

CUET (UG)-2024 (History Set C Online)

Subject : History Set C - Online

Total Time Allowed : 45 minutes	Maximum Marks : 200	Total Questions : 50	Questions to be answered : 40
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Question 1. Which of the following statements are correct?

- (A) Harappan seal was a most distinctive artifact of the Harappan Civilization.
 (B) Harappan seal motifs conveyed a meaning to those unable to read it.
 (C) Harappan seals had Sanskrit script on them.
 (D) Harappan seals had Pali and Prakrit inscriptions on them.
 (E) Some Harappan seals show wider spacing of script from right and cramping on the left.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) and (D) only
 (2) (C), (D) and (E) only
 (3) (A), (B) and (E) only
 (4) (A), (C) and (D) only

Solution: The correct answer is (3) (A), (B) and (E) only.

Explanation: Harappan seals, often depicting animals and script, were unique to the civilization and conveyed meanings through motifs.

💡 Quick Tip

The Harappan seals are key artifacts for understanding the Harappan Civilization, as they reflect both artistic expression and communication methods of the time.

Question 2. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) Kushanas	(I) Piyadassi
(B) Ashoka	(II) Devputra
(C) Samudragupta	(III) Court-poet
(D) Harisena	(IV) Prayaga Prashasti

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
 (2) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
 (3) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
 (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Solution: The correct answer is (1) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III).

Explanation: The titles and contributions are correctly matched: Kushanas were known as Devputra, Ashoka as Piyadassi, Samudragupta's achievements are in Prayaga Prashasti, and Harisena was a court-poet.

💡 Quick Tip

Familiarize yourself with key historical figures and their titles or achievements, as these often appear in matching questions.

Question 3. Name the first site from where the Indus Valley Civilization was discovered.

- (1) Harappa
- (2) Rakhigarhi
- (3) Hulas
- (4) Sinauli

Solution: The correct answer is (1) Harappa.

Explanation: Harappa, located in present-day Pakistan, was the first site where evidence of the Indus Valley Civilization was found.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember key archaeological sites and their significance, as they frequently appear in questions about ancient civilizations.

Question 4. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) Alexander Greenlaw	(I) Documenting the inscriptions on the temple walls
(B) John Marshall	(II) Visits Vijayanagara in 1800
(C) J.F. Fleet	(III) Conservation works of Vijayanagara began under him
(D) Colin Mackenzie	(IV) Detailed photography at Hampi

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
- (2) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
- (3) (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (II)
- (4) (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (II)

Solution: The correct answer is (2) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (II).

Explanation: Alexander Greenlaw took detailed photographs at Hampi, John Marshall began conservation works at Vijayanagara, J.F. Fleet documented inscriptions, and Colin Mackenzie visited Vijayanagara in 1800.

💡 Quick Tip

Familiarize yourself with key figures in archaeology and their contributions to historical sites, as these are common topics in examinations.

Question 5. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) Duarte Barbosa	(I) Morocco
(B) Marco Polo	(II) Spain
(C) Ibn Battuta	(III) Portugal
(D) Antonio Monserrate	(IV) Italy

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- (2) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
- (3) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
- (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

The correct answer is (2): (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II).

Solution: - (A) Duarte Barbosa - (III) Portugal - (B) Marco Polo - (IV) Italy - (C) Ibn Battuta - (I) Morocco - (D) Antonio Monserrate - (II) Spain

💡 Quick Tip

Remember that Duarte Barbosa and Antonio Monserrate were associated with Portugal, while Marco Polo is linked to Italy.

Question 6. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) Pataliputra	(I) Prakrit name of Rajgir, Bihar
(B) Rajgaha	(II) Present day Coastal Odisha
(C) Kalinga	(III) Present day Patna
(D) Arthasastra	(IV) Kautilya

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
- (2) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
- (3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Solution: The correct answer is (1) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV).

Explanation: Pataliputra is present-day Patna, Rajgaha is the Prakrit name for Rajgir, Kalinga is present-day Coastal Odisha, and the Arthasastra was written by Kautilya.

💡 Quick Tip

Understanding the historical geography of ancient India can help in answering questions about significant places and texts effectively.

Question 7. Which of the following statements are correct?

- (A) Mahabharata has over 1,00,000 verses.
- (B) Mahabharata was written by Valmiki.
- (C) V.S. Sukthankar is associated with the critical edition of Mahabharata.
- (D) The critical edition of Mahabharata took 47 years to complete.
- (E) The critical edition of Mahabharata ran into over 13,000 pages.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) and (B) only
- (2) (B) and (E) only
- (3) (A), (C), (D) and (E) only
- (4) (B) and (C) only

Solution: The correct answer is (3) (A), (C), (D) and (E) only.

Explanation: The Mahabharata, attributed to Vyasa, is one of the longest epic poems in the world with significant scholarly work done on its critical edition.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember that the Mahabharata is traditionally attributed to Vyasa, not Valmiki, who is known for the Ramayana. This distinction is crucial for questions related to Indian epics.

Question 8. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) Kula	(I) Larger network of kinfolk
(B) Jati	(II) Families
(C) Vamsha	(III) People
(D) Jana	(IV) Lineage

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- (2) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
- (3) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

Solution: The correct answer is (3) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III).

Explanation: Different terms in ancient Indian texts refer to various social and familial structures: Kula (families), Jati (larger network of kinfolk), Vamsha (lineage), Jana (people).

💡 Quick Tip

Remember the definitions: - Kula refers to smaller family units, - Jati encompasses larger networks of kin, - Vamsha indicates lineage, - Jana refers to the broader concept of people in society.

Question 9. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) Meghe Dhaka Tara	(I) Govind Nihalani
(B) Garam Hawa	(II) Habib Tanvir
(C) Tamas	(III) Ritvik Ghatak
(D) Jis Lahore Nahin Vekhya O Jamya-e-nai	(IV) M.S. Sathya

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

(2) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

(3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)

(4) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)

Solution: The correct answer is (2) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II).

Explanation: Meghe Dhaka Tara was directed by Ritvik Ghatak, Garam Hawa by M.S. Sathya, Tamas by Govind Nihalani, and Jis Lahore Nahin Vekhya O Jamya-e-nai was written by Habib Tanvir.

💡 Quick Tip

Familiarize yourself with significant Indian films and their directors: - Meghe Dhaka Tara - Ritvik Ghatak - Garam Hawa - M.S. Sathya - Tamas - Govind Nihalani - Jis Lahore Nahin Vekhya O Jamya-e-nai - Habib Tanvir

Question 10. Who was the first woman to be ordained as bhikkhuni?

(1) Sigala

(2) Karuni Pajapati

(3) Mahapajapati Gotami

(4) Punna

Solution: The correct answer is (3) Mahapajapati Gotami.

Explanation: Mahapajapati Gotami, the Buddha's aunt and foster mother, was the first woman to be ordained as a bhikkhuni (Buddhist nun).

💡 Quick Tip

Remember that Mahapajapati Gotami was not only the first bhikkhuni but also a significant figure in early Buddhism, advocating for women's rights in monastic life.

Question 11. Who amongst the following were the principal deities of the Vedic pantheon?

- (1) Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva
- (2) Vishnu, Shiva, Indra
- (3) Agni, Indra, Soma
- (4) Agni, Varuna, Indra

Solution: The correct answer is (3) Agni, Indra, Soma.

Explanation: The Vedic pantheon primarily worshipped deities associated with natural elements and cosmic principles: Agni (fire), Indra (rain and thunder), and Soma (a ritual drink).

💡 Quick Tip

Agni, Indra, and Soma were central to Vedic rituals, reflecting the significance of fire, rain, and the sacred drink in Vedic culture.

Question 12. Which of the following statements are not correct?

- (A) Vinay Pitaka does not describe the rules for monks.
- (B) Buddhism grew only after the death of Buddha.
- (C) Sutta Pitaka are the verses composed by bhikkunis.
- (D) Punna was a rich land-lady.
- (E) The word Chaitya may have been derived from the word chita.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (D) and (E) only
- (2) (A), (B) and (D) only
- (3) (C) and (E) only
- (4) (B), (D) and (E) only

Solution: The correct answer is (2) (A), (B) and (D) only.

Explanation: Vinay Pitaka describes the rules for monks, Buddhism grew significantly during Buddha's lifetime, and Punna was a disciple of Buddha, not a rich land-lady. The word Chaitya is indeed derived from "chita."

💡 Quick Tip

Remember that the Vinay Pitaka outlines the monastic code, and Buddhism's growth was largely during the Buddha's own teachings and life.

Question 13:

Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta were the anglicized names of where the British first set up trading posts.

- (1) Cities
- (2) Villages
- (3) Towns
- (4) Capitals

Correct Answer: (1) Cities

Solution:

The British East India Company established its trading posts in the cities of Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta, which later grew into major centers of British colonial administration.

💡 Quick Tip

These cities played a crucial role in the development of British economic and political power in India.

Question 14:

Which of the following statements are correct?

- (A) Guru Arjan compiled Guru Nanak's hymns in the Adi Granth Sahib.
- (B) Guru Tegh Bahadur laid the foundation of the Khalsa Panth.
- (C) Guru Nanak composed the Guru Granth Sahib.
- (D) Mirabai was a Maratha princess.
- (E) Mirabai was a Rajput princess.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) and (D) only
- (2) (C) and (D) only
- (3) (B) and (C) only
- (4) (A) and (E) only

Correct Answer: (4) (A) and (E) only

Solution:

Guru Arjan compiled Guru Nanak's hymns in the Adi Granth Sahib, and Mirabai was a Rajput princess known for her devotion to Lord Krishna.

💡 Quick Tip

Mirabai is remembered as a poet-saint of the Bhakti movement, known for her devotional songs dedicated to Krishna.

Question 15:

Which Sufi teacher was also known as the ‘Gharib Nawaz’?

- (1) Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya
- (2) Khwaja Muinuddin
- (3) Amir Khusrau
- (4) Shaikh Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki

Correct Answer: (2) Khwaja Muinuddin

Solution:

Khwaja Muinuddin was a prominent Sufi saint of the Chishti order in India. He is known as ‘Gharib Nawaz’, which means benefactor of the poor.

💡 Quick Tip

Khwaja Muinuddin’s shrine is located in Ajmer, Rajasthan, and is a major pilgrimage site attracting people of all faiths.

Question 16:

Lord Jagannatha is a form of which God?

- (1) Surya
- (2) Vishnu
- (3) Shiva
- (4) Brahma

Correct Answer: (2) Vishnu

Solution:

Lord Jagannatha is a form of Vishnu, worshipped primarily in Puri, Odisha, at the famous Jagannath Temple.

💡 Quick Tip

The annual Rath Yatra festival at Puri is one of the largest religious festivals in India.

Question 17:

Which among the following travelers visited the city of Vijayanagara during the 15th century?

- (A) Domingo Paes
- (B) Abdur Razzaq

(C) Afanasii Nikitin

(D) Fernao Nuniz

(E) Nicolo de Conti

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (B), (C) and (E) only

(2) (C), (D) and (E) only

(3) (A), (B) and (D) only

(4) (B), (C) and (D) only

Correct Answer: (3) (A), (B) and (D) only

Solution:

Domingo Paes, Abdur Razzaq, and Fernao Nuniz visited Vijayanagara during its peak and left valuable descriptions of its wealth and grandeur.

💡 Quick Tip

These travelers provided detailed accounts of the thriving trade, culture, and military prowess of the Vijayanagara Empire.

Question 18:

Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) Terracotta models of plough	(I) Kalibangan
(B) Ploughed field	(II) Shortughai
(C) Traces of canals	(III) Dholavira
(D) Water reservoirs	(IV) Cholistan

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)

(2) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)

(3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)

(4) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

Correct Answer: (3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)

Solution:

Terracotta models of plough were found at Kalibangan, a ploughed field at Shortughai, traces of canals at Dholavira, and water reservoirs in Cholistan.

💡 Quick Tip

These discoveries provide insight into the agricultural and water management practices of the Harappan civilization.

Question 19:

Who, amongst the following, founded the Vijayanagara Empire?

(1) Krishnadeva Raya

(2) Harihara and Bukka

(3) Raja Raya

(4) Rajendra II

Correct Answer: (2) Harihara and Bukka

Solution:

The brothers Harihara and Bukka founded the Vijayanagara Empire in 1336, which grew into one of the most powerful empires in South India.

 Quick Tip

The Vijayanagara Empire was known for its patronage of art, architecture, and literature.

Question 20:

Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) Shell	(I) Shortughai
(B) Lapis-Lazuli	(II) Nageshwar
(C) Carnelian	(III) South Rajasthan
(D) Steatite	(IV) Lothal

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

(2) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)

(3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)

(4) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

Correct Answer: (2) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)

Solution:

Shells were found at Nageshwar, Lapis-Lazuli at Shortughai, Carnelian at Lothal, and Steatite in South Rajasthan.

 Quick Tip

Artifacts like these provide evidence of long-distance trade during the Harappan civilization.

Question 21:

Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) Mahals	(I) Territorial unit
(B) Pahariyas and Santhals	(II) Permanent Settlement
(C) 1793	(III) Rajmahal hills
(D) Taluq	(IV) Estates

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)

(2) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

(3) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

(4) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)

Correct Answer: (2) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

Solution:

Mahals were estates, Pahariyas and Santhals lived in the Rajmahal hills, and the Permanent Settlement was introduced in 1793. Taluqs were territorial units.

 Quick Tip

The Permanent Settlement, introduced by the British in 1793, aimed to create a class of loyal landlords in Bengal.

Question 22:

Which of the following statements are correct?

(A) Moneylenders were called 'dikus'.

(B) Zamindars hired the Santhals to reclaim land.

(C) Santhals were merchants.

(D) Land of the Santhals was demarcated as 'Damin-i-koh'.

(E) Santhals charged heavy land revenue from dikus moneylenders.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A), (B) and (C) only

(2) (C) and (E) only

(3) (A), (B) and (D) only

(4) (C) and (D) only

Correct Answer: (3) (A), (B) and (D) only

Solution:

Moneylenders were referred to as 'dikus', and the land of the Santhals was demarcated as 'Damin-i-koh'. Santhals were hired by zamindars to reclaim land.

 Quick Tip

The Santhal rebellion of 1855-56 was one of the earliest tribal revolts against British rule.

Question 23:

Which of the following statements are true about the zamindars?

(A) Milkiyat lands were cultivated for the general use of the people.

(B) Zamindars could sell, bequeath, or mortgage the milkiyat lands.

(C) Zamindars collected revenue on behalf of themselves.

(D) Most Zamindars had fortresses as well as armed contingents.

(E) Control over military resources was another source of power for the Zamindars.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A), (D) and (E) only

(2) (C), (D) and (E) only

(3) (A), (B) and (C) only

(4) (B), (D) and (E) only

Correct Answer: (4) (B), (D) and (E) only

Solution:

Zamindars had significant control over their lands and could sell or mortgage milkiyat lands. They often maintained private armed forces and controlled military resources, giving them substantial power.

💡 Quick Tip

Zamindars were important landowners during the Mughal period and played a key role in revenue collection.

Question 24:

Kauravas and Pandavas belonged to which ruling family?

(1) Kuru

(2) Panchal

(3) Magadha

(4) Vatsa

Correct Answer: (1) Kuru

Solution:

The Kauravas and Pandavas, central figures in the Mahabharata, belonged to the Kuru dynasty, one of the most prominent royal families in ancient India.

💡 Quick Tip

The Mahabharata is one of the two major epics of ancient India, focusing on the dynastic conflict between the Kauravas and Pandavas.

Question 25:

Which report reproduced zamindars' and ryots' petitions as appendices for consideration of the British Parliament?

(1) The First Report

(2) The Seventh Report

(3) The Sixth Report

(4) The Fifth Report

Correct Answer: (4) The Fifth Report

Solution:

The Fifth Report, published by the British Parliament in 1813, reproduced petitions and reports from zamindars and ryots (peasants), providing a detailed account of the revenue system in Bengal.

💡 Quick Tip

The Fifth Report was an important document for understanding British colonial policies in India, particularly the Permanent Settlement in Bengal.

Question 26:

The rebel leaders issued Proclamations and few _____ to propagate their ideas during the 1857 revolt.

Fill in the blank with the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) Cartridges
- (2) Ishtahars
- (3) Sepoys
- (4) Taluqdars

Correct Answer: (2) Ishtahars

Solution:

During the Revolt of 1857, rebel leaders issued proclamations known as "ishtahars" to spread their ideas and inspire support among the people.

💡 Quick Tip

Ishtahars were key in communicating revolutionary ideas and mobilizing the local population against the British.

Question 27:

In 1857 "the life has gone out of the body" was said in reference to which state?

- (1) Jhansi
- (2) Awadh
- (3) Kanpur
- (4) Delhi

Correct Answer: (2) Awadh

Solution:

This statement was made in reference to Awadh, which was annexed by the British in 1856, causing widespread discontent that led to the 1857 revolt.

💡 Quick Tip

The annexation of Awadh was one of the key causes of the 1857 revolt, as it alienated both the aristocracy and common people.

Question 28:

Which of the following statements are correct?

- (A) Bell of arms was a storeroom where weapons were kept.

- (B) The army of Awadh supported the British.
 (C) Firangi is a term of Persian origin used for the British by the rebels.
 (D) The 7th Awadh Irregular Cavalry accepted the new cartridges in early May.
 (E) Local leaders emerged, urging peasants, zamindars, and tribals to revolt.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (B), and (C) only
 (2) (B) and (D) only
 (3) (A), (C), and (E) only
 (4) (D) and (E) only

Correct Answer: (3) (A), (C), and (E) only

Solution:

The Bell of Arms was a storeroom for weapons, and the term "firangi" was used by the rebels to refer to the British. Local leaders played a key role in organizing the revolt.

Quick Tip

The refusal to use cartridges greased with animal fat became a flashpoint for the 1857 revolt, highlighting British insensitivity to Indian religious practices.

Question 29:

Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) Nana Sahib	(I) Awadh
(B) Rani Lakshmi Bai	(II) Arrah
(C) Kunwar Singh	(III) Kanpur
(D) Birjis Qadr	(IV) Jhansi

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
 (2) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
 (3) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
 (4) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)

Correct Answer: (3) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

Solution:

Nana Sahib was associated with Kanpur, Rani Lakshmi Bai with Jhansi, Kunwar Singh with Arrah, and Birjis Qadr with Awadh during the Revolt of 1857.

Quick Tip

These leaders were crucial figures in various regions of the 1857 revolt, each leading their respective territories against British rule.

Question 30:

Who was the leader of the Santhal Revolt of 1855-56?

- (1) Birsa Munda
- (2) Gonoo
- (3) Sidhu Manjhi
- (4) Shah Mal

Correct Answer: (3) Sidhu Manjhi

Solution:

Sidhu and Kanhu, two brothers from the Santhal tribe, led the Santhal Revolt of 1855-56 against British exploitation and oppression.

 Quick Tip

The Santhal Revolt was one of the earliest tribal uprisings in British India, protesting against economic exploitation and land policies.

Question 31:

Who fought in the famous Battle of Chinhat in which the British forces under Henry Lawrence were defeated?

- (1) Shah Mal
- (2) Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah
- (3) Birjis Qadr
- (4) Kunwar Singh

Correct Answer: (2) Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah

Solution:

Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah, a prominent leader during the Revolt of 1857, led the Indian forces to victory against the British at the Battle of Chinhat.

 Quick Tip

Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah's leadership at Chinhat was a significant morale boost for the rebels during the siege of Lucknow.

Question 32:

Who was the Commissioner of Lucknow when the rebels besieged it during the Revolt of 1857?

- (1) Colin Campbell
- (2) Henry Lawrence
- (3) James Outram
- (4) Henry Havelock

Correct Answer: (2) Henry Lawrence

Solution:

Henry Lawrence was the British Commissioner of Lucknow during the 1857 revolt and played a crucial role in defending the city until his death during the siege.

💡 Quick Tip

The siege of Lucknow was one of the most critical events during the Revolt of 1857, resulting in heavy casualties on both sides.

Question 33. The Sunset Law was associated with

- (1) Zamindari System/Permanent Settlement
- (2) British Navy
- (3) Imperial Court
- (4) Freedom Movement

Solution: The correct answer is (1) Zamindari System/Permanent Settlement.

💡 Quick Tip

The Sunset Law required Zamindars to pay their land revenue before sunset on the due date, failing which they would lose their rights to the land.

Question 34. During his 'Salt March' Gandhiji began walking towards the ocean from his ashram, located at

- (1) Ahmedabad
- (2) Sabarmati
- (3) Wardha
- (4) Kochrab

Solution: The correct answer is (2) Sabarmati.

💡 Quick Tip

The Salt March began from Sabarmati Ashram on March 12, 1930, and ended at the coastal village of Dandi.

Question 35. Mahatma Gandhi's Salt March was notable as the first nationalist activity focused on

- (1) Women
- (2) Lord Irwin
- (3) Subhas Chandra Bose
- (4) 15 March, 1930

Solution: The correct answer is (1) Women.

💡 Quick Tip

The Salt March saw significant participation from women, marking their active involvement in the nationalist movement.

Question 36. “Purna Swaraj” as the goal of nationalism in India was aimed to achieve

- (1) Partial freedom
- (2) Complete independence
- (3) Indian identity
- (4) Partition

Solution: The correct answer is (2) Complete independence.

💡 Quick Tip

Purna Swaraj, or complete independence, was declared as the goal of the Indian National Congress on January 26, 1930.

Question 37. Which of the following statements of Gandhiji made at the opening of Banaras Hindu University are true?

- (A) Gandhiji charged the Indian elite with a lack of concern for the labouring poor.
- (B) Gandhiji was not worried about the contrast between the “richly bedecked noblemen” and millions of poor Indians.
- (C) Gandhiji said, “Our salvation can only come through lawyers, doctors and rich landlords.”
- (D) Gandhiji emphasised that farmers are going to secure the salvation of India.
- (E) Gandhiji told the privileged invitees, “Strip yourself of this jewellery and hold it in trust for your countrymen.”

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (B) and (C) only
- (2) (C), (D) and (E) only
- (3) (B), (C), and (D) only
- (4) (A), (D) and (E) only

Solution: The correct answer is (4) (A), (D) and (E) only.

💡 Quick Tip

Gandhiji criticized the Indian elite, emphasized the role of farmers, and urged the wealthy to use their wealth for the country’s benefit.

Question 38. Match List-I with List-II:

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List-I	List-II
(A) Khilafat Movement	(I) Mahatma Gandhi's biographer
(B) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre	(II) Turkish ruler
(C) Kemal Ataturk	(III) 1919
(D) Louis Fisher	(IV) 1919-1920

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)

(2) (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)

(3) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)

(4) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

Solution: The correct answer is (4) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I).

 Quick Tip

The Khilafat Movement (1919-1920), Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (1919), Kemal Ataturk (Turkish ruler), and Louis Fisher (Gandhi's biographer) are correctly matched.

Question 39. Who was the Judge who presided over Gandhiji's trial after the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement?

(1) Justice C.N. Broomfield

(2) Justice William Hodges

(3) Justice Joseph Noel

(4) Justice Thomas Barker

Solution: The correct answer is (1) Justice C.N. Broomfield.

Explanation: Justice C.N. Broomfield sentenced Gandhiji to six years in prison in 1922 after the Non-Cooperation Movement was called off.

 Quick Tip

Justice C.N. Broomfield was the presiding judge in Gandhiji's trial, reflecting the British colonial judicial system's response to the Indian independence movement.

Question 40. When were separate electorates first created by the British Colonial Government?

(1) 1919

(2) 1923

(3) 1909

(4) 1907

Solution: The correct answer is (3) 1909.

Explanation: The Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909 introduced separate electorates for Muslims, allowing them to elect their own representatives.

 Quick Tip

The introduction of separate electorates in 1909 marked a significant change in the British colonial policy towards Indian representation, particularly for the Muslim community.

Read the passage and answer the five questions that follow. Mughal chronicles, especially the Akbar Nama, written by Abu'l Fazl, have bequeathed a vision of empire in which agency rests almost solely with the emperor, while the rest of the kingdom has been portrayed as following his orders. Yet if we look more closely at the rich information, these histories provide information about the apparatus of the Mughal State from which we may be able to understand the ways in which the imperial organization was dependent on several different institutions to be able to function effectively. One important pillar of the Mughal State was the nobility.

Question 41. Mughal chronicles viewed the emperors as supreme sovereign because

- (1) Nobility wanted him to be one.
- (2) Vision of empire viewed the emperor as the sole ruler.
- (3) Chronicles were a rich source of history.
- (4) Imperial administration was weak.

Solution: The correct answer is (2) Vision of empire viewed the emperor as the sole ruler.

Explanation: Mughal chronicles like the Akbar Nama were designed to project the emperor as the ultimate authority and central figure of the empire.

 Quick Tip

Mughal chronicles served to reinforce the notion of the emperor as the central authority, shaping the historical narrative of the empire's governance.

Question 42. Which section of the Mughal Court was viewed as very significant?

- (1) Imperial vision
- (2) The Empire
- (3) Nobility
- (4) Mughal Chronicles

Solution: The correct answer is (3) Nobility.

Explanation: The nobility played a crucial role in the administration and stability of the Mughal Empire, supporting the emperor's rule.

 Quick Tip

The nobility was essential to the Mughal Empire's governance, acting as a stabilizing force and providing administrative support to the emperor.

Question 43. Which chronicle says that the entire kingdom has to follow the king's orders?

- (1) Urdu Akhbar
- (2) Badshah Nama
- (3) Akbar Nama
- (4) Kitabkhana

Solution: The correct answer is (3) Akbar Nama.

Explanation: The Akbar Nama, written by Abu'l Fazl, presents a vision of the empire where the emperor's orders were followed by the entire kingdom.

 Quick Tip

The Akbar Nama is a crucial historical text that illustrates the authority of the emperor and the expectation of obedience from the kingdom.

Question 44. The Mughal imperial administrative apparatus was effectively dependent on -----.

- (1) Travellers
- (2) Nobles
- (3) Masses
- (4) Mir Bakshi

Solution: The correct answer is (2) Nobles.

Explanation: The nobles were essential in maintaining the administrative structure and implementing the policies of the Mughal Empire.

 Quick Tip

The nobility played a crucial role in the Mughal Empire, serving as administrators and enforcers of the emperor's policies.

Question 45. Who is the author of Akbar Nama?

- (1) Chandrabhan Barahman
- (2) Muhammad Kazim

- (3) Lahori
(4) Abu'l Fazl

Solution: The correct answer is (4) Abu'l Fazl.

Explanation: Abu'l Fazl, a close advisor and court historian of Akbar, authored the Akbar Nama, which details the reign of Emperor Akbar.

 Quick Tip

The Akbar Nama is a significant historical text that not only chronicles Akbar's reign but also reflects the cultural and administrative aspects of the Mughal Empire.

Read the passage and answer the five questions that follow :

The Constituent Assembly deliberated upon the Indian Constitution, which came into effect on 26 January, 1950. It has the dubious distinction of being the longest in the world. But its length and complexity are perhaps understandable when one considers the country's size and diversity. At Independence, India was not merely large and diverse, but also deeply divided. A Constitution designed to keep the country together, and to take it forward, had necessarily to be an elaborate, carefully-worked-out, and painstakingly drafted document. For one thing, it sought to heal wounds of the past and the present, to make Indians of different classes, castes and communities come together in a shared political experiment. For another, it sought to nurture democratic institutions.

Question 46. When did the Constitution of India come into force?

- (1) 26th January, 1950
(2) 15th August, 1947
(3) 31st January, 1929
(4) 6th November, 1949

Solution: The correct answer is (1) 26th January, 1950.

Explanation: The Constitution of India came into effect on 26th January 1950, marking the day India became a republic.

 Quick Tip

Remember that the adoption of the Constitution on 26th January 1950 is celebrated as Republic Day in India, signifying the transition to a sovereign republic.

Question 47. Why is the Constitution of India described as the longest document in the world?

- (1) It is a painstakingly drafted document.

- (2) It is carefully worked out.
- (3) It imbibes culture of hierarchy.
- (4) The country size and diversity impacted the Constitution length.

Solution: The correct answer is (4) The country size and diversity impacted the Constitution length.

Explanation: India's vast size and diversity necessitated a comprehensive and detailed Constitution to address its various needs.

💡 Quick Tip

The length of the Indian Constitution reflects the complexity of governing a diverse nation with various cultures, languages, and social structures.

Question 48. How can we say that the Constitution of India seeks to unify India?

- (1) It deals with the country's problems.
- (2) The area of the subcontinent was under its control.
- (3) It was designed to keep the country's divided classes, communities and castes together.
- (4) It was to nurture democratic institutions.

Solution: The correct answer is (3) It was designed to keep the country's divided classes, communities and castes together.

Explanation: The Indian Constitution aimed to integrate diverse groups and promote unity and harmony in a newly independent nation.

💡 Quick Tip

The Indian Constitution plays a vital role in promoting unity by addressing the needs of various social groups and fostering a sense of belonging among citizens.

Question 49. In which body was the Constitution of India deliberated upon?

- (1) Parliament of India
- (2) Through Newspaper coverage
- (3) Constituent Assembly
- (4) Princely States

Solution: The correct answer is (3) Constituent Assembly.

Explanation: The Constituent Assembly was responsible for drafting and deliberating the Indian Constitution.

💡 Quick Tip

The Constituent Assembly played a crucial role in shaping the Constitution of India, reflecting the aspirations and needs of its diverse populace.

Question 50. The nature of the Constitution imbibed the right to

- (1) Cultural Rights
- (2) Educational Rights
- (3) Equality
- (4) Religion

Solution: The correct answer is (3) Equality.

Explanation: The Indian Constitution enshrines the right to equality as a fundamental right, promoting fairness and justice.

💡 Quick Tip

The right to equality is a fundamental principle in the Indian Constitution, ensuring that all citizens are treated equally before the law.
