

HISTORY

Q1. When did the first Huna invasion take place?

- (a) 358 AD
- (b) 458 AD
- (c) 558 AD
- (d) 658 AD

Q2. Chandragupta (322–298 BC) was the ruler of which dynasty?

- (a) Maurya
- (b) Mewar
- (c) Mughal
- (d) Peshwas

Q3. Ajatashatru was the son of

- (a) Brahmadata
- (b) Bindusara
- (c) Bimbisara
- (d) Chetaka

Q4. Who pioneered the guerrilla warfare methods?

- (a) Babur
- (b) Akbar
- (c) Shivaji
- (d) Bajirao Peshwa

Q5. Which Mughal emperor imprisoned his father and executed his brother?

- (a) Babur
- (b) Humayun
- (c) Aurangzeb
- (d) Shah Alam II

Q6. Humayun's Tomb was built by_____.

- (a) Humayun
- (b) Hamida Banu Begum
- (c) Babur
- (d) Akbar



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Q7. Which is the first Hindi newspaper of India?

- (a) Udaan
- (b) Azad Vichar
- (c) Udant Martand
- (d) Vichar Vyakti

Q8. Who started Ganesha Festival?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Lokmanya Tilak
- (c) Pandit Nehru
- (d) Indira Gandhi

Q9. When did 'Jallianwala Bagh' tragedy took place?

- (a) 13th April 1867
- (b) 15th June 1947
- (c) 13th April 1919
- (d) 17th May 1911

Q10. In whose coins was the wheel found?

- (a) Menander
- (b) Demetrius
- (c) Kanishka
- (d) Nahapana

Q11. One of them was not conquered by Kanishka from China. Identify.

- (a) Khotan
- (b) Yarkand
- (c) Kashgar
- (d) Kapisa

Q12. Who among the following is referred to as the 'Sadhu from the west'?

- (a) Thomas of Cannan
- (b) St Thomas
- (c) St Bartholomew
- (d) None of the above

Q13. The largest urban centre in ancient India had been

- (a) Pataliputra
- (b) Kausambi
- (c) Taxila
- (d) Kannauj

Q14. Aurangzeb, the Mughal Emperor died in?

- (a) 1507
- (b) 1607
- (c) 1707
- (d) 1807

Q15. Battle of Haldighati in 1576 was fought between Akbar and _____.

- (a) Sher Shah
- (b) Maharana Pratap
- (c) Hemu Vikramaditya
- (d) Nader Shah

Q16. The Red Fort (Delhi) was built by _____.

- (a) Babur
- (b) British
- (c) Shah Jahan
- (d) Aurangzeb

Q17. The Uprising of 1857 was described as the first Indian war of Independence by?

- (a) V. D. Savakar
- (b) B. G. Tilak
- (c) R. C. Mazumdar
- (d) S.N. Sen

Q18. Who succeeded Mir Jafar?

- (a) Haider Ali
- (b) Tipu Sultan
- (c) Chanda Sahib
- (d) Mir Qasim

Q19. Which of the following battles was fought by the allied forces of Shuja-ud-Daulah, Mir Kasim and Shah Alam against Robert Clive?

- (a) Battle of Buxar
- (b) Battle of Wandiwash
- (c) Battle of Chelianwala
- (d) Battle of Tarain

Q20. The Revolt of 1857 in Awadh and Lucknow was led by-

- (a) Wajid Ali Shah
- (b) Begum Hazrat Mahal
- (c) Asaf-ud-daula
- (d) Begum Zeenat Mahal

Q21. The Harappan town considered to be a town of the artists and craftsmen was

- (a) Mohenjo-Daro
- (b) Chanhudaro
- (c) Harappa
- (d) Lothal

Q22. Consider the following Bhakti Saints

1. Dadu Dayal
2. Guru Nanak
3. Tyagaraja

Who among the above was/were preaching when the Lodhi dynasty fell and Babur took over?

- (a) 1 and 3
- (b) only 2
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) 1 and 2

Q23. Who of the following led the army of the East India Company in the battle of Buxar in 1764?

- (a) Hector Munro
- (b) Watson
- (c) Warren Hastings
- (d) Lord Clive

Q24. Assertion (A): The basic weakness of the early nationalist movement lay in its narrow social base.

Reason (R): It fought for the narrow interests of the social groups with joined it.

- (a) Both A and R is true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R is true and R is not a correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

Q25. The immediate cause for the Mutiny was

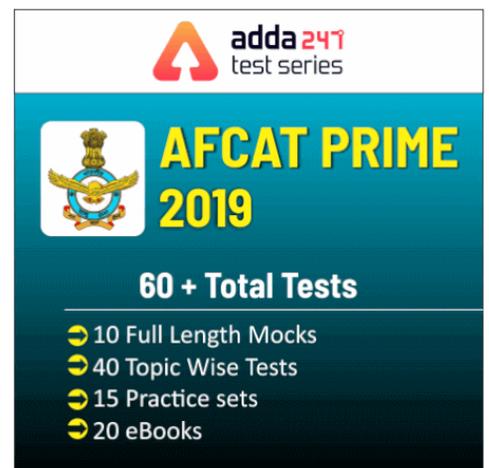
- (a) Doctrine of Lapse
- (b) The Social Legislation of 1856
- (c) The Episode of the Greased Cartridges
- (d) The fear of the Indians that they would be converted to Christianity

Q26. Which of the following was the most significant feature of the Indus Valley Civilization?

- (a) Economic System
- (b) Religious life
- (c) Town Planning
- (d) Social life

Q27. The earliest evidence regarding a ploughed field has been found from?

- (a) Lothal
- (b) Kalibangan
- (c) Harappa
- (d) Maski



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Q28. Which one of the following is the correct sequence of the victories of Babur?

- (a) Panipat, Chanderi, Ghaghara and Khanwah
- (b) Panipat, Ghaghara, Khanwah and Chanderi
- (c) Panipat, Khanwah, Chanderi and Ghaghara
- (d) Ghaghara, Panipat, Khanwah and Chanderi

Q29. What was Sher Shah's precious legacy to the Mughals?

- (a) Organization of Army
- (b) Land Revenue System
- (c) Mansabdari System
- (d) Provincial Administration

Q30. Sir Thomas Roe visited the court of?

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Jahangir
- (c) Shajahan
- (d) Aurangzeb

Q31. Dyarchy was first introduced in India under—

- (a) Government of India Act, 1935
- (b) Morley – Minto Reforms
- (c) Mont – Ford Reforms
- (d) Simon Commission Plan

Q32. Who was the first editor of the Jugantar?

- (a) Barindra Ghosh
- (b) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (c) Jatindra Nath Mukherjee
- (d) Ullaskar Dutt

Q33. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists:

- (a) a
- (b) b
- (c) c
- (d) d

Q34. Poorna Swaraj was declared as the goal of the Congress in the Congress session held at Lahore under the Presidentship of

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) CR Das
- (c) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- (d) Gokhale

Q35. The first inscription evidence of Satipratha has been found from

- (a) Eran
- (b) Junagarh
- (c) Mandsaur
- (d) Sanchi

Q36. The Kushans ruled in

- (a) 1st century AD
- (b) 2nd century BC
- (c) 3rd century AD
- (d) 5th century BC

Q37. The King Kanishka held a great Buddhist Council under whose presidentship?

- (a) Asvaghosha
- (b) Sangharaksha
- (c) Nagasena
- (d) Vasu Mitra

Q38. Charaka was the famous court physician of

- (a) Kanishka
- (b) Pushyamitra
- (c) Chandragupta
- (d) Ashoka

Q39. Which ruler of Gupta Empire is also known as "Napoleon of India"?

- (a) Chandragupta I
- (b) Chandragupta II
- (c) Samudra Gupta
- (d) Srigupta

Q40. In India artillery was first used in the battle of

- (a) Panipat
- (b) Talikot
- (c) Sialkot
- (d) Khanwa

Q41. In Mansabdari system the Commander-in-Chief of the Army was

- (a) Mansabdar
- (b) Emperor
- (c) Prince
- (d) Dah Hazari

Q42. During Mughal rule, excellent cotton goods were woven in which one of the following centres?

- (a) Agra
- (b) Surat
- (c) Delhi
- (d) Calcutta

Q43. The Prime Ministers who sent Cripps Mission to India is?

- (a) James Ramsay MacDonalld
- (b) Stanley Baldwin
- (c) Neville Chamberlain
- (d) Winston Churchill

Q44. Who among the following were official Congress negotiators with Cripps Mission?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel
- (b) Acharya J. B. Kripalani and C. Rajagopalachari
- (c) Pandit Nehru and Maulana Azad
- (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Rafi Ahmed Kidwai

Q45. Mahatma Gandhi's remark, 'A post-dated cheque on a crumbling bank' is regarding the proposals of__

- (a) Simon Commission
- (b) Cripps Mission
- (c) Cabinet Mission
- (d) Wavells Plan

Q46. Alexander defeated _____ in the battle of Hydaspes.

- (a) Porus
- (b) Chandragupta Maurya
- (c) Herakles
- (d) Eudemus

Q47. Madurai had been the capital of the

- (a) Cholas
- (b) Pallavas
- (c) Rashtrakutas
- (d) Pandyas

Q48. When did Vasco da Gama came to India?

- (a) 1492
- (b) 1498
- (c) 1398
- (d) 1542



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Q49. Who among the following is known as 'the liberator of the press'?

- (a) William Jones
- (b) Wellesley
- (c) Sir Charles Metcalfe
- (d) Lord Minto

Q50. Who called Bal Gangadhar Tilak the 'Father of Indian Unrest'?

- (a) Lord Curzon
- (b) Vincent Smith
- (c) Valentine Chirol
- (d) Henry Cotton

Q51. Which one of the following went to Sri Lanka to spread Buddhism?

- (a) Ashoka
- (b) Samudragupta
- (c) Sanghamitra
- (d) Chitragupta

Q52. Who of the following kings was an ardent follower of Jainism?

- (a) Bimbisara
- (b) Mahapadma Nanda
- (c) Kharavela
- (d) Pulakesin – II

Q53. The Poona Pact, which was signed between B R Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi in 1932, provided for-

- (a) The creation of dominion status for India
- (b) Separate electorate for the Muslims
- (c) Seats reserved for Depressed class
- (d) Joint electorate with reservation for women

Q54. Which language gained most by the patronage given to scholars by Krishna Deva Rai?

- (a) Tamil
- (b) Sanskrit
- (c) Telugu
- (d) Kannada

Q55. The Adi Granth was compiled by

- (a) Guru Arjan Dev
- (b) Guru Gobind Singh
- (c) Guru Harkishan
- (d) Guru Tegh Bahadur

Q56. The tax which the kings used to collect from the people in the Vedic period was called

- (a) Kara
- (b) Varman
- (c) Bali
- (d) Vidatha

Q57. In the Vedic Society, the term used to denote a group of families was

- (a) gotra
- (b) jana
- (c) vish
- (d) grama

Q58. The Puranas are in number.

- (a) 18
- (b) 25
- (c) 52
- (d) 108

Q59. Which one of the following nationalist leaders has been described as being radical in Politics but conservative in social issues?

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (d) Madan Mohan Malviya

Q60. Who among the following gave a systematic critique of the moderate politics of Indian National Congress in series of articles entitled 'New Lamps for Old'?

- (a) Aurobindo Ghosh
- (b) R.C. Dutt
- (c) Syed Ahmed Khan
- (d) Vira Raghavachari

Q61. Who among the following was NOT a moderate?

- (a) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (b) Feroz Shah Mehta
- (c) Surendranath Bannerjee
- (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Q62. The sultans of which dynasty ruled the country for the longest period?

- (a) Khalji dynasty
- (b) Lodi dynasty
- (c) Slave dynasty
- (d) Tughluq dynasty

Q63. Assertion (A): Muhammad-Bin-Tughluq issued a new gold coin which was called Dinar by Ibn Battuta.

Reason (R): Muhammad-Bin-Tughluq wanted to issue token currency is gold coins to promote trade with West Asian and North African countries.

Code:

- (a) Both 'A' and 'R' are true individual true and 'R' is the correct explanation of 'A'
- (b) Both 'A' and 'R' are individually true but 'R' is not the correct explanation of 'A'
- (c) 'A' is true but 'R' is false.
- (d) 'A' is false but 'R' is true.

Q64. Ibn Battuta, the Moorish traveler, visited India during the reign of:

- (a) Muhammad-Bin-Tughluq
- (b) Babar
- (c) Akbar
- (d) Mahmud Ghazni

Q65. The Chalukya king Kumarapala is said to have instituted a Jaina reformation under the guidance of

- (a) Mallinatha
- (b) Sthulabhadra
- (c) Nayachandra
- (d) Hemchandra

Q66. The fertile agrarian tract in the early Tamil country is denoted by the term

- (a) Palai
- (b) Marudam
- (c) Mullai
- (d) Neydal

Q67. The first Tamil Sangam is said to have been instituted by

- (a) Tiruvalluvar
- (b) Parasurama
- (c) Mamulanar
- (d) Agastya

Q68. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists:

LIST-I (Event)	LIST-II (Year)
A. Khilafat Movement	1. 1930
B. Chauri Chaura Incident	2. 1917
C. Champaran Movement	3. 1919
D. First Round Table Conference	4. 1922

Codes :

- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (b) | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (c) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (d) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |

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Q69. Who of the following was a founder of the Bharat Naujawan Sabha in 1926?

- (a) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (b) Sardar Bhagat Singh
- (c) Lala Hardayal
- (d) Sohan Singh Bhakhna

Q70. Consider the following paragraph__

He was seriously injured in police Lathi charge in Lahore during demonstrations against Simon Commission for which he subsequently died in November 1928. Later on the British Officer, who was responsible for the lathi charge on him, was shot dead by Bhagat Singh and Rajguru.

The revolutionary referred to in the above paragraph is __

- (a) Pandit Gobind Ballabh Pant
- (b) Mangal Singh
- (c) Moti Lal Nehru
- (d) Lala Lajpat Rai

Q71. In what session did Congress declared Complete Independence (Poorna Swaraj) as its goal?

- (a) Lahore session held in 1929
- (b) Madras session held in 1927
- (c) Ahmadabad session held in 1921
- (d) Gaya session held in 1922

Q72. The greatest painter of birds at Jahangir's court was

- (a) Basawan
- (b) Mansur
- (c) Syed Ali Tabrizi
- (d) Khwaja Abdus Samad

Q73. Who among the following prohibited the use of Tobacco?

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Jahangir
- (c) Shahjahan
- (d) Aurangzeb

Q74. Name the poet who wrote "Prithviraj Raso", a poem describing Prithviraj Chauhan's life?

- (a) Vir Siroja
- (b) Chand Bardai
- (c) Meerja Umed
- (d) Nur Fateh

Q75. The enquiry Committee on Jallianwala Bagh incident was headed by-

- (a) Dyer
- (b) Irwin
- (c) Hunter
- (d) Simon

Q76. Malik Kafur was the General of

- (a) Balban
- (b) Alauddin Khilji
- (c) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
- (d) Firoz Shah Tughlaq

Q77. Sir Thomas Roe visited the court of?

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Jahangir
- (c) Shajahan
- (d) Aurangzeb

Q78. Who among the following Mughal kings had sent Raja Ram Mohan Roy as his envoy to London?

- (a) Alamgir II
- (b) Shah Alam II
- (c) Akbar II
- (d) Bahadur Shah II

Q79. The second Battle of Panipat was fought between Hemu and

- (a) Babar
- (b) Humayun
- (c) Akbar
- (d) Ibrahim Lodhi

Q80. The earliest reference to sati custom is made in which of the following inscriptions?

- (a) Allahabad Pillar inscription
- (b) Eran inscription of Bhanugupta
- (c) Aihole inscription of Pulkesin II
- (d) Bhitani inscription of Skandgupta

Q81. The school of Indian art which is also known as the Greco-Roman-Buddhist art is the ____ school.

- (a) Mauryan
- (b) Shunga
- (c) Gandhara
- (d) Gupta

Q82. The territory of Porus who offered strong resistance to Alexander was situated between the rivers of

- (a) Sutlej and Beas
- (b) Jhelum and Chenab
- (c) Ravi and Chenab
- (d) Ganga and Yamuna

Q83. Ashoka's conquest of Kalinga has been described in the major rock edict numbered

- (a) I
- (b) IV
- (c) VIII
- (d) XIII

Q84. Who introduced the term 'Hindu rate of growth'?

- (a) Amartya Sen
- (b) Raj Krishna
- (c) V. K. R. V. Rao
- (d) Kaushik Basu

Q85. "Abhinav Bharat" was founded in 1904 as a secret society of revolutionaries by :

- (a) Damodar Chapekar
- (b) V. D. Savarkar
- (c) Praffula Chaki
- (d) Khudiram Bose

Q86. Mutiny of 1857 was described as the First Indian War of Independence by -

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (c) Bhagat Singh
- (d) V. D. Savarkar

Q87. The 'Cabinet Mission' of 1946 was led by

- (a) Lord Linlithgow
- (b) Lord Mountbatten
- (c) Sir Pethick Lawrence
- (d) Sir Mountford

Q88. Who raised the slogan "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it"?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (d) Lala Lajpat Rai

Q89. The battle at Waihind in 1008-09 A.D was fought between?

- (a) Mahmud of Ghazni and Jayapala
- (b) Mahmud of Ghazni and Anandapala
- (c) Muhammad Ghori and Prithviraj
- (d) Muhammad Ghori and Jaichandra

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Q90. Over Which territory there were frequent clashes between Bahamani Kingdom and Vijaynagar Kingdom?

- (a) The Raichur Doab
- (b) Warangal
- (c) Madurai
- (d) Malabar

Q91. The first Sultan to adopt the principle of measurement of cultivable land for determining the land revenue was

- (a) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- (b) Iltutmish
- (c) Alauddin Khalji
- (d) Balban

Q92. The term Iqta means

- (a) assignments of land as reward of pension
- (b) revenue assignment of a particular area in lieu of cash salary
- (c) an administrative grant or relief
- (d) a unit of local government

Q93. Which of the following dynasties patronised the famous Kailash temple at Ellora?

- (a) Vakataka
- (b) Gupta
- (c) Early Chalukya
- (d) Rastrakuta

Q94. The last Nanda ruler of Magadha who was overthrown by Chandragupta Maurya with the help of Chanakya was

- (a) Mahapadmananda
- (b) Dhanananda
- (c) Navananda
- (d) Not known

Q95. The rulers of a dynasty of the Deccan who were supposed to be Brahmanas and staunch supporters of Brahmanism were

- (a) Satavahanas
- (b) Chola
- (c) Rashtrakutas
- (d) Chalukyas

Q96. Who was the founder of Vakatak dynasty?

- (a) Vindhya Shakti
- (b) Ishwarsena
- (c) Pravarsena
- (d) Rudrasena

Q97. To overthrow the British rule, Kuka Movement was organised in

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Bihar
- (d) Maharashtra

Q98. Who was the editor of the famous newspaper Kesari during the National struggle?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Bal gangadhar Tilak
- (d) Muhammad Iqbal

Q99. Who was called 'Grand Old Man of India'?

- (a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (b) Jamshedji Tata
- (c) Surendranath Bannerjee
- (d) C. Rajagopalachari

Q100. Where was the Congress Session held in 1907 at which the first split in Congress took place?

- (a) Calcutta
- (b) Meerut
- (c) Allahabad
- (d) Surat

Solutions

S1. Ans.(b)

Sol. First Huna invasion take place in 458AD.

S2. Ans.(a)

Sol. Chandragupta Maurya (reign: 322–298 BCE) was the founder of the Maurya Empire in ancient India.

S3. Ans.(c)

Sol. Ajatashatru was a king of the Haryanka dynasty of Magadha in North India. He was the son of King Bimbisara and was a contemporary of both Mahavira and Gautama Buddha.

S4. Ans.(c)

Sol. Shivaji is pioneered in the guerrilla warfare methods.

S5. Ans.(c)

Sol. Aurangzeb the Mughal emperor imprisoned his father and executed his brother.

S6. Ans.(b)

Sol. Humayun's Tomb. Located in Nizamuddin East in Delhi, it is the tomb of the great Mughal emperor Humayun it is built by his beloved wife Hamida Banu Begam.

S7. Ans.(c)

Sol. Udant Martand (The Rising Sun) was the first Hindi language newspaper published in India. Started on May 30, 1826, from Calcutta (now Kolkata), the weekly newspaper was published every Tuesday by Pt. Jugal Kishore Shukla.

S8. Ans.(b)

Sol. Lokmanya Tilak started Ganesh Festival in 1893 to bring people together and to create a feeling of patriotism.

S9. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre, also known as the Amritsar massacre, took place on 13 April, 1919.

S10. Ans.(a)

Sol. Menander has left behind an immense corpus of silver and bronze coins, more so than any other Indo-Greek king. During his reign, the fusion between Indian and Greek coin standards reached its apogee.

S11. Ans.(d)

Sol. Kapisa is one of the 34 provinces of Afghanistan. Located in the north-east of the country. Its capital is Mahmud-i-Raqi.

S12. Ans.(b)

Sol. Saint Thomas is traditionally believed to have sailed to India in 52AD to spread the Christian faith, and is believed to have landed at the port of Muziris. He is known as 'Sadhu from the West'.

S13. Ans.(a)

Sol. Pataliputra (now Patna) is located at the confluence of the Ganges and Son Rivers in northeastern India. It was the capital city of the Mauryan Empire 326–184 B.C it was perhaps the largest city in the world. It was one of the biggest urban centre in the ancient history.

S14. Ans.(c)

Sol. Aurangzeb died in Ahmednagar on 20 February 1707 at the age of 89.

S15. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Battle of Haldighati was a battle fought on 18 June 1576 between the Rana of Mewar Maharana Pratap; and the Mughal emperor Akbar's forces, led by Man Singh I of Amber.

S16. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Red Fort Complex was built as the palace fort of Shahjahanabad – the new capital of the fifth Mughal Emperor of India, Shah Jahan.

S17. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Uprising of 1857 was described as the first Indian war of Independence by V. D. Savarkar.

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S18. Ans.(d)

Sol. Mir Jafar Ali Khan Bahadur was the Nawab of Bengal with support from the British East India Company. He was succeeded by Mir Qasim.

S19. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Battle of Buxar was fought on 22 October 1764 between the forces under the command of the British East India Company led by Hector Munro and the combined armies of Mir Qasim, the Nawab of Bengal the Nawab of Awadh and the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II. The battle fought at Buxar, a "small fortified town" within the territory of Bengal.

S20. Ans.(b)

Sol. During the First War of Independence, from 1857 to 1858, Begum Hazrat Mahal's band of supporters, led by Raja Jailal Singh, rebelled against the forces of the British East India Company; later, they seized control of Lucknow and she declared her son, Birjis Qadra, as the ruler (Wali) of Oudh.

S21. Ans.(b)

Sol. Chanhu Daro is situated 130 kms south of Mohenjo-Daro in Sindh. The Chanhu Daro has given evidence of factories of various figurines, seals, toys, bone implements so it has been interpreted that it was a settlement with lots of artisans and was an industrial town.

S22. Ans.(b)

Sol. Dadu Dayal lived between 1544 to 1603 AD. Guru Nanak lived between 1469 and 1539 AD and Tyagaraja between 1767 to 1847 AD. Tyagaraja was the devotee poet of Bhakti path and great musicians of Karnataka. The collapse of Lodi dynasty started in 1526 AD after Ibrahim Lodi was defeated by Babur in the first Battle of Panipat. Guru Nanak used to deliver his preaching at that time. Thus, option (b) is the correct answer.

S23. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Battle of Buxar was fought on 22 October 1764 between the forces under the command of the British East India Company led by Hector Munro and the combined armies of Mir Qasim, the Nawab of Bengal; the Nawab of Awadh; and the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II.

S24. Ans.(a)

Sol. The early nationalist movement lay in its narrow social interest. It did not penetrate down to the masses. Its leaders were fighting for their own interest rather than people's.

S25. Ans.(c)

Sol. The introduction of enfield rifles in the army was the immediate cause, because to load the rifle, sepoy had to bite the cartridge open to release the powder. The grease used on these cartridges was rumoured to be made of beef and pork which angered the hindu and the muslims in the army.

S26. Ans.(c)

Sol. The town planning of the Harappan civilization upholds the fact that the civic establishments of the city were highly developed. Drainage system, roads crossing each other and bricks used are remarkable feature of Indus valley civilization.

S27. Ans.(b)

Sol. Kalibangan in Rajasthan has given the evidence of the earliest (2800 BC) ploughed agricultural field ever revealed through an excavation. It is also a site which has given an evidence of earliest recorded "Earthquake".

S28. Ans.(c)

Sol. Battle of Panipat -1526 - The First Battle of Panipat, on 21 April 1526, was fought between the invading forces of Babur and the Lodi Empire.

Battle of Khanwah -1527-It was the between the invading forces of the first Mughal Emperor Babur and the Rajput forces led by Rana Sanga of Mewar in Rajasthan.

Battle of Chanderi- 1528- The Battle of Chanderi took place in the aftermath of the Battle of Khanwa in which the Mughal Emperor Babur had defeated a confederacy of Rajputs and Afghans which was headed by Medini Rai.

Battle of Ghaghara- 1529- The battle is between babur and Eastern Afghan Confederates under Sultan Mahmud Lodi and Sultanate of Bengal under Sultan Nusrat Shah.

S29. Ans.(b)

Sol. Sher Shah was the first Muslim ruler who got the whole of the land measured and fixed the land-tax on it on just and fair principles. The land of each peasant was measured first in "bighas" and then half of it was fixed as the land tax. The settlement made between the Govt. and the peasant in respect of the land revenue was always put in black and white.

S30. Ans.(b)

Sol. Sir Thomas Roe was an English diplomat of the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods. From 1615 to 1618, he was ambassador to the court at Agra, India, of the Great Mughal Ruler, Jahangir.

S31. Ans.(c)

Sol. Dyarchy was first introduced in India under Montagu-Chelmsford reforms also known as Mont-Ford Reforms in 1919.

S32. Ans.(a)

Sol. Jugantar Patrika was a Bengali revolutionary newspaper founded in 1906 in Calcutta by Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Abhinash Bhattacharya and Bhupendranath Dutt. A political weekly, it was founded in March 1906 and served as the propaganda organ for the nascent revolutionary organisation Anushilan Samiti that was taking shape in Bengal at the time.

S33. Ans.(b)

Sol. Bande matram- Aurbindo ghosh

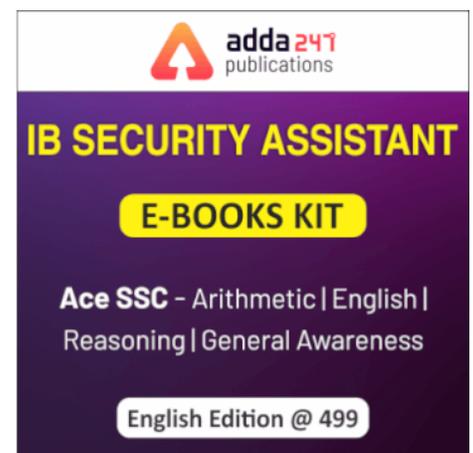
Common weal - Annie Besant

The Pupil - Lala Lajpat Rai

Jugantar - Barindra ghosh

S34. Ans.(a)

Sol. Poorna Swaraj was declared as the goal of the Congress in the Congress session held at Lahore under Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru.



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S35. Ans.(a)

Sol. Eran is an ancient Indian historical city in Sagar district in Madhya Pradesh state. One of the earliest Sati Pillars of India was found in Eran dated 510 AD during Gupta Era. This was discovered by General Alexander Cunningham in 1874- 1875 A.D.

S36. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Kushan Empire was a syncretic empire, formed by Yuezhi, in the Bactrian territories in the early 1st century. It spread to encompass much of Afghanistan, present-day Pakistan, and then the northern parts of India at least as far as Saketa and Sarnath near Varanasi where inscriptions have been found dating to the era of the Kanishka the Great.

S37. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Fourth Buddhist Council was held at Kundalvana, Kashmir in 72 AD under the patronage of Kushan king Kanishka and the president of this council was Vasumitra, with Ásvaghosa as his deputy. This council distinctly divided the Buddhism into 2 sects Mahayana & Hinayana.

S38. Ans.(a)

Sol. Charaka was one of the fatheres contributors to Ayurveda, a system of medicine and lifestyle developed in Ancient India. He is famous for authoring the medical treatise, the Charaka Samhita.He was a famous court physician in kanishka period.

S39. Ans.(c)

Sol. Samudragupta (335-375 AD) of the Gupta dynasty is known as the Napoleon of India. Historian A V Smith called him so because of his great military conquests known from the 'Prayag Prashati' written by his courtier and poet Harisena, who also describes him as the hero of a hundred battles.

S40. Ans.(a)

Sol. It was an important branch of Mughal army. Earlier Mughal rulers made good use of it. It was first used by Babur to achieve an empire Hindustan. Mughal artillery consisted of heavy cannons and light artillery.

S41. Ans.(b)

Sol. Mansabdari System was a system introduced by Akbar for military administration and territorial commands (grant and revenue) to sustain parts of army. The Mansabdari system was borrowed from the system followed in Mongolia.

S42. Ans.(a)

Sol. At Agra, excellent cotton goods were woven.

S43. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Cripps mission was an attempt in late March 1942 by the British government to secure full Indian cooperation and support for their efforts in World War II. The mission was headed by Sir Stafford Cripps, a senior left-wing politician and government minister in the War Cabinet of Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

S44. Ans.(c)

Sol. Cripps Mission was sent by the British Government in March 1942 to India with key objective to secure Indian cooperation and support for British War Efforts. Headed by Sir Stafford Cripps, this mission sought to negotiate an agreement with Indian leaders.

S45. Ans.(b)

Sol. Mahatma Gandhi's remark, 'A post-dated cheque on a crumbling bank' is regarding the proposals of Cripps mission.

S46. Ans.(a)

Sol. Alexander defeated Porus in the battle of Hydaspes.

S47. Ans.(d)

Sol. Madurai is one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world. It was a flourishing city by the 1st millennium BC and served as the capital of the Pandyan Kingdom.

S48. Ans.(b)

Sol. Vasco da Gama was a Portuguese explorer and the first European to reach India by sea. Vasco da Gama landed in Calicut on 20 May 1498.

S49. Ans.(c)

Sol. In 1835 Sir Charles Metcalfe succeeded Lord William Bentinck, being senior member of council. "Lord Metcalfe" is called Liberator of India Press but soon he became a victim of party politics in England and was succeeded by Lord Auckland in 1836.

S50. Ans.(c)

Sol. Bal Gangadhar Tilak joined congress in 1890. Valentine Chirol called him "Father of Indian Unrest", who first of all demanded complete "Swarajya".

S51. Ans.(c)

Sol. Sanghamitra was the eldest daughter of Emperor Ashoka. Together with Mahinda, her brother, she entered an order of Buddhist monks. The two siblings later went to Sri Lanka to spread the teachings of Buddhism.

S52. Ans.(c)

Sol. Kharavela was a king of Kalinga in present-day Odisha. Kharavela is believed to be a follower of Jainism. The main source of information about Kharavela is his rock-cut Hathigumpha inscription.

S53. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Poona Pact refers to an agreement between B. R. Ambedkar and M. K. Gandhi made on 24 September 1932 at Yerwada Central Jail in Poona, India. It was signed by Madan Mohan Malviya, Ambedkar and some other leaders as a means to end the fast that Gandhi was undertaking at the jail.

S54. Ans.(c)

Sol. Krishnadevaraya was the emperor of the Vijayanagara Empire from 1509 to 1529. He was the third ruler of the Tuluva Dynasty. He gave patronage to Telugu language.

S55. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Adi Granth, the first rendition, was compiled by the fifth Sikh Guru, Guru Arjan Dev. This Granth (Book) is the Holy Scripture of the Sikhs.

S56. Ans.(c)

Sol. In the early Vedic period the king collected taxes regularly from his subjects. The taxes were called Bali and consisted of 1/6 the agricultural produce or cattle for a given person.

S57. Ans.(d)

Sol. UNIT HEAD

Kula(family)kulapa

Grama(village)Gramini

Vis(clan)vispati

Jana(people)Gopa

Rashtra(country)Rajan

S58. Ans.(a)

Sol. These are said to be eighteen in number, divided into three groups of six.

S59. Ans.(a)

Sol. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, born as Keshav Gangadhar Tilak, was an Indian nationalist, teacher, social reformer, lawyer and an independence activist. He was the first leader of the Indian Independence Movement. He has been described as being Radical in politics but Conservative in social issues.

S60. Ans.(a)

Sol. Sri Aurobindo was an Indian nationalist, scholar, poet, mystic, philosopher, yogi and guru, who developed concepts of human progress and spiritual evolution. With the help of his spiritual collaborator, Mirra Alfassa, he founded the Sri Aurobindo Ashram. 'New lamps for old' was written by Sri Aurobindo.

S61. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Early Nationalists failed to attain their objectives, giving rise to another group of leaders known as Assertive or Extremist Nationalists. The most prominent leaders of the Assertive Nationalists were Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal, who are known collectively as the Lal-Bal-Pal trio.

S62. Ans.(d)

Sol. The sultans of slave dynasty ruled 1206-1290 A.D. Khalji dynasty ruled from 1290 to 1320 A.D. The ruler of Lodi dynasty ruled from 1450 to 1526 A.D. The ruler of Tughluq dynasty ruled from 1320 to 1414 A.D. Thus, Tughluq dynasty ruled for the longest period.

S63. Ans.(c)

Sol. Muhammad-Bin-Tughluq issued the new coins, which was called 'Dinar' by Ibn Battuta. He wanted to issue the token currency in gold coins to promote his military power not to trade with the West Asian and the North African countries. Thus, assertion (A) is true, but reason (R) is false.

S64. Ans.(a)

Sol. Ibn Battuta (1333-1347) was an African traveler of Moroccan origin. He came to India in the period of Muhammad-Bin-Tughluq. Muhammad-Bin-Tughluq appointed him as Qazi of Delhi. Later in 1342 century, he was sent to China as an ambassador of sultan. Ibn Battuta had mentioned about his journey in his book Kitab-ul-Rihla.

S65. Ans.(d)

Sol. Hemachandra was a Jain scholar, poet, and polymath who wrote on grammar, philosophy, prosody, and contemporary history.

S66. Ans.(b)

Sol. Fertile area used for cropland is called Marudam in tamil areas.

S67. Ans.(d)

Sol. The first tamil Sangam was held to the south of Madurai under the patronage of Makeerthy, the Pandyan king. Agastya was the president of first sangam.

S68. Ans.(d)

Sol. Champaran movement-1917

Chauri Chaura incident-1922

Khilafat movement - 1919

First round table conference-1930

S69. Ans.(b)

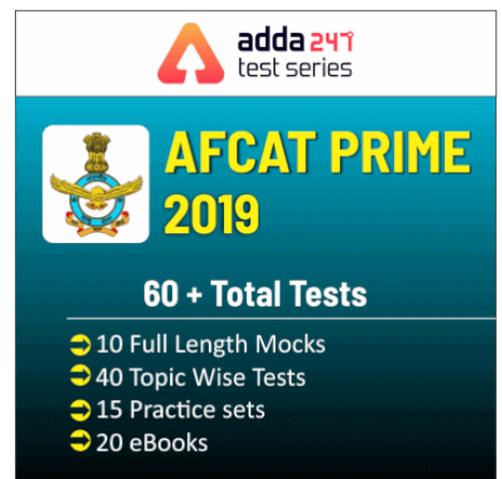
Sol. Naujawan Bharat Sabha was a left-wing Indian association that sought to foment revolution against the British Raj by gathering together worker and peasant youths. It was founded by Bhagat Singh in March 1926 and was a more public face of the Hindustan Republican Association.

S70. Ans.(d)

Sol. Lala Lajpat Rai was seriously injured in police lathi charge in Lahore during demonstrations against Simon Commission for which he subsequently died in November 1928. Later on the British Officer, who was responsible for the lathi charge on him, was shot dead by Bhagat Singh and Rajguru.

S71. Ans.(a)

Sol. In the Lahore session of December 1929, Congress passed the Poorna Swaraj resolution. It was the same session in which Jawaharlal Nehru was elected as president of the Congress.



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S72. Ans.(b)

Sol. Ustad Mansur (flourished 1590-1624) was a seventeenth Century Mughal painter and court artist. He grew in acclaim during the reign of Jahangir.

S73. Ans.(b)

Sol. Jahangir prohibited the use of Tobacco.

S74. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Prithviraj Raso is a Brajbhasha epic poem about the life of the 12th century Indian king Prithviraj Chauhan. It is attributed to Chand Bardai, who according to the text, was a court poet of the king.

S75. Ans.(c)

Sol. The British Government established a committee headed by Lord Hunter a Senator of the "College of justice of Scotland" to enquire on Jallianwala Bagh incident. This committee had seven members having four British and three Indians.

S76. Ans.(b)

Sol. Malik Kafur was a prominent slave-general of the Delhi Sultanate ruler Alauddin Khalji. Malik Kafur defeated the Mongol invaders in 1306 and he led a series of expeditions in the southern part of India.

S77. Ans.(b)

Sol. Sir Thomas Roe was an English diplomat of the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods. From 1615 to 1618, he was ambassador to the court at Agra, India, of the Great Mughal Ruler, Jahangir.

S78. Ans.(c)

Sol. Akbar II sent Ram Mohan Roy as an ambassador to Britain and gave him the title of Mughal envoy to the Court of St. James, conferring on him the title of Raja.

S79. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Second Battle of Panipat was fought on November 5, 1556, between the forces of Hemu, the Hindu general and Chief Minister of Adil Shah Suri, and the army of the Mughal emperor Akbar.

S80. Ans.(b)

Sol. The earliest reference to sati custom is made in Eran inscription of Bhanugupta.

S81. Ans.(c)

Sol. Gandhara art, style of Buddhist visual art that developed in what is now northwestern Pakistan and eastern Afghanistan between the 1st century BCE and the 7th century CE. The style, of Greco-Roman origin, seems to have flourished largely during the Kushan dynasty and was contemporaneous with an important but dissimilar school of Kushan art at Mathura.

S82. Ans.(b)

Sol. The territory of Porus who offered strong resistance to Alexander was situated between the rivers of Jhelum and Chenab.

S83. Ans.(d)

Sol. Ashoka conquest of kalinga is mentioned in Rock edict XIII.

S84. Ans.(b)

Sol. The phrase Hindu rate of growth, was christened by famous anti-establishment economist Raj Krishna, who used it to describe India's unsatisfactory growth trend, which at the time (1950-80) was stuck at 3.5 to 4% per year.

S85. Ans.(b)

Sol. Abhinav Bharat was a secret society founded by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar and his brother Ganesh Damodar Savarkar in 1904.

S86. Ans.(d)

Sol. Mutiny of 1857 was described as the First Indian War of Independence by V D Savarkar. It began on May 10 in the year 1857.

S87. Ans.(c)

Sol. Cabinet Mission of 1946 to India aimed to discuss and plan for the transfer of power from the British government to Indian leadership to provide India with independence. Formulated at the initiative of Clement Attlee, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, the mission had Lord Pethick Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and A. V. Alexander.

S88. Ans.(c)

Sol. "Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it" is slogan raised by Bal Gangadhar Tilak at formation of his Home rule league in 1916.

S89. Ans.(b)

Sol. First Battle of Waihind, 1001 -1002 A.D, Mahmud Ghazni defeated Jayapala. Second Battle of Waihind, 1008 A.D., Mahmud Ghazni defeated the Hindu Confederacy under Anandpala

S90. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Raichur Doab is a Doab, in this case the triangular region of land in the southern Indian states of Telangana and Karnataka lying between the Krishna River and its tributary, the Tungabhadra River. The Raichur Doab is a region where there were frequent clashes between Bahamani Kingdom and Vijaynagar kingdom.

S91. Ans.(c)

Sol. Alauddin Khilji made several sweeping reforms in the field of revenue system. His first revenue regulation (zabita) related to the measurement of cultivable land as the principle for determining and revenue. Biswa (1/20th of a bigha) was declared to be the standard unit of measurement.

S92. Ans.(b)

Sol. Under Iqta System, the land of the empire was divided into several large and small tracts called Iqta and assigned these Iqtas to his soldiers, officers and nobles. In the beginning, an Iqta was based upon salary. Later, under Firoz Shah Tughlaq it became hereditary.

S93. Ans.(d)

Sol. Ellora is one of the largest rock-cut monastery-temple caves complexes in the world, and a UNESCO World Heritage Site in Maharashtra, India. The site presents monuments and artwork of Buddhism, Hinduism and Jainism from the 600-1000 CE period patronised by Rastrakuta.

S94. Ans.(b)

Sol. Dhana Nanda was the last ruler of the Nanda dynasty. He was overthrown by Chandragupta Maurya with the help of Chanakya.

S95. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Satavahanas were an ancient Indian dynasty based in the Deccan region. Most modern scholars believe that the Satavahana rule began in first century BCE and lasted until the second century CE.

S96. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Vakataka Empire was a dynasty from the Indian subcontinent that originated from the Deccan in the mid-3rd century CE. Their state is believed to have extended from the southern edges of Malwa and Gujarat in the north to the Tungabhadra River in the south. Vindhya Shakti was the founder of Vakatak dynasty.

S97. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Kuka Movement marked the first major reaction of the people in the Punjab to the new political order initiated by the British after 1849. The Namdhari Movement, of which the Kuka Movement was the most important phase, aimed at overthrowing the British rule.

S98. Ans.(c)

Sol. Kesari is a newspaper founded in 1881 by Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, a prominent leader of the Indian Independence movement. Bal Gangadhar Tilak used to run his two newspapers, the Kesari, in Marathi and Maratha in English.

S99. Ans.(a)

Sol. Dadabhai Naoroji, known as the Grand Old Man of India, was a Parsi intellectual, educator, cotton trader, and an early Indian political and social leader.

S100. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Indian National Congress which was established in 1885 was divided into two groups in the year 1907 session of Surat mainly into extremists and moderates.

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