

TGT History

- 1.** Among the following, who cooperated with Raja Ram Mohan Roy in the implementation of his educational programs?
 - a. David Hare
 - b. Henri Derozio
 - c. Dwarkanath Tagore
 - d. William Jones

- 2.** Among the following, who is given the credit of carrying Jainism to South India?
 - a. Sudharmana
 - b. Bhadrabahu
 - c. Sthulabhadra
 - d. Indrabhuti

- 3.** During the Mughal period, which one of the following traders were the first to come to India?
 - a. Portuguese
 - b. English
 - c. Dutch
 - d. Danish

- 4.** Among the following, which Mughal Emperor introduced the policy of Sulh-i-kul?
 - a. Humanyun
 - b. Babar
 - c. Shahjahan
 - d. Akbar

- 5.** Malik Kafur was whose General?
 - a. Firoz Shah Tughlaq
 - b. Ala-ud-din-khiliji
 - c. Muhammad bin Tughlaq
 - d. Balban

- 6.** The aim of education as stated by the Woods dispatch of 1854 was:-
 - a. The creation of employment opportunity for native Indians
 - b. The spread of western culture in India
 - c. The promotion of literacy among the people using English medium of language
 - d. The introduction of scientific research and rationalism in the traditional Indian education

- 7.** The Chinese pilgrim Fa-Hien visited India during the reign of:-
- Harshavardhana
 - Chandragupta II
 - Chandragupta I
 - Kanishka
- 8.** The Sun Temple of Konark was built by Narashmhadeva I. To which dynasty did he belong to?
- Somavamsi dynasty
 - Bhoi dynasty
 - Eastern Ganga dynasty
 - Suryavamsi Gajapati dynasty
- 9.** What was the reason or ground for the British Empire to annex Sambhalpur in 1850?
- Subsidiary Alliance
 - Death of its ruler without any heir
 - Its involvement in a conspiracy against British rule
 - Lack of proper governance
- 10.** Where did Buddha die?
- Lumbini
 - Pavapuri
 - Magadha
 - Kusinagara
- 11.** Which of the following is associated with Lord Wellesly, the Governor General of India from 1798 to 1805?
- Doctrine of Lapse
 - Subsidiary Alliance
 - Conquest of Rajputana
 - First Mysore War
- 12.** Which one of the following is correctly matched?
- First Battle of Tarian-Mahmud Ghaznavi and Prithviraj Chauhan
 - Battle of Chausa-Humayun and Sher Shah
 - Second battle of Panipat-Akbar and Ibrahim Lodi
 - Battle of Khanwa-Akbar and Rana Sanga

13. Which one of the following is not a feature of North Indian temple Architecture?

- a. Garbha Griha
- b. Gopura
- c. Sikhara
- d. Pradakshina

14. Which one of the following newspapers was launched by Motilal Nehru?

- a. The Independent
- b. National Herald
- c. Hindustan Times
- d. Leader

15. Which one of the following kingdoms was founded by Raja Odeyar?

- a. Madurai
- b. Jinji
- c. Tanjore
- d. Mysore

16. Who built the Ibadat khana at Fatehpur Sikri?

- a. Akbar
- b. Jahangir
- c. Shahjahan
- d. Aurangzeb

17. Which Philosophical system was founded by Vallabhacharya?

- a. Visistadvaita
- b. Anekantavada
- c. Shuddhadvaita
- d. Maharashtra Dharma

18. Who compared the Dandi March to Napoleon's March to Paris on his return from Elba?

- a. Sardar Patel
- b. Dadabhai Naoroji
- c. Subhash Chandra Bose
- d. Lal Lajpat Rai

19. Who had demarcated the border-line between India and Pakistan?

- a. Sir Creek
- b. McMohan
- c. Lord Durand
- d. Redcliffe

20. Who propounded the Saptanga Theory?

- a. Tulsidas
- b. Kautilya
- c. Manu
- d. Charaka

21. Who put an end to the system of Dual Government in Bengal?

- a. Regulating Act
- b. British Parliament
- c. Clive
- d. Warren Hasting

22. By which of the following Acts were the Commercial Rights of East India Company abolished?

- a. Charter Act of 1813
- b. Charter Act of 1833
- c. Charter Act of 1853
- d. Regulating Act of 1813

23. Among the following Presidents of India, who was also the Secretary General of Non-Aligned Movement for some period?

- a. Varahagiri Venkatagiri
- b. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- c. Giani Zail Singh
- d. Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan

24. Anekantavada is a core theory and philosophy of which one of the following?

- a. Jainism
- b. Sikhism
- c. Buddhism
- d. Vaishnavism

25. Azad Hind Fauj was founded in 1943 in:-

- a. Mandalay
- b. Tokyo
- c. Kuala Lumpur
- d. Singapore

26. The town, where a stone with inscriptions in three different languages and scripts (Greek and two forms of Egyptian) was found, is:-

- a. Giza
- b. Alexandria
- c. Rosetta
- d. Cairo

27. Microliths were found during which of the following periods:-

- a. Paleolithic
- b. Neolithic
- c. Chalcolithic
- d. Mesolithic

28. Archaeologists have found remains of pit houses in:-

- a. Burzahom
- b. Daojali Hading
- c. Bhimbetka
- d. Mehargarh

29. Which of the following Harappa City was on the banks of river Sabarmati?

- a. Kalibangan
- b. Lothal
- c. Mohen-jo-Daro
- d. Dholavira

30. Which is the oldest Veda?

- a. Rigveda
- b. Samaveda
- c. Yajurveda
- d. Atharvaveda

31. What does the Latin word Chronos mean?

- a. Old
- b. Time
- c. Study
- d. History

32. Study of inscriptions is called:-

- a. Genealogy
- b. Oligarchy
- c. Epigraphy
- d. Archaeology

33. Numismatics is:-

- a. Study of seals
- b. Study of proper names
- c. Study of legal texts
- d. Study of coins

34. Animal bones with writings which were used to predict future in China are called:-

- a. Chinese scribes
- b. Fortune teller bones
- c. Ripon bones
- d. Oracle bones

35. The head of which of the following families is not included in term 'muvendar':-

- a. Cheras
- b. Chollas
- c. Pallavas
- d. Pandyas

36. Who were called the Lords of Dakshinapatha?

- a. Satavahanas
- b. Cholas
- c. Pandyas
- d. Pallavas

37. Place in temples where people could assemble is called:-

- a. Shikhara
- b. Garbhagriha
- c. Pradakshina patha
- d. Mandapa

38. Which of the following is a caste of scribes and secretaries?

- a. Jats
- b. Ahoms
- c. Marathas
- d. Kayasthas

39. Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni ruled from:-

- a. 999 to 1030
- b. 999 to 1032
- c. 997 to 1030
- d. 997 to 1032

40. Who was the most powerful Chola ruler?

- a. Rajaraja I
- b. Rajendra I
- c. Rajaraja II
- d. Rajendra II

41. According to Chola inscriptions, land for maintenance of a school was called:-

- a. Shalabhoga
- b. Pallichchhandam
- c. Devadana
- d. Vellanvagai

42. Khutba means:-

- a. Direction of Mecca
- b. Head of Mosque
- c. Congregational Mosque
- d. Friday Prayer

43. The idea of the "Three Orders" was first formulated in:-

- a. Persia
- b. Germany
- c. India
- d. France

44. Akbar's idea of sulh-i-kul meant:-

- a. Rule over universe
- b. Wide expansion
- c. Universal peace
- d. Rule over whole country

45. The Battle of Plassey was fought in:-

- a. 1748
- b. 1782
- c. 1764
- d. 1757

46. The territory of Porous who offered a strong resistance to Alexander was situated between the rivers of:-

- a. Ravi and Chenab
- b. Jhelum and Chenab
- c. Satlej and Beas
- d. Ganga and Yamuna

47. Under Akbar, Mir Bakshi was required to look after:-

- a. The Royal Household
- b. The Land Revenue
- c. Military Affairs
- d. The State Treasury

48. Tripitakas are sacred books of:-

- a. Hindus
- b. Buddhists
- c. Jains
- d. Parsis

49. The theory of economic drain of India during British Imperialism was propounded by:-

- a. Jawahar Lal Nehru
- b. M.K.Gandhi
- c. Dada Bhai Naroji
- d. R.C.Dutt

50. The Treaty of Srirangapatna was signed between Tipu Sultan and:-

- a. Robert Clive
- b. Warren Hasting
- c. Dalhousie
- d. Cornwallis

51. The Vijayanagara ruler, Krishandeva Rai's work Amuktamalyada was in:-

- a. Sanskrit
- b. Kannada
- c. Tamil
- d. Telugu

52. Todar Mal was associated with:-

- a. Literature
- b. Law
- c. Music
- d. Land Revenue Reforms

53. The title of Viceroy was added to the office of Governor General of India for the first time in:-

- a. 1848 A.D.
- b. 1856 A.D.
- c. 1858 A.D.
- d. 1862 A.D.

54. The use of Kharoshti in ancient Indian architecture is the result of India's contact with:-

- a. China
- b. Iran
- c. Central Asia
- d. Greece

55. To conquer and annex Peshawar and Punjab, Muhamad of Ghazni defeated:-

- a. Karkotakas
- b. Hindushahis
- c. Ghuirids
- d. Arabs

56. To which profession earlier leaders who struggled for freedom of India mainly belonged was:-

- a. Lawyers
- b. Teachers
- c. Journalists
- d. All of the above

57. To which of the following dynasties did king Bhoja, a great patron of art and literature belong?

- a. Paramara
- b. Karkota
- c. Utpala
- d. Pratihara

58. Vikramaditya, a king of Ujjain, started the Vikrama Samvat to commemorate the victory over:-

- a. Kushanas
- b. Sakas
- c. Indo Greeks
- d. Paramaras

59. Two of the great Mughals who wrote their own memories were:-

- a. Humayun and Jahangir
- b. Babur and Jahangir
- c. Babur and Humayun
- d. Jahangir and Shah Jahan

60. The Lion Capital of Sarnath belongs to:-

- a. Ashoka
- b. Chandragupta
- c. Harsha
- d. Kanishka

61. The language of discourses of Gautam Buddha was:-

- a. Pali
- b. Sanskrit
- c. Bhojpuri
- d. Magadhi

62. Tulsidas, the author of Ramcharitmanas, was the contemporary of:-

- a. Humayun
- b. Shah Jahan
- c. Akbar
- d. Sher Shah Suri

63. Ustad Mansur was a famous painter in the reign of:-

- a. Humayun
- b. Jahangir
- c. Shah Jahan
- d. Akbar

64. Under whose leadership was Indian Muslim League setup?

- a. Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- b. Sayyed Ahmed Khan
- c. Aga Khan
- d. A.O.Hume

65. The two principal monuments of Alaud-din-Khilji's reign - the Jama at Kana Masjid and Alai Darwaja are at:-

- a. Delhi
- b. Dhar
- c. Agra
- d. Gulbarga

66. The uprising of 1857 was called first Indian war of Independence by:-

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

67. The whole area of Harappa is _____ in shape.

- a. Rectangular
- b. Triangular
- c. Circular
- d. Square

68. Who was the first Indian Governor General of Free India?

- a. C.Rajagopalachari
- b. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
- c. Jawahar Lal Nehru
- d. Gopal Krishan Ghokhle

69. Who was the founder of Pala Dynasty in Bengal?

- a. Devapala
- b. Damodar Pala
- c. Dharmapala
- d. Gopala

70. Which one of the following metals made its earliest appearance in India before any other place in the world?

- a. Gold
- b. Silver
- c. Tin
- d. Copper

71. Which of the following languages was patronized by Delhi Sultans?

- a. Turkish
- b. Urdu
- c. Persian
- d. Arabic

72. The Chishti order was founded by:-

- a. Moinuddin Chishti
- b. Fariduddin Masud
- c. Abdul Masud
- d. Nizamuddin Auliya

73. The strongest among Maratha Kings was:-

- a. Balaji Vishwanath
- b. Balaji Baji Rao
- c. Shahuji
- d. Chhatrapati Shivaji

74. The Ryotwari Settlement was introduced in Madras by:-

- a. James Thomson
- b. Thomas Munro
- c. Lord Cornwallis
- d. Mount Stuart

75. Who among the following visited Nalanda University during reign of Harsha?

- a. Hieun Tsang
- b. Megasthenes
- c. Fa Xian
- d. Fa Hein

76. Which one of the followings is the oldest dynasty?

- a. Chalukyas
- b. Pallavas
- c. Cholas
- d. Satavahanas

77. Which one of the following states was first annexed by Lord Dalhousie?

- a. Nagpur
- b. Sambalpur
- c. Jhansi
- d. Satara

78. Mahmud of Gazni destroyed the Sarnath temple in the year:-

- a. 1026
- b. 1020
- c. 1025
- d. 1022

79. In which year Nadir Shah invaded India?

- a. 1740
- b. 1739
- c. 1730
- d. 1734

80. The Battle of Haldighati was fought between:-

- a. Akbar and Rana Pratap
- b. Babur and Rana Pratap
- c. Babur and Ibrahim Lodhi
- d. Akbar and Hemu

81. Muslim laws developed by Muslim Scholars are called:-

- a. Silsila
- b. Zikr
- c. Raqs
- d. Shariat

82. Guru Gobind Singh died in:-

- a. 1715
- b. 1708
- c. 1716
- d. 1699

83. From seventh to ninth centuries _____ Nayanars emerged.

- a. 14
- b. 12
- c. 65
- d. 63

84. Which of the followings is not a classical dance form?

- a. Manipuri
- b. Bharatanatyam
- c. Odissi
- d. Kathak

85. Governor General insisted that Indians take off their _____ as sign of respect when they appeared before him.

- a. Cap
- b. Shirt
- c. Shoes
- d. Belt

86. Gandhiji adopted short dhoti as his dress in:-

- a. 1915
- b. 1917
- c. 1921
- d. 1913

87. Two great advances in bowling : doosra and the reverse swing were initiated by:-

- a. Pakistan
- b. Australia
- c. India
- d. Sri Lanka

88. The first professional to lead the English Test Cricket team was:-

- a. Thomas Arnold
- b. Frank Worrell
- c. Len Hutton
- d. Kathleen

89. Shifting Cultivation is called _____ in Sri Lanka.

- a. Penda
- b. Tavy
- c. Milpa
- d. Chena

90. The Act that established dictatorship in Germany was:-

- a. Abling Act
- b. Disabling Act
- c. Enabling Act
- d. None of the above

02 Feedback

91. How was the overall experience while giving the test?

- a. Excellent
- b. Very Good
- c. Good
- d. Average