

HISTORY - 200 MCQs**Ancient • Medieval • Modern India (1857-1947)****■ PART A: ANCIENT HISTORY (VERY BRIEF) - Q1-Q25**

1. The Indus Valley Civilization was discovered in the year:
 - A. 1901
 - B. 1921
 - C. 1931
 - D. 1947

2. Harappa is located on the bank of river:
 - A. Indus
 - B. Ravi
 - C. Sutlej
 - D. Beas

3. Which site is known for the Great Bath?
 - A. Harappa
 - B. Dholavira
 - C. Mohenjo-daro
 - D. Lothal

4. The economy of Indus Valley Civilization was mainly based on:
 - A. Trade
 - B. Pastoralism
 - C. Agriculture
 - D. Hunting

5. Which metal was NOT known to Indus people?
 - A. Copper
 - B. Bronze
 - C. Iron
 - D. Gold

6. Rig Veda mainly deals with:
 - A. Philosophy
 - B. Rituals
 - C. Hymns
 - D. Medicine

7. The Varna system originally had how many varnas?
 - A. 2
 - B. 3
 - C. 4
 - D. 5

8. Which Veda is related to music?
 - A. Rig
 - B. Yajur
 - C. Sama
 - D. Atharva

9. Buddhism was founded by:

- A. Mahavira
- B. Ashoka
- C. Gautama Buddha
- D. Chandragupta

10. The First Buddhist Council was held at:

- A. Rajgir
- B. Pataliputra
- C. Vaishali
- D. Sarnath

11. Jainism emphasizes:

- A. Rituals
- B. Sacrifice
- C. Ahimsa
- D. Bhakti

12. Which Mauryan ruler embraced Buddhism?

- A. Bindusara
- B. Ashoka
- C. Chandragupta
- D. Dasharatha

13. Ashoka's inscriptions were written mainly in:

- A. Sanskrit
- B. Pali
- C. Prakrit
- D. Tamil

14. Gupta period is known as the Golden Age because of:

- A. Military expansion
- B. Cultural development
- C. Religious reforms
- D. Trade

15. Aryabhata is associated with:

- A. Medicine
- B. Astronomy
- C. Politics
- D. Music

16. Nalanda was a famous:

- A. Port
- B. University
- C. Temple
- D. Fort

17. The capital of Mauryan Empire was:

- A. Taxila
- B. Ujjain
- C. Pataliputra
- D. Rajgir

18. Which dynasty issued gold coins extensively?

- A. Maurya
- B. Gupta
- C. Kushan
- D. Satavahana

19. Ajanta caves are related to:

- A. Jainism
- B. Buddhism
- C. Shaivism
- D. Vaishnavism

20. Which script was used in Ashokan inscriptions?

- A. Devanagari
- B. Brahmi
- C. Kharosthi
- D. Both B & C

21. The Gupta ruler known as "Vikramaditya" was:

- A. Chandragupta I
- B. Samudragupta
- C. Chandragupta II
- D. Skandagupta

22. Sangam literature belongs to:

- A. North India
- B. Central India
- C. South India
- D. North-East India

23. Arthashastra was written by:

- A. Kalidasa
- B. Chanakya
- C. Patanjali
- D. Panini

24. Iron Age in India began around:

- A. 3000 BCE
- B. 2000 BCE
- C. 1500 BCE
- D. 1000 BCE

25. Which river valley civilization was oldest?

- A. Indus
- B. Nile
- C. Mesopotamian
- D. Chinese

26. The Delhi Sultanate was established by:

- A. Qutbuddin Aibak
- B. Balban
- C. Iltutmish
- D. Alauddin Khilji

27. Qutub Minar was completed by:

- A. Aibak
- B. Iltutmish
- C. Balban
- D. Alauddin

28. Market control was introduced by:

- A. Balban
- B. Firoz Shah
- C. Alauddin Khilji
- D. Sikandar Lodi

29. Who introduced the Mansabdari system?

- A. Babur
- B. Humayun
- C. Akbar
- D. Jahangir

30. Din-i-Ilahi was introduced by:

- A. Akbar
- B. Babur
- C. Shah Jahan
- D. Aurangzeb

31. Mughal Empire was founded by:

- A. Akbar
- B. Humayun
- C. Babur
- D. Sher Shah

32. Sher Shah Suri is known for:

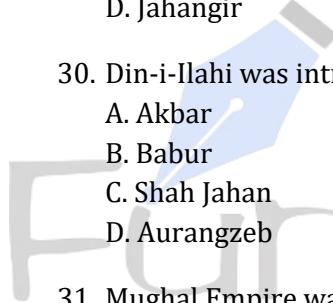
- A. Art
- B. Revenue system
- C. Architecture
- D. Literature

33. Taj Mahal was built by:

- A. Akbar
- B. Jahangir
- C. Shah Jahan
- D. Aurangzeb

34. Aurangzeb followed which policy?

- A. Religious tolerance
- B. Secularism
- C. Orthodox Islam
- D. Bhakti



35. Battle of Panipat (1526) was fought between:

- A. Akbar & Hemu
- B. Babur & Ibrahim Lodi
- C. Humayun & Sher Shah
- D. Akbar & Rana Pratap

36. Battle of Talikota resulted in:

- A. Rise of Mughals
- B. Fall of Vijayanagar
- C. End of Delhi Sultanate
- D. Portuguese control

37. Vijayanagar Empire was founded by:

- A. Krishnadevaraya
- B. Harihara & Bukka
- C. Devaraya
- D. Ram Raya

38. Bhakti movement emphasized:

- A. Rituals
- B. Caste system
- C. Devotion
- D. Sacrifice

39. Kabir was a follower of:

- A. Islam
- B. Hinduism
- C. Bhakti
- D. Sufism

40. Sufism emphasized:

- A. Strict laws
- B. Mysticism
- C. Rituals
- D. Idol worship

41. Portuguese first landed in India at:

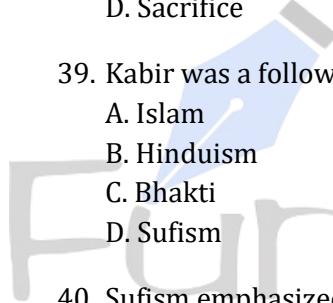
- A. Surat
- B. Goa
- C. Calicut
- D. Bombay

42. Vasco da Gama reached India in:

- A. 1492
- B. 1498
- C. 1505
- D. 1510

43. The capital of Vijayanagar was:

- A. Madurai
- B. Hampi
- C. Kanchipuram
- D. Trichy



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44. Mughal paintings reached peak under:

- A. Akbar
- B. Jahangir
- C. Shah Jahan
- D. Aurangzeb

45. Red Fort was built by:

- A. Akbar
- B. Jahangir
- C. Shah Jahan
- D. Aurangzeb

46. The Sayyid dynasty ruled after:

- A. Khalji
- B. Tughlaq
- C. Lodi
- D. Mughal

47. Who abolished Jizya tax?

- A. Akbar
- B. Aurangzeb
- C. Jahangir
- D. Shah Jahan

48. Chola administration was famous for:

- A. Army
- B. Navy
- C. Local self-government
- D. Trade

49. Ibadat Khana was built at:

- A. Delhi
- B. Agra
- C. Fatehpur Sikri
- D. Lahore

50. Battle of Khanwa was fought between:

- A. Babur & Rana Sanga
- B. Akbar & Hemu
- C. Humayun & Sher Shah
- D. Babur & Lodi

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■ PART C: MODERN HISTORY (1857-1947) - Q51-Q200

Q Revolt of 1857 (Q51-Q80)

51. The Revolt of 1857 began at:

- A. Kanpur
- B. Meerut
- C. Delhi
- D. Lucknow

52. The immediate cause of the revolt was:

- A. Land revenue policy
- B. Doctrine of Lapse
- C. Greased cartridges
- D. Subsidiary alliance

53. Leader of revolt in Kanpur was:

- A. Kunwar Singh
- B. Nana Saheb
- C. Begum Hazrat Mahal
- D. Rani Lakshmibai

54. Rani Lakshmibai was associated with:

- A. Jhansi
- B. Gwalior
- C. Indore
- D. Bhopal

55. Who led the revolt in Bihar?

- A. Nana Saheb
- B. Tatya Tope
- C. Kunwar Singh
- D. Bakht Khan

56. Mughal ruler during 1857 revolt was:

- A. Akbar II
- B. Bahadur Shah Zafar
- C. Shah Alam II
- D. Aurangzeb

57. Revolt of 1857 failed mainly due to:

- A. British strength
- B. Lack of unity
- C. Poor leadership
- D. All of the above

58. After 1857, control of India transferred to:

- A. East India Company
- B. British Crown
- C. Parliament of India
- D. Governor General

59. Queen's Proclamation was issued in:

- A. 1857
- B. 1858
- C. 1861
- D. 1877

60. Viceroy system started in:

- A. 1857
- B. 1858
- C. 1861
- D. 1885

Acts & Constitutional Developments (Q81-Q120)

81. Indian Councils Act, 1861 introduced:

- A. Dyarchy
- B. Legislative councils
- C. Federal system
- D. Communal electorate

82. Indian National Congress was founded in:

- A. 1881
- B. 1885
- C. 1892
- D. 1905

83. Founder of INC was:

- A. Dadabhai Naoroji
- B. A.O. Hume
- C. Gokhale
- D. Tilak

84. Partition of Bengal took place in:

- A. 1903
- B. 1905
- C. 1907
- D. 1911

85. Swadeshi Movement began in:

- A. 1903
- B. 1905
- C. 1907
- D. 1911

86. Morley-Minto Reforms were introduced in:

- A. 1909
- B. 1911
- C. 1915
- D. 1919

87. Communal electorate was introduced by:

- A. 1892 Act
- B. 1909 Act
- C. 1919 Act
- D. 1935 Act

88. Home Rule League was started by:

- A. Gandhi
- B. Tilak & Annie Besant
- C. Nehru
- D. Patel

89. Lucknow Pact was signed in:

- A. 1915
- B. 1916
- C. 1917
- D. 1918

90. Montagu Declaration was made in:

- A. 1917
- B. 1918
- C. 1919
- D. 1920

91. Government of India Act 1919 introduced:

- A. Federalism
- B. Dyarchy
- C. Purna Swaraj
- D. Provincial autonomy

92. Simon Commission arrived in India in:

- A. 1927
- B. 1928
- C. 1929
- D. 1930

93. Simon Commission was opposed because:

- A. No Indian member
- B. Economic issues
- C. Religious issues
- D. Territorial issues

94. Nehru Report was related to:

- A. Economic reforms
- B. Constitutional reforms
- C. Education
- D. Labour

95. Purna Swaraj resolution was passed in:

- A. 1927
- B. 1928
- C. 1929
- D. 1930

96. Civil Disobedience Movement started in:

- A. 1927
- B. 1928
- C. 1929
- D. 1930

97. Dandi March was started from:

- A. Ahmedabad
- B. Sabarmati
- C. Wardha
- D. Surat

98. Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed in:

- A. 1930
- B. 1931
- C. 1932
- D. 1935

99. Round Table Conferences were held in:

- A. India
- B. London
- C. Paris
- D. Delhi

100. Government of India Act 1935 provided for:

- A. Complete independence
- B. Dyarchy at centre
- C. Federal system
- D. Dominion status

National Movements & Gandhian Era (Q121-Q170)

121. Champaran Satyagraha was related to:

- A. Indigo farmers
- B. Textile workers
- C. Peasants
- D. Labourers

122. Non-Cooperation Movement was launched in:

- A. 1917
- B. 1919
- C. 1920
- D. 1922

123. Non-Cooperation Movement was withdrawn due to:

- A. British repression
- B. Chauri Chaura incident
- C. Failure
- D. Internal conflict

124. Khilafat Movement was associated with:

- A. Hindus
- B. Muslims
- C. Sikhs
- D. Christians

125. Swaraj Party was formed by:

- A. Gandhi
- B. Nehru
- C. C.R. Das & Motilal Nehru
- D. Patel

126. Bardoli Satyagraha was led by:

- A. Nehru
- B. Gandhi
- C. Patel
- D. Bose

127. Quit India Movement was launched in:

- A. 1940
- B. 1941
- C. 1942
- D. 1943

128. The slogan "Do or Die" was given during:

- A. Civil Disobedience
- B. Non-Cooperation
- C. Quit India
- D. Khilafat

129. Cripps Mission came to India in:

- A. 1940
- B. 1941
- C. 1942
- D. 1943

130. Muslim League was founded in:

- A. 1905
- B. 1906
- C. 1910
- D. 1915

131. Lahore Resolution (Pakistan Resolution) was passed in:

- A. 1937
- B. 1939
- C. 1940
- D. 1942

132. Cabinet Mission came in:

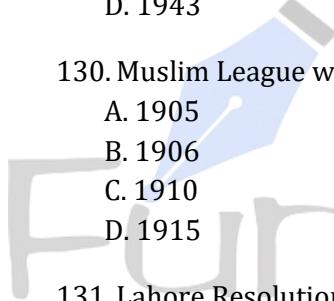
- A. 1945
- B. 1946
- C. 1947
- D. 1948

133. Interim Government was formed in:

- A. 1945
- B. 1946
- C. 1947
- D. 1948

134. Mountbatten Plan was announced in:

- A. June 1946
- B. June 1947
- C. August 1947
- D. July 1948



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135. Indian Independence Act was passed in:

- A. 1946
- B. 1947
- C. 1948
- D. 1950

➲ Freedom & Partition (Q171-Q200)

171. India got independence on:

- A. 15 August 1946
- B. 14 August 1947
- C. 15 August 1947
- D. 26 January 1950

172. Pakistan was created on:

- A. 14 August 1947
- B. 15 August 1947
- C. 26 January 1950
- D. 23 March 1948

173. First Governor-General of independent India was:

- A. Nehru
- B. Mountbatten
- C. Rajagopalachari
- D. Patel

174. First Prime Minister of India was:

- A. Patel
- B. Nehru
- C. Rajendra Prasad
- D. Ambedkar

175. Constituent Assembly first met in:

- A. 1945
- B. 1946
- C. 1947
- D. 1948

176. Chairman of Drafting Committee was:

- A. Nehru
- B. Patel
- C. Ambedkar
- D. Rajendra Prasad

177. Indian Constitution was adopted on:

- A. 15 August 1947
- B. 26 November 1949
- C. 26 January 1950
- D. 30 January 1948

178. Partition was mainly based on:

- A. Language
- B. Religion
- C. Economy
- D. Geography

179. Radcliffe Line demarcated boundary between:

- A. India–China
- B. India–Nepal
- C. India–Pakistan
- D. India–Bangladesh

180. Gandhi was assassinated in:

- A. 1947
- B. 1948
- C. 1949
- D. 1950

ANSWER KEY (CONDENSED)

1.B 2.B 3.C 4.C 5.C 6.C 7.C 8.C 9.C 10.A 11.C 12.B 13.C 14.B 15.B 16.B 17.C 18.B 19.B 20.D 21.C 22.C 23.B 24.D
25.B 26.A 27.B 28.C 29.C 30.A 31.C 32.B 33.C 34.C 35.B 36.B 37.B 38.C 39.C 40.B 41.C 42.B 43.B 44.C 45.C 46.B
47.A 48.C 49.C 50.A 51.B 52.C 53.B 54.A 55.C 56.B 57.D 58.B 59.B 60.B 81.B 82.B 83.B 84.B 85.B 86.A 87.B 88.B
89.B 90.A 91.B 92.A 93.A 94.B 95.C 96.D 97.B 98.B 99.B 100.C 121.A 122.C 123.B 124.B 125.C 126.C 127.C 128.C
129.C 130.B 131.C 132.B 133.B 134.B 135.B 171.C 172.A 173.B 174.B 175.B 176.C 177.B 178.B 179.C 180.B