.b 66.c 76. a 86. a 96. b
7.b 17.c 27.b 37.a 47.d 57.a 67.b 77. d 87. B 97. c
8.c 18.a 28.a 38.a 48.d 58.d 68.a 78. a 88. B 98. a
9.d 19.b 29.c 39.B 49.c 59.c 69.c 79. b 89 .a 99. a
10. c 20.a 30.a 40.a 50.d 60.d 70.c 80. c 90. b 100. d
101.d 111.b 121.a 131.b 141.c 151.a 161.a 171.a 181.b 191.c
102.c 112.c 122.b 132.c 142.d 152.b 162.a 172.c 182.a 192.b
103.a 113.c 123.a 133.d 143.a 153.a 163.a 173.a 183.c 193.a
104.a 114.d 124.a 134.a 144.d 154.d 164.a 174.a 184.a 194.a
105.b 115.b 125.c 135.b 145.a 155.b 165.b 175.a 185.a 195.b
106.c 116.d 126.a 136.c 146.a 156.a 166.b 176.a 186.d 196.a
107.d 117.a 127.a 137.a 147.a 157.a 167.c 177.c 187.b 197.b
108.c 118.a 128.a 138.b 148.a 158.c 168.b 178.a 188.c 198.b
109.d 119.c 129.a 139.d 149.a 159.c 169.d 179.c 189.d 199.b
110.a 120.a 130.c 140.b 150.a 160.b 170.a 180.b 190.a 200.a
201.a 202.c 203.c 204.a 205.b 206.a 207.c 208.a 209.a 210.a 211.a
212.b 213.a 214.c 215.d 216.d 217.d 218.a 219.a 220.d 221.a 222.a
223.b 224.a 225.a 226.c 227.a 228.b 229.b 230.c 231.a 232.a 233.c
234.d 235.a 236.a 237.d 238.a 239.d