



INDIAN HISTORY REVISION
TOP 300 QUESTIONS
IMPORTANT FOR
XAT | IIFT | TISS | CMAT

1. Where does the early period of history go - Palaeolithic period
2. In which period stone tools were first found – Palaeolithic period
3. Which civilization is famous for its city planning - Indus Valley Civilization
4. The mouth of the Indus Valley Civilization was located on the banks of the Indus River- Mohenjodaro
5. What was the local name of Mohenjodaro - the mound of the dead
6. Where was the huge bath found- Mohenjodaro
7. Worship of Mother was related to Indus Valley Civilization.
8. Which civilization had the ship Malghat at the place called Lothal - Indus Valley
9. In the Indus Valley Civilization, Kalibanga was famous for - Ceramics
10. The main food of the Vedic Aryans was- milk and its products.
11. Which metal was first used by Vedic people copper
12. Which three Vedas are jointly called 'Vedatrayi' - Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda
13. Arya was successful in his struggles with the Aryans, as he-used the chariot run by the horse.
14. This is confirmed by the fact that the Rigvedic Aryans were pastoralists - there are numerous references to cows in the Rigveda, most of the wars were fought for cows, gifts given to priests were often cows and not land.
15. Where is the oldest settlement of Aryan Janjans – Sapta Sindhu
16. In which details of the coronation ceremony have been done - Aitareya Brahmin
17. Where is the famous Gayatri Mantra derived from - Rigveda
18. Which Vidushi challenged the invincible Yajnavalkya in the debate- Gargi
19. The birthplace of Gautama Buddha is inscribed by "Rummindei Pillar" of Ashok Maurya

20. Where was the first Buddhist council held - Rajgriha
21. Buddha means- enlightenment
22. Buddhism left an important influence by connecting two sections of the society with them - women and Shudra.
23. What beliefs does Buddhism believe - the world is full of sorrows, if desires are overcome, nirvana will be attained, people suffer due to their desires.
24. In which early Buddhist texts were composed - Pali text
25. The earliest Buddhist treatise in India is Vamsathapakasini
26. Where did Buddha get enlightenment- Realized
27. "Desire is the cause of all miseries" Which is the religion promoting it- Buddhism
28. Who was Mahavir - 24th Tirthankara
29. Who is believed to be the first Tirthankara of Jainism- Rishabhadeva
30. What is Jain literature - Ang
31. Famous Jain centres are located in South India Shravanabelagola
32. The oldest iron era in India is associated with painted grey pottery.
33. Which first ruler was responsible for the rise of Magadha-Bimbisara
34. In ancient times, the language used to write the source material was - Sanskrit
35. Alexander (Alexander) and Porus fought - Jhelum
36. The name of the religious text of the Jews is - Musa Sahib

37. Mahabhashya wrote- Pantjali
38. Who was to bring the Greeks out of India – Chandragupta Maurya
39. Who was the son of Chandragupta Maurya - Bindusara
40. Where was the disturbance in the time of Bindusara - in Taxila
41. Which event brought about a huge change in Ashoka's administrative policy - the Kalinga war
42. Who is famous by the name of Devanampriya Ashok
43. After the Kalinga war, who recorded the conversion of Maharaj Ashoka - Rock Addix Gpp
44. The Greek ambassador sent to the court of Chandragupta Maurya was- Megasthenes
45. Who has written Indica - Megasthenes
46. Chandragupta Maurya's famous Guru Chanakya was related to which center of learning - Taxila
47. Whose contemporary was the author of economics -Chandragupta Maurya
48. In which script is Ashoka's Shilakh engraved - Brahmi
49. Which famous ruler was called the 'father of inscriptions' –Ashoka
50. Who was endemic during the rule of the Maurya dynasty -District Administrator
51. Who was the last ruler of the Maurya dynasty Brihadratha
52. What is Milindapanho - Buddhist text
53. By what name is the art school developed in- the Kushanperiod
54. Developed from the mixture of Indian and style - Gandhara art
55. Name the famous king of Kushan dynasty- Kanishka
56. Who and when did the Shank Samvat begin - Kanishka in 78CE

57. Under whose reign the Gandhara style of art flourished –Kanishka
58. King Kharvel was the greatest ruler of which Chedi dynasty-Kalinga
59. Who was the greatest ruler of Satavahana - GautamiputraShatkarni
60. Who installed a rust-free iron pillar in Mehrauli – Gupta
61. Chandragupta Dwitiya and by what name was he known –Vikramaditya
62. Harishen was the king of which King- Samudragupta
63. India's trade with the Roman Empire ended with the invasion of Rome by- the Huns.
64. Most metal coins were issued during the Gupta period – Gold
65. Where does Napoleon of India go because of his victories –Samudragupta
66. Whose achievements are described in the Allahabad Pillar inscription-Samudragupta
67. Fahman came to India during whose reign- ChandraguptaDwitiya
68. Who is the author of Meghdoot – Kalidas
69. In whose court Dhanvantari, the famous physician of ancient India, gave his advice- Chandragupta II
70. During whose reign Ajanta caves were built – Gupta
71. Describe the center of Roman trade during the Sangamperiod – Arikamedu
72. Which Chola king Rajendra held the title- Pandit Chola,Mudikond, Gangaikad

73. According to the different categories of land mentioned in the Chola inscriptions, whom were donated to Jain institutions – Pallichandam
74. Which Chola king had first conquered Lanka - Rajaraja I
75. Information related to whose administration is found in the Uttammerur inscription- Chola
76. Chola kings ruled Tamil Nadu.
77. Which was the early capital of Rashtrakutas – Ellora
78. Who built the famous Shiva temple of Ellora - Rashtrakutaruler Krishna.
79. Which book was written by King Amoghavarsh of Rashtrakuta - Kaviraj Marg
80. The most enduring contribution of Rashtrakutas was- the three poets of Kannada poetry, Pampa, Ponna and Ranna, and the Kailash temple.
81. During which dynasty Mahabalipuram temple was built- Pallava dynasty
82. Pulakeshin III was the greatest ruler of which - the Chalukyas of Vatapi
83. Ravikirti, who was a Jain and who composed the Aihole Commendation, was patronized by Pulakeshin II.
84. The famous Dilwara temples are located- in Rajasthan
85. Who wrote the book 'Kathasaritsagar' – Somdev
86. Who was the author of Harsha Charitra – Banabhatta
87. Who built Khajuraho temples - Chandel Rajput
88. Which Pratihara king took the title of emperor - Mihir Bhoja
89. Who was the greatest king of the Pratihara dynasty - Mihir Bhoj
90. What was the name of the Chinese traveller who came to the court of Harsha Vardhan – Hsuan Tsang
91. Who was given the name Pits of Pilgrims – Hsuan Tsang

92. Who was the contemporary South Indian ruler of HarshVardhan - Pulakeshin II
93. The Sanskrit drama Nagananda was composed by ruler– Harshavardhana
94. Nalanda University in India is located in which state – Bihar
95. The Muslim invader who destroyed Nalanda University was- Muhammad bin Bakhtiar
96. Sanchi has great stupas - in Madhya Pradesh
97. Who is the author of Geet Govind- Jaidev
98. The queen named Didda ruled which part of India till 980-1003AD – Kashmir
99. Name the commander of the Arab army who conquered Sindh- Muhammad bin Qasim
100. Who had defeated Prithviraj in the second battle of Tarain-Muhammad Ghori
101. Which fight opened Delhi area for Muhammad Ghori - second battle of Tarain
102. When did Delhi Sultan's rule begin - 1206 AD
103. Who built a two and a half-day hut in Ajmer- Qutubuddin Aibak
104. In which century Delhi's Qutub Minar was built - 13th century
105. Before taking over as the Sultan of Delhi, Balban was the Prime Minister of which Sultan Nasiruddin
106. Who was the saviour of Delhi Sultanak – Iltutmish
107. Genghis Khan invaded the borders of India during the reign of - Jalaluddin, Iltutmish
108. Who introduced the famous Persian festival Nauroz – Balban
109. Whose daughter was Razia Sultan - Altamash (Iltutmish)

110. Who were the two descendants who ruled immediately before and after the Khilji rulers - Syed and Lodi
111. Sultan to call himself the second Alexander (Alexander-e-Sani) was- Alauddin Khilji
112. What mission did Alauddin Khilji entrust to the mission of conquering the south - Malik Kapur
113. Who was the Sultan who refused to accept the authority of the Khalifa - Alauddin Khilji
114. The present Daulatabad, where Muhammad- bin Tughlaq moved the capital from Delhi, is situated near- Aurangabad
115. Who is called the prince of Maniyars - Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
116. Ibn Batuta came to India under whose reign Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
117. Arrange the given dynasties of Delhi Sultans in chronological order- Ghulam, Khilji, Tughlaq, Syed
118. Who was the founder of Lodi dynasty- Bahlol Lodi 119. What was the last dynasty of Delhi Sultanate - Lodi dynasty
120. In Sufi tradition, what does Pir mean- Guru of Sufis 121. By what name Sufi orders were known – Continuation
122. The devotional preacher Shankaradeva had popularized him using which of the following regional languages – Assamese
123. Analects is the holy book - of Confucianism (Confucian religion)
124. Who founded the Vijayanagara kingdom - the Sangam dynasty
125. Who was the first Vijayanagar ruler to snatch the important fort of Goa from Bahmanis - Harihar 11
126. Krishnadeva Raya was the ruler of which dynasty – Vijayanagar
127. Who was the author of the Telugu work Akshita Malyad - Krishnadeva Raya

128. Akshit Malyad whose work is- Krishnadeva Raya
129. Who built the group of monuments of Hampi - 1565 AD
130. From which ruler was the Gol Gumbaz constructed from the marmar-Vithi Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
131. Where is Gol Gumbaz – Bijapur
132. Who built the Kirti Stambh of Chittor - Rana Kumbha
133. In which year (in AD) Babur invaded India – 1526
134. Who was the first Mughal emperor of India- Babur
135. The first battle of Panipat was fought between which two armies - Babur and Lodi Empire
136. The fight that resulted in the foundation of the Mughal Empire in Delhi - the first battle of Panipat
137. Who used the first artillery in India – Babur
138. Where Babur died- Agra
139. 1540 AD Humayun was thrown out of India after the war in which – Kannauji
140. In which year Kannauji's war was fought – 1540
141. Who was the architect of Humayun's Tomb - Mirak Mirza Ghiyath
142. Akbar became Emperor at the age of- 13
143. Second battle of Panipat was fought between which two armies - Akbar and Hemu
144. Who translated the Ramayana into Persian Badauni
145. Who is the author of the book 'Ain-Akbari' - Abul Fazal

146. Who was that famous Jain school, which Akbar respected so much- Harivijay
147. The battle of Hattighati was fought between Akbar and Rana Pratap Singh
148. Where is Buland Darwaza - Uttar Pradesh
149. Who gave Allahabad city to Prayag city – Akbar
150. Who was the custodian of Akbar - Bairam Khan
151. Todarmal, the famous revenue minister of which Mughal ruler was- Akbar
152. Din-i-Ilahi, a new religion was started by Akbar
153. Which courtier, a son of Akbar, accepted Din-illahi – Birbal
154. When the East India Company was formed, who was the Mughal Emperor of India at that time – Akbar
155. In whose reign Tulsidas wrote Ramcharitmanas- Akbar
156. What is the meaning of Jahangir - World Conqueror
157. Who was sent by the then King of England James as ambassador to the royal court of Jahangir - John Hawkins
158. Prince Khurram later came to be called Emperor - Shahjahan
159. Who took Shah Jahan's famous Takht-e-Taus in 1739 AD - Persian aggressor Nadir Shah
160. Moti Masjid is situated in which city- Agra
161. Music and dance was banned by the Mughal ruler Aurangzeb
162. Who was the successor of Aurangzeb- Muazzam
163. Who built the Red Fort - Shah Jahan
164. Among the Mughal buildings, in which this unique feature is told, that it is exactly equal in length and width- Taj Mahal

165. Who was the author of Taj Mahal - Ustad Ahmad Lahori
166. Sher Khan had defeated Humayun in 1539 and 1540 respectively at which two places - Chaisa and Kannauj
167. The Grand Road, built by Sher Shah, connected Punjab with-East Bengal
168. The original name of Nana Fadnavis was- Balaji JanardanBhanu
169. Name the Maratha king who fought bravely with Aurangzeb –Shivaji
170. Which general was sent by Aurangzeb to capture Shivaji-Shaista Khan
171. 1700 AD After Rajaram's death in the Marathas, the war against the Mughals continued under the leadership of his bravewife - Tarabai
172. Where was the state capital of Shivaji's kingdom - Raigad
173. The fighter was called Peshwa - Bajirao I
174. Who was the founder of Peshwas - Balaji Vishwanath
175. First Anglo-Maratha war was concluded by which treaty-Salabai
176. What was the name of the fort built by the British in Kolkata - Fort William
177. Where was the Dutch earliest colony in India Masulipatnam
178. British ruler Charles II was given in Bombay dowry to marry whose princess- Portugal
179. The name of the Indian king who gave a grand welcome to Portuguese traveler Vasco di Gama when he came to Calicut was- Jamorin
180. India was the first and the next to go – Portugal
181. Calicut cotton clothes carried by the Portuguese from Calicut were commonly said in Europe Calico
182. During his rule, forcing British farmers to grow in Assam-Tea
183. In which year Khalsa Panth was founded by Guru GovindSingh – 1699

184. Which was the birthplace of Guru NanakTalwandi
185. Who was the successor of Guru Nanak- Guru Angad
186. Who was the last Guru of the Sikhs - Guru Govind Singh
187. Who gave the title of King to Ranjit Singh- Zaman Shah
188. Who was the ruler of Delhi at the time of Nadirshah's invasion- Muhammad Shah
189. Who was the founder of the autonomous state of Awadh -Saadat Khan
190. Where was the ruler of Tipu Sultan- Mysore
191. What does the so-called dungeon accident refer to - 123 The so-called imprisonment of the British in a small room which resulted in the death of most of them.
192. Who betrayed Siraj-ud-daula in the Battle of Plassey in 1757 -Mir Jafar
193. Between whom was the battle of Plassey fought - Siraj-ud-daula and Robert Clive
194. Where are the remains of Portuguese culture found in India – Goa
195. From which war the fate of the French was decided in India - the battle of Vandiwash
196. Swami Dayanand Saraswati created the first Arya Samaj in 1875 AD. Where was it established in Bombay
197. Who was the founder of Arya Samaj in colonial India- Swami Dayanand Saraswati
198. Who founded the Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda
199. When did English make English the medium of instruction in India- 1835
200. Who was the founder of Aligarh Movement- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
201. Where does the Prophet of New India go- Raja Rammohan Roy

202. The founder of Brahma Samaj was- Raja Rammohan Roy
203. Who was the founder of Prarthana Samaj- Atmaram Pandurang
204. The Ayong who first paid attention to primary and secondary education in India - Charles Commission
205. Which was the first reform movement to be started in the 19th century - Brahmo Samaj
206. The Satyashodhak Samaj was founded by- Jyotiraba Phule
207. "Years ago we made a promise with destiny and now the time has come to fulfill that promise". Who said those words on the night of 14 August 1947 - Jawaharlal Nehru
208. Who said, "The real place of taste is not the living, but the mind" - Mahatma Gandhi
209. Who said, "Truth is the ultimate element and that is God" - Mahatma Gandhi
210. Who among the Congress leaders was called 'great old man'
- Dadabhai Naoroji
211. Who was the first Indian to become a member of the British Parliament - Dadabhai Naoroji
212. Who propounded the principle of 'drainage of property' from India to Britain - Dadabhai Naoroji
213. When Mahatma Gandhi was killed, who said, "No one would believe that a man with such a body and soul ever walked this earth" - Albert Einstein
214. 'Will or will die' - On what mass movement did Gandhiji give this mantra to the nation - Quit India Movement
215. Who gave the slogan "Inquilab Zindabad" - Bhagat Singh
216. Who was the founder and editor of the famous newspaper 'Kesari' during the national struggle- Lokmanya Tilak

217. Which religious book Gandhiji has called his mother -Bhagavad Gita
218. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad started Al Ur Hilal, an Urdu weekly in 1912, but founded al-Balag after the government banned it – in 1915
219. Swaraj is my birthright and I will be the only one afterreceiving it. Whose slogan was this - Lokmanya Tilak
220. Who was associated with the post 'Frontier Gandhi' - KhanAbdul Ghaffar Khan
221. Who is famous as "Lady with the Lamp" – Florence Nightingale
222. Who is the author of the book 'Life Divine' - Arvind Ghosh
223. 'The Loyal Muhammadans of India had a newspaper- SyedAhmed Khan
224. Who was the editor of Young India and Harijan- MahatmaGandhi
225. Who wrote the famous drama "Neeladarpan" describing the atrocities of the British Indigo planters - Deenbandhu Mitra
226. The song 'Jana Gana Mana' written by Rabindranath Tagorewas first published in January 1912 under the name Bharat Bhagya Vidhata.
227. Which rebellion of Bengal is mentioned by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in his novel 'Annad Math' - Saints Rebellion
228. In which case Arvind was arrested- Alipur bomb case
229. Who founded the institution named Abhinav Bharat - VinayakDamodar Savarkar
230. Lahore Conspiracy Case was registered against whom- Bhagat Singh
231. Who established Naunjwan Bharat Sabha - Sardar BhagatSingh
232. U.S.A. Who founded the Ghadar Party in San Francisco - LalaHardayal
233. Mangal Pandey fired the first shot of the Revolt of 1857 – in Barrackpore
234. The administrative dimension of the Revolt of 1857 was the transfer of power - from the East India Company to the British Emperor

235. Who was the Governor General of India during the Revolt of 1857 - Lord Canning
236. Who led the Ghadar of Kanpur- Nana Sahib
237. Who initiated the civil service in India - Lord Cornwallis
238. Government's transfer from 'Company' to 'Emperor' was announced by Lord Canning on 1 November 1858 - in Allahabad
239. Who went to the Imperial court in 1877 wearing handmade khadi clothes - G. V. Joshi
240. During the British rule, who was the founder of the 'Rayatwadi system' in the then Madras Presidency - Thomas Munro
241. Who was the first Governor General of Bengal- Warren Hastings
242. Which Governor General had abolished the practice of sati in India - Lord William Bentick
243. Who was the first Indian to qualify in the Indian Civil Service - Satyendra Nath Tagore
244. Who was the last Governor General of Bengal- Lord William Bentick
245. Which Governor-General was related to the abolition of cheating - Lord William Bentick
246. The last Governor General of the East India Company and the first Viceroy under the Crown was - Lord Canning
247. Which Governor General's name was associated with the State Hadoop Policy - Lord Dalhousie
248. Who was the last Viceroy of India - Lord Mountbatten
249. India became independent during the Viceroy's time –Mountbatten
250. Who was the first Indian Governor General of India - C. Rajagopalachari
251. Who can be considered as the most useful and important reform of Lord Curzon, especially in relation to people living in undivided Punjab province - Agricultural reforms

252. Who had passed the Indian University School Act – Lord Litton
253. Who was the pioneer of local autonomy in India- Ripon
254. From which station was the rail journey started in India for the first time in 1853 - Bombay (Mumbai)
255. Who was established under Pitts India Act Board of Control
256. Who established the Supreme Court in Calcutta - Regulatory Act of 1773
257. Who started the system of communal constituencies in India
- Minto Marley Reforms of 1909
258. The important feature of which act was provincial autonomy – 1935
259. The person who introduced the notion of bicameral in the 1919 Act was- Montague
260. 1921 Narendra Mandal or Chamber of Princes was started by-Duke of Cannaught
261. The Government of India Act, 1935 was based on Simon Commission
262. In which year Lala Lajpat Rai was deported and sent to Mandalay for organizing agrarian movement in Punjab- 1907
263. Gandhiji's movement for boycott of foreign goods was aimed at- encouraging cottage industries.
264. On which date India got the status of jurisdiction - August 15, 1947
265. Gandhiji was a true supporter of- cottage industries.
266. In whose failure Swaraj Party was formed later Non-Cooperation Movement
267. Motilal Nehru and Chittaranjan Das were founding members of- the Swaraj Party
268. Whom was the Round Table Conference held in London to discuss - the future Constitution of India
269. Who was the first woman President of Congress- Mrs. Annie Besant

270. When the Mountbatten Plan of Independence was accepted, who was the President of the Indian National Congress at that time - Archai J.B. Kripalani

271. Which party was founded by Subhash Chandra Bose after leaving the Indian National Congress - Forward Block

272. Who was the founder of Azad Hind Fauj- Subhash Chandra Bose

273. Subhash Chandra Bose hoisted the flag of the Indian National Army in a city on April 12, 1944, which state is currently in which state – Manipur

274. How many delegates attended the first session of the Indian National Congress – 72

275. Who was the founder of Indian National Congress- A.O.Hume

276. Khilafat Movement movement was started to protest against the humiliation of the- Turkish Khalifa

277. In 1916, Indian National Congress and Muslim League came close to each other - in Lucknow

278. Where and in what year was the split between the soft party and the hot party - in 1907 Surat session of the Congress

279. Lala Lajpat Rai was protesting against whom when he became a victim of police brutality - Simon Commission

280. Poona agreement was signed between Mahatma Gandhi and- B. R. Ambedkar

281. Home Rule League was established during- World War

282. Muslim League was founded in which year – 1906

283. The nationalist leaders of India boycotted the Simon Commission because- all the members of the commission were British.

284. Who was the founder of 'Servants of India Society' - G.K.Gokhale

285. The High Court of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay came into existence during the tenure of which Viceroy - Lord Canning
286. Who was Bal Gangadhar Tilak called his political guru-Dadabhai Naoroji
287. When was the Gandhi-Irwin agreement signed - March 5, 1931
288. Who was the chairman of the State Reorganization Commission which recommended re-demarcation of states on linguistic basis- Fazal Ali
289. Gandhiji was influenced by whose writings- Leo Tolstoy
290. Who coined the term Satyagraha – Gandhi
291. Who went to meet Gandhiji in South Africa- Gopal Krishna Gokhale
292. Where did Mahatma Gandhi go to run the Satyagraha movement among the workers of cotton textile factories in 1918 – Ahmedabad
293. From which movement did Mahatma Gandhi enter Indian politics - Champaran movement
294. The only AICC headed by Gandhiji. Where was the convention held- Belgaum
295. Where did the Salt Satyagraha end – Dandi
296. In 1939, Subhash Chandra Bose was elected President of the Congress Party by defeating Pattabhi Sitaramayya
297. Why was the Cabinet Mission sent to India - to set up a constitutional system for transfer of power
298. What was the main reason for starting the Quit India Movement in 1942 - failure of Cripps Mission
299. Quit India movement was started in 1942 – August
300. Gandhi adjourned after the Chauri-Chauri scandal-Non-cooperation movement