

General Studies for All AE/JE Exams

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General Studies for All AE/JE Exams

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Preface

It is with great pleasure that we present to you the "General Studies for All AE/JE Exams," meticulously curated by Team AEC. This book is designed to be your comprehensive guide and indispensable companion as you embark on the journey of preparing for Assistant Engineer (AE) and Junior Engineer (JE) examinations.

In the competitive realm of AE/JE exams, a well-rounded understanding of general studies is paramount. The "General Studies for All AE/JE Exams" is a collective effort from Team AEC to provide you with a resource that not only covers a diverse range of subjects but also equips you with the knowledge and skills needed to excel in these pivotal examinations.

Success in AE/JE exams demands not only specialized knowledge but also a holistic understanding of general studies. The "General Studies for All AE/JE Exams" is crafted to be your go-to resource for achieving both. With a collaborative effort from Team AEC, we are confident that this book will play a pivotal role in your success.

We extend our heartfelt best wishes to all aspirants using this book. May your dedication and hard work pave the way for success in your AE/JE examinations, and may this book be the catalyst for your achievement.

Warm regards,

Team AEC



Harshit Sharma
Founder & Director
Advance Engineering Classes



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ANCIENT HISTORY

STONE AGE & INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION

1. Which of the following were NOT a part of a citadel in Harappan architecture? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा हड़प्पा वास्तुकला में दुर्ग का हिस्सा नहीं था?

- A) Storehouses for grains / अनाज के लिए गोदाम
B) Great Bath for important people / महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्तियों के लिए विशाल स्नानागार
C) Fire altars for religious ceremonies / धार्मिक समारोहों के लिए अग्नि वेदी
D) Residential buildings for masses / जनता के लिए आवासीय भवन

2. During which of the following period Ostriches were found in India? / निम्नलिखित में से किस काल में शतुरमुरग भारत में पाए गए थे?

- A) Mesolithic / मध्य पाषाण काल
B) Chalcolithic / ताम्र युग
C) Neolithic / नव पाषाण काल
D) Palaeolithic / पुरापाषाण काल

3. Which of the following type of house remains were found in Mehrgarh site of Harappan civilization? / हड़प्पा सभ्यता के मेहरगढ़ स्थल में निम्नलिखित में से किस प्रकार के गृह अवशेष मिले हैं?

- A) Triangular or circular / त्रिकोणीय या गोलाकार
B) Rectangular or circular / आयताकार या गोलाकार
C) Square or rectangular / वर्गाकार या आयताकार
D) Circular or square / गोलाकार या वर्गाकार

4. In which among the following period Catal Huyuk was one of the most famous sites? / निम्नलिखित में से किस काल में कैटल हुयुक सबसे प्रसिद्ध स्थलों में से एक था?

- A) Neolithic / नवपाषाण युग
B) Mesolithic / मध्य पाषाण
C) Palaeolithic / नर्मदा
D) Chalcolithic / ताम्रपाषाणीय

5. Which of the following cities existed in the Indus Valley Civilization? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा शहर सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता में मौजूद था?

- A) Harappa / हड़प्पा
B) Sanchi / सांची
C) Muziris / मुज़िरिस
D) Ayodhya / अयोध्या

6. In which of the following Indian states, Harappan cities have NOT been found? / निम्नलिखित में से किस भारतीय राज्य में हड़प्पा नगर नहीं पाए गए हैं?

- A) Uttarakhand / उत्तराखंड
B) Gujarat / गुजरात
C) Rajasthan / राजस्थान
D) Haryana / हरियाणा

7. Which of the following sites of Indus Valley Civilization is located in Punjab (India)? / सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता का निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा स्थल पंजाब (भारत) में स्थित है?

- A) Banawali / बनावली
B) Balu / बालू
C) Kot Diji / कोट दीजी
D) Ropar / रोपड़

8. Which of the following is also known as 'New Stone Age' in the civilisation history of India? / निम्नलिखित में से किसे भारत के सभ्यता इतिहास में 'नया पाषाण युग' के रूप में भी जाना जाता है?

- A) Epipaleolithic / अनुपुरापाषाण युग (एपीपेलियोलिथिक)
B) Mesolithic / मध्यपाषाण युग (मेसोलिथिक)
C) Paleolithic / पुरापाषाण युग (पेलियोलिथिक)
D) Neolithic / नवपाषाण (निओलिथिक)

9. Most of the standard Harappan seals were made of _____, a kind of soft stone that was square in shape with a 2 × 2 dimension and was used for commercial purposes. / हड़प्पा की अधिकांश मानक मुहरें _____ से बनी थीं। वह एक प्रकार का नरम

पत्थर था जो 2 × 2 आयाम के साथ चौकोर आकार का था और व्यावसायिक उद्देश्यों के लिए उपयोग किया जाता था।

- A) Steatite / स्टीटाइट
B) Golden rutile / गोल्डन रूटाइल
C) Selenite / सेलिनाइट
D) Rhodonite / रोडोनिट

10. Most Harappan seals made of _____. / हड़प्पा की अधिकांश मुहरें _____ की बनी होती हैं।

- A) Bricks / ईंटें
B) Granite / ग्रेनाइट
C) Steatite / सेलखड़ी
D) Brass / पीतल

11. Which of the following metals was used to make weapons and tools in Harappan cities? / हड़प्पा शहरों में हथियार और उपकरण बनाने के लिए निम्नलिखित धातुओं में से किसका उपयोग किया गया था?

- A) Silver / चांदी
B) Gold / स्वर्ण
C) Copper / तांबा
D) Iron / लोहा

12. Inamgaon, an important Archaeological site is situated on _____ river. / इनामगांव नामक एक महत्वपूर्ण पुरातात्विक स्थल, _____ नदी पर स्थित है।

- A) Indrayani / ईंद्रायणी
B) Ulhas / उल्हास
C) Ghod / घोड
D) Kukadi / कुकड़ी

13. Which of the following rivers would you associate primarily with the Harappan civilization? / निम्नलिखित में से आप किस नदी को मुख्य रूप से हड़प्पा सभ्यता से जोड़ेंगे?

- A) Sutlej / सतलुज
B) Beas / ब्यास
C) Indus / सिंधु
D) Chenab / चेनाब

14. The duration of the Mesolithic period is from about _____ years ago to _____ years ago. / मेसोलिथिक काल की अवधि लगभग _____ वर्ष पूर्व से _____ वर्ष पूर्व तक है।

- A) 14000, 10000
B) 17000, 12000
C) 12000, 10000
D) 10000, 7000

15. Which of the following Harappan town was located on Khadir Beyt in the Runn of Kutch and was divided into three parts? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा हड़प्पा नगर कच्छ के रन में खादिर बेत पर स्थित था और तीन भागों में विभाजित था?

- A) Sotka-koh / सोतका-कोह
B) Chanhudaro / चन्हुदड़ो
C) Surkotada / सुरकोटाडा
D) Dholavira / धोलावीरा

16. Which of the following metal traces were found in chemical analyses of both Omani copper and Harappan artefacts suggesting a common origin? / निम्नलिखित में से किस धातु के निशान ओमानी तांबे और हड़प्पा दोनों कलाकृतियों के रासायनिक विश्लेषण में एक सामान्य उत्पत्ति का सुझाव देते हुए पाए गए थे?

- A) Tin / टिन
B) Iron / आयरन (लोहा)
C) Zinc / जिंक
D) Nickel / निकेल (निकल)

17. In which of the following sites of Indus Valley Civilisation was 'The Great Bath' found? / सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता के निम्नलिखित स्थलों में से किस में 'विशाल स्नानागार' पाया गया था?

- A) Kalibangan / कालीबंगा
B) Dholavira / धोलावीरा
C) Lothal / लोथल
D) Mohenjo-Daro / मोहनजोदड़ो

18. The practice of erecting megaliths began about _____ years ago. / महापाषाणों को खड़ा करने की प्रथा _____ वर्षों पहले शुरू हुई थी।

- A) 2500
B) 1000
C) 1500
D) 3000

19. The Citadel and Great Bath can be traced to which site of the Indus Valley Civilisation? / सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता के किस स्थल से दुर्ग और विशाल स्नानागार का पता लगाया जा सकता है?

- A) Harappa / हड़प्पा B) Mohenjo-Daro / मोहनजोदड़ो
C) Rakhigarhi / राखीगढ़ी D) Lothal / लोथल

20. What was the shape of the Great Bath of Mohenjo Daro? / मोहनजोदड़ो के विशाल स्नानागार का आकार कैसा था?

- A) Rectangular / आयताकार B) Square / वर्ग
C) Elliptical / दीर्घ वृत्ताकार D) Circular / गोलाकार

21. How many signs used to be part of the longest inscription found on Harappan seals? / हड़प्पा की मुहरों पर पाए जाने वाले सबसे लंबे शिलालेख के हिस्से पर कितने चिन्ह हुआ करते थे?

- A) 12 B) 90
C) 79 D) 26

22. Which Director General of ASI is responsible for the excavations leading to the discovery of two key city-sites of the Indus Civilization, in the 1920's? / 1920 के दशक में सिंधु सभ्यता के दो प्रमुख शहर-स्थलों की खोज के लिए भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण (ASI) के कौन से महानिदेशक उत्खनन के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं?

- A) Madho Sarup Vats / माधो सरूप वत्स B) John Hubert Marshall / जॉन ह्यूबर्ट मार्शल
C) James Burgess / जेम्स बर्गस D) Mortimer Wheeler / मोर्टिमर व्हीलर

23. Ancient Harappan site 'Lothal' was found in which state of India? / प्राचीन हड़प्पा स्थल 'लोथल' भारत के किस राज्य में खोजा गया था?

- A) Gujarat / गुजरात B) Rajasthan / राजस्थान
C) Maharashtra / महाराष्ट्र D) Madhya Pradesh / मध्य प्रदेश

24. In which of the following cities of the Indus valley civilization has a dockyard been found? / सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता के निम्नलिखित में से किस शहर में बंदरगाह पाया गया है?

- A) Lothal / लोथल B) Chanhudaro / चन्हुदड़ो
C) Kalibangan / कालीबंगा D) Dholavira / धोलावीरा

25. In which of the following sites of Harappan civilization Jadeite stone was found? / निम्नलिखित में से हड़प्पा सभ्यता के किस पुरास्थल में जेडाइट पत्थर पाया गया था?

- A) Mahagadha / महागढ़ा B) Mehargadha / मेहरगढ़ा
C) Hallur / हल्लूर D) Daojali Heading / दओजली हेडिंग

26. The Harappan brought Gold from present-day _____ in India. / हड़प्पावासी भारत के वर्तमान _____ से सोना लाते थे।

- A) Telangana / तेलंगाना B) Tamil Nadu / तमिलनाडु
C) Karnataka / कर्नाटक D) Kerala / केरल

27. Which of the following sites of Harappan civilization is located near Bolan Pass? / निम्नलिखित में से हड़प्पा सभ्यता का कौन-सा स्थल बोलन दर्रे के पास स्थित है?

- A) Mehrgarh / मेहरगढ़ B) Chirand / चिरांद
C) Gufkral / गुफकराल D) Koldihwa / कोल्डीहा

28. Dholavira, which was the ancient Harappan site was divided into _____ parts. / धोलावीरा, जो प्राचीन हड़प्पा स्थल था, _____ भागों में विभाजित था।

- A) three / तीन B) five / पांच
C) four / चार D) two / दो

29. According to the archaeologists, in Harappan cities the part to the west was smaller and higher, was known as _____. / पुरातत्वविदों के अनुसार, हड़प्पा के शहरों में पश्चिम का हिस्सा छोटा और ऊंचा था, जिसे '_____' कहा जाता था।

- A) Citadel / गढ़ B) Olympus / ओलंपस
C) Lower town / निचला शहर D) Colosseum / कोलोसियम

30. Which of the following is one of the animal motifs found on the cylindrical seal of the Indus region? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सिंधु क्षेत्र की बेलनाकार मुहर पर पाए जाने वाले पशु रूपांकनों में से एक है?

- A) Humped bull / कूबड़ वाला बैल B) Humped camel / कूबड़ वाला ऊँट
C) Sitting tiger / बैठा हुआ बाघ D) Running dog / दौड़ता हुआ कुत्ता

VEDIC AGE

31. There is a mention of the term 'Ayas' in Rigveda referring to _____. / ऋग्वेद में 'अयस' शब्द का उल्लेख मिलता है:

- A) cotton / कपास B) metal / धातु
C) horse / घोड़ा D) rice / चावल

32. The Rig Veda is a collection of _____ hymns. / ऋग्वेद _____ सूक्तों का संग्रह है। [SSC GD Constable 2023]

- A) 1028 B) 1076
C) 1124 D) 1152

33. Which of the following varna was NOT entitled to the ritual of 'Upanayana Samskara' in the later Vedic period? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा वर्ण उत्तर वैदिक काल में 'उपनयन संस्कार' के अनुष्ठान का स्वत्वाधिकारी नहीं था?

- A) Kshatriya / क्षत्रिय B) Brahmana / ब्राह्मण
C) Vaishya / वैश्य D) Shudra / शूद्र

34. Which of the following is the oldest Veda? / निम्न में से सबसे पुराना वेद कौन सा है?

- A) Rigveda / ऋग्वेद B) Atharvaveda / अथर्ववेद
C) Samaveda / सामवेद D) Yajurveda / यजुर्वेद

35. As per the Rigvedic or Early Vedic Period (1500-1000 BC), who among the following was a River Goddess? / ऋग्वेदिक या प्रारंभिक वैदिक काल (1500-1000 ईसा पूर्व) के अनुसार, निम्नलिखित में से कौन एक नदी देवी थी?

- A) Agni / अग्नि B) Sindhu / सिंधु
C) Arika / एरिका D) Usha / उषा

36. The Rig Veda consists of 1028 hymns, organised into ten books known as _____. / ऋग्वेद में 1028 सूक्त हैं, जिन्हें दस पुस्तकों में व्यवस्थित किया गया है जिन्हें _____ कहा जाता है।

- A) Mandalas / मंडल B) Padapātha / पादपस्थ
C) Anudātta / अनुदत्त D) Sūktas / सूक्त

37. The Atharvaveda is a collection of _____ khandas. / अथर्ववेद _____ खंडों का एक संग्रह है।

- A) 20 B) 10
C) 15 D) 5

38. In the Rigveda, there is a hymn in the form of a dialogue between Sage Vishvamitra and two rivers that were worshipped as goddesses. Which are these rivers? / ऋग्वेद में ऋषि विश्वामित्र और देवी के रूप में पूजी जाने वाली दो नदियों के बीच संवाद के रूप में एक ऋचा है। ये कौन-सी नदियाँ हैं?

- A) Ganga and Yamuna / गंगा B) Alakananda and Bhagirathi / अलकनंदा और भगीरथी
C) Ravi and Chenab / रावी और चिनाब D) Beas and Sutlej / ब्यास और सतलुज

39. The Rigvedic name of river Chenab was _____. / चिनाब नदी का ऋग्वेदिक नाम क्या था?

- A) Askini / अस्किनी B) Sindhu / सिंधु
C) Parushni / परुष्नी D) Vitasta / वितस्ता

40. Ajatasatru sent his minister named Vassakara to the Buddha to get his advice on the matter related with attack on the _____. / अजातशत्रु ने _____ पर हमले से संबंधित मामले पर सलाह लेने के लिए अपने मंत्री वासकारा को बुद्ध के पास भेजा था।

- A) Mallas / मल्ल
C) Koliyas / कोलिय
B) Shakyas / शाक्य
D) Vajjis / वज्जि

MAHAJANAPADA & RISE OF MAGADH PERIOD

41. In ancient times, the area to the south of the Ganga was known as _____. / प्राचीन काल में, गंगा के दक्षिण में स्थित क्षेत्र को _____ के रूप में जाना जाता था।

- A) Magadha / मगध
C) Anga / अंग
B) Kosala / कोसल
D) Matsya / मत्स्य

42. King Ajatashatru was a ruler of the _____ dynasty. / राजा अजातशत्रु _____ वंश के शासक थे।

- A) Mauryan / मौर्य
C) Shishunaga / शिशुनाग
B) Haryanka / हर्यक
D) Nanda / नंद

43. Which of the following was the capital of Vajji gana during Mahajanapadas period? / महाजनपद काल में वज्जि गण की राजधानी निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी थी?

- A) Vaishali / वैशाली
C) Viratanagara / विराटनगर
B) Sothivati / सोथिवती
D) Kashi / काशी

44. The ancient city of Champa is believed to be the capital of _____ Mahajanapada. / प्राचीन शहर चंपा को _____ महाजनपद की राजधानी माना जाता है।

- A) Kashi / काशी
C) Anga / अंग
B) Matsya / मत्स्य
D) Vajji / वज्जि

45. Which of the following was the capital of Mahajanapada Gandhara in 6th century BC? / छठी शताब्दी ईसा पूर्व में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा महाजनपद गांधार की राजधानी थी?

- A) Hastinapur / हस्तिनापुर
C) Taxila / तक्षशिला
B) Mathura / मथुरा
D) Varanasi / वाराणसी

46. The iron implement site of Hastinapur was found in which the present-day state of India? / हस्तिनापुर का लौह उपकरण स्थल भारत के वर्तमान किस राज्य में पाया गया था?

- A) Bihar / बिहार
C) Haryana / हरियाणा
B) Uttar Pradesh / उत्तर प्रदेश
D) Madhya Pradesh / मध्य प्रदेश

47. Who among the following was the founder of the Kanva dynasty? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन कण्व वंश का संस्थापक था?

- A) Narayana / नारायण
C) Vasudeva / वासुदेव
B) Susharman / सुशरमन
D) Devabhuti / देवभूति

48. With reference to the Sixteen Mahajanapadas, which among the following was NOT a capital city? / सोलह महाजनपदों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन एक राजधानी शहर नहीं था?

- A) Ujjain / उज्जैन
C) Sravasti / श्रावस्ती
B) Avanti / अवन्ती
D) Kausambi / कौशांबी

49. According to the Brihat Samhita, what do you call the process of making scents, mouth perfumes and bath powders? / बृहत् संहिता के अनुसार सुगंध, मुख इत्र तथा स्नान चूर्ण बनाने की प्रक्रिया को आप क्या कहते हैं?

- A) Jatuka / जातुका
C) Kamplcica / कामप्लसिका
B) Gandhayukli / गंधयुकली
D) Pattanga / पत्तांगा

50. At the age of _____, Mahavira left home and went to live in a forest. / _____ वर्ष की आयु में महावीर घर छोड़कर वन में रहने चले गए।

- A) 35
C) 33
B) 27
D) 30

51. Which of the following is NOT a part of Buddhist stupas? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा बौद्ध स्तूप का हिस्सा नहीं है?

- A) Harmika / हर्मिका
C) Anda / अंड
B) Gopura / गोपुर
D) Chhatra / छत्र

52. Who among the following was the 24th Tirthankara in Jainism, in ancient India? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन प्राचीन भारत में जैन धर्म के 24^{वें} तीर्थंकर थे?

- A) Vasupujya / वासुपूज्य
C) Abhinandana / अभिनन्दन
B) Rishabahdev / ऋषभदेव
D) Vardhamana Mahavira / वर्धमान महावीर

53. The Therigatha is a Buddhist text, part of the _____ is a collection of verses composed by bhikkhunis. / थेरिगाथा एक बौद्ध ग्रंथ है, जो _____ का हिस्सा है, जो भिक्षुणियों द्वारा रचित छंदों का एक संग्रह है।

- A) Vinaya Pitaka / विनय पिटक
C) Dipavamsa / दिपवमासा
B) Mahavamsa / महावमासा
D) Sutta Pitaka / सुत्त पिटक

54. In Vaishali, the second Buddhist council was organized by _____. / द्वितीय बौद्ध संगीति (second buddhists council) _____ द्वारा वैशाली में आयोजित की गई थी।

- A) shaven / मुण्डा
C) sunidha / सुनिधा
B) Anurudh / अनुरुद्ध
D) kalashoka / कालाशोक

55. Which of the following statements is correct?

I. Gautama Buddha belonged to a small gana known as the Sakya gana and was a Kshatriya.

II. Gautama Buddha passed away at Kusinara.

नीचे दिए गए कथनों में से कौन-सा कथन सही है?

I. गौतम बुद्ध शाक्य गण के नाम से जाने जाने वाले एक छोटे गण से संबंधित थे और वे एक क्षत्रिय थे।

II. गौतम बुद्ध का निधन कुशीनारा में हुआ था।

- A) Only I / केवल I
C) Only II / केवल II
B) Neither I nor II / न तो I और न ही II
D) Both I and II / I और II दोनों

56. Buddha delivered his first sermon which is called _____, at Sarnath to his five disciples. / बुद्ध ने अपना पहला उपदेश सारनाथ में अपने पांच शिष्यों को दिया, जिसे _____ कहा जाता है।

- A) Niranjana / निरंजना
C) Maha parinirvana / महा परिनिर्वाण
B) Mahabhinishkramana / महाभिनिष्क्रमण
D) Dharmachakra Pravartana / धर्मचक्र प्रवर्तन

57. The first Tirthankara of Jainism is believed to be Rishabhanatha, who was born in _____. / जैन धर्म के पहले तीर्थंकर ऋषभनाथ माने जाते हैं, जिनका जन्म _____ में हुआ था।

- A) Pataliputra / पाटलिपुत्र
C) Vaishali / वैशाली
B) Ayodhya / अयोध्या
D) Varanasi / वाराणसी

58. Buddha meditated for days on end under a peepal tree at _____, where he attained enlightenment. / बुद्ध ने _____ पर एक पीपल के पेड़ के नीचे कई दिनों तक ध्यान किया, जहां उन्हें ज्ञान प्राप्त हुआ था।

- A) Sarnath / सारनाथ
C) Kushinagar / कुशीनगर
B) Bodh Gaya / बोधगया
D) Ujjain / उज्जैन

59. Lord Buddha was born in _____. / भगवान बुद्ध का जन्म _____ में हुआ था।

- A) Lumbini, Nepal / लुंबिनी, नेपाल
C) Bامyan, Afghanistan / बामयान, अफ़ग़ानिस्तान
B) Bihar, India / बिहार, भारत
D) Cumilla, Bangladesh / कमिला, बांग्लादेश

BUDDHISM & JAINISM

60. What was the name of the mother of Gautama Buddha? / गौतम बुद्ध की माता का क्या नाम था?

- A) Mahamaya / महामाया B) Sihamoni / सिहामोनी
C) Rukmani / रुक्मणी D) Geetanjali / गीतांजलि

61. The Chinese Buddhist pilgrim, Xuan Zang, came to the Indian subcontinent about _____ years ago. / चीनी बौद्ध तीर्थयात्री ह्वेन त्सांग ने लगभग _____ वर्षों पहले भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप की यात्रा की थी।

- A) 1100 B) 1700
C) 2000 D) 1400

62. According to the Jaina tradition, Mahavira was preceded by how many other teachers or Trithankaras? / जैन परंपरा के अनुसार भगवान महावीर से पहले कितने अन्य गुरु या तीर्थंकर थे?

- A) 12 B) 23
C) 56 D) 54

63. Buddhacharita, a full-length biography of the Buddha was written by _____. / बुद्धचरित, बुद्ध की एक पूर्ण जीवनी _____ द्वारा लिखी गई थी।

- A) Banabhatta / बाणभट्ट B) Asvaghosha / अश्वघोष
C) Vasumitra / वसुमित्र D) Parsva / परस्व

64. In ancient India, the Jatakas were written in which of the following languages, around the middle of the first millennium CE? / प्राचीन भारत में, जातक निम्नलिखित में से किस भाषा में पहली सहस्राब्दी के मध्य में लिखे गए थे?

- A) Pali / पाली B) Sanskrit / संस्कृत
C) Aramaic / इब्रानी D) Kharosthi / खरोष्ठी

65. At which of the following places did Lord Buddha attain Mahaparinirvana? / निम्नलिखित में से किस स्थान पर भगवान बुद्ध ने महापरिनिर्वाण प्राप्त किया था?

- A) Kushinagar / कुशीनगर B) Lumbini / लुम्बिनी
C) Sarnath / सारनाथ D) Bodh Gaya / बोधगया

66. According to Xuan Zang, the _____ of Nalanda Buddhist monastery asks new entrants difficult questions which were very difficult to answer / जुआन जैंग के अनुसार, नालंदा बौद्ध मठ के _____ नए प्रवेशकों से कठिन प्रश्न पूछते थे जिनका उत्तर देना बहुत कठिन था। [SSC GD Constable 2023]

- A) chief of monastery / मठाधीश B) gatekeeper / द्वारपाल
C) youngest monk / सबसे छोटा भिक्षु D) oldest monk / सबसे बड़ा भिक्षु

67. The Lion Capital was built to commemorate the historical event of _____ of Buddha. / शेरों वाला स्तंभ-शीष का निर्माण बुद्ध के _____ की ऐतिहासिक घटना की स्मृति में बनाया गया था।

- A) Renunciation / घर परित्याग B) Enlightenment / ज्ञान प्राप्ति
C) His death or Parinirvana / निधन D) First sermon / पहले उपदेश

68. At which Buddhist site of India did Gautama Buddha first preach the Dharma? / भारत के किस बौद्ध स्थल पर गौतम बुद्ध ने सबसे पहले धर्म का उपदेश दिया था?

- A) KushiNagar / कुशीनगर B) Barabar Caves / बराबर गुफाएं
C) Bodh Gaya / बोधगया D) Sarnath / सारनाथ

69. Xuan Zang and other pilgrims spent time studying in Nalanda, the most famous Buddhist monastery, located in which of the following Indian state? / जुआन जैंग और अन्य तीर्थयात्रियों ने निम्नलिखित में से किस भारतीय राज्य में स्थित सबसे प्रसिद्ध बौद्ध मठ नालंदा में अध्ययन करने में समय बिताया था?

- A) Odisha / ओडिशा B) Bengal / बंगाल
C) Bihar / बिहार D) Sikkim / सिक्किम

MAURYAN & POST MAURYAN EMPIRE

70. Kalinga is the ancient name of coastal _____. / _____ के तटीय क्षेत्र का प्राचीन नाम कलिंग है।

- A) Tamil Nadu / तमिलनाडु B) Orissa / उड़ीसा
C) Kerala / केरल D) Andhra Pradesh / आंध्र प्रदेश

71. Somewhat before the time of Mauryan empire, about _____ years ago, emperors in China began building the Great Wall. / मौर्य साम्राज्य काल से कुछ समय पूर्व लगभग _____ वर्ष पहले चीन में सम्राटों ने विशाल दीवार (Great Wall) का निर्माण शुरू किया था।

- A) 1200 B) 3500
C) 2400 D) 600

72. The foundation of the Mauryan empire was laid by _____. / मौर्य साम्राज्य की नींव _____ द्वारा रखी गई थी।

- A) Kalashoka / काल अशोक B) Chandragupta Maurya / चंद्रगुप्त मौर्य
C) Bindusara / बिंदुसार D) Ashoka / अशोक

73. Pushyamitra, who was the commander of Brihadratha, the last Mauryan emperor, killed the king and established a new dynasty. Which of the following was his dynasty? / पुष्यमित्र, जो अंतिम मौर्य सम्राट, बृहद्रथ का सेनापति था, ने राजा को मार डाला और एक नए राजवंश की स्थापना की। निम्नलिखित में से उनका वंश कौन-सा था?

- A) Shunga / शुंग B) Kanva / कण्व
C) Satavahana / सातवाहन D) Chedi / चेदि

74. Who among the following was the last king of the Mauryan empire? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन मौर्य साम्राज्य का अंतिम राजा था? [SSC GD Constable 2023]

- A) Ashoka / अशोक B) Bindusara / बिंदुसार
C) Chandragupta / चंद्रगुप्त D) Brihadratha / बृहद्रथ

75. As the Mauryan empire was so large, different parts were ruled differently. The area around _____ was under the direct control of the emperor. / चूंकि मौर्य साम्राज्य इतना बड़ा था, इसलिए अलग-अलग हिस्सों पर अलग-अलग शासन किया जाता था। _____ के आसपास का क्षेत्र सम्राट के सीधे नियंत्रण में था। [SSC GD Constable 2023]

- A) Taxila / तक्षशिला B) Ujjain / उज्जैन
C) Pataliputra / पाटलिपुत्र D) Lumbini / लुम्बिनी

76. During the reign of which of the following Mauryan kings, the Kalinga War was fought? / निम्नलिखित में से किस मौर्य राजा के शासनकाल में कलिंग युद्ध लड़ा गया था?

- A) Bindusara / बिंदुसार B) Ashoka / अशोक
C) Chandragupta / चंद्रगुप्त D) Dasaratha / दशरथ

77. Which of the following pairs of 'Dynasty-Ruled region' is correctly matched?

- I. Shakas - Northwest and north India
II. Vakatakas - Central and western India /

निम्नलिखित में से 'राजवंश-शासित क्षेत्र' का कौन-सा युग्म सही सुमेलित है?

- I. शक - उत्तर पश्चिम और उत्तर भारत
II. वाकाटक - मध्य और पश्चिमी भारत

- A) Neither I nor II / न तो I और न ही II B) Only I / केवल I
C) Only II / केवल II D) Both I and II / I और II दोनों

78. Which of the following is NOT correct regarding king Harshavardhana? / राजा हर्षवर्धन के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सही नहीं है?

- A) Harshavardhana ruled nearly about 1400 years ago / हर्षवर्धन ने लगभग 1400 वर्ष पूर्व शासन किया
- B) Xuan Zang spent a lot of time at Harsha's court / जुआन झांग ने हर्ष के दरबार में काफी समय बिताया
- C) Harshavardhana's court poet was Harishena / हर्षवर्धन के दरबारी कवि हरिषेण थे
- D) Harshacharita is a biography written on Harshavardhana / हर्षचरित हर्षवर्धन पर लिखी गई जीवनी है

79. Which of the following Major Rock Edicts of Ashoka states that Dhammayatras (tours) would be undertaken by the emperor? / अशोक के निम्नलिखित में से किस प्रमुख शिलालेख में कहा गया है कि धम्मयात्रा (यात्रा) सम्राट द्वारा की जाएगी?

- A) Major Rock Edict IV / प्रमुख शिलालेख IV
- B) Major Rock Edict VIII / प्रमुख शिलालेख VIII
- C) Major Rock Edict IX / प्रमुख शिलालेख IX
- D) Major Rock Edict V / प्रमुख शिलालेख V

80. Who among the following was NOT from the Mauryan Dynasty? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन मौर्य वंश से नहीं था?

- A) Ashoka / अशोक
- B) Brihadratha / बृहद्रथः
- C) Kharavela / खारवेल
- D) Bindusara / बिन्दुसार

81. Which of the following books was written by Megasthenes? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी पुस्तक मेगस्थनीज द्वारा लिखी गई थी?

- A) Nitisara / नीतिसार
- B) Nagananda / नागानंद
- C) Buddha charita / बुद्ध चरित
- D) Indica / इंडिका

82. How many gates and towers were mentioned by Megasthenes in Mauryan capital, Pataliputra? / मेगस्थनीज ने मौर्यकालीन राजधानी पाटलिपुत्र में कितने द्वारों और मीनारों का उल्लेख किया था?

- A) 60 gates and 574 towers / 60 द्वार और 574 मीनारें
- B) 64 gates and 570 towers / 64 द्वार और 570 मीनारें
- C) 62 gates and 568 towers / 62 द्वार और 568 टावर
- D) 66 gates and 576 towers / 66 द्वार और 576 मीनारें

83. _____ was a Greek ambassador sent to the court of Chandragupta Maurya. / _____, चंद्रगुप्त मौर्य के दरबार में भेजा गया एक यूनानी राजदूत था।

- A) Agarthicides / अगरथिसीडिस
- B) Megasthenes / मेगस्थनीज
- C) Heliodorus / हेलियोडोरस
- D) Strabo / स्ट्रैबो

84. The _____ is an Indian treatise on politics, economics, military strategy, the function of the state, and social organisation, attributed to Kautilya. / _____ राजनीति, अर्थशास्त्र, सैन्य रणनीति, राज्य के कार्य और सामाजिक संगठन पर एक भारतीय ग्रंथ है, जिसका श्रेय कौटिल्य को जाता है।

- A) Panchsidhantika / पंचसिद्धांतिका
- B) Manusmriti / मनुस्मृति
- C) Arthashastra / अर्थशास्त्र
- D) Natyashastra / नाट्यशास्त्र

85. Megasthenes, a Greek historian and diplomat came to India as an ambassador of Seleucus I Nicator. In which of the following Mauryan emperor's court did he come? / मेगस्थनीज, एक यूनानी इतिहासकार और राजनयिक, सेल्यूकस I निकेटर के राजदूत के रूप में भारत आया था। वह निम्नलिखित में से किस मौर्य सम्राट के दरबार में आया था?

- A) Chandragupta Maurya / चंद्रगुप्त मौर्य
- B) Brihadratha / बृहद्रथ
- C) Ashoka / अशोक
- D) Samprati / सम्प्रति

86. Who among the following was the founder of the Sunga dynasty, who established his kingdom by killing the last Mauryan emperor? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन शुंग वंश का संस्थापक था, जिसने अंतिम मौर्य सम्राट की हत्या कर अपना राज्य स्थापित किया था?

- A) Devabhuti / देवभूति
- B) Pushyamitra / पुष्यमित्र
- C) Bhagabhadra / भागभद्र
- D) Agnimitra / अग्निमित्र

87. The Kadamba Dynasty was an ancient royal dynasty of the modern day: / कदंब राजवंश आधुनिक _____ का एक प्राचीन शाही राजवंश था।

- A) Odisha / ओडिशा
- B) Kerala / केरल
- C) Bihar / बिहार
- D) Karnataka / कर्नाटक

88. Who, with the help of Kautilya, overthrew Dhanananda, the last Nanda ruler, in 322 BC? / कौटिल्य की सहायता से किसने 322 ईसा पूर्व में अंतिम नंद शासक धनानंद को उखाड़ फेंका था?

- A) Ashoka / अशोक
- B) Chandragupta Maurya / चंद्रगुप्त मौर्य
- C) Akbar / अकबर
- D) Kalashoka / कालाशोक

89. Which of the following statements is correct?

- I. Most of Ashoka's inscriptions were written in Brahmi script.
- II. Many of Chanakya's ideas were written down in a book called the Arthashastra.

/ निम्नलिखित कथनों में से कौन सही है?

- I. अशोक के अधिकांश शिलालेख ब्राह्मी लिपि में लिखे गए थे।
- II. चाणक्य के कई विचार अर्थशास्त्र नामक पुस्तक में लिखे गए थे।

- A) Only II / केवल II
- B) Only I / केवल I
- C) Neither I nor II / न तो I और न II
- D) Both I and II / I और II दोनों ही II

90. Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni was a ruler of which dynasty? / गौतमीपुत्र श्री सातकर्णी किस राजवंश के शासक थे?

- A) Rashtrakuta / राष्ट्रकूट
- B) Satavahana / सातवाहन
- C) Chola / चोल
- D) Chera / चेरा

91. Which Mauryan ruler was called 'Amittrochates' by the Greeks? / किस मौर्य शासक को यूनानियों द्वारा 'अमित्रघात' कहा जाता था?

- A) Samudragupta / समुद्रगुप्त
- B) Chandragupta I / चंद्रगुप्त प्रथम
- C) Bindusara / बिंदुसार
- D) Kanishka / कनिष्क

92. Which of the following rulers did NOT belong to Maurya dynasty? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा शासक मौर्य वंश से संबंधित नहीं था?

- A) Bindusara / बिंदुसार
- B) Ashoka / अशोक
- C) Chandragupta / चंद्रगुप्त
- D) Bimbisara / बिम्बिसार

93. Megasthenes was an ambassador who was sent to the court of _____ by the _____ ruler. / मेगस्थनीज एक राजदूत था, जिसे _____ शासक द्वारा _____ के दरबार में भेजा गया था।

- A) Chandragupta Maurya, Greek / यूनानी, चंद्रगुप्त
- B) Babur, Greek / यूनानी, बाबर
- C) Shah Jahan, Chinese / चीनी, शाहजहाँ
- D) Sikandar Lodhi, Chinese / चीनी, सिकंदर लोधी

94. Kanishka was a ruler of _____ dynasty. / कनिष्क _____ वंश का शासक था।

- A) Mughal / मुगल
- B) Maurya / मौर्य
- C) Kushana / कुषाण
- D) Gupta / गुप्त

95. Ashoka fought a war to conquer Kalinga. Kalinga was the ancient name of coastal _____. / अशोक ने कलिंग पर विजय प्राप्त करने के लिए युद्ध किया था। कलिंग तटीय _____ का प्राचीन नाम था।

- A) Madras / मद्रास
- B) Orissa / उड़ीसा
- C) Bombay / बंबई
- D) Bengal / बंगाल

96. Who among the following was the first Mauryan ruler who tried to spread his message to the people through inscriptions? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन पहला मौर्य शासक था जिसने शिलालेखों के माध्यम से लोगों तक अपना संदेश फैलाने का प्रयास किया था ?

- A) Chandragupta / चंद्रगुप्त
- B) Ashoka / अशोक
- C) Brihadratha / बृहद्रथ
- D) Bindusara / बिन्दुसार

97. Which of the following was the capital of Magadh for several years before it was shifted to Pataliputra? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन पाटलिपुत्र में स्थानांतरित होने से पहले कई वर्षों तक मगध की राजधानी थी?

- A) Patna / पटना
B) Gaya / गया
C) Nalanda / नालंदा
D) Rajgriha / राजगृह

98. Which Mauryan emperor led a military campaign to conquer Kalinga, around 260 BCE? / किस मौर्य सम्राट ने कलिंग को जीतने के लिए लगभग 260 ईसा पूर्व एक सैन्य अभियान का नेतृत्व किया था?

- A) Brihadratha / बृहद्रथ
B) Ashoka / अशोक
C) Bindusara / बिन्दुसार
D) Chandragupta Maurya / चंद्रगुप्त मौर्य

99. Most Ashokan inscriptions were in the _____ language while those in the northwest of the subcontinent were in Aramaic and Greek. / अशोक के अधिकांश शिलालेख _____ भाषा में थे जबकि उपमहाद्वीप के उत्तर-पश्चिम में अरामी और ग्रीक में थे।

- A) Pali / पालि
B) Sanskrit / संस्कृत
C) Prakrit / प्राकृत
D) Tamil / तमिल

100. Which Mauryan emperor had his inscriptions engraved on rocks and pillars during his reign from c. 272/268-231 BCE? / 272/268-231 ईसा पूर्व के दौरान किस मौर्य सम्राट ने अपने शिलालेख चट्टानों और खंभों पर खुदवाए थे?

- A) Ashoka / अशोक
B) Bindusara / बिन्दुसार
C) Chandragupta Maurya / चंद्रगुप्त मौर्य
D) Brihadratha / बृहद्रथ

101. Who was the grandfather of King Ashoka? / सम्राट अशोक के दादा कौन थे?

- A) Dashratha / दशरथ
B) Vitashoka / विटाशोक
C) Chandragupta Maurya / चंद्रगुप्त मौर्य
D) Bindusara / बिन्दुसार

102. Which dynasty did Harshavardhana belong to? / हर्षवर्धन किस वंश के थे?

- A) Gupta dynasty / गुप्त वंश
B) Chalukya dynasty / चालुक्य वंश
C) Maurya dynasty / मौर्य वंश
D) Pushyabhuti dynasty / पुष्यभूति वंश

103. During the Mauryan reign which of the following provinces was considered as the Gold mine hub in Karnataka? / मौर्य शासन के दौरान निम्नलिखित में से किस प्रांत को कर्नाटक में सोने की खान का केंद्र माना जाता था?

- A) Tosali / तोसाली
B) Ujjayini / उज्जयिनी
C) Taxila / तक्षशिला
D) Suvarnagiri / सुवर्णागिरी

104. With reference to the distribution of Asokan inscriptions, which among the following sites is in the modern state of Gujarat? / अशोकन शिलालेखों के वितरण के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा स्थल गुजरात के आधुनिक राज्य में है?

- A) Girnar / गिरनार
B) Kalsi / कालसी
C) Shishupalgarh / शिशुपालगढ़
D) Sannati / सन्नाती

105. Who was the first Mauryan ruler to have his messages for his subjects and officials engraved on the stone surfaces of polished pillars along with natural rocks? / वह पहला मौर्य शासक कौन था, जिसने अपनी प्रजा और अधिकारियों के लिए अपने संदेशों को प्राकृतिक चट्टानों के साथ-साथ पॉलिश किए गए स्तंभों की पाषाण-सतहों पर उत्कीर्ण करवाया?

- A) Chandra Gupta Mourya / चंद्रगुप्त मौर्य
B) Bindusara / बिन्दुसार
C) Ashoka / अशोक
D) Dasharatha / दशरथ

106. Chandragupta Maurya overthrew the power of the _____ at Magadha with the aid of Kautilya and founded a glorious Mauryan empire in 322 BC. / चंद्रगुप्त मौर्य ने कोटिल्य की सहायता से मगध में _____ की शक्ति को उखाड़ फेंका और 322 ईसा पूर्व में एक शानदार मौर्य साम्राज्य की स्थापना की।

- A) Kurus / कौरव
B) Nandas / नंद
C) Mallas / मल्ल
D) Panchalas / पांचाल

107. The Iranian ruler Darius penetrated into north-west India in _____ and annexed Punjab, west of the Indus, and Sindh. / ईरानी शासक डेरियस ने _____ में उत्तर-पश्चिम भारत में प्रवेश किया और पंजाब, सिंधु के पश्चिम और सिंध पर कब्जा कर लिया।

- A) 516 BC / 516 ई.पू.
B) 261 BC / 261 ई.पू.
C) 563 BC / 563 ई.पू.
D) 712 AD / 712 ईस्वी

108. Historians believe that many of the Kushana rulers who started calling themselves 'Devaputras' or 'Sons of God' were possibly inspired by the emperors of _____ culture. / इतिहासकारों का मानना है कि कई कुषाण शासक जिन्होंने खुद को 'देवपुत्र' या 'ईश्वर का पुत्र' कहना शुरू किया, संभवतः _____ संस्कृति के सम्राटों से प्रेरित थे।

- A) Chinese / चीनी
B) Greek / ग्रीक
C) Roman / रोमन
D) Sri Lankan / श्रीलंका

109. Indo-Greek kings ruled which of the following part of ancient India? / इंडो-ग्रीक राजाओं ने प्राचीन भारत के निम्नलिखित में से किस भाग पर शासन किया था?

- A) Magadha / मगध
B) Northwest / उत्तर पश्चिम
C) Kashmir / कश्मीर
D) Eastern / पूर्वी

GUPTA & POST GUPTAS AGE

110. Ravikirti composed prashasti of which of following Chalukya rulers? / रविकीर्ति ने निम्नलिखित में से किस चालुक्य शासक की प्रशस्ति की रचना की थी? [SSC GD Constable 2023]

- A) Mangalesha I / मंगलेश प्रथम
B) Pulakeshin II / पुलकेशिन द्वितीय
C) Kirtivaraman II / कीर्तिवर्मण द्वितीय
D) Vikramaditya IV / विक्रमादित्य चतुर्थ

111. _____ spent a lot of time at Harshavardhana's court and left a detailed account of what he saw. / _____ ने हर्षवर्धन के दरबार में बहुत समय बिताया और उसने जो कुछ देखा उसका विस्तृत विवरण दिया। [SSC GD Constable 2023]

- A) Xuan Zang / जुआन झांग
B) Faxian / फाहियान
C) Kang Seng / कांग सेंग
D) Yijing / यिजिंग

112. Who among the following Gupta rulers was hailed as 'Indian Napoleon' because of his military achievements? / निम्नलिखित में से किस गुप्त शासक को उसकी सैन्य उपलब्धियों के कारण 'भारतीय नेपोलियन' कहा जाता था? [SSC GD Constable 2023]

- A) Chandragupta I / चंद्रगुप्त प्रथम
B) Chandragupta II / चंद्रगुप्त द्वितीय
C) Srigupta / श्रीगुप्त
D) Samudragupta / समुद्रगुप्त

113. Samudragupta's mother belonged to which of the following gana? / समुद्रगुप्त की माता निम्नलिखित में से किस गण से संबंधित थी?

- A) Koliya / कोलिय
B) Lichchhavi / लिच्छवी
C) Sakya / शाक्य
D) Vajji / वज्जि

114. Which of the following region was the capital of the Chalukyas? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा क्षेत्र चालुक्यों की राजधानी था?

- A) Kanchipura / कांचीपुर
B) Raichur / रायचुर
C) Aihole / ऐहोल
D) Kolar / कोलार

115. Which of the following was known as an organisation of merchants in the inscriptions of the Pallavas? / पल्लवों के शिलालेखों में निम्नलिखित में से किसे वाणिज्यकर्ताओं के संगठन के रूप में जाना जाता था?

- A) Nagaram / नगरम
B) Sangathana / संगठन
C) Ur / उर
D) Sabha / सभा

116. Ravikirti was the court poet of which of the following dynasty ruler? / रविकीर्ति निम्नलिखित में से किस वंश के शासक के दरबारी कवि थे?

- A) Cholas / चोल
B) Cheras / चेर
C) Pallavas / पल्लव
D) Chalukyas / चालुक्य

117. Which of the following statements is NOT correct about Gupta emperor, Samudragupta?

- a) He was the successor of Chandragupta I.
b) His court poet Bhimsena composed a prashasti of praise for him which was known as Gwalior Prashasti.
c) On his gold coins he was depicted playing the harp which shows his passion for music.
d) He held the title of Maharajadhiraj

/ गुप्त सम्राट समुद्रगुप्त के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सही नहीं है?

- a) वह चंद्रगुप्त प्रथम के उत्तराधिकारी थे।
b) उनके दरबारी कवि भीमसेन ने उनकी स्तुति में एक प्रशस्ति की रचना की, जिसे ग्वालियर प्रशस्ति के नाम से जाना जाता है।
c) उनके सोने के सिक्कों पर उन्हें वीणा बजाते हुए दर्शाया गया है जो संगीत के प्रति उनके लगाव को दर्शाता है।
d) उन्होंने महाराजाधिराज की उपाधि धारण की थी।

- A) Statement b only / केवल कथन b
B) Statement c only / केवल कथन c
C) Statement a only / केवल कथन a
D) Statement d only / केवल कथन d

118. The court poet and minister of _____, Harisena, composed the Allahabad pillar Inscription or Prayaga Prashasti. / दरबारी कवि और _____ के मंत्री, हरीसेना ने इलाहाबाद स्तंभ शिलालेख या प्रयाग प्रशस्ति की रचना की।

- A) Samudragupta / समुद्रगुप्त
B) Bholagupta / भोलागुप्त
C) Vikramagupta / विक्रमगुप्त
D) Chandragupta / चंद्रगुप्त

119. Which Gupta king led an expedition to western India where he overcame the last of the Shakas? / किस गुप्त राजा ने पश्चिमी भारत में एक अभियान का नेतृत्व किया जहाँ उसने अंतिम शकों पर विजय प्राप्त की?

- A) Kumaragupta / कुमारगुप्त
B) Chandragupta I / चंद्रगुप्त प्रथम
C) Samudragupta / समुद्रगुप्त
D) Chandragupta II / चंद्रगुप्त द्वितीय

120. The Gupta rulers in India issued a large number of gold coins called _____. / भारत में गुप्त शासकों ने बड़ी संख्या में सोने के सिक्के जारी किए जिन्हें _____ कहा जाता है।

- A) Suvarnarupa / सुवर्णरूपा
B) Rupyarupa / रुप्यरूपा
C) Tamararupa / ताम्ररूपा
D) Dinaras / दीनार

121. Which of the following rulers was depicted on coins showing him playing the veena? / निम्नलिखित में से किस शासक को

सिक्कों पर वीणा बजाते हुए दर्शाया गया है?

- A) Vikramgupta / विक्रमगुप्त
B) Ramagupta / रामगुप्त
C) Skandagupta / स्कन्दगुप्त
D) Samudragupta / समुद्रगुप्त

122. Aihole was the capital of the _____. / ऐहोल निम्नलिखित में से किसकी राजधानी थी?

- A) Chalukyas / चालुक्य
B) Pallavas / पल्लव
C) Pandayas / पांड्या
D) Cholas / चोल

123. Harishena was a court poet of _____. / हरिषेण _____ के दरबारी कवि थे।

- A) Bindusara / बिंदुसार
B) Samudragupta / समुद्रगुप्त
C) Bimbisara / बिम्बिसार
D) Ashoka / अशोक

124. Banabhatta was the court poet of _____. / बाणभट्ट _____ के दरबारी कवि थे।

- A) Harshavardhana / हर्षवर्धन
B) Ashoka / अशोक
C) Kumaragupta / कुमारगुप्त
D) Bindusara / बिन्दुसार

125. Who among the following visited India during the reign of Harshavardhana? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन हर्षवर्धन के शासनकाल में भारत आया था?

- A) Fa Hien / फ़ाहियान
B) Xuan Zang (Hsuan Tsang) / जुआनज़ांग (ह्वेनत्सांग)
C) Marco Polo / मार्को पोलो
D) Ibn Battuta (Abu Abdullah Muhannad ibn Battutah) / इब्न बतूता (अबू अब्दुल्ला मुहम्मद इब्न-बतूता)

126. Ravikirti's Aihole inscription speaks in detail the victory of Pulakesin II over: / रविकीर्ति का ऐहोल शिलालेख पुलकेशिन द्वितीय की _____ पर विजय के बारे में विस्तार से वर्णन करता है।

- A) Samudragupta / समुद्रगुप्त
B) Harsha / हर्ष
C) Kharavela / खारवेल
D) Kirtivarman I / कीर्तिवर्मन I

127. Prayag Prashasti (also known as Allahabad Pillar Inscription) provides us information about the achievements of _____. / प्रयाग प्रशस्ति (जिसे इलाहाबाद स्तंभ शिलालेख के रूप में भी जाना जाता है) हमें _____ की उपलब्धियों के बारे में जानकारी प्रदान करता है।

- A) Samudragupta / समुद्रगुप्त
B) Chandragupta-I / चंद्रगुप्त-प्रथम
C) Ashoka / अशोक
D) Srigupta / श्रीगुप्त

128. Which among the following is attributed to Kautilya? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन कौटिल्य से सम्बंधित है?

- A) Indica / इण्डिका
B) Mudrarakshasa / मुद्राराक्षस
C) Arthashastra / अर्थशास्त्र
D) Ratnavali / रत्नावली

129. Ashoka appointed _____ to solve the social problems in his region. / अशोक ने अपने क्षेत्र की सामाजिक समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए _____ को नियुक्त किया।

- A) samaharta / समाहर्ता
B) nyayadheesh / न्यायाधीश
C) amatya / अमात्य
D) dhamma mahamatta / धम्म महामात

ANSWER KEY

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Q. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Ans | D | D | C | A | A | A | D | D | A | C | C | C | C | C |
| Q. | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| Ans | D | D | D | D | B | A | D | B | A | A | D | C | A | A |
| Q. | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 |
| Ans | A | A | B | A | D | A | B | A | A | D | A | D | A | B |
| Q. | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 |
| Ans | A | C | C | B | C | B | B | D | B | D | D | D | D | D |
| Q. | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 |
| Ans | B | B | A | A | D | B | B | A | A | B | D | D | C | B |
| Q. | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 |
| Ans | C | B | A | D | C | B | D | C | B | C | D | B | B | C |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Q. | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 |
| Ans | A | B | D | B | D | B | C | D | A | C | B | B | D | B |
| Q. | 99 | 100 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 110 | 111 | 112 |
| Ans | C | A | C | D | D | A | C | B | A | A | B | B | A | D |
| Q. | 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 120 | 121 | 122 | 123 | 124 | 125 | 126 |
| Ans | B | C | A | D | A | A | D | D | D | A | B | A | B | B |
| Q. | 127 | 128 | 129 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ans | A | C | D | | | | | | | | | | | |

SOLUTIONS

STONE AGE & INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION

- The correct answer is option 4, Residential buildings for masses were not a part of the citadel in Harappan architecture. The citadel contained structures for important people, while common people's houses were built in the lower town with varying sizes and largely of burnt bricks.
- Indian researchers have discovered molecular proof of ostriches in India more than 25,000 years ago based on a DNA examination of an ostrich fossilized eggshell fragment. The continental drift of Gondwanaland is frequently cited as the cause of the ostrich's origin and evolution.
- Mehrgarh site in Balochistan, Pakistan was home to early occupants of Harappan civilization who built square/rectangular mud houses, kept grains in granaries, raised cattle and grew wheat, barley, jujubes, and dates. The civilization existed from 3300 to 1300 BCE, with Early and Late Harappan cultures coexisting in the same region.
- Catal Huyuk, an ancient city settlement in Turkey, was built in the Neolithic era and is one of the first human proto-cities. The houses were made of mud bricks with wooden supports. The period is known for its use of microliths and the Chalcolithic Age was the first period when metal was used.
- Harappa, located on the banks of river Ravi, was a major Harappan site in semi-arid lands. Discovered by Daya Ram Sahni, it was heavily damaged under British rule. Bricks from the ruins were used in the construction of the Lahore-Multan Railway.
- Harappan cities were found in Punjab, Sind, Gujarat, Rajasthan, and Haryana but not in Uttarakhand. The civilization thrived from 2600 BC to 1900 BC and vanished around 1400 BC. These cities were unique for their objects like red pottery, stone weights, seals, special beads, copper tools, and paralleled sided long stone blades. They were also divided into Citadel and lower town.
- Ropar in Punjab is the site of the earliest Indus Valley excavations in independent India and a well-developed civilization. Recent excavations have further established its significance. Banawali in Haryana is another Indus Valley site on the bank of the Saraswati River. However, the correct answer to the question is Ropar.
- The Neolithic period marked the end of the Stone Age and saw the rise of megalithic architecture, agriculture, and polished stone tools. Prior to the Palaeolithic period there were rudimentary worn and chipped stone tools. The Neolithic Revolution began around 10,000 BC in the Fertile Crescent, where agriculture was first adopted.
- Steatite was the material used to make most of the standard Harappan seals. These seals were square in shape with a 2×2 dimension and were primarily used for commercial purposes. Steatite is a soft stone that was easy to carve and was readily available in the region.
- Harappan seals were made of steatite, with over 2000 discovered in soapstone, terracotta, and copper. The seals feature pictorial writing in the Kharosthi style, with some displaying mathematical images. They date back to 2500-1500 BCE and were found in sites such as Mohenjodaro in the Indus Valley.
- Copper was used to make tools and weapons in the Harappan cities. The civilization flourished between 2500 BC and 1750 BC and Harappa was excavated by archaeologists. The city suffered damage under British rule when bricks were used as track ballast.
- Inamgaon, an important Archaeological site is situated on the Ghod River. Inamgaon is an archaeological site located in the Pune district of Maharashtra. The excavations have revealed their association with Malwa Culture, Early Jorwe Culture, and Late Jorwe Culture which correspond to 1600 to 1400 BC, 1400 to 1000 BC, and 1000 to 700 BC respectively.
- The Indus civilization, also called the Harappan civilization, is the earliest known urban culture of the Indian subcontinent. It was first identified in 1921 at Harappa in the Punjab region and then in 1922 at Mohenjo-Daro near the Indus River in the Sindh region. The ruins of Mohenjo-Daro have designated a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1980.
- The Mesolithic period lasted from 12000 to 10000 years ago and was defined by the use of microliths. This period was shorter than Paleolithic and Neolithic. Paleolithic was developed in the Pleistocene period, and Neolithic was characterized by agriculture, domestication of animals, and polished stone tools.
- Dholavira, a Harappan town in Gujarat, was divided into three parts with massive stone walls and gateways. Dholavira was located on Khadir Beyt in the Rann of Kutch in Gujarat, with fresh water and fertile soil.
- Omani copper and Harappan artifacts have traces of nickel, supporting the theory that copper was imported from Oman. A unique jar found in Oman suggests that its contents may have been traded for Omani copper by the Harappans. Option 4 (Nickel) is the correct answer.
- The site of the Indus Valley Civilisation "The Great Bath" was found in Mohenjo-Daro, popularly known as "Mound of the Dead," which was one of the greatest cities of the ancient Indus Valley Civilization. The Great Bath was found in the 1920s during excavations at Mohenjo-Daro. The Bath is 83 square meters in size and was built with beautiful masonry.
- Megaliths were used as burial and commemorative memorials in India around 3000 years ago. They can be found in the southern region and come in the form of Menhirs or rock-cut stone alignments. Ancient temples were used for worship in Buddhism, Hinduism, Greece, and Rome, and ancient cities existed before the end of the Roman empire.
- The Citadel and Great Bath belong to the Indus Valley Civilisation site of Mohenjo-Daro in Pakistan. It was

discovered in 1922 and designated as a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1980. Mohenjo-Daro is one of the world's oldest settlements and the largest site of settlement in the Indus Valley Civilization. A Great Granary and a public bath were discovered by Sir Mortimer Wheeler.

20. The Great Bath of Mohenjo Daro, a rectangular tank surrounded by corridors, is a notable feature of the ancient Indus Valley Civilization. The city, developed around 3,000 BCE, is renowned for its advanced urban planning and civil engineering. Other important sites include Dholavira and Lothal, with unique features like a middle town and an artificial brick dockyard.

21. The longest inscription found on Harappan seals consisted of 26 signs. This claim is supported by two examples of mass-produced moulded objects, M-494 and M-495, which have a total of 26 symbols when you add up all the symbols on three separate faces of the five long surfaces.

22. John Hubert Marshall was responsible for excavating Harappa and Mohenjodaro in the 1920s. He was the Director-General of ASI from 1902 to 1928.

23. Lothal was discovered in Gujarat by SR Rao in 1964. It is situated on the banks of the Bhogava river, a tributary of the Sabarmati River. It was an important trading centre during the Harappan period and had an artificial dockyard as its most striking feature.

24. Indus valley civilization flourished in river basins of Ghaggar-Hakra and Indus. Lothal was its dockyard, other sites include Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Chanhudaro, Dholavira, Banawali, Rakhigarhi, and Sutkagendor. It's known for its grid-based planning, equality, nature worship, and flourishing trade. It relied on agriculture and produced cotton, with accurate weights and measures.

25. Jadeite stone, possibly from China, was found in the Harappan site of Daojali Hading, located in the Brahmaputra Valley. This site is close to the routes leading to Myanmar and China, and discoveries of pestles, mortars, and stone tools suggest that people were growing grains and preparing food. Pottery and fossil wood tools were also found.

26. The Harappans produced items made of gold and silver, which were known to them except for iron. The gold may have come from South India's riverbeds, including Karnataka, and the Himalayas. It is possible that the Harappans brought gold from present-day Karnataka, along with other metals like copper, bronze, silver, and lead.

27. The Harappan civilization had well-planned drainage and town systems, worshiped various deities, and had a flourishing trade industry. Major cities included Mohenjodaro, Kalibangan, and Lothal, with evidence of early farming and herding at the Neolithic site Mehrgarh. Weights and measures were used.

28. Dholavira, an ancient Harappan site in Gujarat, was a grand city divided into three parts. It is one of the five largest Harappan sites and flourished along the flood plains of Indus and Ghaggar-Hakra. Mohenjodaro and Harappa were the capital cities of the Harappan civilization, also known as Indus Valley Civilization.

29. Harappan cities had two sections enclosed by interlocking brick walls - the Citadel to the west and the Lower Town to the east. The Citadel had special buildings like the Great Bath, which was lined with bricks and sealed to prevent leaks. Steps led down to it from two sides, and chambers surrounded it on all sides.

30. The humped bull is one of the animal motifs found on the cylindrical seal of the Indus region. The humped bull figurine had a molded head that was twisted to the side, and

a mold was used to make the head. The body was made by hand, and the head was connected.

VEDIC AGE

31. The term 'Ayas' mentioned in the Rigveda refers to metal. The Rigveda is an ancient Indian collection of Vedic Sanskrit hymns and is one of the four holy canonical texts of Hinduism. The Rigveda Samhita is the oldest core text, composed in the northwestern region of Indian.

32. The Rig Veda consists of a total of 1,028 hymns, divided into ten books known as Mandalas. Each Mandala is further divided into hymns, which are composed in various poetic meters. The hymns are attributed to different seers or rishis.

33. In the later Vedic period, Shudras were at the bottom of the caste hierarchy and were only allowed to perform menial jobs. They were barred from practising any rituals and only some were allowed to work as farmers or traders. Shudra women could marry any male, but a Shudra male could only marry a woman from the same varna.

34. The oldest Veda is the Rigveda, composed about 3500 years ago. It consists of 1028 hymns called Suktas and is a collection of 10 books called Mandalas. The other Vedas are based on it and consist of various hymns from it. The Rigveda is also the oldest book in Sanskrit or any Indo-European language, and its hymns are composed in various meters like Gayatri, Anushtubh, Trishtubh, and Jagati.

35. The River Goddess in the Rigvedic period was Sindhu. The Sindhu River, also referred to as the Indus River is a major waterway in South Asia. One of the longest rivers in the world, the Sindhu has a total length of over 2,000 miles and runs south from the Kailash Mountain in Tibet all the way to the Arabian Sea in Karachi, Pakistan.

36. The Rig Veda is the oldest religious text in the world with 1028 hymns divided into ten books. It contains the Gayatri Mantra and Purushasukta hymn which talks about the caste system. The Vedas are the first religious text of Hinduism with four Vedas. 9th Mandala is a compilation of soma hymns. The 10th Mandala of Rigveda contains the Purushasukta about the origin of the caste system

37. Atharvveda Granth is a collection of 20 Khandas, which is called "the storehouse of Atharva's knowledge, procedures of daily life". This is the fourth Veda, which has been included in the Vedic texts of Hinduism. It contains about 6,000 mantras and 730 hymns, divided into 20 books. The Atharvaveda text follows the verses of the Rigveda and reflects a variety of Vedic matters in poetic form. It is made up of two separate texts - Pappalada and Saunakia.

38. In the Rigveda, there is a hymn in the form of a dialogue between Sage Vishvamitra and two rivers Beas and Sutlej were worshipped as goddesses. Some of the hymns in the Rigveda are in the form of dialogues. This is part of one such hymn, a dialogue between a sage named Vishvamitra, and two rivers, Beas and Sutlej that were worshipped as goddesses.

39. Rigvedic hymns mention many rivers' names differently from modern ones.

| Rig Vedic names | Rivers |
|-----------------|--------|
| Askini | Chenab |
| Sindhu | Indus |
| Parushni | Ravi |
| Vitasts | Jhelum |
| Vipasa | Beas |
| Satudri | Sutlej |

40. Ajatasatru sent his minister to seek Buddha's advice on attacking Vajjis, a confederacy ruling Mithila with Vaishali as capital. Buddha was born in Shakya clan, his mother in Koliya tribe, in Kapilavastu, Nepal. Mahajanapadas were 16 ancient Indian kingdoms from 6th-4th century BCE.

MAHAJANAPADA & RISE OF MAGADH PERIOD

41. Magadha was an ancient kingdom located south of the Ganga river in India, with borders formed by the Ganga, Son, and Camp rivers, and the Vindhya mountains. The Ganga is the largest river system in India and has tributaries including the Yamuna, Son, Gomti, Ghaghara, Gandak, and Kosi.

42. King Ajatashatru forcefully took over the kingdom of Magadha from his father and formed the city of Pataliputra. Other important dynasties in Magadha were Mauryan, Shishunaga, and Nanda. Chandragupta Maurya founded the Mauryan Empire, Shishunaga founded the Shishunaga dynasty, and Mahapadma Nanda was the most powerful ruler of the Nanda Dynasty.

43. Vaishali was the capital of Vajji Gana during the Mahajanapadas period. It is located in Bihar and was founded by Licchavi, being the world's first republic. Vajji was governed by a Gana or Sangha, where multiple rulers discussed and decided what had to be done.

44. The ancient city of Champa was the capital of Anga Mahajanapada, one of the sixteen ancient Indian kingdoms. It was located in present-day Bhagalpur and Munger districts. Anga is first mentioned in the Atharvaveda and its first king was Bali while the last was Brahmadata. The capital was earlier known as Malini.

45. Taxila was the capital of Mahajanapada Gandhara in 6th century BC, one of the 16 city-states that emerged during this period. Its present location is in Afghanistan and some parts of it lie in Pakistan. We find the mention of Gandhara in Anguttara Nikaya (a Buddhist source).

46. The iron implement site of Hastinapur was found in Uttar Pradesh, India. Hastinapur was the capital of the Kuru Empire and Ataranji Khera belonged to the Kushan period. The iron age is known for tools and artefacts made from iron. Other ancient kingdoms in the region were Kuru, Panchal, Kashi and Kosal.

47. The Kanva dynasty, with a Brahmanic origin, was named after its ruler Kanva. Founded by Vasudeva Kanva, it emerged in 72 BCE after he killed the Shunga ruler Devabhuti. His rule was short, succeeded by Bhumimitra. The dynasty expanded into eastern and central India, with Vidisa as its capital.

Satavahanas triumphed over Kanvas; Susarman, the last Kanva king, was slain by the Satavahana (Andhra) ruler.

48. Avanti was an ancient Indian Mahajanapada (great region), which at present belonged to the Malwa region. According to the Buddhist text, Anguttara Nikaya, Avanti was one of the Solasa Mahajanapadas (sixteen great regions) of the 6th century BCE.

49. An encyclopaedia written in Sanskrit and published in the sixth century in Ujjain was called Brhat-Samhita. It gives references to perfumes and cosmetics. Gandhayukli describes recipes for making scents, mouth perfumes, bath powders, incense and talcum powder.

BUDDHISM & JAINISM

50. Mahavira left home and went to live in a forest at the age of 30. He was the 24th Tirthankara of Jainism and underwent intense meditation and rigorous penance for twelve and a half years before attaining salvation in the 6th century BCE.

51. Buddhist stupas consist of Anda, Harmika, and Chhatra. Gopura is not a part of it. Stupas were constructed over Buddha's relics in Gangetic Valley. Bairat in Rajasthan is a grand stupa. The great stupa at Sanchi was built during the time of Ashoka.

52. Vardhamana Mahavira was the 24th Tirthankara of the Jain religion. He was born at Kundgrama near Vaishali in Bihar. After gaining true knowledge, he came to be known as the master of "Kevalajana". His discipline was known as Chandrabala and the lion is a symbol of Mahavir. He died at Pawapuri in Bihar. Vasupujya was the twelfth Tirthankara, while Rishabhanatha was the first Tirthankara of Jainism.

53. Therigatha is a collection of verses composed by Buddhist nuns and is part of the Sutta Pitaka, which contains the Buddha's teachings. It is the earliest text depicting women's spiritual experiences. Vinaya Pitaka is the basket of discipline, Mahavamsa is a historical chronology of Sri Lanka, and Dipavamsa is the oldest historical record of Sri Lanka.

54. The second Buddhist council was held in Vaishali under King Kalashoka's patronage and presided over by Sabakami. It discussed whether monks could handle wealth. The Stavros caused the first schism in the Union, leading to the second council Kalashoka.

55. Gautama Buddha belonged to the Sakya clan, which was a small republic in ancient India and he was of the Kshatriya caste. He passed away in Kusinara, present-day Uttar Pradesh, India, around 483 BCE.

56. Buddha's first sermon was delivered at Sarnath to his five disciples and is known as Dharmachakra Pravartana. He introduced the Four Noble Truths, the foundational teaching of Buddhism, in this sermon. The Seated Buddha from Gandhara depicts him in the Dharmachakra Mudra, setting the wheel of Dharma in motion. This event is also known as The Setting in Motion of the Wheel of Dharma.

57. The first Tirthankara of Jainism is believed to be Rishabhanatha, who was born in Ayodhya. He was also known as Adinatha and Adish Jina. Important Tirthankaras of Jainism

| Sequence | Name of the Tirthankara | Symbol |
|----------|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1st | Rishabhanatha | Bull |
| 2nd | Ajitanatha | Elephant |
| 23rd | Parsvanatha | Hooded serpent |
| 24th | Mahavira | Lion |

58. Bodh Gaya is the place where Buddha attained enlightenment. The site of Bodh Gaya is marked by the Mahabodhi Temple, which is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and an important pilgrimage destination for Buddhists worldwide.

59. Gautam Buddha was born in 563 BC on the Vaishakha Poonima Day at Lumbini (near Kapilavastu) in Nepal. He left his palace at 29 in search of truth (also called 'Mahabhinishkramana' or The Great Renunciation). Attained 'Nirvana' or 'Enlightenment' at 35 at Gaya in Magadha (Bihar) under the Pipal tree. Delivered the first sermon at Sarnath.

60. Mahamaya was the mother of Gautama Buddha. She was a princess of the Kollia republic and married to Suddhodhana, King of Kapilavastu. Gautama Buddha was born at Lumbini in the Sakya Kshatriya clan. He was the founder of Buddhism and got enlightened at the age of 35 under a pipal tree in Bodh Gaya. His wife was Yasodhara and they had a son named Rahul.

61. Xuan Zang was a Chinese monk who traveled to India in the 7th century to learn about Buddhism and collect religious texts. He stayed at the University of Nalanda for 5 years and participated in a religious assembly. He became famous for his 17-year journey to India. Other foreign travelers include Deimachos, Megasthenes, Fa-Hien, and Ibn Battuta.

62. A Tirthankara is a dharma saviour and spiritual teacher in Jainism (righteous path). Mahavira is called the founder of Jainism, but Jains believe that the 23 previous Tirthankaras also espoused it.

63. Asvaghosha wrote the biography of Buddha called Buddha Charita in the first century CE. An epic poem on the life of Gautama Buddha, it consists of 28 cantons and was composed in the Sanskrit language.

64. The Jataka, related to Buddhism, refers to stories of Buddha's Birth. A Buddhist scholar, Buddhagoshla is said to have gathered about 550 Jataka stories. These are the stories that tell about the previous lives of the Buddha, in both human and animal forms. Jataka tales were written in simple language and everybody could relate to them. Jatakas were written in the Pali language.

65. Gautama Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana in Kushinagar (in present-day Uttar Pradesh). Mahaparinirvana usually means the ultimate state of nirvana (permanent, supreme peace and happiness) attained by an enlightened being. Kushinagar is the last resting place of Gautam Buddha. It is a Buddhist pilgrimage site.

66. Xuan Zang, a Chinese Buddhist monk, and traveller who visited the Nalanda Buddhist monastery in the 7th century stated that the gatekeeper asks new entrants difficult questions that are hard to answer. This suggests that the gatekeeper acts as an intellectual filter, testing the knowledge and understanding of those seeking entry into the monastery.

67. The Lion Capital is a sculpture from the Mauryan period built by Ashoka to commemorate the first sermon of Buddha. It features four Asiatic lions and depictions of a chakra, bull, horse, elephant, and lion. It was adopted as the National Emblem of India after independence.

68. Buddha first preached the Dharma to his five disciples at Sarnath. The first sermon delivered by Buddha was on deliverance from suffering. The event of the first sermon is known as "Dharmachakra Pravartana" which means turning the wheel of dharma. His five disciples became Arhats.

69. The University at Nalanda was established in the fifth century and shut down in the thirteenth. In the ancient Indian kingdom of Magadha, which is now called Bihar, Nalanda University served as the epicentre of learning. King of the Gupta Dynasty, Kumargupta I, founded the University of Nalanda.

MAURYAN & POST MAURYAN EMPIRE

70. Kalinga is the ancient name of a region in eastern India that corresponds to the present-day states of Odisha and parts of northern Andhra Pradesh. It was known for its rich cultural heritage, maritime trade, and seafaring abilities.

71. Emperors in China began building the Great Wall about 2400 years ago, somewhat before the time of the Mauryan empire. The wall was built to protect the northern frontier of the empire from pastoral people. It is about 6400 km long and is made of stone and brick, with a road along the top.

72. Chandragupta Maurya laid the foundation of the Mauryan Empire in 322 BCE. He was the first ruler of the dynasty and his reign marked the beginning of a unified and centralized state in India.

73. Pushyamitra established the Shunga dynasty after killing the last Mauryan emperor. This dynasty ruled over North India from around 185 BCE to 73 BCE.

74. The last king of the Mauryan Empire was Brihadratha. He was overthrown by his commander-in-chief, Pushyamitra Shunga, who established the Shunga dynasty. Ashoka was the third king of the Mauryan Empire and Bindusara was his father and the second king.

75. Patliputra was the capital city of the Mauryan empire. Other regions were ruled by governors appointed by the emperor. Pataliputra was strategically located on the banks of the Ganges river and was a center of trade, commerce, and administration.

76. Ashoka, also known as Devanampiya, was the Mauryan king who fought the Kalinga War. He ascended the throne in 268 BC and expanded his empire through conquest. In the ninth year of his reign, he waged a war with Kalinga (present-day Odisha).

77. Shakas were of Scythian descent and moved to northwest India after being expelled by the Great Yueh Chi tribe. Vakatakas were a dynasty that originated in the Deccan region and ruled over central and western India.

78. Harishena was not the court poet of King Harshavardhana, but it was Banabhatta who served as the court poet.

79. Major Rock Edict VIII of Ashoka states that Dhammayatras (tours) would be undertaken by the emperor. It was during his first visit to Bodh Gaya and the Bodhi tree that he gave importance to Dhamma tours.

80. Kharavela was NOT from the Mauryan Dynasty. He belonged to the Mahameghavahana Dynasty and was a Jain king of Kalinga in present-day Odisha.

81. Megasthenes, an ancient Greek historian and diplomat, wrote extensively in his book called Indica. This book provides valuable information about Maurya Administration, social classes, and economic activities of ancient India.

- 82.** Megasthenes, a Greek diplomat, historian, and ethnographer, mentioned in his writings that the Mauryan capital, Pataliputra, was surrounded by a wooden wall with 64 gates and 570 towers.
- 83.** Megasthenes was a Greek ambassador sent to the court of Chandragupta Maurya. His compilation, known as Indica, provides insights into Pataliputra, the capital city, which had a grand wooden wall with 64 gates and 570 towers, comparable to Persian sites of that time.
- 84.** The Arthashastra is a treatise on politics, economics, military strategy, the function of the state, and social organization attributed to Kautilya. It was written as a handbook for Chandragupta, instructing him on how to rule over a kingdom.
- 85.** Megasthenes came to the court of Chandragupta Maurya, the founder of the Mauryan Empire, as an ambassador of Seleucus I Nicator. Chandragupta Maurya was known for his victorious battles and efficient administration which brought a vast region under his control.
- 86.** The Sunga Dynasty was established by Pushyamitra Sunga after overthrowing the Maurya dynasty in 185 BCE. The dynasty had 10 rulers who ruled for a total of 112 years with Patiliputra as their capital city.
- 87.** The Kadamba Dynasty was an ancient royal dynasty of the modern-day Karnataka. The Kadambas (345–525 CE) was an ancient royal family of Karnataka, India, that ruled northern Karnataka and the Konkan from Banavasi in the present-day Uttara Kannada district.
- 88.** Chandragupta Maurya, with the help of Kautilya, overthrew Dhanananda, the last Nanda ruler, in 322 BC. He was the founder of the Mauryan Empire and captured Pataliputra from Dhanananda at the young age of 25.
- 89.** Most of Ashoka's inscriptions were written in Brahmi script and Chanakya's ideas were written down in the book Arthashastra. Both statements are correct. Ashoka belonged to the Maurya Dynasty and ruled between 273-232 BC. Chanakya was known as Kautilya and his work is seen as a major precursor to classical economics.
- 90.** Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni was a ruler of the Satavahana dynasty. He is considered the greatest king of the dynasty who restored their fortunes after they were dispossessed of their dominions.
- 91.** Bindusara, the second Mauryan emperor, was called 'Amitrochates' by the Greeks. The name means 'the destroyer of enemies' in Sanskrit.
- 92.** Bindusara, also Amitrochates was the second Mauryan emperor of India. He was the son of Chandragupta. Ashoka, popularly known as Ashoka the Great, was an Indian emperor of the Maurya Empire, son of Bindusara. Bimbisara belonged to the Haryana dynasty.
- 93.** Megasthenes was sent as an ambassador to the court of Chandragupta Maurya by Seleucus I Nicator, the Greek conqueror of West Asia. He described ancient India in his book "Indica" and is known as the father of Indian history.
- 94.** Kanishka was a ruler of the Kushana dynasty, which was prominent around 1900 years ago. He is the most famous ruler of this dynasty and organized the 4th Buddhist council where important matters were discussed.
- 95.** Kalinga was the ancient name of coastal Orissa. The Mauryan emperor Ashoka invaded Kalinga in 261 BCE in the Kalinga War. The famous Konark temple and the largest coastal lagoon in India, Chilika Lake, are located in Odisha. Paradeep, one of the major seaports in India, is also in Odisha.
- 96.** Ashoka was the first Mauryan ruler who attempted to communicate with the people through inscriptions. He used pillars of stone to inscribe his messages in Prakrit language and Brahmi script.
- 97.** Rajgir, also known as Rajagriha, was the capital of Magadh for several years before it was shifted to Pataliputra. The Rajgir Hills lie near the city of Rajgir in central regions of the Indian state of Bihar.
- 98.** Ashoka led a military campaign to conquer Kalinga around 260 BCE. The result of the war had a deep impact on Ashoka and he converted to Buddhism. Kalinga became part of the Magadha Empire with a viceroyalty at Tosali.
- 99.** Prakrit was the language used for the majority of Asokan inscriptions, while inscriptions in Afghanistan employed the Aramaic and Greek scripts.
- 100.** Ashoka was the Mauryan emperor who had his inscriptions engraved on rocks and pillars during his reign from c. 272/268-231 BCE. He was the first ruler to inscribe his messages on stone surfaces in Prakrit and Brahmi script.
- 101.** Chandragupta Maurya was the grandfather of King Ashoka. He established the Maurya dynasty and ruled from 324 BCE to 293 BCE with his capital in Magadha.
- 102.** Harshavardhana belonged to the Pushyabhuti dynasty which was founded by Naravardhana in the 5th or beginning of the 6th century A.D. The dynasty flourished under Prabhakarvardhana, father of Harshavardhana, who assumed the title of Maharajadhiraja.
- 103.** Suvarnagiri was considered the Gold mine hub in Karnataka during the Mauryan reign. It was an important source of revenue for the empire.
- 104.** Girnar, located in the Junagadh district of Gujarat, is the correct option as it houses fourteen of Ashoka's Major Rock Edicts. Kalsi, Shishupalgarh, and Sannati are located in Uttarakhand, Odisha, and Karnataka respectively.
- 105.** Ashoka inscribed his messages on stone surfaces and polished pillars. Prakrit language and Brahmi script were mostly used in these inscriptions. James Prinsep helped decipher Ashoka's inscriptions. These inscriptions are the main evidence of Buddhism and there are 33 in total.
- 106.** Chandragupta Maurya overthrew the power of the Nandas at Magadha with the aid of Kautilya and founded a glorious Mauryan empire in 322 BC. The Maurya Empire was founded in 322 BCE by Chandragupta Maurya, who had overthrown the Nanda Dynasty.
- 107.** Darius, the Iranian ruler, invaded northwest India in 516 BC and annexed Punjab and Sindh. He controlled the Indus Valley from Gandhara to modern Karachi and appointed Scylax to explore the Indian Ocean.
- 108.** Many Kushana rulers adopted the title "devaputra" or "son of god", which was possibly inspired by Chinese rulers who called themselves "sons of heaven".
- 109.** The Indo-Greek kings ruled the northwest part of ancient India, which included parts of modern-day Pakistan and northwestern India. The kingdom existed during the last two centuries BC and was ruled by over 30 kings, with Menander being the most successful.

GUPTA & POST GUPTAS AGE

- 110.** Ravikirti composed prashasti of Chalukya ruler Pulakeshin II. The prashasti is an inscription that praises the achievements of the ruler. Pulakeshin II was a prominent ruler

of the Chalukya dynasty and his reign is considered to be a golden era in the history of Karnataka.

111. Xuan Zang spent a considerable amount of time in Harshavardhana's court and provided a detailed account of his observations. Xuan Zang was a Chinese Buddhist monk and a scholar who travelled to India during the Tang dynasty.

112. Samudragupta, the son and successor of Chandragupta I, was hailed as the 'Indian Napoleon' due to his military achievements. He expanded and consolidated the Gupta Empire through his conquests and is regarded as one of the greatest rulers of ancient India.

113. Samudragupta was the son of the Gupta king Chandragupta I and Queen Kumaradevi, who came from a Lichchhavi family. His fragmentary Eran stone inscription states that his father selected him as the successor because of his "devotion, righteous conduct, and valour".

114. Aihole was the capital of the Chalukyas, an ancient Indian dynasty that ruled from 543 A.D. to 755 A.D. Aihole is known as the Cradle of Indian architecture and is famous for its numerous temples built in the 6th century CE.

115. The organisation of merchants mentioned in the inscriptions of the Pallavas was known as Nagaram. The Nagaram was an organisation of merchants and traders who resided in their own designated areas.

116. Ravikirti was the court poet of the Chalukya Dynasty ruler, Pulakeshin II. He composed the famous Aihole inscription. The Pallava Dynasty ruler, Narasimhavarman I, defeated Pulakeshin II. The Chalukya Dynasty was founded by Pulakeshin I. The Muvendar, Cheras, Cholas, and Pandyas were ancient Tamil dynasties with unique symbols and capitals.

117. His court poet Bhimsena composed a prashasti of praise for him which was known as Gwalior Prashasti. On his gold coins, he was depicted playing the harp which shows his passion for music. He was the successor of Chandragupta I and held the title of Maharajadhiraj.

118. Samudragupta was the ruler of the Gupta dynasty who reigned from 335/336 CE to 375 CE. He was the greatest ruler of the Gupta dynasty and expanded the empire greatly by conquering the Kushans and other small kingdoms.

119. Chandragupta II led an expedition to western India and defeated the last of the Shakas. He was known for his title Vikramaditya and his court was full of learned people. Although the official answer key mentions Samudragupta as the correct answer, as per NCERT, Chandragupta II is the correct answer.

120. The Gupta rulers in India issued a large number of gold coins during their reign, and the most prominent among them

were the Dinars. The Gupta period is known as the Golden Age of Indian history, and it was a time of great prosperity and cultural growth.

121. Samudragupta was depicted on coins playing the veena, as per historical records. He was an accomplished poet and musician, as evidenced by his gold coins and inscriptions. Samudragupta was also known as the "Napoleon of India".

122. Aihole, Karnataka was the capital of the Chalukya dynasty from 543 A.D. to 755 A.D. It is known for its temples dating back to the 6th century, reflecting a mix of styles. The dynasty was founded by Pulakeshin I and ended with Kirtivarman II, defeated by Dantidurga of the Rashtrakuta dynasty.

123. Harishena was a court poet and government minister in the court of Samudragupta, the 4th-century Gupta emperor. He composed the ;Prayag Prashasti;, also known as the Allahabad Pillar Inscription, which is a Sanskrit inscription found at Allahabad. The inscription is a eulogy of Samudragupta's military conquests and achievements.

124. Baṇabhaṭṭa was a 7th - century Sanskrit prose writer and poet of India. He was the Asthana Kavi (court poet) in the court of King Harsha Vardhana, who reigned c. 606 - 647 CE in north India.

125. Hiuen-Tsang visited India during Harshavardhana's rules. Huen Tsang or Xuanzang was a Chinese Buddhist Traveler who belongs to the early Tang times of China. He studied at Nalanda University. During his stay in India, he visited various places in northern and southern India.

126. Ravikirti's Aihole inscription describes the victory of Pulakesin II over Harshavardhana, the ruler of the northern Indian empire. Pulakesin II defeated Harsha in 618 AD on the banks of the River Narmada, when Harsha attempted to expand his empire towards the southern peninsula of India.

127. The Prayag Prashasti provides us information about the achievements of Samudragupta, the Gupta dynasty emperor. It was composed by Harisena, the court poet of Samudragupta, and was engraved on the Ashoka pillar brought from Kaushambi.

128. The credit of Arthashastra is given to Kautilya. It is an ancient Indian Sanskrit text on statecraft, economic policy and military strategy. This book was written in the Maurya period. It was written in Sanskrit.

129. Ashoka appointed Dhamma Mahamatta to solve the social problems in his region. Dhamma Mahamatta were officials chosen by Ashoka to propagate and uphold the precepts of dhamma.

MEDIEVAL HISTORY

DELHI SULTANATE

1. During which of the following years did Qutb ud-Din Aibak rule? / निम्नलिखित में से किन वर्षों के दौरान कुतुबुद्दीन ऐबक ने शासन किया था?

- A) 1206 – 1210
C) 1290 – 1296
- B) 1320 – 1324
D) 1266 – 1287

2. Who among the following appointed Aziz Khummar a wine distiller to high administrative post? / निम्नलिखित में से किसने अजीज खुम्मर को उच्च प्रशासनिक पद पर शराब आसवक (वाइन डिस्टिलर) नियुक्त किया था?

- A) Alauddin Khalji / अलाउद्दीन खिलजी
C) Jalaluddin Khalji / जलालुद्दीन खिलजी
- B) Muhammad Tughluq / मुहम्मद तुगलक
D) Firuz Shah Tughluq / फिरोज शाह तुगलक

3. Who composed Tabaqat-i-Nasiri in the Delhi Sultanate period? / दिल्ली सल्तनत काल में तबकात-ए-नासिरी की रचना किसने की थी?

- A) Hasan Nizami / हसन निजामी
C) Minhaj-us-Siraj / मिन्हाज-ए-सिराज
- B) Amir Khusrau / अमीर खुसरो
D) Ziauddin Barani / जियाउद्दीन बरनी

4. Zafar Khan was a famous General of which of the following rulers of the Delhi Sultanate? / जफर खान दिल्ली सल्तनत के निम्नलिखित में से किस शासक का प्रसिद्ध सेनापति था?

- A) Alauddin Khalji / अलाउद्दीन खिलजी
C) Muhammad bin Tughluq / मुहम्मद बिन तुगलक
- B) Iltutmish / इल्तुतमिश
D) Balban / बलबन

5. Which officer under Alauddin Khalji was required to maintain a register of merchants to ensure an adequate supply of goods? / वस्तुओं की पर्याप्त आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अलाउद्दीन खिलजी के अधीन किस अधिकारी को व्यापारियों के एक रजिस्टर को बनाए रखने की आवश्यकता थी?

- A) Nazir / नजीर
C) Muhtasib / मुहत्सिब
- B) Rais Parwana / रईस परवाना
D) Shahna-i-Mandi / शाहना-ए-मंडी

6. Which dynasty ruled over Delhi during 1290 to 1320? / वर्ष 1290 से 1320 के दौरान दिल्ली पर किस राजवंश का शासन था?

[SSC GD Constable 2023]

- A) Tughluq / तुगलक
C) Lodi / लोदी
- B) Khalji / खिलजी
D) Sayyid / सैय्यद

7. Ziauddin Barani wrote his chronicle first in 1356 and another version _____ years later. / जियाउद्दीन बरनी ने अपना इतिहास सबसे पहले 1356 में और दूसरा संस्करण _____ वर्षों बाद लिखा था।

- A) three / तीन
C) two / दो
- B) eight / आठ
D) five / पाँच

8. Minhaj-i-Siraj was a chronicler during the rule of _____ / मिन्हाज-ए-सिराज _____ के शासन के दौरान एक इतिहासकार था।

- A) Sultan Iltutmish / सुल्तान इल्तुतमिश
C) Ghiyasuddin Balban / गयासुद्दीन बलबन
- B) Qutbuddin Aybak / कुतुबुद्दीन ऐबक
D) Alauddin Khalji / अलाउद्दीन खिलजी

9. Which of the following sequence is correct with respect to the Delhi Dynasties? / दिल्ली राजवंशों के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा क्रम सही है?

- A) Khalji dynasty, Lodi dynasty, Sayyid dynasty / खिलजी वंश, लोदी वंश, सैय्यद वंश
C) Early Turkish Rulers, Rajput dynasties, Khalji dynasty / प्रारंभिक तुर्की शासक, राजपूत वंश, खिलजी वंश
- B) Tughluq dynasty, Khalji dynasty, Sayyid dynasty / तुगलक वंश, खिलजी वंश, सैय्यद वंश
D) Rajput dynasties, Khalji dynasty, Tughluq dynasty / राजपूत वंश, खिलजी वंश, तुगलक वंश

10. The early Turkish rulers ruled between _____ years over Delhi. / प्रारंभिक तुर्की शासकों ने दिल्ली पर _____ वर्षों के मध्य शासन किया था।

- A) 1165 and 1198 / 1165 और 1198
C) 1206 and 1290 / 1206 और 1290
- B) 1226 and 1290 / 1226 और 1290
D) 1192 and 1225 / 1192 और 1225

11. Who among the following rulers appointed Latha and Pira, two gardeners to high administrative post? / निम्नलिखित में से किस शासक ने लाधा और पीरा नामक दो बागवानों को उच्च प्रशासनिक पद पर नियुक्त किया था?

- A) Khizr Khan / खिज़्र खान
C) Bahlul Lodi / बहलोल लोदी
- B) Muhammad Tughluq / मुहम्मद तुगलक
D) Iltutmish / इल्तुतमिश

12. How many types of taxes were in the reign of the ruler Alauddin Khalji? / शासक अलाउद्दीन खिलजी ने अपने शासन काल के दौरान कितने प्रकार के कर लगाए थे?

- A) 3
C) 6
- B) 5
D) 2

13. Which of the following combinations of 'Ruler – Predecessor' is correct with respect to the Delhi Sultanate? / दिल्ली सल्तनत के संबंध में 'शासक – पूर्वाधिकारी' का निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा संयोजन सही है?

- A) Alauddin Khalji – Jalaluddin Khalji / अलाउद्दीन खिलजी – जलालुद्दीन खिलजी
C) Muhammad Tughluq – Firuz Shah Tughluq / मुहम्मद तुगलक – फिरोज शाह तुगलक
- B) Iltutmish – Balban / इल्तुतमिश – बलबन
D) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq – Muhammad Tughluq / गयासुद्दीन तुगलक – मुहम्मद तुगलक

14. In the Delhi Sultanate, which of the following were known as Bandagan? / दिल्ली सल्तनत में, निम्नलिखित में से किन्हें बंदगों के रूप में जाना जाता था?

- A) Special person appointed for religious conversion / धर्म परिवर्तन हेतु नियुक्त विशिष्ट व्यक्ति
C) Specialized artisans employed in the royal kharkhanas / राजसी कारखानों में कार्यरत विशिष्ट कारीगर
- B) Special Officer for Land Revenue Recovery / भू-राजस्व वसूली हेतु विशिष्ट अधिकारी
D) Special slaves bought for military service / सैन्य सेवा हेतु खरीदे गए विशिष्ट दास

15. The _____ was a territorial assignment given to administrative officers and nobles in lieu of the services they performed for the state during Delhi sultanate. / _____ एक क्षेत्रीय कार्य था जो प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों और रईसों को दिल्ली सल्तनत के दौरान राज्य के लिए की जाने वाली सेवाओं के बदले दिया जाता था।

- A) Usharaf / उशरफ
C) Muahatsib / मुहात्सिब
- B) Iqta / इक्ता
D) Nazir / नजीर

16. In 1342, one of the nobles, Haji Ilyas Khan united Bengal and became its ruler under the title of _____ and laid the foundation of the Ilyas Shah dynasty. / 1342 में, निजामों में से एक, हाजी इलियास खान ने बंगाल को एकजुट किया और _____ की उपाधि के तहत उसका शासक बना और इलियास शाह वंश की नींव रखी।

- A) Shamsud-din Ilyas Shah / शमश-उद-दीन इलियास शाह
 B) Ghiyasuddin Azam / गयासुद्दीन आजम
 C) Sultan Abu al-Mujahid / सुल्तान अबू अल-मुजाहिद
 D) Sultan Sayf ad-Din / सुल्तान सैफ अद-दीन

17. Ghiyasuddin Balban (1265-1286 AD), ruler of the Slave dynasty, took up the title of _____. / गुलाम वंश के शासक गयासुद्दीन बलबन (1265-1286 ई.) ने _____ की उपाधि धारण की।

- A) Nur-al-Din (light of the faith) / नूर-अल-दीन (विश्वास का प्रकाश)
 B) NurMahall (light of the palace) / नूरमहल (महल का प्रकाश)
 C) Zil-Ilahi (Shadow of God) / जिल-इलाही (ईश्वर की छाया)
 D) JahanPanah (protector of the world) / जहांपनाह (दुनिया का रक्षक)

18. Who among the following was the first Muslim woman ruler of medieval India from 1236 to 1240 AD? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन 1236 से 1240 ईस्वी तक मध्यकालीन भारत की पहली मुस्लिम महिला शासक रही?

- A) Razia Sultana / रजिया सुल्तान
 B) Sultana Chand Bibi / सुल्ताना चांद बीबी
 C) Rani Mangammal / रानी मंगम्माल
 D) Begum Samru / बेगम समरु

19. Which of the following is the correct chronological order of the rulers of the Tughluq dynasty who ruled over Delhi from the year 1320 to 1414? / 1320 से 1414 तक दिल्ली पर शासन करने वाले तुगलक वंश के शासकों का निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कालानुक्रम सही है?

- A) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq, Firuz Shah Tughluq, Muhammad Tughluq / गयासुद्दीन तुगलक, फिरोजशाह तुगलक, मुहम्मद तुगलक
 B) Firuz Shah Tughluq, Muhammad Tughluq, Ghiyasuddin Tughluq / फिरोजशाह तुगलक, मुहम्मद तुगलक, गयासुद्दीन तुगलक
 C) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq, Muhammad Tughluq, Firuz Shah Tughluq / गयासुद्दीन तुगलक, मुहम्मद तुगलक, फिरोजशाह तुगलक
 D) Muhammad Tughluq, Firuz Shah Tughluq, Ghiyasuddin Tughluq / मुहम्मद तुगलक, फिरोजशाह तुगलक, गयासुद्दीन तुगलक

20. Who was the first ruler of Ilbari dynasty (Delhi Sultanate)? / इल्बारी वंश (दिल्ली सल्तनत) का प्रथम शासक कौन था?

- A) Qutubuddin Aibak / कुतुबुद्दीन ऐबक
 B) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq / गयासुद्दीन तुगलक
 C) Iltutmish / इल्तुतमिश
 D) Razia Sultan / रजिया सुल्तान

21. Who among the following was NOT a ruler of the Tughluq dynasty? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन तुगलक वंश का शासक नहीं था?

- A) Muhammad-Bin-Tughluq / मुहम्मद-बिन-तुगलक
 B) Rukunuddin Tughluq / रुकुनुद्दीन तुगलक
 C) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq / गयासुद्दीन तुगलक
 D) Firuz Shah Tughluq / फिरोज शाह तुगलक

22. Razia Sultan was the daughter of _____. / रजिया सुल्तान _____ की पुत्री थी।

- A) Babur / बाबर
 B) Qutubuddin Aibak / कुतुबुद्दीन ऐबक
 C) Iltutmish / इल्तुतमिश
 D) Akbar / अकबर

23. In 1526, Babur defeated the Sultan of Delhi, Ibrahim Lodi, at _____ and captured Delhi and Agra. / वर्ष 1526 में, बाबर ने दिल्ली के सुल्तान, इब्राहिम लोदी को _____ में हराया और दिल्ली और आगरा पर कब्जा कर लिया।

- A) Mathura / मथुरा
 B) Malwa / मालवा
 C) Lahore / लाहौर
 D) Panipat / पानीपत

24. Qutub-ud-din Aibak founded which of the following dynasties? / कुतुबुद्दीन ऐबक ने निम्नलिखित में से किस राजवंश की स्थापना की थी?

- A) Tughluq Dynasty / तुगलक वंश
 B) Sayyid Dynasty / सैय्यद वंश
 C) Khilji Dynasty / खिलजी
 D) Slave Dynasty / गुलाम वंश राजवंश

25. Which of the following is the correct chronological order of early Turkish rulers who ruled over Delhi from the year 1206 to 1290? / 1206 से 1290 तक दिल्ली पर शासन करने वाले प्रारंभिक तुर्की शासकों का सही कालक्रम निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा है?

- A) Qutubuddin Aibak, Shamsuddin Iltutmish, Raziya / कुतुबुद्दीन ऐबक, शम्सुद्दीन इल्तुतमिश, रजिया
 B) Raziya, Shamsuddin Iltutmish, Qutubuddin Aibak / रजिया, शम्सुद्दीन इल्तुतमिश, कुतुबुद्दीन ऐबक
 C) Qutubuddin Aibak, Raziya, Shamsuddin Iltutmish / कुतुबुद्दीन ऐबक, रजिया, शम्सुद्दीन इल्तुतमिश
 D) Shamsuddin Iltutmish, Raziya, Qutubuddin Aibak / शम्सुद्दीन इल्तुतमिश, रजिया, कुतुबुद्दीन ऐबक

26. Who among the following rulers was chronicled by Minhaj-i Siraj? / मिन्हाज-ए सिराज ने निम्नलिखित शासकों में से किसका इतिहास लिखा था?

- A) Akbar / अकबर
 B) Razia Sultan / रजिया सुल्तान
 C) Babur / बाबर
 D) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq / गयासुद्दीन तुगलक

27. Who among the following was a Shaka ruler in India (130-150 AD)? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन भारत (130-150 ई.) में शक शासक था?

- A) Ashoka / अशोक
 B) Rudradaman / रुद्रदामन
 C) Menander / मिनांडर
 D) Bindusara / बिन्दुसार

28. Which of the following dynasties ruled over Delhi just after the Sayyid dynasty? / निम्नलिखित में से किस राजवंश ने सैय्यद वंश के ठीक बाद दिल्ली पर शासन किया?

- A) Khalji dynasty / खिलजी वंश
 B) Lodi dynasty / लोदी वंश
 C) Rajput dynasty / राजपूत राजवंश
 D) Tughluq dynasty / तुगलक वंश

29. Who among the following founded the city of Tughlaqabad? / निम्नलिखित में से किसने तुगलकाबाद शहर की स्थापना की थी?

- A) Ala-ud-din Khilji / अलाउद्दीन खिलजी
 B) Ghiyas ud-din Tughluq / गयासुद्दीन तुगलक
 C) Firoz Shah Tughluq / फिरोजशाह तुगलक
 D) Muhammad bin Tughluq / मुहम्मद बिन तुगलक

30. Which ruler of the Mamluk Sultanate was the Sultan of Delhi from 1236 to 1240? / ममलुक सल्तनत का कौन-सा शासक 1236 से 1240 तक दिल्ली का सुल्तान था?

- A) Aram Shah / आराम शाही
 B) Ruknuddin Firoz / रुकुनुद्दीन फिरोज
 C) Razia Sultana / रजिया सुल्तान
 D) Nasiruddin Mahmud / नसीरुद्दीन महमूदी

31. The Begumpuri mosque, built during the reign of _____, was the main mosque of Jahanpanah, his new capital in Delhi. / बेगमपुरी मस्जिद, _____ के शासनकाल के दौरान बनाई गई, उनकी नई राजधानी दिल्ली में, जहांपनाह की मुख्य मस्जिद थी।

- A) Muhammad Tughluq / मुहम्मद तुगलक
 B) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq / गयासुद्दीन तुगलक
 C) Ghiyasuddin Balban / गयासुद्दीन बलबन
 D) Qutubuddin Aibak / कुतुबुद्दीन ऐबक

32. Khush Mahal within the walls of Warrangal Fort, was built in which of the following dynasties? / वारंगल किले की दीवारों के भीतर खुश महल, निम्नलिखित में से किस राजवंश के द्वारा बनवाया गया था?

- A) Lodi / लोदी
 B) Chola / चोल
 C) Tughluq / तुगलक
 D) Khilji / खिलजी

33. Who among the following scholars was ordered by Sultan Muhammad bin Tughluq in 1342 to proceed to China as his envoy to the Mongol ruler? / निम्नलिखित में से किस विद्वान को सुल्तान मुहम्मद बिन तुगलक ने 1342 में मंगोल शासक के पास दूत के रूप में चीन जाने का आदेश दिया था?

- A) Marco Polo / मार्को पोलो
 B) Ibn Battuta / इब्न बतूता
 C) Ibn Juzayy / इब्न जुजाय्य
 D) Solon / सोलोन

34. When did the Caliph of Baghdad, Mustansir Billah, bestow on Iltutmish the titles of 'Sultan-i-Azam' (Sultan the great) and 'Nasir-Amir-al-Mommin' (the deputy of the leader of faithful)? / बगदाद के खलीफा मुस्तानसिर बिल्लाह ने इल्तुतमिश को 'सुल्तान-ए-आज़म' (महान सुल्तान) और 'नासिर-अमीर-अल-मोमिन' (वफादारों के नेता का उपप्रधान) की उपाधियाँ कब दीं?

- A) 1220 AD / 1220 ईस्वी B) 1210 AD / 1210 ईस्वी
C) 1224 AD / 1224 ईस्वी D) 1229 AD / 1229 ईस्वी

35. Who had assumed the title of Balban? / बलबन की उपाधि किसने धारण की थी?

- A) Kabir Khan / कबीर खान B) Farid Khan / फरीद खान
C) Ulugh Khan / उलूग खान D) Ayaz Khan / अयाज खान

36. Who ruled over Delhi after Razia Sultan? / रज़िया सुल्तान के बाद दिल्ली पर किसका शासन था?

- A) Shamsuddin Iltutmish / शमसुद्दीन इल्तुतमिश B) Ghiyasuddin Balban / गियासुद्दीन बलबन
C) Prithviraj Chauhan / पृथ्वीराज चौहान D) Qutbuddin Aibak / कुतुबुद्दीन ऐबक

37. Who was the author of Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi which is a Persian language chronicle of the Delhi Sultanate? / तारीख-ए-मुबारक शाही जो दिल्ली सल्तनत का फारसी भाषा का वृतांत है, इसके लेखक कौन थे?

- A) Jawahar-fi-Jawahir / जवाहर-फाई-जवाहिर B) Khazain-ul-Futuh / खज़ैन-उल-फुतुह
C) Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi / तारीख-ए-फिरोज शाही D) Yahya bin Ahmad Sirhindi / याह्या बिन अहमद सरहिंदी

38. Who among the following Moroccan travellers came to India during the reign of Muhammad bin Tughlaq? / मुहम्मद बिन तुगलक के शासनकाल में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा मोरक्को यात्री भारत आया था?

- A) Abd-al-Razzaq / अब्द-अल-रज़्ज़ाक B) Al Masudi / अल मसूदी
C) Suleiman al-Tajiri / सुलेमान अल-ताजिरी D) Ibn Battuta / इब्न बतूता

39. Who among the following appointed Ibn Battuta as the Qazi of Delhi? / निम्नलिखित में से किसने इब्न बतूता को दिल्ली का काज़ी नियुक्त किया था?

- A) Alauddin Khilji / अलाउद्दीन खिलजी B) Sikandar Lodi / सिकंदर लोदी
C) Ghiyasud din Balban / गियासुद्दीन बलबन D) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq / मुहम्मद बिन तुगलक

MUGHAL EMPIRE

40. In the context of administration under Akbar, which of the following terms denoted land that had been left out of cultivation for a time so that it may recover its strength? / अकबर के अधीन प्रशासन के सन्दर्भ में, निम्नलिखित में से किस शब्द से उस भूमि का बोध होता है जो कुछ समय के लिए खेती से छूट गई थी ताकि वह अपनी शक्ति को पुनः प्राप्त कर सके?

- A) Chachar / चचर B) Banjar / बंजर
C) Polaj / पोलज D) Parauti / परौति

41. Humayun's Tomb situated in Delhi is built by _____. / दिल्ली में स्थित हुमायूँ का मकबरा _____ द्वारा बनाया गया है।

- A) Gulbadan Begum / गुलबदन बेगम B) Bega Begum / बेगा बेगम
C) Hamida Begum / हमीदा बेगम D) Maham Begum / महम बेगम

42. _____ administration became the model followed by the great emperor Akbar when he consolidated the Mughal Empire. / _____ प्रशासन महान सम्राट अकबर द्वारा अपनाया गया मॉडल बन गया जब उन्होंने मुगल साम्राज्य को मजबूत किया।

- A) Sher Shah Suri's / शेर शाह सूरी B) Alauddin Khalji's / अल्लाउद्दीन खिलजी
C) Muhammad Tughluq's / मुहम्मद तुगलक D) Genghis Khan's / चंगेज खान

43. Sher Khan defeated Humayun at Kanauj in the year _____. / शेर खान ने हुमायूँ को कन्नौज में वर्ष _____ में पराजित किया था।

- A) 1535 / वर्ष 1535 B) 1540 / वर्ष 1540
C) 1530 / वर्ष 1530 D) 1555 / वर्ष 1555

44. Who among the following wrote a history of Akbar's reign titled Akbar Nama? / निम्नलिखित में से किसने अकबर के शासनकाल का इतिहास अकबरनामा शीर्षक से लिखा था?

- A) Miya Tansen / मिया तानसेन B) Todar Mal / टोडर मल
C) Raja Birbal / राजा बीरबल D) Abul Fazl / अबुल फज़ल

45. Which singer was one of the Navaratnas (Nine Jewels) in the court of Mughal Emperor Jalal ud-din Mohammad Akbar? / कौन-सा गायक मुगल सम्राट जलालुद्दीन मोहम्मद अकबर के दरबार में नवरत्नों (नौ रत्नों) में से एक था?

- A) Alla Rakha / अल्ला रखा B) Ustad Ahmad Lahori / उस्ताद अहमद लाहोरी
C) Amir Khusrau / अमीर खुसरो D) Tansen / तानसेन

46. The city of Fatehpur Sikri was built by _____. / फतेहपुर सीकरी शहर _____ द्वारा बनाया गया था।

- A) Akbar / अकबर B) Aurangzeb / औरंगजेब
C) Shah Jahan / शाहजहाँ D) Jahangir / जहांगीर

47. The famous monument, Aram Bagh, was built by Babur. It is located in _____. / प्रसिद्ध स्मारक अराम बाग बाबर द्वारा बनवाया गया था। यह _____ में स्थित है।

- A) Delhi / दिल्ली B) Uttar Pradesh / उत्तर प्रदेश
C) Madhya Pradesh / मध्य प्रदेश D) Bihar / बिहार

48. Which of the following pairs of 'Ruler - Ruling period' is correctly matched?

I. Sher Shah Suri - 1540-1545

II. Akbar - 1556-1605

/

निम्नलिखित में से किस 'शासक-शासनकाल' का युग्म सही सुमेलित है?

I. शेर शाह सूरी - 1540-1545

II. अकबर - 1556-1605

A) Neither I nor II / न तो I और न ही II B) Only II / केवल II

C) Only I / केवल I D) Both I and II / I और II दोनों

49. Babur ruled over Delhi till _____ year. / बाबर ने वर्ष _____ तक दिल्ली पर शासन किया।

- A) 1530 B) 1539
C) 1526 D) 1545

50. Who among the following defeated Mughal emperor Humayun at Chausa? / निम्नलिखित में से किसने चौसा के युद्ध में मुगल बादशाह हुमायूँ को हराया था?

- A) Mirza Hakim / मिर्जा हकीम B) Safavid Shah / सफ़वीद शाह
C) Sher Shah / शेर शाह D) Mirza Kamran / मिर्जा कामरान

51. By which name is the historical road built by Sher Shah Suri known? / शेरशाह सूरी द्वारा निर्मित ऐतिहासिक सड़क को किस नाम से जाना जाता है?

- A) Grand trunk road / ग्रांड ट्रंक रोड B) Express way / एक्सप्रेसवे
C) Highway / राजमार्ग D) Cart road / कार्ट रोड

52. Ahmadnagar was finally annexed by the Mughals in _____. / अहमदनगर को अंततः _____ में मुगलों द्वारा मिला दिया गया था।

- A) 1627 B) 1637
C) 1630 D) 1635

53. Mirza Kamran was the brother of which Mughal emperor?

/ मिर्जा कामरान किस मुगल बादशाह का भाई था?

- A) Humayun / हुमायूँ B) Akbar / अकबर
C) Jahangir / जहांगीर D) Shah Jahan / शाहजहाँ

54. Who was considered as last powerful Mughal ruler of India? / भारत का अंतिम शक्तिशाली मुगल शासक किसे माना जाता है?

- A) Akbar / अकबर B) Aurangzeb / औरंगजेब
C) Akbar II / अकबर द्वितीय D) Shahjahan / शाहजहाँ

55. Ajmer became the suba headquarters under the _____. / अजमेर _____ के शासन में सूबा मुख्यालय बन गया।

- A) Pallavas / पल्लव B) Cholas / चोल
C) Mughals / मुगलों D) Delhi Sultanate / दिल्ली सल्तनत

56. Mughal ruler, Aurangzeb died in which year? / मुगल शासक औरंगजेब की मृत्यु किस वर्ष हुई थी?

- A) 1703 B) 1705
C) 1707 D) 1701

57. When did the Mongol ruler Genghis Khan die? / मंगोल शासक चंगेज खान की मृत्यु कब हुई थी?

- A) 1219 B) 1210
C) 1235 D) 1227

58. Where is Hoshang Shah's tomb, the first to be completely built of marble, located in India? / होशंग शाह का मकबरा, जो पूरी तरह से संगमरमर से बना पहला मकबरा है, भारत में कहाँ स्थित है?

- A) Delhi / दिल्ली B) Burhanpur / बुरहानपुर
C) Mandu / मांडू D) Agra / आगरा

59. Who among the following Mughal rulers divided his inheritance according to the will of his father? / निम्नलिखित में से किस मुगल शासक ने अपनी विरासत को अपने पिता की इच्छा के अनुसार विभाजित किया?

- A) Akbar / अकबर B) Humayun / हुमायूँ
C) Babur / बाबर D) Shah Jahan / शाहजहाँ

60. Which of the following is the imitation of Taj Mahal of Agra? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा आगरा के ताजमहल की नकल है?

- A) Humayun's Tomb / हुमायूँ का मकबरा B) Dariya Daulat Bagh / दरिया दौलत बाग
C) Akbar's Tomb / अकबर का मकबरा D) Bibi ka Maqbara / बीबी का मकबरा

61. With reference to the Land Revenue System of Mughal Empire, the term '_____ ' was the amount assessed. / मुगल साम्राज्य की भूमि राजस्व प्रणाली के संदर्भ में, '_____ ' शब्द निर्धारित राशि थी।

- A) Banjar / बंजर B) Polaj / पोलाज
C) Hasil / हासिल D) Jama / जमा

62. The Dahsala system under the administration of Akbar was related to: / अकबर के प्रशासन के तहत दहसाला प्रणाली किससे संबंधित थी?

- A) diplomatic missions / राजनयिक मिशन B) land revenue system / भूमि राजस्व प्रणाली
C) export and import of stones / पत्थरों का निर्यात और आयात D) cultural meet / सांस्कृतिक सम्मेलन

63. In which of these battles the involvement of the Mughal army was not there? / इनमें से किस युद्ध में मुगल सेना की भागीदारी नहीं थी?

- A) Battle of Haldighati / हल्दीघाटी का युद्ध B) Battle of Buxar / बक्सर का युद्ध
C) Second Battle of Panipat / पानीपत का दूसरा युद्ध D) Battle of Aliwal / अलीवाल का युद्ध

64. The Battle of Tukaroi also known as the Battle of Bajhaura or the Battle of Mughulmar was fought between the Mughal Empire and the Bengal Sultanate in which of the following year? / तुकारोई का युद्ध जिसे बजौरा के युद्ध या मुगलमार के युद्ध के रूप में भी जाना जाता है, मुगल साम्राज्य और बंगाल सल्तनत के बीच निम्नलिखित में से किस वर्ष में हुआ था?

- A) 1595 B) 1585
C) 1532 D) 1575

65. In which year did the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb die? / मुगल बादशाह औरंगजेब की मृत्यु किस वर्ष हुई थी?

- A) 1707 B) 1701
C) 1705 D) 1703

66. In which year did Babur defeat Rana Sanga at Khanua ? / बाबर ने किस वर्ष खानवा में राणा सांगा को पराजित किया था?

- A) 1531 B) 1527
C) 1529 D) 1525

67. Who among the following was Akbar's revenue minister? / अकबर का राजस्व मंत्री निम्नलिखित में से कौन था?

- A) Tansen / तानसेन B) Todar Mal / टोडरमल
C) Raja Man Singh / राजा मान सिंह D) Birbal / बीरबल

68. Ain-i-Akbari which is the third volume of the book 'Akbar Nama' deals with _____. / आइन-ए-अकबरी जो 'अकबर नामा' पुस्तक का तीसरा खंड है, _____ से संबंधित है।

- A) Akbar's ancestors / अकबर के पूर्वजों B) Akbar's events of Akbar's reign / अकबर के शासनकाल की घटनाएँ
C) Akbar's religion / अकबर का धर्म D) Akbar's administration / अकबर की शासन व्यवस्था

69. Which Mughal monument was built by the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb in the memory of his wife, Dilras Banu Begum? / मुगल बादशाह औरंगजेब ने अपनी पत्नी दिलरस बानो बेगम की याद में किस मुगल स्मारक का निर्माण करवाया था?

- A) Taj Mahal / ताज महल B) Bibi Tomb / बीबी कब्र (टुंब)
C) Rani Ki Vav / रानी की वाव D) Bibi Ka Maqbara / बीबी का मकबरा

70. Who among the following was NOT one of Akbar's 'Navratna' (nine gems)? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन अकबर के नवरत्नों में से एक नहीं थे?

- A) Raja Man Singh / राजा मान सिंह B) Abul Fazal / अबुल फजल
C) Raja Todarmal / राजा टोडरमल D) Rana Amar Singh / राणा अमर सिंह

71. In which year did the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II appoint the East India Company as the Diwan of Bengal? / मुगल बादशाह शाह आलम द्वितीय ने किस वर्ष ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी को बंगाल का दीवान नियुक्त किया था?

- A) 1758 B) 1755
C) 1760 D) 1765

72. Who among the following Mughal rulers built the Agra Fort? / निम्नलिखित में से किस मुगल शासक ने आगरा का किला बनवाया था?

- A) Babur / बाबर B) Shahjahan / शाहजहाँ
C) Jahangir / जहांगीर D) Akbar / अकबर

73. _____ in Gujarat was the emporium of western trade during the Mughal Period. / गुजरात में _____ मुगल काल के दौरान पश्चिमी व्यापार का विक्रय केन्द्र था।

- A) Navsarl / नवसारी B) Narmada / नर्मदा
C) Porbandar / पोरबंदर D) Surat / सूрат

74. Who among the following rulers of Mewar was defeated by Babur in the Battle of Khanwa (1527 AD)? / मेवाड़ के निम्नलिखित शासकों में से कौन खानवा के युद्ध (1527 ईसवी) में बाबर द्वारा पराजित हुआ था?

- A) Rana Sanga / राणा सांगा B) Ahmed Shah I / अहमद शाह प्रथम
C) Rana Kumbha Karan / राणा कुम्भकर्ण D) Alauddin Khalji / अलाउद्दीन खिलजी

75. The revenue system of Mughal period during Akbar's reign was called _____. / अकबर के शासनकाल के दौरान मुगल काल की राजस्व प्रणाली को _____ कहा जाता था।

- A) Iqta / इक्ता B) Zabt / ज़ब्त
C) Ghari / घरी D) Charai / चराई

76. Which among the following is NOT a work to be consulted for the history of Mughal India? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा मुगल भारत के इतिहास के लिए परामर्श करने योग्य कृति नहीं है?

- A) Shahnameh / शाहनामा B) Shahjahan Nama / शाहजहाँ नामा
C) Akbar Nama / अकबर नामा D) Alamgir Nama / आलमगीर नामा

77. The Badshahi Masjid in Lahore was built by _____. / लाहौर में बादशाही मस्जिद _____ द्वारा बनाई गई थी।

- A) Sher Shah Suri / शेर शाह सूरी B) Aurangzeb / औरंगजेब
C) Humayun / हुमायूँ D) Iltutmish / इल्तुतमिश

78. From among the following _____ learnt music from Swami Haridas for eleven years. / निम्नलिखित में से _____ ने स्वामी हरिदास से ग्यारह वर्षों तक संगीत सीखा।

- A) Ramdas / रामदास B) Tansen / तानसेन
C) Tanarang / तानारंग D) Baiju Bawra / बैजू बावरा

79. At the Second Battle of Panipat, Bairam Khan defeated _____. / पानीपत की दूसरी लड़ाई में, बैरम खान ने _____ को पराजित किया।

- A) Khan Zaman / खान जमान B) Maharana Pratap / महाराणा प्रताप
C) Rana Pratap / राणा प्रताप D) Hemu / हेमू

80. Which of the following was the first city planned by Mughal Empire? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा मुगल साम्राज्य द्वारा नियोजित पहला शहर था?

- A) Islamabad / इस्लामाबाद B) Agra / आगरा
C) Delhi / दिल्ली D) Fatehpur Sikri / फतेहपुर सीकरी

81. Who was the Mughal emperor, when a massive rebellion against british rule broke out in 1857? / 1857 में जब ब्रिटिश शासन के विरुद्ध विशाल विद्रोह हुआ, तब मुगल शासक कौन था?

- A) Farrukhsiyar / फरूखसियर B) Bahadur Shah Zafar / बहादुर शाह जफर
C) Akbar II / अकबर द्वितीय D) Aurangzeb / औरंगजेब

82. Who among the following was the first Mughal emperor to enforce Sharia law in India? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन भारत में शरिया कानून लागू करने वाला पहला मुगल सम्राट था?

- A) Jahangir / जहाँगीर B) Shah Jahan / शाहजहाँ
C) Aurangzeb / औरंगजेब D) Akbar / अकबर

83. Ain-i Akbari, a document on life of Mughal ruler Akbar does not contain information about _____. / आईन-ए अकबरी, मुगल शासक अकबर के जीवन पर एक दस्तावेज में _____ के बारे में जानकारी नहीं है।

- A) Revenues / राजस्व B) Ancestors / पूर्वज
C) Army / सेना D) Administration / प्रशासन

84. Babur, the first Mughal emperor (1526-1530), succeeded to the throne of Ferghana in 1494 when he was only _____ old. / पहला मुगल सम्राट बाबर (1526-1530) 1494 में फरगना के सिंहासन पर तब बैठा, जब वह केवल _____ वर्ष का था।

- A) 7 years / 7 वर्ष B) 9 years / 9 वर्ष
C) 12 years / 12 वर्ष D) 11 years / 11 वर्ष

85. In which year did Sultan Iltutmish's daughter, Raziyya, become Sultan? / सुल्तान इल्तुतमिश की बेटी रजिया किस वर्ष सुल्तान बनी?

- A) 1236 CE / 1236 ई. B) 1226 CE / 1226 ई.
C) 1256 CE / 1256 ई. D) 1246 CE / 1246 ई.

86. In which of the following years did Nadir Shah invade India and sack Delhi? / निम्नलिखित में से किस वर्ष में नादिर शाह ने भारत पर आक्रमण किया और दिल्ली पर कब्जा कर लिया?

- A) 1634 B) 1799
C) 1739 D) 1598

87. Emperor Akbar moved the capital to Lahore in 1585. When did he shift the capital back to Agra from Lahore? / 1585 में सम्राट अकबर ने राजधानी को लाहौर स्थानांतरित कर दिया। उन्होंने राजधानी को लाहौर से वापस आगरा में कब स्थानांतरित किया?

- A) 1599 B) 1591
C) 1588 D) 1595

88. Mirza Hakim was the half-brother of which of these Mughal emperors? / मिर्जा हाकिम इनमें से किस मुगल बादशाह के सौतेले भाई थे?

- A) Aurangzeb / औरंगजेब B) Jahangir / जहाँगीर
C) Akbar / अकबर D) Shah Jahan / शाह जहाँ

89. In the context of the Mughal Empire, which of the following does the term 'harem' refer to? / मुगल साम्राज्य के संदर्भ में 'हरम' शब्द निम्नलिखित में से किससे संबंधित है?

- A) The initiative of building marble monuments / संगमरमर के स्मारकों के निर्माण की पहल
B) The Deccan Policy of the Mughals / मुगलों की दक्कन नीति
C) Taxation system / कराधान
D) The domestic world of the Mughals / मुगलों की घरेलू दुनिया

90. The second volume of the Akbar Nama recorded the _____. / अकबरनामा के द्वितीय खंड में _____ दर्ज है।

- A) Akbar's ancestors / अकबर के पूर्वज
B) Akbar's administration / अकबर का प्रशासन
C) Events of Akbar's reign / अकबर के शासनकाल की घटनाएँ
D) Akbar's battles / अकबर के युद्ध

LATER MUGHALS

91. Which of the following was the capital under the rule of Tipu Sultan? / टीपू सुल्तान के शासनकाल में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी राजधानी थी?

- A) Nazarabad / नज़राबाद B) Mangalore / मंगलौर
C) Seringapatam / श्रीरंगपट्टनम D) Mysore / मैसूर

92. In _____, a Subsidiary Alliance system was imposed on Awadh by the British. / किस वर्ष, अंग्रेजों द्वारा अवध पर सहायक संधि प्रणाली (Subsidiary Alliance system) लागू की गई थी।

- A) 1828 / वर्ष 1828 B) 1801 / वर्ष 1801
C) 1814 / वर्ष 1814 D) 1809 / वर्ष 1809

93. The nineteenth century saw the golden age of Kathak under the patronage of _____, the last Nawab of Oudh. / उन्नीसवीं सदी में अवध के अंतिम नवाब _____ के संरक्षण में कथक का स्वर्ण युग देखा गया था।

- A) Asaf-ud-daula / आसफ-उद-दौला B) Siraj-ud-daulah / सिराजुद्दौला
C) Saadat Khan Burhanul mulk / साआदत खान बुरहानुल मुल्क D) Wajid Ali Shah / वाजिद अली शाह

94. Bijapur was annexed by Aurangzeb in which year? / औरंगजेब ने बीजापुर पर किस वर्ष कब्जा किया था?

- A) 1689 / वर्ष 1689 B) 1686 / वर्ष 1686
C) 1687 / वर्ष 1687 D) 1683 / वर्ष 1683
- 95.** In the 18th century, the British fought _____ wars with the Mysore rulers. / 18वीं सदी में अंग्रेजों ने मैसूर शासकों के साथ _____ युद्ध लड़े।
A) Two / दो B) Six / छह
C) Three / तीन D) Four / चार
- 96.** What was the main reason for the defeat of Sirajuddaulah at the Battle of Plassey? / प्लासी के युद्ध में सिराजुद्दौला की हार का मुख्य कारण क्या था?
A) Britishers cut the food supplies of Sirajuddaulah forces compelling them to surrender. / अंग्रेजों ने सिराजुद्दौला की सेना को खाद्य आपूर्ति में कटौती कर उन्हें आत्मसमर्पण करने के लिए मजबूर किया।
B) Forces led by commander Mir Jafar never fought the battle. / सेनापति मीर जाफर के नेतृत्व वाली सेना ने युद्ध ही नहीं लड़ा।
C) Sirajuddaulah's prime minister misinformed the locations of Britishers. / सिराजुद्दौला के सेनापति ने अंग्रेजों के ठिकानों की गलत जानकारी दी।
D) Britishers knew the secret way to enter Sirajuddaulah's palace. / अंग्रेजों को सिराजुद्दौला के महल में घुसने का गुप्त रास्ता पता था।
- 97.** Tipu Sultan became the ruler of Mysore in _____. / टीपू सुल्तान _____ में मैसूर के शासक बने थे।
A) 1765 B) 1782
C) 1775 D) 1762
- 98.** Who was the ruler of Mysore in 1761? / 1761 ईस्वी में मैसूर का शासक कौन था?
A) Baji Rao / बाजी राव B) Murshild Quli Jafar Khan / मुर्शिद कुली खान
C) Hyder Ali / हैदर अली D) Nizam-ul-Mulk / निज़ाम-उल-मुल्क
- 99.** The Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar died in _____. / मुगल बादशाह बहादुर शाह जफर की मृत्यु _____ में हुई थी।
A) 1857 / वर्ष 1857 B) 1858 / वर्ष 1858
C) 1862 / वर्ष 1862 D) 1859 / वर्ष 1859
- 100.** Which of the following statements is correct?
I. Tipu Sultan is also known as the Tiger of Mysore.
II. Tipu Sultan ruled over Mysore from 1782 to 1799.
/ नीचे दिये गए कथनों में से कौन-सा सही है?
I. टीपू सुल्तान को शेर-ए-मैसूर (मैसूर का शेर) भी कहा जाता है।
II. टीपू सुल्तान ने वर्ष 1782 से 1799 तक मैसूर पर शासन किया।
A) Neither I nor II / न तो I और न ही II B) Only I / केवल I
C) Only II / केवल II D) Both I and II / I और II दोनों
- 101.** After the annexation of Awadh in 1856, Nawab Wajid Ali Shah was dethroned and exiled to _____. / वर्ष 1856 में अवध के विलय के बाद, नवाब वाजिद अली शाह को गद्दी से हटाकर _____ में निर्वासित कर दिया गया।
A) Meerut / मेरठ B) Rangoon / रंगून
C) Bombay / बॉम्बे D) Calcutta / कलकत्ता
- 102.** Which of the following is known as Tipu Sultan's Summer Palace? / निम्नलिखित में से किसके टीपू सुल्तान का सुमेर महल कहा जाता है?
A) Ram Niwas Bagh / राम निवास B) Karamat Bagh / करामत बाग बाग
C) Daria Daulat Bagh / दरिया D) Shalimar Bagh / शालीमार बाग दौलत बाग
- 103.** In which of the following battles in 326 BC did Alexander the Great defeat Porus of Paurav? / निम्नलिखित में से 326 ईसा पूर्व में किस युद्ध में सिकंदर महान ने पौरव के पोरस को पराजित किया था?

- A) Battle of Plassey / प्लासी का युद्ध B) Battle of Sakala / सकला का युद्ध
C) Kalinga War / कलिंग का युद्ध D) Battle of the Hydaspes / हाइडेस्पेज का युद्ध

- 104.** Who is famously known as the Tiger of Mysore? / मैसूर के बाघ (टाइगर ऑफ मैसूर) के रूप में किसे जाना जाता है?
A) Baji Rao I / बाजीराव प्रथम B) Tipu Sultan / टीपू सुल्तान
C) Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah / शेख मोहम्मद अब्दुल्ला D) Asaf Jah I / आसफ जाह प्रथम

- 105.** In which of the following years was the Treaty of Salbai signed? / निम्नलिखित में से किस वर्ष में सालबाई की संधि पर हस्ताक्षर किया गया था?
A) 1817 / वर्ष 1817 B) 1769 / वर्ष 1769
C) 1800 / वर्ष 1800 D) 1782 / वर्ष 1782

ARABIC INVASION

- 106.** In which year was Battle of Peshawar fought between Raja Jayapal and Mahmud Ghazni? / पेशावर का युद्ध राजा जयपाल और महमूद गजनी के बीच किस ईस्वी में लड़ा गया था?
A) 1001 B) 1112
C) 1305 D) 1258
- 107.** Prithviraja III defeated an Afghan ruler named _____ in 1191. / पृथ्वीराज तृतीय ने 1191 ई. में _____ नामक एक अफगान शासक को पराजित किया था।
A) Sultan Mahmud / सुल्तान महमूद B) Muhammad Ibn Abbas / मुहम्मद इब्न अब्बास
C) Muhammad Ibn Suri / मुहम्मद इब्न सूरी D) Sultan Muhammad Ghori / सुल्तान मुहम्मद गोरी
- 108.** Who among the following rulers ruled before Prithviraj Chauhan over Delhi? / पृथ्वीराज चौहान से पहले निम्नलिखित में से किस शासक ने दिल्ली पर शासन किया था?
A) Ghiyasuddin Balban / गयासुद्दीन बलबान B) Ananga Pala / अनंग पाल
C) Jalaluddin Khalji / जलालुद्दीन खिलजी D) Qutbuddin Aybak / कुतुबुद्दीन ऐबक
- 109.** Sultan Mahmud came to India from which of the following city of Afghanistan? / सुल्तान महमूद अफगानिस्तान के निम्नलिखित में से किस शहर से भारत आया था?
A) Ghazni / गजनी B) Jalalabad / जलालाबाद
C) Kabul / काबुल D) Kandahar / कंधार
- 110.** Who among the following took the title of 'Ghazi' after defeating Rana Sanga in the Battle of Khanwa in 1527? / 1527 ईस्वी में खानवा के युद्ध में राणा सांगा को पराजित करने के बाद, निम्नलिखित में से किसने 'गाजी' की उपाधि धारण की?
A) Babur / बाबर B) Daulat Khan Lodhi / दौलत खान लोदी
C) Humayun / हुमायूँ D) Mahmud Shah I / महमूद शाह प्रथम
- 111.** Who among the following Chahamana ruler defeated Sultan Muhammad Ghori in 1191? / निम्नलिखित में से किस चौहान (चाहमान) शासक ने 1191 में सुल्तान मुहम्मद गोरी को हराया था?
A) Vighraharaja III / विग्रहराज III B) Ajayaraja II / अजयराज II
C) Prithviraja III / पृथ्वीराज III D) Durlabharaja III / दुर्लभराज III
- 112.** Which Bahmani ruler granted the title of 'Chief of the Merchants' or Malikut-Tujjar to Mahmud Gawan? / किस बहमनी शासक ने महमूद गवाँ को 'व्यापारियों के प्रमुख' या मलिकुत-तुज्जर की उपाधि प्रदान की?