

ForumIAS

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# Prelims Marathon

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HISTORY  
ECONOMICS  
POLITY  
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT

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## Early Medieval India: The Age of regional configurations

Q.1) Which of the following areas were subdued under Huns in early medieval period?

1. Modern Punjab
2. Malwa
3. Uttar Pradesh

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) One only
- b) Two only
- c) Three only
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: North India splintered into several warrior kingdoms after the downfall of the Gupta Empire. Excepting in the areas that were subdued by the Huns (modern Punjab, Rajasthan and Malwa), regional identity became pronounced with the emergence of many small states.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding "Pushyabhuti":

1. He was the founder of Maukhari dynasty.
2. He served as a military general under the imperial Guptas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: The founder of the Vardhana dynasty was Pushyabhuti who ruled from Thaneswar.

He served as a military general under the imperial Guptas and rose to power after the fall of the Guptas.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) The kingdom of "Odra" related to which of the following?

- a) Rajasthan
- b) Gujarat
- c) Odisha
- d) Tamil Nadu

ANS: C

Explanation: The Odra kingdom was an ancient kingdom in northern Odisha, India. It was mentioned in the Mahabharata.

The name "Odra" is believed to be the origin of the Odia language and the state of Odisha.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Which of the following areas fall under "Gauda Empire"?

1. Kongoda
2. Odra
3. Magatha

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) One only
- b) Two only
- c) Three only
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Harsha seems to have successfully subjugated the Gauda Empire, which included Magatha, Gouda, Odra and Kongoda only after the death of Sasanka.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) With reference to Harsha's administration, the term "avanti" related to which of the following?

- a) Minister for Foreign Relations and War
- b) Commander-in- Chief
- c) Royal Messengers
- d) Secret Service Department

ANS: A

Explanation: It appears that the ministerial administration during the reign of Harsha was the same as that of the imperial Guptas.

- The emperor was assisted by a council of ministers (Mantri Parishad) in his duties.
- The council played an important role in the selection of the king as well as framing the foreign policy of the empire.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Which of the following was not a tax collected during Harsha's period?

- a) Bhaga
- b) Paga
- c) Bali
- d) Hiranya

ANS: B

Explanation: Bhaga, Hiranya and Bali were the three kinds of tax collected during Harsha's reign.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) With reference to Harsha's administration, the term "Mimamsakas" related to?

- a) Spies
- b) Bodyguards
- c) Dispense of Justice
- d) Treasurers

ANS: C

Explanation: Criminal law was more severe than that of the Gupta age. Mimamsakas were appointed to dispense justice.

- Banishment and the cutting of limbs of the body were the usual punishments. Trial by ordeal was in practice.
- Life imprisonment was the punishment for the violations of the laws and for plotting against the king.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) The famous “Si-Yu-Ki” written by?

- a) Hieun Tsang
- b) Faxian
- c) Xuanzang
- d) Ma Huan

ANS: A

Explanation: Hieun Tsang, the Chinese pilgrim, spent nearly 13 years in India (630–643 CE), collecting sacred texts and relics which he took back to China.

- He was known as the “prince of pilgrims” because he visited important pilgrim centres associated with the life of Buddha.
- His *Si-Yu-Ki* provides detailed information about the social, economic, religious and cultural conditions during the reign of Harsha.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) With reference to Harsha’s administration, the term “Brihadisvaras” related to?

- a) Normal soldiers
- b) Spies
- c) Bodyguards
- d) Cavalry officers

ANS: D

Explanation: Harsha paid great attention to discipline and strength of the army. The army consisted of elephants, cavalry and infantry.

- Horses were imported. Ordinary soldiers were known as Chatas and Bhatas. Cavalry officers were called Brihadisvaras.
- Infantry officers were known as Baladhikritas and Mahabaladhikritas. Hieun Tsang mentions the four divisions (*chaturanga*) of Harsha’s army.
- He gives details about the strength of each division, its recruitment system and payment for the recruits.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) With reference to Harsha’s administration, the term “Vishayas” related to?

- a) Province
- b) District
- c) Taluka
- d) Village

ANS: B

Explanation: The empire was divided into several provinces. The actual number of such provinces is not known. Each province was divided into Bhuktis.

- And each Bhukti was divided into several Vishayas. They were like the districts.
- Each vishaya was further divided into Pathakas. Each such area was divided into several villages for the sake of administrative convenience.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

## Revision

Q.1) With reference to ancient India, who among the following was known “maker of fords”?

- a) Buddha
- b) Mahavira
- c) Makkali Gosala
- d) Nagarjuna

ANS: B

Explanation: According to Jain tradition, Mahavira was not the founder of Jainism, but the last of the 24 Tirthankaras or ‘maker of fords’ (ford means a shallow place in river or stream to allow one to walk across).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) The famous “Digambaras and Svetambaras” belonged to which of the following?

- a) Buddhism
- b) Jainism
- c) Ajivika
- d) Hinduism

ANS: B

Explanation: About 500 years after Mahavira’s death, in about 79 or 82 CE, a schism occurred in Jainism.

- Magadha was affected by severe famine and some of the Jaina monks under Bhadrabahu went south to maintain their strict discipline.
- They remained without garments and were known as Digambaras (space-clad or naked).
- Others stayed back under the leadership of Sthulabhadra and adopted a white garment and were known as Svetambaras (white-clad).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) The ancient text “Kalpasutra” related to which of the following?

- a) Buddhism
- b) Jainism
- c) Ajivika
- d) Hinduism

ANS: B

Explanation: The Jaina monks not only wrote religious treatises but also promoted secular literature. Acharrangasutra, Sutrakritanga, and Kalpasutra are the earliest Jaina texts.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Which of the following events were related to Buddhism?

1. Mahabhiraskramana
2. Dharmachakra-parivartana
3. Parinirvana

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Buddha cut his hair and sent it along with his discarded garments and jewellery to his father. This is known as Mahabhiraskramana or the Great Going Forth.

- After 49 days of meditation, he attained enlightenment, at the age of 35. Thereafter, he came to be called Buddha or the Enlightened. He then delivered his first sermon in a deer park in Sarnath near Varanasi. This event is described as Dharmachakra-parivartana or 'wheel of the great law'.
- At the age of 80, he passed away in Kusinagara. This is known as Parinirvana.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. First Buddhist council was headed by Buddha himself.
2. In second council, Buddhism was divided into two sects.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: After the death of Buddha, the tenets and other aspects of Buddhism were decided upon in the councils of Buddhist monks.

- Over a period, four Buddhist councils were held. The First Buddhist Council was held at Rajgriha after Buddha's death. It was headed by Upali.
- In this council, Upali recited the Vinaya Pitaka. Ananda recited Sutta Pitaka.
- The Second Buddhist Council met at Vaishali a century after Buddha's death. The Buddhist Order split into two later.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Which of the following was/were the feudatories of "Harsha"?

1. Jalandhar
2. Kashmir
3. Nepal

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Harsha ruled for 41 years. His feudatories included those of Jalandhar (in the Punjab), Kashmir, Nepal and Valabhi.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Which of the following is NOT correctly matched with regarding to Harsha's Administration?

- a) Avanti – Minister for Foreign Relations and War
- b) Simhananda – Commander-in-Chief
- c) Skandagupta – Chief Commandant of Elephant Force
- d) Dirghadvajas – Chief Cavalry Officer

ANS: D

Explanation: It appears that the ministerial administration during the reign of Harsha was the same as that of the imperial Guptas.

- The emperor was assisted by a council of ministers (Mantri Parishad) in his duties.
- Dirghadvajas - Royal Messengers



- Kuntala - Chief Cavalry Officer

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding society during Harsha's reign:

1. Women wore purdah.
2. Both men and women adorned themselves with gold and silver ornaments.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Hieun Tsang's account also provides us information on the position of women and the marriage system of the times. Women wore purdah.

- The life pattern of the people of India during the rule of Harsha is known from the accounts of Hieun Tsang. People lived a simple life. They dressed in colorful cotton and silk clothes.
- The art of wearing fine cloth had reached perfection. Both men and women adorned themselves with gold and silver ornaments.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Which of the following was/were written by "Harshavardhan"?

1. Kadambari
2. Priyadarsika
3. Rathnavali

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: Harsha patronised literary and cultural activities. It is said the state spent a quarter of its revenue for such activities.

- Bana, the author of Harshacharita and Kadambari, was a court poet of Harsha.
- The emperor himself was a renowned litterateur, which is evident from the plays he wrote such as Priyadarsika, Rathnavali and Nagananda.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding "Nalanda University" during Harsha reign:

1. Shilabhadra was the head of the University during the visit of Hieun Tsang.
2. Students and scholars from Buddhist countries were stayed and studied in the university.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Hieun Tsang recorded the fame of the Nalanda University. Students and scholars from the Buddhist countries like China, Japan, Mongolia, Sri Lanka, Tibet and some other countries of Central and Southeast Asia stayed and studied in the university.



Shilabhadra, a reputed Buddhist scholar, who probably hailed from Assam, was the head of the University during the visit of Hieun Tsang.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

### Period from c. 850-1200ce: Southern India

Q.1) The political history of south India during the sixth century to ninth century CE was marked by conflicts between?

- a) Chalukayas and Pallavas
- b) Pallavas and Cholas
- c) Cholas and Chalukayas
- d) Rashtrakutas and Cholas

ANS: A

Explanation: The political history of south India during the sixth century to ninth century CE was marked by conflicts between the Chalukyas of Badami (also known as Western Chalukyas), and the Pallavas of Kanchi.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) In which of the following languages inscriptions were issued by "Chalukyas"?

- 1. Pali
- 2. Prakrit
- 3. Sanskrit

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: A

Explanation: Inscriptions on copperplates, on temple walls and pillars form a major source of historical information for this period.

Inscriptions issued by Chalukyas in Kannada, Telugu, Tamil and Sanskrit languages, and Pallavas in Tamil and Sanskrit.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Who among the following wrote "Vikramarjuna-vijayam"?

- a) Nannaya
- b) Pampa
- c) Ravikirti
- d) Pulikesin II

ANS: B

Explanation: The Aihole inscription of Pulikesin II composed by his court poet Ravikirti in Sanskrit is among the most important of Chalukyan inscriptions.

*Kavirajamarga*, a work on poetics in Kannada, *Vikramarjuna-vijayam*, also called *Pampa-bharata*, by Pampa in Kannada, which were all a later period, and Nannaya's *Mahabharatam* in Telugu also provide useful historical data.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) The famous “Nalayira Divya Prabhandam” compilation related to?

- a) Azhwars
- b) Nayanmars
- c) Lingayats
- d) Ghors

ANS: A

Explanation: The Bhakti movement which originated in South India found its greatest expression in the songs composed by the Azhwars and Nayanmars.

- The poems of the Vaishnavite Azhwars were later compiled as the *Nalayira Divya Prabhandam*.
- The Saiva literature was canonized as the *Panniru Tirumurai*.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) The famous Buddhist sources such as Deepavamsa and Mahavamsa, written in?

- a) Sanskrit
- b) Prakrit
- c) Pali
- d) Ardha – Magadhi

ANS: C

Explanation: Buddhist sources such as *Deepavamsa* and *Mahavamsa*, written in Pali, the accounts of Chinese travellers Hiuen Tsang and Itsing give us details about the socio-religious and cultural conditions of the Pallava times.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Which of the following was not an Arab traveller/geographer between ninth and tenth century visited India?

- a) Sulaiman
- b) Al-Masudi
- c) Ibn Hauka
- d) Abdur Razzak

ANS: D

Explanation: The ninth and tenth century writings of Arab travellers and geographers such as Sulaiman, Al-Masudi, and Ibn Hauka also tell us about the socio-political and economic conditions of India of this period.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Who among the following was defeated the Harshavardhana’s army on the banks of the Narmada?

- a) Pulikesin I
- b) Kirtivarman
- c) Pulikesin II
- d) Mangalesha

ANS: C

Explanation: Chalukya dynasty emerged as a strong power with its founder Pulikesin I (c. 535- 566 CE) fortifying a hill near Badami.

- He declared independence from the Kadambas. It is said that he conducted *yagnas* and performed the *asvamedha* sacrifice. The capital Badami was founded by Kirtivarman (566-597).
- Pulikesin I’s grandson Pulikesin II (609-(642), after defeating Mangalesha, proclaimed himself as king, an event that is described in the Aihole inscription.
- One of the most outstanding victories of Pulikesin II was the defeat of Harshavardhana’s army on the banks of the Narmada.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) With reference to Chalukyan administration, the term “Amatya” related to which of the following?

- a) Head minister
- b) Foreign minister
- c) Revenue minister
- d) Minister of exchequer

ANS: C

Explanation: All powers were vested in the king. Inscriptions do not specifically speak of a council of ministers, but they do refer to an official called *maha-sandhi-vigrahika*.

Four other categories of ministers are also referred to in the epigraphs: *Pradhana* (head minister), *Mahasandhi-vigrahika* (minister of foreign affairs), *Amatya* (revenue minister), and *Samaharta* (minister of exchequer).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) With reference to Chalukyan administration, the term “mahatras” related to which of the following?

- a) Feudal lords
- b) Village officials
- c) Village prominent man
- d) Spies

ANS: C

Explanation: Chalukyas divided the state into political divisions for the sake of administration: *Vishayam*, *Rastram*, *Nadu* and *Grama*.

- Epigraphs speak of the officials like *vishayapatis*, *samantas*, *gramapohis* and *mahatras*. *Vishayapatis* exercised the power at the behest of the kings.
- *Samantas* were feudal lords functioning under the control of the state. *Gramapohis* and *gramkudas* were village officials. *Mahatras* were the prominent village men.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) With reference to Chalukyan administration, the term “nalakavundas” related to which of the following?

- a) Village guards
- b) Village priests
- c) Village prominent man
- d) Village revenue officials

ANS: D

Explanation: The traditional revenue officials of the villages were called the nalakavundas.

The central figure in village administration was kamunda or pokigan who were appointed by the kings.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

## Period from c. 1000 to 1200 CE: Northern India

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. The geographical location of Arabia facilitated trade contact between India and Arabia.
2. The pre-Islamic Arabs had maritime contacts with the western and eastern coasts of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: The geographical location of Arabia facilitated trade contact between India and Arabia.

As sea-faring traders the pre-Islamic Arabs had maritime contacts with the western and eastern coasts of India.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) The term “Mappillais” related to which of the following?

- a) Kerala
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Andhra Pradesh
- d) Karnataka

ANS: A

Explanation: Arabs who married Malabar women and settled down on the West Coast were called Mappillais (sons-in-law).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Historically, which of the following were invaded Afghanistan?

- a) Alexander the Great
- b) Khurasan Shah
- c) Chengiz Khan

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Arab military expedition in 712 and subsequent Ghaznavid and the Ghori military raids, intended to loot and use the resources seized to strengthen their power in Central Asia, created a relationship of the conqueror and the conquered.

Following the invasion of Afghanistan by Khurasan (Eastern Iran) Shah and later by Chengiz Khan severed the ties of North India Sultanate with Afghanistan.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Which of the following were merchant cities of Central Asia?

- 1. Bukhara
- 2. Samarkhand
- 3. Baghdad

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Though it is customary to describe this period as the Muslim period, the rulers of medieval India came from different regions and ethnicities: Arabs, Turks, Persians, and Central Asians were involved militarily and administratively.

Iltutmish was an Olperli Turk and many of his military slaves were of different Turkish and Mongol ancestries brought to Delhi by merchants from Bukhara, Samarkand and Baghdad.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) The famous “Tarikh-Al-Hind” – Indian Philosophy and Religion written in?

- a) Persian
- b) Arabic
- c) Mongolian
- d) Turkish

ANS: B

Explanation: Al-Beruni: Tarikh-Al-Hind (Indian Philosophy and Religion written in Arabic).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Who among the following called “Yamini-ud-Daulah”?

- a) Sabuktigin
- b) Jayapal
- c) Mahmud
- d) Ismail

ANS: C

Explanation: Sabuktigin initiated the process of southward expansion into the Indian subcontinent.

- He defeated the Shahi ruler of Afghanistan, Jayapal, and conferred the governorship of the province on Mahmud, his eldest son.
- When Sabuktigin died in 997, Mahmud was in Khurasan. Ismail, the younger son of Sabuktigin had been named his successor.
- But defeating Ismail in a battle, Mahmud, aged twenty-seven, ascended the throne and the Caliph acknowledged his accession by sending him a robe of investiture and by conferring on him the title Yamini-ud-Daulah (‘Right-hand of the Empire’).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding Turkish army:

1. They relied on a permanent, professional army.
2. Soldiers were paid in kind.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: A

Explanation: The Turks relied on a permanent, professional army. It was built around an elite corps of mounted archers who were all slaves, bought, trained, equipped, and paid in cash from the war booty taken alike from Hindu kingdoms in India and Muslim kingdoms in Iran.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Al-Beruni, mathematician, philosopher, astronomer, and historian, came to India along with?

- a) Ghazini Mahmud
- b) Khurav Shah
- c) Muhammad Ghori
- d) Sabuktigin

ANS: A

Explanation: Al-Beruni, mathematician, philosopher, astronomer, and historian, came to India along with Mahmud of Ghazni.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Who among the following wrote "Kitab Ul Hind"?

- a) Al-Beruni
- b) Minhaj us Siraj
- c) Ziauddin Barani
- d) Amir Khusrau

ANS: A

Explanation: Al-Beruni, mathematician, philosopher, astronomer, and historian, came to India along with Mahmud of Ghazni.

- He learned Sanskrit, studied religious and philosophical texts before composing his work *Kitab Ul Hind*. He also translated the Greek work of Euclid into Sanskrit.
- He transmitted Aryabhata's magnum opus *Aryabattiyam* (the thesis that earth's rotation around its axis creates day and night) to the West.
- He was the inter-civilizational connect between India and the rest of the world.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) Who among following is not a Rajput clan?

- a) Pratiharas
- b) Paramaras
- c) Chahamanas
- d) Maukharis

ANS: D

Explanation: The four Agnikula Rajput clans were:

- The Pratiharas.
- The Chahamanas/Chauhans of Ajmer.
- The Chandellas of Bundelkhand.
- The Paramaras of Malwa.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

## Heterodox Schools of Indian Philosophy

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. The saints of Saivism and Vaishnavism simplified the use of Tamil language with the application of music.
2. The saints of Saivism and Vaishnavism brought the local and regional ethos into the mainstream.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: The saints of Saivism and Vaishnavism simplified the use of Tamil language with the application of music. They brought the local and regional ethos into the mainstream.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT



Q.2) The “Basava and Channabasava” was related to which of the following?

- a) Buddhism
- b) Jainism
- c) Vir Shaiva movement
- d) Alvars movement

ANS: C

Explanation: The popular movement which arose during the 12th century was the Lingayat or Vir Shaiva movement.

- Its founder was Basava and his nephew Channabasava, who lived at the court of the Kalachuri kings of Karnataka.
- The Lingayats were worshippers of Shiva and established their faith after bitter disputes with the Jainas.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following were traits of Lingayats?

- 1. Supported caste system
- 2. Rejected pilgrimage
- 3. Supported widow remarriage

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: The Lingayats were worshippers of Shiva and established their faith after bitter disputes with the Jainas.

They strongly opposed the caste system and child marriage, and rejected feasts, fasts, pilgrimage and sacrifices. They supported widow remarriage.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding “Varmam”:

- 1. It was founded by Panduranga.
- 2. It is a kind of martial art for self-defence and medical treatment simultaneously.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: It is also pertinent to mention the Siddhas (or Sittars) of Tamil Nadu, who held contrasting views with the Bhakti tradition, although some of their ideologies are considered to have originated during the first Sangam Age.

- Siddhas are also believed to be the founders of Varmam, a kind of martial art for self-defence and medical treatment simultaneously.
- Varmam are specific points located in the human body, which, when pressed in different ways can give various results, such as disabling an attacker in self-defence, or balancing a physical condition as an easy first-aid medical treatment.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) The “Nath Panthis” were related to which of the following?

- a) Kabirdas
- b) Goraknath
- c) Tulsiram
- d) Shankara

ANS: B

Explanation: In the period that the Bhakti movement was gaining popularity in south India, Tantra was gaining traction in northern India.

- They too denounced the caste system and the privileges claimed by the Brahmanas. Tantra, like Bhakti, was open to all.
- The most famous Hindu Yogi who adopted these practices was Goraknath and his followers came to be called Nath Panthis.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. The heterodox schools recognize the authority of the Vedas.
2. The Vedanta school of philosophy has no place for God in it.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: D

Explanation: Hindu philosophy is generally classified into six orthodox or classical schools (astika) and three heterodox (nastika) schools.

- The basic difference between these two branches of philosophy schools is based on the recognition of the Vedas: the orthodox schools recognise the authority of the Vedas, while the heterodox schools do not believe in the authority of Vedas.
- Out of these nine systems, eight are atheistic as there is no place for God in them and only the Uttara Mimansa, which is also called Vedanta, has a place for God in it.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Which of the following is/are part of shatdarshan?

1. Samkhya
2. Yoga
3. Nyaya

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: By the beginning of Christian era, six prominent schools of philosophy (shatdarshan) developed which are Samkhya, Yoga, Nyaya, Vaisheshik, Purva Mimansa and Uttar Mimansa (Vedanta).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Consider the following statements:

1. Samkhya is the oldest philosophy school.
2. It emphasizes more on self-knowledge.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Samkhya: Literally means 'count'. It is the oldest school of philosophy, founded by Kapila.

- Samkhya is strongly dualist as its philosophy regards the universe as consisting of two realities, Purusha (consciousness) and Prakriti (matter), which is further composed of three basic gunas (elements), namely, Tamas, Rajas, and Sattva.
- Emphasises that it is self-knowledge that leads to liberation and not any exterior influence or agent.
- Self-knowledge can be attained by the means of concentration and meditation.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding "Yoga philosophy":

1. It was founded by Gautama.
2. Practice of control over pleasure, senses and bodily organs is central theme of this school.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: A

Explanation: The Yoga school founded by Patanjali, which presents a practical path for the realization of the self-based on the method of physical and mental discipline by releasing Purusha from Prakriti.

Practice of control over pleasure, senses and bodily organs is central theme of this school.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) Which of the following philosophy also called as "School of Analysis"?

- a) Samkhya
- b) Yoga
- c) Nyaya
- d) Purva Mimansa

ANS: C

Explanation: Nyaya: Also known as School of Analysis, which developed as a system of logic by Gautama. Its principles are mentioned in Nyaya Sutras.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

## The Delhi Sultanate

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. The geographical location of Arabia restricted trade contact between India and Arabia.
2. The pre-Islamic Arabs had maritime contacts with only western coast of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: The geographical location of Arabia facilitated trade contact between India and Arabia. As sea-faring traders the pre-Islamic Arabs had maritime contacts with the western and eastern coasts of India.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) With reference to medieval India, the term “Mappillais” associated with?

- a) Coromandel Coast
- b) Malabar area
- c) Rayalaseema area
- d) Gulf of Kutch

ANS: B

Explanation: Arabs who married Malabar women and settled down on the West Coast were called Mappillais (sons-in-law).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following was the last dynasty of Delhi Sultanate to rule India?

- a) Slave Dynasty
- b) Lodi Dynasty
- c) Khalji Dynasty
- d) Tughlaq Dynasty

ANS: B

Explanation: The Sultanate (1206–1526) itself was not homogenous. Its rulers belonged to five distinct categories: (a) Slave Dynasty (1206-1290) (b) Khalji Dynasty (1290-1320) (c) Tughlaq Dynasty (1320-1414) (d) Sayyid Dynasty (1414-1451) and (e) Lodi Dynasty (1451-1526).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) The famous “Tarikh-Al-Hind – Indian Philosophy and Religion written in Arabic by who among the following?

- a) Al-Beruni
- b) Minhaj us Siraj
- c) Amir Khusrau
- d) Ziauddin Barani

ANS: A

Explanation: Al-Beruni: Tarikh-Al-Hind (Indian Philosophy and Religion written in Arabic).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. Sabuktigin, a Turkic slave seized the city of Ghazni in eastern Afghanistan and established an independent kingdom.
2. Alaptigin initiated the process of southward expansion into the Indian subcontinent.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS:D

Explanation: In 963 Alaptigin, a Turkic slave who had served Samanids as their governor in Khurasan, seized the city of Ghazni in eastern Afghanistan and established an independent kingdom.

- Alaptigin died soon after. After the failure of three of his successors, the nobles enthroned Sabuktigin.
- Sabuktigin initiated the process of southward expansion into the Indian subcontinent.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding "Mahmud's Military Raids":

1. He targeted Hindu temples that were depositories of vast treasures.
2. The Ghaznavid soldiers viewed demolishing temples and smashing idols as a demonstration of the invincible power of their god.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Mahmud ruled for thirty-two years. During this period, he conducted as many as seventeen military campaigns into India.

- He targeted Hindu temples that were depositories of vast treasures.
- Though the motive was to loot, there was also a military advantage in demolishing temples and smashing idols.
- The Ghaznavid soldiers viewed it also as a demonstration of the invincible power of their god.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Who among the following wrote the famous text "Mifta Ul Futuh"?

- a) Al-Beruni
- b) Minhaj us Siraj
- c) Amir Khusrau
- d) Ziauddin Barani

ANS: C

Explanation: Amir Khusrau: Mifta Ul Futuh (Victories of Jalal-ud-din Khalji); Khazain Ul Futuh (Victories of Allauddin Khalji - Texts in Persian).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) In which of the following place/s was/were garrisons established by Muhammad Ghori?

1. Bengal
2. Awadh
3. Haryana

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: A

Explanation: If Ghaznavid invasions were intended for loot, the Ghurids enlarged their scope to establish garrison towns to ensure the regular flow of plunder and tribute.

- Muizzuddin Muhammad of the Ghori dynasty, known generally as Muhammad Ghori, invested in territories he seized.
- Through the 1180s and 1190s Ghori established garrisons in the modern provinces of Punjab, Sind, and Haryana.

Source: NCERT

Q.9) Consider the following statements:

1. In 1175 Muhammad Ghori seized the city of Multan from Hindu ruler.
2. The Kakatiyas of Warangal inflicted a crushing defeat on Muhammad Ghori at Mt. Abu (1179).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: D

Explanation: In 1175 Ghori headed for the city of Multan which he seized from its Ismaili ruler. The fort of Uchch fell without a fight.

- The Chalukyas of Gujarat inflicted a crushing defeat on Muhammad Ghori at Mt. Abu (1179).
- After this defeat Ghori changed the course of his expedition, consolidating his position in Sind and the Punjab.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) Consider the following statements:

1. Muhammad Ghori attacked the fortress of Tabarhinda, a strategic point for the malwas of Ajmer.
2. The ruler of Ajmer Prithviraj Chauhan marched to Tabarhinda and faced the invader in the First Battle of Tarain (1191).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: Ghori attacked the fortress of Tabarhinda (Bhatinda), a strategic point for the Chauhans of Ajmer.

- The ruler of Ajmer Prithviraj Chauhan marched to Tabarhinda and faced the invader in the First Battle of Tarain (1191).



- Prithviraj scored a brilliant victory in this battle but failed to consolidate his position believing this battle to be a frontier fight, and did not expect the Ghurids to make regular attacks.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

## The Delhi Sultanate – II

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding administration of sultanate:

1. Sultans were commander-in-chief of the armed forces.
2. There were well-defined and accepted rules of royal succession during sultanate period.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: The Sultanate was formally considered to be an Islamic State. Most of the Sultans preferred to call themselves the lieutenant of the Caliph.

- However, the Sultans were the supreme political heads. As military head, they wielded the authority of commander-in-chief of the armed forces.
- There were no well-defined and accepted rules of royal succession and therefore contested succession became the norm during the Sultanate.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding administration of sultanate:

1. The areas of *iqta's* were under direct control of sultans.
2. The areas of *khalisa* were to maintain troops for royal service.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: D

Explanation: The Sultans required the holders of *iqta's* (called *muqtis* or *walis*) to maintain troops for royal service out of the taxes collected by them.

Certain areas were retained by the Sultans under their direct control (*khalisa*).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) With reference to sultanate administration, the term “hashm-i qalb” related to?

- a) State army
- b) Sultan own troops
- c) Spies
- d) Buffer cadre

ANS: B

Explanation: The Sultans required the holders of *iqta's* (called *muqtis* or *walis*) to maintain troops for royal service out of the taxes collected by them.

- Certain areas were retained by the Sultans under their direct control (*khalisa*).
- It was out of the revenue collected from such areas that they paid the officers and soldiers of the sultan's own troops (*hashm-i qalb*).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Who among the following was/were believed in monotheism?

1. Siddhars
2. Lingayats
3. Jains

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: Though a monotheistic trend in Hinduism had long existed, as, for example in the Bhagavad Gita, as noted by Al-Beruni, its proximity to Islam did help to move monotheism from periphery to the centre.

- In the thirteenth century, the Virashaiva or Lingayat sect of Karnataka founded by Basava believed in one God (Parashiva).
- A parallel, but less significant, movement in Tamil Nadu was in the compositions of the Siddhars, who sang in Tamil of one God, and criticised caste, Brahmins and the doctrine of transmigration of souls.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) The famous bhakti saint "Namdev" related to which of the following region?

- a) Uttar Pradesh
- b) Bihar
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Bengal

ANS: C

Explanation: Two little known figures who played a part in transmitting the southern Bhakti and monotheism to Northern India were Namdev of Maharashtra, a rigorous monotheist who opposed image worship and caste distinctions and Ramanand, a follower of Ramanuja.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. The Sultanate was driven by an urban economy encompassing many important towns and cities.
2. The establishment of the Delhi Sultanate revived internal trade, stimulated by the insatiable demand for luxury goods by the sultans and nobles.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: The establishment of the Delhi Sultanate revived internal trade, stimulated by the insatiable demand for luxury goods by the sultans and nobles.

- Gold coins, rarely issued in India after the collapse of the Gupta Empire, began to appear once again, indicating the revival of Indian economy.
- However, there is no evidence of the existence of trade guilds, which had played a crucial role in the economy in the classical age.
- The Sultanate was driven by an urban economy encompassing many important towns and cities.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Consider the following statements:

1. Paper-making technology was introduced in India during the rule of the Delhi Sultans.
  2. The spinning wheel invented by the Chinese came to India through Iran in the fourteenth century.
- Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: D

Explanation: Paper-making technology evolved by the Chinese and learnt by the Arabs was introduced in India during the rule of the Delhi Sultans.

The spinning wheel invented by the Chinese came to India through Iran in the fourteenth century and enabled the spinner to increase her output some sixfold and enlarged yarn production greatly.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- a) Tomaras – Allahabad
- b) Chauhans – Rajasthan
- c) Solankis – Gujarat
- d) Paramaras – Malwa

ANS: A

Explanation: By the beginning of the tenth century two powerful Rajput Kingdoms Gurjar Pratihara and Rashtrakutas had lost their power.

Tomaras (Delhi), Chauhans (Rajasthan), Solankis (Gujarat), Paramaras (Malwa), Gahadavalas (Kanauij) and Chandelas (Bundelkhand) had become important ruling dynasties of Northern India.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding military skills of Turks and Rajputs:

1. The Rajput forces depended more on war elephants.
2. The Turkish horsemen had greater mobility and were skilled in mounted archery.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: The Rajputs had a long tradition of martial spirit, courage and bravery. There was little difference between the weapons used by the Turks and the Rajputs. But in regimental discipline and training the Rajputs were lax.

- In planning their tactics to suit the conditions, the Turks excelled. Moreover, the Turkish cavalry was superior to the Indian cavalry.
- The Rajput forces depended more on war elephants, which were spectacular but slow moving compared to the Turkish cavalry.
- The Turkish horsemen had greater mobility and were skilled in mounted archery. This was a definite military advantage which the Turks used well against their enemies and emerged triumphant in the battles.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) Which of the following was/were related to slave dynasty?

1. Qutb-ud-din Aibak
2. Iltutmish
3. Alauddin Khalji

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: After the death of Ghori there were many contenders for power.

- One was Qutb-uddin Aibak, who ascended the throne in Delhi with his father-in-law Yildiz remaining a threat to him for the next ten years.
- The three important rulers of this dynasty are Qutb-ud-din Aibak, Iltutmish and Balban.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

### Provincial Kingdoms of Medieval India (Deccan and Southern India)

Q.1) With reference to medieval India, the term “Dvarasamudra” associated with which of the following?

- a) Karnataka
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Odisha
- d) Warangal

ANS: A

Explanation: At the beginning of the fourteenth century, when the Delhi Sultanate was preparing to extend southwards, the Deccan and south India were divided into four kingdoms: the Yadavas of Devagiri (Western Deccan or present Maharashtra), the Hoysalas of Dvarasamudra (Karnataka), the Kakatiyas of Warangal (eastern part of present Telengana) and the Pandyas of Madurai (southern Tamil Nadu).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) The famous brothers Harihara and Bukka related to which of the following dynasty?

- a) Vijayanagara
- b) Bahamani
- c) Kakatiya
- d) Pandayan

ANS: A

Explanation: In 1336, the Vijayanagar kingdom was inaugurated by the Sangama brothers Harihara and Bukka at Vijayanagara (presentday Hampi) on the south bank of Tungabhadra.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) The rich Raichur doab was a bone of contention between?

- a) Vijayanagara and Nizam of Hyderabad
- b) Vijayanagara and Madurai Sultan
- c) Vijayanagara and Bahamani Sultan
- d) Bahamani Sultan and Nizam of Hyderabad

ANS: C

Explanation: Zafar Khan who declared independence in 1345 at Devagiri shifted his capital to Gulbarga in northern Karnataka.

- He took the title, Bahman Shah and the dynasty he inaugurated became known as the Bahmani dynasty (1347– 1527).
- A few years earlier, in 1336, the Vijayanagar kingdom was inaugurated by the Sangama brothers Harihara and Bukka at Vijayanagara (presentday Hampi) on the south bank of Tungabhadra.
- During the next two centuries these two states fought continually and bitterly, to control the rich Raichur *doab*, and the seaports of Goa, Honavar, etc. on the west coast, which were the supply points of the horses needed for their army.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) The work *Rayavachakamu* gives interesting details about the Nayak system under Krishnadevaraya composed in?

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The Telugu work *Rayavachakamu* gives interesting details about the Nayak system under Krishnadevaraya.

Q.5) The famous traveller Nikitin visited to south India during medieval period related to?

- a) China
- b) Russia
- c) Italy
- d) Greece

ANS: B

Explanation: Several foreign visitors who came to South India during the fourteenth to sixteenth centuries wrote about their travels which throw useful light on the political, social, and cultural aspects.

Of them, Ibn Battutah a Moroccan traveller (1333-45), Abdur Razzak from Persia (1443-45), Nikitin, a Russian (1470-74), the Portuguese visitors Domingo Paes and Nuniz (1520-35) provide remarkably rich information.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) The terms “Varaha, pon and honnu” related to which of the following?

- a) Silver coins
- b) Lead coins
- c) Gold coins
- d) Copper coins

ANS: C

Explanation:

The Vijayanagara kings issued many gold coins called *Varaha* (also called *Pon* in Tamil and *Honnu* in Kannada).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) With reference to Bahamani administration, the term “taraf” related to?

- a) Taxes
- b) Territorial divisions
- c) Spies
- d) Palace guards

ANS: B

Explanation: To facilitate smooth administration, as followed in the Delhi Sultanate, Bahaman Shah divided the kingdom into four territorial divisions called *tarafs*, each under a governor.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following is not a province of Bahamani kingdom?

- a) Warangal
- b) Berar
- c) Bidar
- d) Gulbarga

ANS: A

Explanation: To facilitate smooth administration, as followed in the Delhi Sultanate, he divided the kingdom into four territorial divisions called tarafs, each under a governor.

Each governor commanded the army of his province (Gulbarga, Daulatabad, Bidar, and Berar) and was solely responsible for both its administration and the collection of revenue.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) The famous “turquoise throne” belonged to which of the following?

- a) Golkonda
- b) Gulbarga
- c) Goa
- d) Gujarat

ANS: A

Explanation: Mohammed, I succeeded Bahman Shah. There was a decade-long war with Vijayanagar, most of which related to control over the Raichur doab.

- Neither side gained lasting control over the region, despite the huge fatalities in battles. Two bitter wars with Vijayanagar gained him nothing.
- But his attack on Warangal in 1363 brought him a large indemnity, including the important fortress of Golkonda and the treasured turquoise throne, which thereafter became the throne of the Bahmani kings.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) The famous lieutenant “Mohammed Gawan” belongs to which of the following?

- a) Yadavas
- b) Kakatiyas
- c) Vijayanagaras
- d) Bahamanis

ANS: D

Explanation: A Persian by birth, Mohammed Gawan was well-versed in Islamic theology, Persian, and Mathematics. He was also a poet and a prose-writer.

- The Mohammed Gawan Madrasa in Bidar, with a large library, containing 3000 manuscripts, is illustrative of his scholarship.
- Gawan served with great distinction as prime minister under Mohammad III and contributed extensively to the dynamic development of the Bahmani Kingdom.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT



## Revision

Q.1) Who among the following was called “Ulugh Khan” of Delhi Sultanate?

- a) Qutb-ud-din Aibak
- b) Iltutmish
- c) Balban
- d) Kaiqubad

ANS: C

Explanation: After two decades of conflict amongst the Shamsi bandagan and successive Delhi Sultans, in 1254, Ulugh Khan, a junior, newly purchased slave in Iltutmish's reign and now the commander of the Shivalikh territory in the Northwest, seized Delhi.

He took the title of na'ib-i mulk, the Deputy of the Realm, seizing the throne as Sultan Ghiyas al Din Balban in 1266.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) With reference to Delhi Sultanates, the term “mafruzi” related to which of the following?

- a) Temple lands
- b) Village lands
- c) Rent – free lands
- d) Forest lands

ANS: C

Explanation: Assertion of authority by Balban led to constant military campaigns against defiant governors and against their local allies.

- Barani mentions Balban's campaigns in the regions surrounding Delhi and in the doab.
- During these campaigns forests were cleared, new roads and forts constructed, the newly deforested lands given to freshly recruited Afghans and others as rent-free lands (mafruzi) and brought under cultivation.
- New forts were constructed to protect trade routes and village markets.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) With reference to Delhi Sultanates, the term “Meos” related to which of the following?

- a) Priests' community
- b) Farming community
- c) Soldiers group
- d) Robbers

ANS: D

Explanation: Meos, a Muslim community from north-western region, living in the heavily forested region around Mewat was plundering the area with impunity.

Balban took it as a challenge and personally undertook a campaign to destroy the Mewatis. Meos were pursued and slaughtered mercilessly.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) The famous “Prataparudradeva” was related to which of the following?

- a) Devagiri
- b) Warangal
- c) Madurai
- d) Hampi

ANS: B

Explanation: Ala-ud-din sent a large army commanded by Malik Kafur in 1307 to capture Devagiri fort.

- Following Devagiri, Prataparudradeva, the Kakatiya ruler of Warangal in the Telengana region, was defeated in 1309.
- In 1310 the Hoysala ruler Vira Ballala III surrendered all his treasures to the Delhi forces.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding nobles during the Delhi Sultanate period:

1. Balban organized a Corps of Forty, all drawn from Turkish nobility.
2. Iltutmish abolished the Corps of Forty.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: D

Explanation: In the Delhi Sultanate, nobles were drawn from different tribes and nationalities like the Turkish, Persian, Arabic, Egyptian and Indian Muslims.

- Iltutmish organized a Corps of Forty, all drawn from Turkish nobility and selected persons from this Forty for appointments in military and civil administration.
- The nobles were organized into several factions and were constantly engaged in conspiracies.
- Balban therefore abolished the Corps of Forty and thereby put an end to the domination of “Turkish nobles”.
- Alauddin Khalji also took stern measures against the “Turkish nobles” by employing spies to report to him directly on their clandestine and perfidious activities.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding the internal reforms introduced by “Ala-ud-din Khalji”:

1. Marriage alliances between families of noble men were not permitted.
2. The Sultan prohibited liquor and banned the use of intoxicating drugs.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: The vast annexation of territories was followed by extensive administrative reforms aimed at stabilising the government.

- Ala-ud-din’s first measure was to deprive the nobles of the wealth they had accumulated. It had provided them with the leisure and means to hatch conspiracies against the Sultan.
- Marriage alliances between families of noble men were permitted only with the consent of the Sultan.

- The Sultan ordered that villages held by proprietary rights, as gift, or as a religious endowment be brought back under the royal authority and control.
- He curbed the powers of the traditional village officers by depriving them of their traditional privileges. Corrupt royal officials were dealt with sternly.
- The Sultan prohibited liquor and banned the use of intoxicating drugs.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Ala-ud-din collected land taxes directly from the cultivators.
2. The tax pressure of Ala-ud-din was poor people.
3. Ala-ud-din set up the postal system to keep in touch with all parts of his sprawling empire.

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: Ala-ud-din collected land taxes directly from the cultivators. The village headman who traditionally enjoyed the right to collect them was now deprived of it.

- The tax pressure of Ala-ud-din was on the rich and not on the poor.
- Ala-ud-din set up the postal system to keep in touch with all parts of his sprawling empire.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) With reference to "Delhi Sultanate", the "Khizr Khan" related to which of the following?

- a) Slave dynasty
- b) Khilji dynasty
- c) Tughlaq dynasty
- d) Lodi dynasty

ANS: B

Explanation: Ala-ud-din nominated his eldest son Khizr Khan as his successor. However, Ala-ud-din's confidant at that time was Malik Kafur.

- So, Malik Kafur himself assumed the authority of the government. But Kafur's rule lasted only thirty-five days as he was assassinated by hostile nobles.
- Thereafter there were a series of murders which culminated in Ghazi Malik, a veteran of several campaigns against the Mongols, ascending the throne of Delhi in 1320 as Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) With reference to Delhi Sultanate, the "Jauna Khan" related to which of the following?

- a) Balban
- b) Ala-ud-din Khalji
- c) Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq
- d) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq

ANS: D

Explanation: Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq followed a policy of reconciliation with the nobles. But in the fifth year of his reign (1325) Ghiyas-ud-din died. Three days later Jauna ascended the throne and took the title Muhammad bin Tughlaq.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding “Muhammad bin Tughlaq”:

1. He failed to repulse the Mongol army that had marched up to Meerut near Delhi.
2. He established a separate department, Diwan-i-Amir Kohi to take care of agriculture.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: A

Explanation: Muhammad Tughlaq was a learned, cultured and talented prince but gained a reputation of being merciless, cruel and unjust.

- Muhammad Tughlaq effectively repulsed the Mongol army that had marched up to Meerut near Delhi.
- The Sultan established a separate department (Diwan-i-Amir Kohi) to take care of agriculture.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

## Provincial Kingdoms of Medieval India (Northern, Western and Eastern India)

Q.1) With respect to medieval India, the king Ballala III related to which of the following?

- a) Hoysala
- b) Kakatiyas
- c) Vijayanagaras
- d) Pallavas

ANS: A

Explanation: There are different traditions regarding the foundation of the Vijayanagar kingdom.

- It is now generally accepted, on the basis of contemporary inscriptions, that the two brothers Harihara and Bukka, the eldest sons of one Sangama, earlier serving the Hoysala rulers of Karnataka, asserted their independence and laid foundation for a new kingdom in about 1336.
- This happened soon after the death of the Hoysala king Ballala III at the hands of the Madurai Sultan.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) With reference to medieval India, Gujarat is famous for which of the following?

1. Handicrafts
2. Fertile lands
3. Seaports

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Gujarat was one of the richest provinces of the Delhi Sultanate on account of its handicrafts, fertile lands, and flourishing seaports.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) With reference to medieval India, the “Sidhpur” related to which of the following?

- a) Sea port
- b) Rock cut cave
- c) Pilgrimage centre
- d) Trade centre

ANS: C

Explanation: Ahmed Shah (c.1411–1441 CE): Grandson of Muzaffar Shah, who was the real founder of the kingdom of Gujarat as he not only controlled the nobility and settled the administration but also expanded and consolidated the kingdom.

- He tried to extend his control over Rajput states in the Saurashtra region (Girnar), as well as those located on the Gujarat–Rajasthan border such as Jhalawar, Bundi, and Dungarpur.
- He also attacked Sidhpur, the famous Hindu pilgrimage centre, and destroyed many beautiful temples.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding “Mahmud Begarha”:

1. He was captured two powerful forts or garhs, Girnar (Junagarh) in Saurashtra and the fort of Champaner from the Rajputs in south Gujarat.
2. He led an expedition against the Portuguese to break their trade monopoly.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Mahmud Begarha (c.1459–1511 CE): He was called ‘Begarha’ as he had captured two powerful forts or garhs, Girnar (Junagarh) in Saurashtra and the fort of Champaner from the Rajputs in south Gujarat. In c. 1507 CE, Mahmud led an expedition against the Portuguese (who had settled on the western coast) to break their trade monopoly, which was causing immense harm to the Muslim traders.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Who among the following wrote the book “Raja- Vinoda”?

- a) Udayaraja
- b) Mahmud Begarha
- c) Muzaffar Shah
- d) Zafar Khan

ANS: A

Explanation: Many works were translated from Arabic to Persian during his reign. His court poet was the Sanskrit scholar, Udayaraja, who wrote a book called the Raja- Vinoda on Mahmud Begurha.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) With reference to medieval India, Shadiabad related to which of the following?

- a) Dilawar Khan Ghori
- b) Mahmud Begurha
- c) Zafar Khan
- d) Sikander Lodi

ANS: A

Explanation: After the invasion of Timur, in c.1401 CE, Dilawar Khan Ghori who belonged to the court of Firoz Shah Tughlaq, threw off his allegiance to Delhi, though he did not take the royal title of 'Sultan'. Dilawar shifted the capital from Dhar to Mandu, renaming it Shadiabad, the city of joy, which was highly defensible, and which had a great deal of natural beauty.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding "Hoshang Shah":

- 1. He was the first formally appointed Islamic king of Malwa.
- 2. He made mandu one of the most impregnable forts of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Hoshang Shah (c.1406–35 CE): Was the first formally appointed Islamic king of Malwa who a bold and ambitious ruler was.

- An interesting account of his boldness could be ascertained by his rather unconventional way of obtaining the finest elephants from Odisha in c. 1421 CE, when the King of Odisha had refused to send him the best elephants.
- He is also remembered for his wonderful taste in architecture. It was he who made Mandu one of the most impregnable forts of India.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Who among the following was constructed the Jahaz Mahal for housing the women, numbering in thousands, of his harem?

- a) Hoshang Shah
- b) Mahmud Khalji
- c) Ghiyas-ud-Din
- d) Mahmud Shah II

ANS: C

Explanation: Mahmud was succeeded by his eldest son Ghiyas-ud-Din, who was a pleasure seeker and devoted himself to women and music. He constructed the Jahaz Mahal for housing the women, numbering in thousands, of his harem.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT



Q.9) The famous “Rana Kumbha or Kumbhakarna Singh” belonged to?

- a) Malwa
- b) Mewar
- c) Allahabad
- d) Bengal

ANS: B

Explanation: Rana Kumbha or Kumbhakarna Singh raised Mewar to the status of a power to be reckoned with and pulled it out of obscurity.

He was a talented military commander and ruler who made his mark in the political as well as cultural field.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) Which of the following forts were constructed by Rana Kumbha?

- 1. Kumbhalgarh
- 2. Achalgarh
- 3. Kolana

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Rana Kumbha constructed the city of Basantpur. He built several inns, palaces, ponds, schools, and temples. For the defence of the kingdom, he built five forts of Kumbhalgarh, Achalgarh, Maddan, Kolana, and Vairat. He also gave patronage to many craftsmen and sculptors.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

## The Mughals

Q.1) Which of the following were ruled various parts north India?

- 1. Afghans
- 2. Sakas
- 3. Kushans

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: India had been invaded from the west/ north-west several times over the centuries, beginning with Alexander.

Various parts of north India had been ruled by foreigners like the Indo-Greeks, Sakas, Kushans and Afghans.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding “Mughals”:

1. They were descended from sultanates and Persians.
2. They were founded an empire in India which lasted for more than three centuries.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: The Mughals, descended from the Mongol Chengiz Khan and the Turk Timur, founded an empire in India which lasted for more than three centuries.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Who among the following established Mughal empire?

- a) Babur
- b) Humayun
- c) Akbar
- d) Aurangzeb

ANS: A

Explanation: Babur was the founder of the Mughal empire which was established in 1526 after Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the battle of Panipat.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Who among the following was not participated in battle of Khanwa?

- a) Medini Rai
- b) Rana Sanga
- c) Hasan Khan
- d) Mahmud Lodi

ANS: A

Explanation: Babur decided to take on Rana Sanga of Chittor, who as ruler of Mewar, had a strong influence over Rajasthan and Malwa.

- Babur selected Khanwa, near Agra, as a favourable site for this inevitable encounter.
- The ferocious march of Rana Sanga with a formidable force strengthened by Afghan Muslims, Mahmud Lodi, brother of Ibrahim Lodi, and Hasan Khan Mewati, ruler of Mewar, confronted the forces of Babur.
- With strategic positioning of forces and effective use of artillery, Babur defeated Rana Sanga's forces.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Who among the following described “The chief excellence of Hindustan is that it is a large country and has abundance of gold and silver. Another convenience of Hindustan is that the workmen of every profession and trade are innumerable and without end.”?

- a) Rana Sanga
- b) Babur
- c) Humayun
- d) Ibrahim Lodi

ANS: B

Explanation: What Hindustan possessed, in Babur's view, is described as follows: “The chief excellence of Hindustan is that it is a large country and has abundance of gold and silver.

Another convenience of Hindustan is that the workmen of every profession and trade are innumerable and without end.'

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. Mughal rule created a uniform, centralized administration over the entire country.
2. Aurangzeb created a polity integrating Hindus and Muslims into a unified nation.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: At the height of its power the Mughal Empire stretched from Afghanistan to Bengal and from Kashmir down to the Tamil region in the south.

- Mughal rule created a uniform, centralized administration over the entire country.
- The Mughals, especially Akbar, created a polity integrating Hindus and Muslims into a unified nation, forging a composite national identity.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) With reference to medieval India, the Safavids related to which of the following?

- a) Myanmar
- b) Turkey
- c) Iran
- A. China

ANS: C

Explanation: The race for political supremacy in Central Asia amongst the Uzbeks (Turkic ethnic group), the Safavids (the members of the dynasty that ruled Iran patronizing Shia Islam) and the Ottomans (Turkish people practicing Sunni Islam) forced Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur, the ruler of Samarkand, to seek his career prospects elsewhere.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Consider the following statements:

1. Gun powder was first invented by the Mongolians.
2. In India we have no instances of artillery being used in war before Babur.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: A

Explanation: Artillery is an army unit that uses large cannon-like weapons, transportable and usually operated by more than one person.

- Gun powder was first invented by the Chinese and found its way to Europe in the 13th century A.D. (CE).
- It was used in guns and cannons from the mid fourteenth century onwards.
- In India we have no instances of artillery being used in war before Babur.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) In which of the following places forts is/are found?

1. Ranthambhor
2. Gwalior
3. Chanderi

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Babur's dominions were now secure from Kandahār to the borders of Bengal.

However, in the great area that marked the Rajput desert and the forts of Ranthambhor, Gwalior and Chanderi, there was no settled administration, as the Rajput chiefs were quarrelling among themselves.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) The famous and powerful "fort of Chunar" located at which of the following state?

- a) Karnataka
- b) Madhya Pradesh
- c) Tamil Nadu
- d) Uttar Pradesh

ANS: D

Explanation: Defeating the Afghans at Daurah in 1532 Humayun besieged the powerful fort of Chunar (Uttar Pradesh).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

## The Mughals – II

Q.1) Which of the following statements was/were correct about "Humayun"?

1. He was a prime soldier like his father.
2. He was faced with the problems of a weak financial system.
3. His brother Kamran has a cordial relationship with him.

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: Humayun, a cultured and learned person, was not a soldier like his father.

- He was faced with the problems of a weak financial system and the predatory Afghans. Bahadur Shah, the ruler of Gujarat, also posed a great threat.
- Humayun's brother Kamran who was in-charge of Kabul and Kandahar extended his authority up to Punjab.
- Humayun remembering the promise he had made to his father on the eve of his death that he would treat his brothers kindly, agreed to Kamran's suzerainty over Punjab to avoid a civil war.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Who among the following constructed the city “Dinpanah”?

- a) Babur
- b) Humayun
- c) Akbar
- d) Aurangzeb

ANS: B

Explanation: Humayun spent the succeeding years of his life in constructing a new city in Delhi, Dinpanah, while his enemies were strengthening themselves.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following battles was/were fought by “Humayun against Sher Shah”?

- 1. Battle of Ghagra
- 2. Battle of Chanderi
- 3. Battle of Khanwa

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: D

Explanation: **Battle of Chausa (1539):** This battle was won by Sher Khan due to his superior political and military skills.

- Humayun suffered a defeat in which 7000 Mughal nobles and soldiers were killed and Humayun himself had to flee for his life by swimming across the Ganga.
- Humayun who had arrived at Agra assembled his army with the support of his brothers Askari and Hindal to counter Sher Khan. The final encounter took place at Kanauj.

**Battle of Kanauj (1540):** This battle was won by Sher Khan and Humayun’s army was completely routed, and he became a prince without a kingdom.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Who among the following believed “when peasant is ruined, King is ruined”?

- a) Babur
- b) Humayun
- c) Aurangzeb
- d) Sher Shah

ANS: D

Explanation: Sher Shah made his government highly centralised. The local administrative structure of the Delhi Sultanate was followed with certain changes.

- The village headmen who were made responsible for the goods stolen within the area under their control became vigilant.
- The welfare of the peasants was a prime concern. When the peasant is ruined, Sher Shah believed, the king is ruined.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Which of the following measures taken during Sher Shah administration?

1. Land was surveyed and revenue settled according to the fertility of the soil.
2. He made standardization of metal content.
3. His currency system continued through the entire Mughal period.

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Sher Shah took great care that the movements of the army did not damage crops.

- He followed a flexible revenue system. Land was surveyed and revenue settled according to the fertility of the soil.
- The standardization of the metal content of gold, silver and copper coins also facilitated trade.
- His currency system continued through the entire Mughal period and became the basis of the coinage under the British.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) With reference to Sher Shah administration, the term “sarai” related to which of the following?

- a) Rest houses
- b) Grain godowns
- c) Army cantonments
- d) Prayer halls

ANS: A

Explanation: The highways were endowed with a large network of *sarais*, rest houses, where the traders were provided with food and accommodation, ensuring brisk commerce.

Some of the sarais constructed by Sher Shah still survive. These sarais also ensured the growth of towns in their vicinity.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Who among the following was associated with “Sur Dynasty”?

- a) Sher Shah
- b) Humayun
- c) Kamran
- d) Bahadur Shah

ANS: A

Explanation: From the time Humayun abandoned the throne in the Battle of Kanauj to his regaining of power in 1555 Delhi was ruled by Sher Shah of the Sur Dynasty.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following place was failed to capture by Sher Shah and died by accidental gunshot?

- a) Malwa
- b) Mewar
- c) Kalinjar
- d) Rohtas

ANS: C

Explanation: Born in the family of a Jagirdar and named as Farid, he received the title of Sher Khan after killing a tiger (sher in Hindi). When he ascended the throne, he was called Sher Shah.



- Through his ability and efficiency, he emerged as the chief of Afghans in India.
- His military capability and diplomacy made him victorious over Humayun and many other Rajput rulers.
- Malwa fell without a fight. Rana Uday Singh of Mewar surrendered without resistance.
- Sher Shah's next venture to capture Kalinjar failed as a gunshot caused his death in 1545.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding "Jagirdari":

1. It is a land tenure system developed during the Delhi Sultanate.
2. Under the system the collection of the revenue of an estate and the power of governing it were bestowed upon an official of the state.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Jagirdari is a land tenure system developed during the Delhi Sultanate.

Under the system the collection of the revenue of an estate and the power of governing it were bestowed upon an official of the state.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding "Zamindari system":

1. The word zamindar means landowner in Persian.
2. Zamindars collected revenue from the tenants and cultivators and remitted a fixed amount to the state.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Zamindari: The term refers to another land tenure system. The word zamindar means landowner in Persian.

- In Mughal times the zamindars were drawn from the class of nobles.
- Akbar granted land to the nobles as well as to the descendants of old ruling families and allowed them to enjoy it hereditarily.
- Zamindars collected revenue from the tenants and cultivators and remitted a fixed amount to the state.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

## Provincial Kingdoms of Medieval India (Deccan and Southern India)

Q.1) The "Kakatiyas of Warangal" related to which of the following state?

- a) Kerala
- b) Karnataka
- c) Telangana
- d) Tamil Nadu

ANS: C

Explanation: At the beginning of the fourteenth century, when the Delhi Sultanate was preparing to extend southwards, the Deccan and south India were divided into four kingdoms: the Yadavas of Devagiri (Western

Deccan or present Maharashtra), the Hoysalas of Dvarasamudra (Karnataka), the Kakatiyas of Warangal (eastern part of present Telengana) and the Pandyas of Madurai (southern Tamil Nadu).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) The Vijayanagar kingdom was inaugurated by the Sangama brothers Harihara and Bukka at Vijayanagara on the south bank of?

- a) Tungabhadra
- b) Pennar
- c) Krishna
- d) Godavari

ANS: A

Explanation: In 1336, the Vijayanagar kingdom was inaugurated by the Sangama brothers Harihara and Bukka at Vijayanagara (present day Hampi) on the south bank of Tungabhadra.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following was/were the bone of contentions between Bahamani and Vijayanagara kingdoms?

- 1. Raichur doab
- 2. Sea ports of Goa
- 3. Mysore

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: Zafar Khan who declared independence in 1345 at Devagiri shifted his capital to Gulbarga in northern Karnataka.

- He took the title, Bahman Shah and the dynasty he inaugurated became known as the Bahmani dynasty (1347– 1527).
- A few years earlier, in 1336, the Vijayanagar kingdom was inaugurated by the Sangama brothers Harihara and Bukka at Vijayanagara (presentday Hampi) on the south bank of Tungabhadra.
- During the next two centuries these two states fought continually and bitterly, to control the rich Raichur doab, and the seaports of Goa, Honavar, etc. on the west coast, which were the supply points of the horses needed for their army.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Which of the following kings issued the gold coins with the fabulous “gandaberunda” images?

- a) Vijayanagras
- b) Kakatiyas
- c) Hoyasalas
- d) Kodambas

ANS: A

Explanation: The Vijayanagara kings issued many gold coins called Varaha (also called Pon in Tamil and Honnu in Kannada).

- These gold coins have the images of various Hindu deities and animals like the bull, the elephant and the fabulous gandaberunda (a double eagle, sometimes holding an elephant in each beak and claw).

- The legend contains the king's name either in Nagari or in Kannada script.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Which of the following is not a province of Bahamani kingdom?

- a) Nizamabad
- b) Berar
- c) Daulatabad
- d) Gulbarga

ANS: A

Explanation: To facilitate smooth administration, as followed in the Delhi Sultanate, he divided the kingdom into four territorial divisions called tarafs, each under a governor.

Each governor commanded the army of his province (Gulbarga, Daulatabad, Bidar, and Berar) and was solely responsible for both its administration and the collection of revenue.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) The "turquoise throne" belonged to which of the following?

- a) Goa
- b) Gulbarga
- c) Golkonda
- d) Bijapur

ANS: C

Explanation: Mohammed, I succeeded Bahman Shah. There was a decade-long war with Vijayanagar, most of which related to control over the Raichur doab.

- Neither side gained lasting control over the region, despite the huge fatalities in battles. Two bitter wars with Vijayanagar gained him nothing.
- But his attack on Warangal in 1363 brought him a large indemnity, including the important fortress of Golkonda and the treasured turquoise throne, which thereafter became the throne of the Bahmani kings.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) The lieutenant "Mohammed Gawan" belongs to which of the following?

- a) Yadavas
- b) Kakatiyas
- c) Vijayanagaras
- d) Bahamanis

ANS: D

Explanation: A Persian by birth, Mohammed Gawan was well-versed in Islamic theology, Persian, and Mathematics. He was also a poet and a prose-writer.

- The Mohammed Gawan Madrasa in Bidar, with a large library, containing 3000 manuscripts, is illustrative of his scholarship.
- Gawan served with great distinction as prime minister under Mohammad III and contributed extensively to the dynamic development of the Bahmani Kingdom.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following kingdom was destroyed in the battle of Talikota or Rakshashi-Tangadi?

- a) Vijayanagara
- b) Hoyasalas
- c) Yadavas
- d) Kakatiyas

ANS: A

Explanation: Vijayanagar was utterly routed in the battle of Talikota or Rakshashi-Tangadi in 1565.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Consider the following statements:

- 1. Vijayanagara rulers adopted the emblem of the Chalukyas.
- 2. Harihar and Bukka laid foundation for Vijayanagara kingdom in about 1436.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: A

Explanation: There are different traditions regarding the foundation of the Vijayanagar kingdom.

- It is now generally accepted, based on contemporary inscriptions, that the two brothers Harihara and Bukka, the eldest sons of one Sangama, earlier serving the Hoysala rulers of Karnataka, asserted their independence and laid foundation for a new kingdom in about 1336.
- Vijayanagara rulers adopted the emblem of the Chalukyas, the boar, or varaha as their royal insignia.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) Who among the following was believed to have played an important role in the foundation of the Vijayanagara kingdom?

- a) Vidyananya
- b) Allasani Peddanna
- c) Tikkanna
- d) Nannayya

ANS: A

Explanation: According to some later-day tradition, Vidyananya (also called Madhava), a renowned Saiva saint and Sanskrit scholar, is said to have persuaded the brothers to abandon their service to the Tughluqs and to renounce Islam that they had adopted when they were imprisoned by the Sultan in Delhi.

Vidyananya is believed to have played an important role in the foundation of the Vijayanagara kingdom.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

## The Mughals and the Marathas

Q.1) Humayun, who had fled after his defeat at Kanauj, had taken asylum in?

- a) Mongolia
- b) Afghanistan
- c) Persia
- d) China

ANS: C

Explanation: After Sher Shah's death in 1545 his weak successors ruled for ten years. Humayun, who had fled after his defeat at Kanauj, had taken asylum in Persia.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Who among the following “stumbled out of his life, as he has stumbled through it”?

- a) Babur
- b) Shah Jahan
- c) Akbar
- d) Humayun

ANS: D

Explanation: The Afghan forces in Punjab, on the approach of Mughals, began to flee.

- Humayun became the emperor once again. He died very soon after regaining Delhi when he slipped down the stairs of the library in the fort at Delhi.
- In the colorful words of Lane Poole, “Humayun stumbled out of his life, as he has stumbled through it.”

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following statements is/are correct about “Akbar”?

- 1. He was called Jalaluddin.
- 2. He was crowned at the age of six.
- 3. Bairam Khan was his guardian and protector.

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: During Humayun’s wanderings in the Rajputana desert, his wife gave birth to a son, Jalaluddin, known as Akbar, in 1542.

Akbar was crowned at the age of fourteen. At the time of Akbar’s ascension, the Afghans and Rajputs were still powerful and posed a great challenge. Yet he had a guardian and protector in Bairam Khan.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Who among the following has the title of “Khan-e-Khanan”?

- a) Akbar
- b) Jahangir
- c) Abdur Rahim
- d) Aurangzeb

ANS: C

Explanation: The first four years of Akbar’s rule saw the expansion of the Mughal Empire from Kabul to Jaunpur, including Gwalior and Ajmer, under his regent Bairam Khan.

- Soon Bairam Khan began to behave haughtily towards his fellow nobles. Akbar, enraged by his behaviour issued a farman dismissing Bairam Khan.
- Bairam Khan, finally agreeing to submit himself to Akbar, proceeded to Mecca. But on his way, he was murdered by an Afghan.
- The family of Bairam Khan was brought to Delhi, and his son Abdur Rahim became one of the luminaries of Akbar’s court with the title Khan-e-Khanan.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Which of the following is/are correctly matched?

1. Malwa – Rani Durgavati
2. Gondwana – Rana Udai Singh
3. Mewar – Baz Bahadur

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: D

Explanation: Akbar laid the foundation for a great empire through his vast conquests.

- Malwa was conquered in 1562 from Baz Bahadur who was made a mansabdar in Akbar's court.
- The Gondwana region of central India was annexed after a fierce battle with Rani Durgavati and her son Vir Narayan in 1564.
- The ruler of Mewar, Rana Udai Singh, put up a great fight before losing Chittor, which was conquered by Akbar after a siege of six months.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Which of the following measure/s is/are taken by "Akbar"?

1. He imposed the jizya on non-Muslims and the tax on Hindu pilgrims.
2. He abolished the practice of Sati.
3. He discontinued the practice of making slaves of war prisoners.

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: Akbar made earnest efforts to win the goodwill of the Hindus. He abolished the jizya (poll tax) on non-Muslims and the tax on Hindu pilgrims.

The practice of sati by Hindu widows was also abolished. The practice of making slaves of war prisoners was also discontinued.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Consider the following statements:

1. Babur introduced the Mansabdari system.
2. The nobles, civil and military officials combined into one single service with each officer receiving the title of Mansabdar.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: A

Explanation: Akbar provided a systematic and centralised system of administration which contributed to the success of the empire. He introduced the Mansabdari system.

The nobles, civil and military officials combined into one single service with each officer receiving the title of Mansabdar.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT



Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding “Mansabdari system”:

1. Promotions and demotions were made through additions or reductions of Mansabs.
2. The rank of Mansabdar was hereditary.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: A

Explanation: Mansabdar rank was divided into Zat and Sawar. The former determined the number of soldiers each Mansabdar received ranging from 10 to 10,000.

- The latter determined the number of horses under a Mansabdar. Each officer could rise from the lowest to the highest ranks.
- Promotions and demotions were made through additions or reductions of Mansabs.
- The rank of Mansabdar was not hereditary and immediately after the death of a Mansabdar, the jagir was resumed by the state.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Who among the following did not like Akbar’s inter-religious interests, accused him of forsaking Islam?

- a) Bairam Khan
- b) Abdur Rahim
- c) Badauni
- d) Rana Udai Singh

ANS: C

Explanation: Badauni, a contemporary author, who did not like Akbar’s inter-religious interests, accused him of forsaking Islam.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) Consider the following statements:

1. Babur propagated a philosophy of Sulh-i-Kul.
2. Humayun established Ibadat Khana.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: D

Explanation: Akbar began his life as an orthodox Muslim but adopted an accommodative approach under the influence of Sufism.

- Akbar was interested to learn about the doctrines of all religions, and propagated a philosophy of Sulh-i-Kul (peace to all).
- Akbar had established an Ibadat Khana, a hall of worship in which initially Muslim clerics gathered to discuss spiritual issues.
- Later he invited Christians, Zoroastrians, Hindus, Jains and even atheists to discussions.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

## The Bhakthi and Sufi Movement

Q.1) Which of the following connotation/s is/are covered under the “Bhakti”?

1. Service
2. Piety
3. Worship

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The term Bhakti has different connotations. It includes service, piety, faith and worship. But it also has an extended meaning.

It is an enactment of emotion, aesthetics and sensitivity.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Who among the following not “Azhwars”?

- a) Nadamuni
- b) Periyalvar
- c) Andal
- d) Sundarar

ANS: D

Explanation: Azhwars composed moving hymns addressed to Vishnu. They were compiled in the Nalayira Divviyaprabandham by Nadamuni, at the end of the ninth century.

- Periyalvar lived in Srivilliputtur during the reign of Pandyan king Maravarman Srivallabha in the ninth century.
- The themes are mostly Krishna’s childhood. Krishna is the hero in Andal’s hymns.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding “Adi Sankara”:

1. Sankara’s non-dualism had its roots in Upanishadic philosophy.
2. He looked upon Saiva and Vaishnava worship as two equally important aspects of the Vedic religion.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Against the background of the emerging pan-Indian need for an ideology to evolve statehood, a new doctrine was expounded by Sankara from Kaladi, Kerala.

- With his new doctrine of Maya (illusion) he held debates with his counterparts from different sects of religions and won over them.
- Fundamentally, Sankara’s Advaita or non-dualism had its roots in Vedanta or Upanishadic philosophy.
- Sankara looked upon Saiva and Vaishnava worship as two equally important aspects of the Vedic religion.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding "Sri Ramanujar":

1. He accepted the monist ideology of Adi Sankara.
2. He took interest in propagating the doctrine of Bhakti to social groups outside the varnashrama system.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: Ramanuja was a teacher-reformer and a great organiser. He challenged the monist ideology of Adi Sankara and in his effort to widen the social base to include social groups other than Brahmins.

- Ramanuja took interest in propagating the doctrine of Bhakti to social groups outside the varnashrama system.
- He influenced some temple authorities to permit the social groups outside the varnashrama system to enter into temple at least once a year.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. Bhakti means devotional surrender to a supreme god for attaining salvation.
2. Bhagavad Gita talks about the path of bhakti.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Bhakti as a religious concept means devotional surrender to a supreme god for attaining salvation.

Even though texts such as the Bhagavad Gita talk about the path of bhakti, or bhakti-marga, the movement gained force only in this period.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. Buddhism and Jainism were predominantly patronized by the merchant class.
2. The Bhakti movement originated among the landholding castes, and it was critical of Buddhists and Jains.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Buddhism and Jainism were predominantly patronized by the merchant class and they were also supported by the state.

The Bhakti movement originated among the landholding castes, and it was critical of Buddhists and Jains.

This also led to a fight for royal patronage.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Who among the following not part of “Thevaram”?

- a) Appar
- b) Sambandar
- c) Sundarar
- d) Maravarman Arikesari

ANS: D

Explanation: The bhakti literature, mostly puranas and hagiographical texts, provide information about the religious conflicts in Tamilnadu.

Thevaram consists of the hymns by the three Nayanmars: Appar (Thirunavukkarasar), Sambandar (Thirugnanasambandar) and Sundarar

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following is/are trait/s of “non-conformist movements”?

- 1. Pro – caste
- 2. Anti – vedic
- 3. Anti – puranic

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The new political and social situation created conditions for the growth of non-conformist movements with anti-caste, anti-vedic and anti-puranic traditions.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) The terms “Wali and Darvesh” are related to which of the following?

- a) Spies
- b) Soldiers
- c) Bodyguards
- d) Saints

ANS: D

Explanation: In parallel with the Bhakti movement in Hinduism, Sufism played a similar role in Islam.

The terms Sufi, Wali, Darvesh and Fakir are used for Muslim saints who attempted to develop their intuitive faculties through ascetic exercises, contemplation, renunciation and self denial.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) Which of the following is/are sufi order/s?

- 1. Chistis
- 2. Suhrawardis
- 3. Qadiriya

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Sufism crystallized into various ‘Silsilahs’ or orders. The most popular Sufi orders were Chistis, Suhrawardis, Qadiriya and Naqshbandis.

Source: NCERT

## Revision

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding "Sufism":

1. Its presence is in only urban areas.
2. It rebelled against all forms of religious formalism.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: Sufism took root in both rural and urban areas, and exercised a deep social, political and cultural influence on the masses.

It rebelled against all forms of religious formalism, orthodoxy, falsehood and hypocrisy, and endeavored to create a new world order in which spiritual bliss was the goal.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Which of the following was/were feature/s of "Bhakti movement"?

1. The bhakti reformers preached the principles of monotheism.
2. Bhakti reformers believed in freedom from the cycle of life and death.
3. Bhakti reformers advocated that the salvation could be attained only by deep devotion and faith in God.

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Salient Features of Bhakti Movement:

- The bhakti reformers preached the principles of monotheism (oneness of God)
- They believed in freedom from the cycle of life and death. They advocated that the salvation could be attained only by deep devotion and faith in God.
- They emphasized the self-surrender for obtaining the bliss and grace of God.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. Kabir was probably a goldsmith.
2. Kabir was a disciple of Ramananda.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: Kabir is probably the most important cultural figure of medieval India.

- His iconoclastic poetry which ridiculed ostentatiousness and ritual, and emphasized the universality of God won many adherents.
- Little concrete historical evidence is available in his life. He was probably a weaver.
- Said to be a disciple of Ramananda, he learnt Vedanta philosophy from him.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding “ravidas”:

1. He was one of the disciples of the bhakti saint-poet Kabir.
2. His devotional songs were included in the Sikh Scriptures.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: A

Explanation: Ravidas was a poet saint of the bhakti movement during the 15th to 16th century.

- The life details of Ravidas are uncertain and contested. Most scholars believe he was born in a family of tanners.
- Ravidas was one of the disciples of the bhakti saint-poet Ramananda.
- Ravidas’ devotional songs were included in the Sikh Scriptures.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. Guru Nanak founded the Sikh religion.
2. Granth Sahib was the last guru of Sikhs.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: A

Explanation: The saint with the biggest institutional influence was Guru Nanak (1469–1539) who founded the Sikh religion which shows undoubted syncretic influence.

- The politics of the times created conflicts with the Mughal Empire leading to persecution which resulted in the martyrdom of its gurus.
- Guru Govind Singh was the last guru. After him the Granth Sahib was considered the guru.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) The famous saint “Chaitanya” belonged to which of the following region?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) West Bengal
- c) Gujarat
- d) Andhra Pradesh

ANS: B

Explanation: Chaitanya of Bengal represents an aspect of the Bhakti movement that is very different from that seen in the lives and teachings of Kabir and his successors.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT



Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding "Namadeva":

1. He belonged to satara district of Maharashtra.
2. He was a devotee of Vitthala of Pandarpur.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Namadeva, a son of a tailor and an inhabitant of the village of Naras Vamani in Satara district of Maharashtra, under the influence of Saint Janadeva, was converted to the path of bhakti.

A staunch devotee of Vitthala of Pandarpur, Namdeva spent much of his time in worship along with his followers, chanting mostly in his own verses.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Consider the following statements:

1. Chaitanya of Bengal belonged to the philosophical school of Sankaracharya.
2. Ramananda belonged to the philosophical school of Ramanuja.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: While Chaitanya of Bengal belonged to the philosophical school of Madhavacharya (a chief advocate of Dvaita school of vedhanta), Ramananda was of Ramanuja's philosophical thought.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Which of the following is/are correctly matched?

1. Meherji Rana – Zoroastrianism
2. Monserrate – Christianity
3. Hira Vijaya Suri – Buddhism

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: Akbar discussed personally with the leading lights of different religions like Purushotam and Devi (Hinduism), Meherji Rana (Zoroastrianism), the Portugese Aquaviva and Monserrate (Christianity) and Hira Vijaya Suri (Jainism) to ascertain the Truth.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) The term “Tauhid-i-Ilahi” related to which of the following?

- a) Akbar’s philosophy
- b) Revenue policy
- c) War policy
- d) Foreign policy

ANS: A

Explanation: The exact word used by Akbar and Badauni to illustrate the philosophy of Akbar is Tauhid-i-Ilahi namely Din Ilahi. Tauhid-i-Ilahi literally meant divine monotheism.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

## Coming of Europeans

Q.1) With reference to coming of Europeans to India, which of the following were imported to Europe?

- 1. Copper
- 2. Cloves
- 3. Pepper

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: The beginning of British rule in India is conventionally ascribed to 1757, after the Battle of Plassey was won by the English East India Company against the Nawab of Bengal.

- But the Europeans had arrived in India by the beginning of the sixteenth century.
- Their original intention was to procure pepper, cinnamon, cloves and other spices for the European markets and participate in the trade of the Indian Ocean.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

- 1. Vasco da Gama discovered the direct sea route to India from Europe.
- 2. Portuguese conquered Goa on the west coast in 1610.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: A

Explanation: The Portuguese were the first Europeans to establish themselves in India.

- Vasco da Gama discovered the direct sea route to India from Europe around the Cape of Good Hope at the end of the fifteenth century.
- Subsequently, the Portuguese conquered Goa on the west coast in 1510.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) The famous “Zamorin” was the ruler of which of the following region?

- a) Madurai
- b) Calicut
- c) Warangal
- d) Kodangu

ANS: B

Explanation: During his first voyage Vasco da Gama came with 170 men in three vessels. The cordiality of Zamorin, the ruler of Calicut, made him comfortable.

He journeyed back on 29 August 1498 with only fifty-five surviving men and of the three ships, two were laden with Indian goods.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding “Vasco da Gama”:

- 1. On his second visit to India, he moved from Calicut to Cochin.
- 2. He established a factory in Kannur and a prison at Cochin.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: On 29 October 1502 Gama visited Calicut for the second time with a fleet of 20 vessels. Gama moved from Calicut to Cochin as its harbor was better.

Before he returned to Portugal, he established a factory [warehouse] in Cochin and a prison at Kannur.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding “Portuguese in India”:

- 1. The first Viceroy was Albuquerque.
- 2. Francisco d’ Almeida followed the Blue Water Policy.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: The Portuguese stopped yearly expeditions and instead decided to appoint a Viceroy.

The first Viceroy was Francisco d’ Almeida who followed what is known as ‘Blue Water Policy,’ and accordingly, he added more ships to strengthen the navy rather than adding more settlements.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Who among the following defeated Yusuf Adil Khan, the ruler of Bijapur and captured Goa?

- a) Vasco da Gama
- b) Francisco d’ Almeida
- c) Albuquerque
- d) Nino da Cunha

ANS: C

Explanation: Albuquerque (1509-1515), the successor of Almeida, was the real founder of the Portuguese empire in India.

- He defeated Yusuf Adil Khan, the ruler of Bijapur in 1510 and captured Goa.
- He developed Goa into a center of commerce by making all the ships sail on that route.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) In Pulicat, located north of Chennai, who among the following built the Castle Geldria?

- a) French
- b) British
- c) Portuguese
- d) Dutch

ANS: D

Explanation: The Portuguese who established a control over Pulicat since 1502 were overthrown by the Dutch. In Pulicat, located 60 kilometers north of Chennai, the Dutch built the Castle Geldria.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding "Dutch East India Company in India":

1. Pulicat served as the Coromandel headquarters of the Dutch East India Company.
2. Diamonds were exported from Pulicat to the western countries.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Pulicat served as the Coromandel headquarters of the Dutch East India Company. Diamonds were exported from Pulicat to the western countries.

Nutmeg, cloves, and mace too were sent from here to Europe. A gun powder factory was also set up by the Dutch to augment their military power.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding "French East India Company":

1. The first French factory was established at Goa in December 1668.
2. Francis Martin made Pondicherry the strategic centre of French settlements in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: The French traders arrived in Madagascar (in Africa) in 1602. Though the French colonized Madagascar, they had to abandon it in 1674, excepting a small coastal trading post.

- Berber, a French agent in India obtained a firman [a royal command or authorization] on September 4, 1666 from Aurangzeb and the first French factory was established at Surat in December 1668, much against the opposition of the Dutch.
- Pondicherry in 1673 was a small fishing village. Francis Martin who became the Governor of Pondicherry later had spent four years in Madagascar before arriving in Surat. He made Pondicherry the strategic centre of French settlements in India.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) Which of the following was/were settlements of Danes in India?

1. Tranquebar
2. Warangal
3. Hyderabad

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: A

Explanation: The Danes: Denmark and Norway (together till 1813) possessed colonial settlements in India and Tamil Nadu.

Tarangambadi or Tranquebar in Tamil Nadu, Serampore in West Bengal and Nicobar Islands were their possessions in India.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

### Important Battles and Treaties

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding East India Company:

1. William Hawkins obtained trade permission from Akbar.
2. Prince Khurram granted trading privileges in Gujarat.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: A group of wealthy merchants of Leadenhall Street in London secured a royal charter from Queen Elizabeth I to have a share in the lucrative spice trade with the East.

- The Company, headed by a governor, was managed by a court of 24 Directors. In 1611, King James I obtained from Mughal Emperor Jahangir through William Hawkins, permission for regular trade.
- The Viceroy of Gujarat, Prince Khurram granted trading privileges, but the British could not operate freely because the Portuguese exercised a powerful influence in the region.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. Madras was ceded to East India Company in 1639 by the nawab of Golkonda.
2. Fort St. Thome was the first landholding recorded by the Company on Indian soil.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Madras was ceded to East India Company in 1639 by the Raja of Chandragiri with permission to build a fortified factory which was named Fort St. George.

This was the first landholding recorded by the Company on Indian soil.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. The Charter of 1683 empowered the Company to raise military forces.
2. In 1688 Mumbai had a municipal government with a mayor.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: A

Explanation: The Charter of 1683 empowered the Company to raise military forces and the right to declare war or make peace with the powers in America, Africa and Asia.

- In 1688 Madras had a municipal government with a mayor.
- In 1693 the Company obtained another grant of three villages surrounding Madras and in 1702 five more villages were granted.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) With reference to British India, the area "Sultanuti" belongs to which of the following?

- a) Madras
- b) Machilipatnam
- c) Mumbai
- d) Calcutta

ANS: D

Explanation: The trading rights for the British in Bengal were obtained only in 1680.

- Local officials interfered with the trading rights of the British and this resulted in the Company declaring war with the ruler representing the Mughals.
- Peace was restored in 1690, and the Company established its first settlement at Sultanuti, a site which became the future Calcutta.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. British had fought four Carnatic wars
2. The Carnatic is a region in South India lying between the Eastern Ghats and the Coromandel Coast.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: The British had to fight three wars (1746- 1763) with the French to establish their supremacy, which in history are called the Carnatic wars.

The Carnatic is a region in South India lying between the Eastern Ghats and the Coromandel Coast.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT



Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. France and the Dutch signed the Treaty of Aix La Chapelle in 1748.
2. Under this treaty the Dutch and the French ceased their hostilities in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: D

Explanation: In 1748, France and the English had signed the Treaty of Aix La Chapelle. Under this treaty the British and the French ceased their hostilities in India.

It was agreed that the French would hand over Madras to the British in return for Louisburg in North America.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding "Battle of Plassey":

1. It recognized the Company's sovereignty over Calcutta.
2. Siraj-ud-daula also agreed to be the Company's resident in the court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: A

Explanation: The battle of Plassey (1757) changed the position of the British from being a commercial power to that of a territorial power.

- It confirmed the privileges obtained by the Company and replaced Siraj-ud-daula with the betrayer Mir Jaffar.
- The Company's sovereignty over Calcutta was recognized and it was given sufficient land to maintain a military force. Mir Jaffar also agreed to be the Company's resident in the court.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding "Battle of Buxer":

1. It was fought in 1757.
2. The victory of the British led to the signing of the Treaty of Allahabad.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: A

Explanation: After fleeing from Bengal Mir Qasim aligned with the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II and the Nawab of Oudh, Shuja-ud-daulah, who were equally aggrieved by the interference of the Company in their internal affairs. They declared war against the British.

- The battle was fought at Buxar (1764). By virtue of its superior armed the Company forces won the battle.
- The victory of the British led to the signing of the Treaty of Allahabad (1765) by Robert Clive with Shah Alam II.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) The “battle of Wandiwash” was fought between French and?

- a) Danish
- b) British
- c) Portuguese
- d) Spanish

ANS: B

Explanation: The Battle of Wandiwash was a battle in India between the French and the British in 1760. The battle was part of the Third Carnatic War fought between the French and British colonial empires, which itself were a part of the global Seven Years' War. It took place at Vandavasi in Tamil Nadu.

Source: NCERT

Q.10) The term “Palaverkadu” related to which of the following?

- a) Pulicat
- b) Pune
- c) Mahe
- d) Hyderabad

ANS: A

Explanation: The Dutch and the English were able to acquire territorial rights on the east coast during these years.

- They realized that they needed a base on the Coromandel coast to access the piece goods needed for trading with the spice-producing islands of Indonesia.
- The Dutch had successfully negotiated to acquire Pulicat (Palaverkadu) from the Nayak of Senji and constructed a fort there.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

## India under the Company's rule

Q.1) Which of the following was/were outcome of treaty of Allahabad made by Robert Clive?

1. The emperor granted only Diwani of Bengal to the Company.
2. The emperor Shah Alam II gets the districts of Allahabad and Kora.
3. The province of Oudh was restored to Shuja-ud-daula on the payment of war indemnity.

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: Under the pretext of corruption in Bengal administration Clive was appointed Governor of Fort William. Clive did not like his predecessor Vansittart's decision restoring Oudh to Shah Alam.

- So, he called for fresh negotiation with Shuja-ud-daulah. As a result of this, two treaties of Allahabad were signed.
- The emperor granted the Diwani (revenue administration) of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the Company.
- The emperor Shah Alam II was to get the districts of Allahabad and Kora, besides an annual allowance of 26 lakhs of rupees from the revenues of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

- The province of Oudh was restored to Shuja-ud-daula on the payment of war indemnity. The treatise held the Nawab of Bengal responsible for the governance of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. The Regulating Act of 1773 doesn't impose any legal obligation on court of directors.
2. The Governor and Council consisting of the Commander-in-Chief and two counselors sat as a Board of Revenue discussed revenue matters.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: The Regulating Act of 1773 imposed on the court of Directors the legal obligation of informing all revenue transactions of the Company servants to the British Treasury.

The Governor and Council consisting of the Commander-in-Chief and two counselors sat as a Board of Revenue which discussed revenue matters.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following act separated the civil and military establishments in India?

- a) Settlement Act of 1781
- b) Pitts India Act of 1784
- c) Regulating Act of 1793
- d) Charter Act of 1813

ANS: B

Explanation: The Pitt India Act of 1784 separated the civil and military establishments in India.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) In which of the following area/s, the "permanent settlement system" was implemented by East India Company in 1793?

1. Sind
2. Gujarat
3. Punjab

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: D

Explanation: Governor-General Cornwallis, himself a big landlord, wanted to create landlords after the British model in India. Cornwallis came to a settlement with the revenue farmers.

- This resulted in the creation of a new type of middlemen, called zamindars, reducing the cultivators to the position of mere tenants.
- This settlement that Cornwallis made with the zamindars of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa in 1793, in pursuance of the instruction from the Directors, is called the Permanent Settlement.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Which of the following was/were reason/s of failure of "Mirasdari system"?

1. Bad monsoons
2. High price of grains
3. Long period of lease

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: A

Explanation: Under the Village Lease system, the assessment of each village was to be fixed for a period of three years based on the actual collections over a series of past years.

- In districts where mirasi rights existed, the mirasdar was made responsible for the rent collections.
- In districts where the mirasi rights did not exist, an arrangement was made with the village headman.
- This system failed due to various reasons such as bad monsoons, low price of grains and the short period of lease.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding "ryotwari system":

1. It was formulated by Governor Jhon Marshall.
2. The government dealt with farmer directly without the intervention of any middlemen.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: A

Explanation: By 1814 the Court of Directors had decided to introduce the ryotwari system.

- This was a system formulated by Governor Thomas Munro. Under this system the ryot, an Anglicization by the British in India of the Arabic word ra'iyah, meaning a peasant or cultivator, was the proprietor and taxpayer of the land.
- The government dealt with him directly without the intervention of any middlemen. The peasant was entitled to possession of land so long as he paid the land revenue.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Which of the following state/s was/were annexed under "Subsidiary Alliance system"?

1. Hyderabad
2. Madras
3. Odisha

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: A

Explanation: Before Wellesley, the Company concluded alliances with Indian princes. The Nizam and the Nawab of Oudh received subsidies for the maintenance of British contingents.

- Such forces were generally stationed outside the State concerned. Payment was made in cash. Difficulties arose when the payments were not promptly paid.
- Wellesley broadened the scope of this arrangement by his Subsidiary Alliance System, bringing under it Hyderabad, Mysore, Lucknow, the Maratha Peshwa, the Bhonsle (Kolhapur) and Sindhia (Gwalior).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following state was first to fall to the policy of “Doctrine of Lapse”?

- a) Satara
- b) Nagpur
- c) Gwalior
- d) Lucknow

ANS: A

Explanation: Traditionally Hindu custom allowed the adoption of a son in the absence of male heirs. The adopted son had the right to inherit property.

- Before Dalhousie’s arrival, the custom was to obtain the sanction of the Company government before or after adoption.
- Governor General Dalhousie held that the paramount power could legally refuse to sanction adoption in the case of rulers of States dependent on it.
- This meant that dependent States could be regarded as lapsed to the paramount power, by its refusal to sanction the succession of adopted sons.
- By applying this policy known as Doctrine of Lapse, the first state to fall was Satara.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding “Lord Cornwallis”:

1. The collection of revenue was separated from administration and justice.
2. Civil and criminal courts were reorganized.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Cornwallis organized company administration securing the services of William Jones, a judge and an Orientalist.

- He set up machinery for the detection and punishment of crime, thereby ending the dual system of government established by Clive. The collection of revenue was separated from administration and justice.
- He deprived the collectors of their judicial function and confined them to revenue collection. Civil and criminal courts were thoroughly reorganized.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) Who among the following established Sanskrit college (1791) in Benares?

- a) Warrant Hastings
- b) Lord Corn Wallis
- c) Lord Macaulay
- d) Lord Hastings

ANS: B

Explanation: The establishment of a *Madrasa* by a learned maulvi with the support of Warren Hastings was the beginning of initiatives of British government to promote education. This Madrasa started with forty stipendiary students.

What Warren Hastings had done for the Muslims, his successor was prepared to do for the Hindus. Cornwallis established a Sanskrit college (1791) in Benares.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

### The revolts of 1858 and its aftermath (Administrative Changes)

Q.1) The "Wodeyars dynasty" related to which of the following?

- a) Mysore
- b) Hyderabad
- c) Odisha
- d) Madurai

ANS: A

Explanation: Mysore was a small feudatory kingdom under the Vijayanagar Empire. After Vijayanagar fell in 1565, the ruling dynasty of Wodeyars asserted their independence and the Raja Wodeyar ascended the throne in 1578.

The capital moved from Mysore to Srirangapatnam in 1610. The Wodeyar dynasty continued to reign until 1760, when the real power changed hands to Haider Ali who was appointed Dalwai or prime minister.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Which of the following districts is/are part of Northern Sarkars?

- 1. Ratnagiri
- 2. Malabar
- 3. Godavari

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: A

Explanation: In the third Carnatic War Colonel Forde while conducting the forces from Bengal captured Masulipatnam in 1759.

This led to a treaty with Salabad Jung, who ceded the Northern Sarkars to the British (districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatnam, Godavari, Krishna and Guntur).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT



Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. A Palayakkarar was not bound to pay a fixed annual tribute or supply troops to the king.
2. Palayakkarars had judicial powers and dispensed justice over civil and criminal cases.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: A Palayakkarar was bound to pay a fixed annual tribute or supply troops to the king and to keep order and peace over a particular area.

- To enable him to perform these duties and attend to other services, a certain number of villages were granted for revenue collection.
- In addition, he was presented with several titles and privileges. Palayakkarars had judicial powers and dispensed justice over civil and criminal cases.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) The terms "janmi and kanamdar" related to which of the following?

- a) Domestic workers
- b) Spies
- c) Traders
- d) Agriculture

ANS: D

Explanation: The British took over Malabar in 1792, they sought to revamp the land relations by creating individual ownership in land.

- The traditional system provided for an equal sharing of the net produce of the land by the janmi (holder of janmam tenure), the kanamdar (holder of kanam tenure), and the cultivator.
- The British system upset this arrangement by recognising the janmi as absolute owners of land, with right to evict tenants, which did not exist earlier.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding "kol uprisings":

1. The immediate cause of the uprising was the action of the Raja of Malabar in leasing several villages to the non-tribals.
2. The forms of rebellion consisted of attacks on the properties of the outsiders.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: A

Explanation: Kols as tribals inhabited in Chotanagpur and Singbhum region of Bihar and Orissa.

- The immediate cause of their uprising was the action of the Raja of Chotanagpur in leasing several villages to the non-tribals.
- The Kols of Sonepur and Tamar took the initiative in organizing a revolt against the thikadars (tax collectors).
- The forms of rebellion consisted of attacks on the properties of the outsiders, but not their lives. Plunder and arson were the chief modes of peasant protest.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Who among the following published "The War of Indian Independence"?

- a) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- b) M K Gandhi
- c) V.D. Savarkar
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru

ANS: C

Explanation: V.D. Savarkar, in his The War of Indian Independence, published in 1909, argued that what the British had till then described as merely mutiny was, in fact, a war of independence, much like the American War of Independence.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Which presidency or province appointed the "Inam Commission" in 1852?

- A. Bengal Province
- B. Madras Presidency
- C. United Province
- D. Bombay Presidency

ANS: D

Explanation: In the wake of the Inam Commission (1852) appointed by Bombay government to enquire into the cases of "land held rent-free without authority," more than 21,000 estates were confiscated.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following was/were reasons for the outbreak of 1857 revolt?

- 1. Sati abolition
- 2. Widow remarriage approval
- 3. Prohibition of infanticide

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The Act of 1856 providing for enrolment of high caste men as sepoys in the Bengal army stipulated that future recruits give up martial careers or their caste scruples.

This apart, acts such as the abolition of sati, legalization of remarriage of Hindu widows, prohibition of infanticide was viewed as interference in religious beliefs.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) The famous "Lex Loci Act" related to which of the following?

- a) Police reforms
- b) Defense
- c) Agriculture
- d) Caste

ANS: D

Explanation: In 1850, to the repugnance of orthodox Hindus, the Lex Loci Act was passed permitting converts to Christianity to retain their patrimony (right to inherit property from parents or ancestors).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) The Bahadur Shah II was captured in September 1857, and he was exiled to?

- a) Nepal
- b) Bangladesh
- c) Sri Lanka
- d) Myanmar

ANS: D

Explanation: Bahadur Shah II, captured in September 1857, was tried and declared guilty.

- He was exiled to Rangoon (Myanmar), where he died in November 1862 at the age of 87.
- With his death the Mughal dynasty came to an end.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

### Socio - Religious movement in the first half of 19th Century

Q.1) Which of the following traits were affected the traditional knowledge of Indian Sub – continent?

- 1. British administration
- 2. English education
- 3. Slavery

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: By the first quarter of the nineteenth century, India had produced a small English-educated intelligentsia, closely associated with British administration or British trade.

- The ideas and the work of the Christian missionaries had already begun to have its impact.
- Bengal was the first province to be affected by the British influence and so it was here that several ideas of reform originated.
- British administration, English education, and European literature brought to India a new wave of thoughts that challenged traditional knowledge.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) “Our position is not that truths are to be in all religions, but that all established religions of the World are true” – said by?

- a) B R Ambedkar
- b) V D Savarkar
- c) Keshab Chandra Sen
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru

ANS: C

Explanation: As Keshab Chandra Sen said, ‘Our position is not that truths are to be in all religions, but that all established religions of the World are true.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following were given impetus to social reform movements?

1. Indian National Congress
2. Servants of India
3. Peasant movements

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: A

Explanation: The organizations such as the Social Conference, Servants of India and the Christian missionaries were instrumental in giving an impetus to the social reform movements.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. Raja Rammohun Roy established the Brahmo Samaj in August 1828.
2. Raja Rammohun Roy long term agenda was to preach polytheism.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: A

Explanation: Raja Rammohun Roy was a man of versatile genius. He established the Brahmo Samaj in August 1828.

- The Brahmo Samaj was committed to “the worship and adoration of the eternal, unsearchable, immutable Being who is the Author and Preserver of the Universe”.
- His long-term agenda was to purify Hinduism and to preach monotheism for which he drew authority from the Vedas.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Which of the following were contributions of “Brahmo Samaj”?

1. It promoted polytheism.
2. Accepted the caste system.
3. It wanted the abolition of child marriage.

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: A

Explanation: The overall contribution of Brahmo Samaj can be summed up as follows:

- It denounced polytheism, idol worship, and the faith in divine avatars (incarnations)
- It condemned the caste system, dogmas and superstitions.
- It wanted the abolition of child marriage, purdah system and the practice of sati
- It supported widow remarriage

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Who among the following wrote the play “Brahmo Samaja Natakam”?

- a) Rabindranath Tagore
- b) Keshub Chandra Sen
- c) Kasi Viswanatha Mudaliar
- d) Potti Sri Ramulu

ANS: C

Explanation: In Tamilnadu, Kasi Viswanatha Mudaliar was an adherent of the Samaj, and he wrote a play titled Brahmo Samaja Natakam to expound the ideas of the Samaj.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Which of the following were members of Prarthana Samaj?

- 1. Lala Lajpat Rai
- 2. R. G. Bhandarkar
- 3. Bipin Chandra Pal

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: A

Explanation: An off-shoot of the Brahmo Samaj, the Prarthana Samaj, was founded in 1867 in Bombay by Atmaram Pandurang (1823– 98).

The Prarthana Samaj as an organization never had any great influence but its members, like M. G. Ranade (1852-1901), R. G. Bhandarkar, and K.T. Telang, were among the great leaders of nineteenth century Maharashtra and they became the founders of the social reform movement in later years.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding “Prarthana Samaj”:

- 1. It is consciously linked with the Bhakti tradition of the Bengal saints.
- 2. It continued its work mainly through educational work directed at women and workers at the lower level.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: A

Explanation: Prarthana Samaj was like Brahmo Samaj, but it was consciously linked with the Bhakti tradition of the Maharashtrian saints.

- The Prarthana Samaj continued its work mainly through educational work directed at women and workers at the lower level.
- It concentrated on social reforms like inter-dining, inter-marriage, remarriage of widows, and uplift of women and depressed classes.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Who among the following was mainly associated with the National Social Conference?

- a) M G Ranade
- b) Raja Rammohun Roy
- c) Keshub Chandra Sen
- d) Kasi Viswanatha Mudaliar

ANS: A

Explanation: The National Social Conference organized at the initiative of M.G. Ranade met each year immediately after the Indian National Congress (1885) annual sessions.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) Which of the following organizations were involved by "M.G. Ranade"?

- 1. Prarthana Samaj
- 2. Widow Marriage Association
- 3. Arya Samaj

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: Justice Ranade was an erudite scholar with a keen intellect and under his able guidance the Prarthana Samaj became the active centre of a new social reformation in western India.

He was one of the founders of the Widow Marriage Association and was an ardent promoter of the famous Deccan Education Society.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

## Political organizations prior to 1885 and Freedom Struggle under Moderate Phase

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding "Madras Native Association":

- 1. It is an association of landed and business classes of the Madras Presidency.
- 2. It was founded by Gajula Lakshminarasu.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: One of the first attempts to organize and vent the grievances against the British came through the formation of the Madras Native Association (MNA) on 26 February 1852.

- An association of landed and business classes of the Madras Presidency, they expressed their grievances against the Company's administration in the revenue, education and judicial spheres.
- Gajula Lakshminarasu, who inspired the foundation of MNA, was a prominent businessman in Madras city.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT



Q.2) Which of the following was/were associated with “Madras Mahajana Sabha (MMS)”?

1. Viraraghavachari
2. Ananda Charlu
3. Balaji Rao

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: After the Madras Native Association became defunct there was no such public organization in the Madras Presidency.

- As many educated Indians viewed this situation with dismay, the necessity for a political organisation was felt and in May 1884 the Madras Mahajana Sabha was organised.
- In the inaugural meeting held on 16 May 1884 the prominent participants were G. Subramaniam, Viraraghavachari, Ananda Charlu, Rangiah, Balaji Rao and Salem Ramaswamy.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Who among the following associated with “Bangabhasha Prakasika Sabha”?

- a) Raja Rammohan Roy
- b) Max Mueller
- c) Monier Williams
- d) R.G. Bhandarkar

ANS: A

Explanation: The Bangabhasha Prakasika Sabha was formed in 1836 by associates of Raja Rammohan Roy.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Which of the following issue/s raised by “British Indian Association”?

1. Establishment of a separate legislature of a popular character.
2. Separation of executive from judicial functions.
3. Reduction in salaries of higher officers.

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: In 1851, both the Landholders’ Society and the Bengal British India Society merged into the British Indian Association.

It sent a petition to the British Parliament demanding inclusion of some of its suggestions in the renewed Charter of the Company, such as

- (i) establishment of a separate legislature of a popular character.
- (ii) separation of executives from judicial functions
- (iii) reduction in salaries of higher officers; and
- (iv) Abolition of salt duty, abkari and stamp duties.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding “East India Association”:

1. It was organized by Raja Rammohan Roy.
2. Its aim is to discuss the Indian question and influence public men in England to promote Indian welfare.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: The East India Association was organized by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1866 in London to discuss the Indian question and influence public men in England to promote Indian welfare. Later, branches of the association were started in prominent Indian cities.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Who among the following started the “Indian League”?

- a) Raja Rammohan Roy
- b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- c) R.G. Bhandarkar
- d) Sisir Kumar Ghosh

ANS: D

Explanation: The Indian League was started in 1875 by Sisir Kumar Ghosh with the object of “stimulating the sense of nationalism amongst the people” and of encouraging political education.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Who among the following started the “Poona Sarvajanik Sabha”?

- a) Surendranath Banerjea
- b) Ananda Mohan Bose
- c) Sisir Kumar Ghosh
- d) Mahadeo Govind Ranade

ANS: D

Explanation: The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was founded in 1867 by Mahadeo Govind Ranade and others, with the object of serving as a bridge between the government and the people.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following was/were associated with “Bombay Presidency Association”?

1. Badruddin Tyabji
2. Pherozshah Mehta
3. K.T. Telang

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The Bombay Presidency Association was started by Badruddin Tyabji, Pherozshah Mehta and K.T. Telang in 1885.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding “Landholders’ Society”:

1. It marked the beginning of an organized political activity and use of methods of constitutional agitation for the redressal of grievances.
2. Later it merged into the British Indian Association.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: The Zamindari Association, more popularly known as the ‘Landholders’ Society’, was founded to safeguard the interests of the landlords.

- Although limited in its objectives, the Landholders’ Society marked the beginning of an organised political activity and use of methods of constitutional agitation for the redressal of grievances.
- In 1851, both the Landholders’ Society and the Bengal British India Society merged into the British Indian Association.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) Which of the following was/were associated with “The Rahnumai Madayasan Sabha (Religious Reform Association)”?

1. Naoroji Furdonji
2. Dadabhai Naoroji
3. K. R. Cama

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The Rahnumai Madayasan Sabha (Religious Reform Association) was founded in 1851 by a group of English educated Parsis for the “regeneration of the social conditions of the Parsis and the restoration of the Zoroastrian religion to its pristine purity”.

The movement had Naoroji Furdonji, Dadabhai Naoroji, K. R. Cama and S.S. Bengalee as its leaders.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

## Revision

Q.1) Who among the following was the founder of the “Arya Samaj”?

- a) Dayananda Saraswati
- b) Atmaram Pandurang
- c) R. G. Bhandarkar
- d) Gopala Krishna Gokhale

ANS: A

Explanation: The founder of the Arya Samaj was Dayananda Saraswati (1824–83). Dayananda, a Gujarati, left home in his youth to become an ascetic.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. Dayananda Saraswati published Satyarth Prakash.
2. M G Ranade made a call to "Back to the Vedas".

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: In 1875 Dayananda Saraswati founded the Arya Samaj and published his major work the Satyarth Prakash. In his view, contemporary Hinduism had become degenerate.

- Therefore, he rejected puranas, polytheism, and idolatry, the role of Brahmin priests, pilgrimages, many rituals and the prohibition on widow marriage.
- As a good Sanskrit scholar, he made a call to "Back to the Vedas".

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. Arya Samaj is a reformist movement.
2. Swami Dayananda's sphere of influence was largely in the Bengal region.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: D

Explanation: Swami Dayananda's sphere of influence was largely in the Punjab region where the trading community of Khatri experienced great mobility in colonial times.

Arya Samaj is a revivalist movement.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding "Ramakrishna Paramahansa":

1. He had a deep faith in the inherent truth of Hindu religion.
2. He expounded his views in short stories and admirable parables.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: A

Explanation: As we saw above, the early reform movements in Bengal were radical, questioning and criticizing tradition very strongly.

- In response to this emerged the Ramakrishna Mission as an important religious movement.
- Ramakrishna Paramahansa (1836–1886), a poor priest in a temple at Dakshineswar near Kolkata, had no formal education but led an intense spiritual life.
- He had a deep faith in the inherent truth of all religions and tested its belief by performing religious service in accordance with the practices of different religions.
- He expounded his views in short stories and admirable parables which were compiled by an admirer as Ramakrishna Kathamrita (The Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Who among the following considered “all the religious views are but different ways to lead to the same goal”?

- a) M K Gandhi
- b) Swami Vivekananda
- c) Debendranath Tagore
- d) Ramakrishna Paramahansa

ANS: D

Explanation: Ramakrishna Paramahansa (1836–1886), a poor priest in a temple at Dakshineswar near Kolkata, had no formal education but led an intense spiritual life.

- He had a deep faith in the inherent truth of all religions and tested its belief by performing religious service in accordance with the practices of different religions.
- According to him ‘all the religious views are but different ways to lead to the same goal.’

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Who among the following called as “Narendranath Dutta”?

- a) Ramakrishna Paramahansa
- b) R G Bhandarkar
- c) Swami Vivekananda
- d) Gopala Krishna Gokhale

ANS: C

Explanation: The most famous among Ramakrishna Paramahansa disciples was a young graduate of the Calcutta University named Narendranath Dutta, afterwards famously called Swami Vivekananda (1863–1902).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Who among the following attended in 1893 the famous, ‘Parliament of Religions’ at Chicago, and made a deep impact on those congregated there?

- a) Lala Lajpat Rai
- b) Swami Vivekananda
- c) Dr B R Ambedkar
- d) M K Gandhi

ANS: B

Explanation: Swami Vivekananda attended in 1893 the famous, ‘Parliament of Religions’ at Chicago, and made a deep impact on those congregated there.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Consider the following statements:

1. Theosophical Society, founded in the United Kingdom in 1875.
2. Theosophical Society came to India in 1879 and established their headquarters at Adyar in 1886.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: Even as Indian intellectuals felt challenged by western Enlightenment and rationalistic movements, there was a strain of thinking in the West which looked to the East for spiritual salvation.

- From this idea emerged the Theosophical Society, founded by Madam H.P. Blavatsky and Colonel H.S. Olcott in the United States of America in 1875.
- They came to India in 1879 and established their headquarters at Adyar in 1886.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Who among the following founded the “Satya Shodak Samaj (Society for Seeking Truth)”?

- a) Dr B R Ambedkar
- b) Swami Vivekananda
- c) Dayananda Saraswati
- d) Jyotiba Phule

ANS: D

Explanation: Phule held radical views on social, religious, political and economic issues. He considered the caste system as an antithesis of the principle of human equality.

- He sought to raise the morale of the non-Brahmins and united them to revolt against the century's old inequality and social degradation.
- Towards this end Phule founded the Satya Shodak Samaj (Society for Seeking Truth) in 1875.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) Who among the following wrote the “Gulamgiri”?

- a) Ramakrishna Paramahansa
- b) B R Ambedkar
- c) Pandita Ramabai
- d) Jyotiba Phule

ANS: D

Explanation: Jyotiba Phule sought to raise the morale of the non-Brahmins and united them to revolt against the century's old inequality and social degradation.

- Towards this end Phule founded the Satya Shodak Samaj (Society for Seeking Truth) in 1875.
- His most important book is Gulamgiri (Slavery).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

## Freedom Struggle under Extremist Phase (1905-1917) and India and Neighborhood policy

Q.1) Which of the following was/were reason/s for rise in militant nationalism?

1. The Indian councils act satisfied the nationalists.
2. Indian Universities Act ensured greater government control over universities.
3. The Official Secrets Act curbed freedom of press.

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: The nationalists were wide awake to the fact that instead of giving more rights to the Indians, the government was taking away even the existing ones.

- 1892 — The Indian Councils Act was criticized by nationalists as it failed to satisfy them.



- 1897 — The Natu brothers were deported without trial and Tilak and others, imprisoned on charges of sedition.
- 1898 — Repressive laws under IPC Section 124 A were further amplified with new provisions under IPC Section 156 A
- 1904 — Official Secrets Act curbed freedom of press.
- 1904 — Indian Universities Act ensured greater government control over universities, which it described as factories producing political revolutionaries.

Source: Spectrum Modern History

Q.2) Which of the following was/were repeatedly urged the nationalists to rely on the character and capacities of the Indian people?

1. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
2. Aurobindo Ghosh
3. Bipin Chandra Pal

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: There was a growing faith in self-effort. Tilak, Aurobindo and Bipin Chandra Pal repeatedly urged the nationalists to rely on the character and capacities of the Indian people.

A feeling started gaining currency that the masses had to be involved in the battle against colonial government as they could make the immense sacrifices needed to win freedom.

Source: Spectrum Modern History

Q.3) Who among the following gave the political message that “India for the Indians”?

- a) M K Gandhi
- b) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- c) Swami Dayananda Saraswati
- d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

ANS: C

Explanation: Intellectuals like Swami Vivekananda, Bankim Chandra Chatterjee and Swami Dayananda Saraswati inspired many young nationalists with their forceful and articulate arguments, painting India's past in brighter colors than the British ideologues had.

- These thinkers exploded the myth of western superiority by referring to the richness of Indian civilization in the past.
- Dayananda's political message was 'India for the Indians'.

Source: Spectrum Modern History

Q.4) Which of the following nationalists came under “Militant School of Thought”?

1. Raj Narain Bose
2. C Rajagopalachari
3. Lala Lajpat Rai

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: By the dawn of the twentieth century, a band of nationalist thinkers had emerged who advocated a more militant approach to political work.

These included Raj Narain Bose, Ashwini Kumar Datta, Aurobindo Ghosh and Bipin Chandra Pal in Bengal; Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar and Bal Gangadhar Tilak in Maharashtra; and Lala Lajpat Rai in Punjab.  
Source: Spectrum Modern History

Q.5) Which of the following were basic tenets of "Militant School of Thought"?

1. Hatred for foreign rule.
2. Dominion status to be the goal of national movement
3. Indirect political action required

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: A

Explanation: The basic tenets of this Militant School of Thought were:

- Hatred for foreign rule; since no hope could be derived from it, Indians should work out their own salvation.
- swaraj to be the goal of national movement.
- Direct political action is required.
- belief in the capacity of the masses to challenge the authority.
- Personal sacrifices required and a true nationalist to be always ready for it.

Source: Spectrum Modern History

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. The British government's decision to partition Bengal had been made public in December 1901.
2. Bengal retained Calcutta as its capital, while Dacca became the capital of Eastern Bengal.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: A

Explanation: The British government's decision to partition Bengal had been made public in December 1903.

- The idea was to have two provinces: Bengal comprising Western Bengal as well as the provinces of Bihar and Orissa, and Eastern Bengal and Assam.
- Bengal retained Calcutta as its capital, while Dacca became the capital of Eastern Bengal.

Source: Spectrum Modern History

Q.7) Who among the following was the president of Indian National Congress in 1905?

- a) Lala Lajpat Rai
- b) Gopala Krishna Gokhale
- c) Aurobindo Ghosh
- d) Syed Haider Raza

ANS: B

Explanation: The Indian National Congress, meeting in 1905 under the president ship of Gokhale, resolved to (i) condemn the partition of Bengal and the reactionary policies of Curzon, and (ii) support the anti-partition and Swadeshi Movement of Bengal.

Source: Spectrum Modern History

Q.8) Who among the following said, “make the administration under present conditions impossible by an organized refusal to do anything which will help either the British commerce in the exploitation of the country or British officialdom in the administration of it”?

- a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- b) Gopala Krishna Gokhale
- c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- d) Aurobindo Ghosh

ANS: D

Explanation: The Extremists gave a call for passive resistance in addition to swadeshi and boycott which would include a boycott of government schools and colleges, government service, courts, legislative councils, municipalities, government titles, etc.

The purpose, as Aurobindo put it, was to “make the administration under present conditions impossible by an organized refusal to do anything which will help either the British commerce in the exploitation of the country or British officialdom in the administration of it”.

Source: Spectrum Modern History

Q.9) Who among the following established the “Swadesh Bandhab Samiti”?

- a) V.O. Chidambaram Pillai
- b) Ashutosh Rana Singh
- c) Sivanath Ayyar
- d) Ashwini Kumar Dutta

ANS: D

Explanation: Samitis such as the Swadesh Bandhab Samiti of Ashwini Kumar Dutta (in Barisal) emerged as a very popular and powerful means of mass mobilization.

Source: Spectrum Modern History

Q.10) Who among the following part of “Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company”?

- a) Ramakrishna shastri
- b) Ashwini Kumar Dutta
- c) V.O. Chidambaram Pillai
- d) Ajit Singh

ANS: C

Explanation: V.O. Chidambaram Pillai’s venture into a national shipbuilding enterprise—Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company—at Tuticorin, however, gave a challenge to the British Indian Steam Navigation Company.

Source: Spectrum Modern History

## **Socio - Religious movement in the latter half of 19th Century and early 20th century**

Q.1) Who among the following established the “Arya Mahila Samaj”?

- a) Sarojini Naidu
- b) Pandita Sarabhai
- c) Pandita Ramabai
- d) Savitri Phule

ANS: C

Explanation: Pandita Ramabai was foremost among the Indian leaders who worked for the emancipation of women.

- She came from a learned family and was a great scholar of Sanskrit and addressed many learned groups in different parts of the country.
- She was given the title of “Pandita” and “Saraswati” for her deep knowledge of Sanskrit.
- After the death of her husband two years later she returned to Poona and started the Arya Mahila Samaj with the help of leaders like Ranade and Bhandarkar.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Which of the following was/were associated with “Pandita Ramabai”?

1. Sharada Sadan
2. Mukti Sadan
3. Widows’ remarriage association

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: Ramabai started the Sharada Sadan (shelter for homeless) for the destitute widows with the help of Ranade and Bhandarkar.

- But soon she was accused of converting Hindu women to Christianity and hence had to shift her activities to Khedgoan near Poona.
- She established a Mukti Sadan (freedom house) there. Soon there were 2000 children and women in the house. Vocational training was given to make them self-reliant.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) The famous “Sri Narayana Guru” related to which of the following state?

- a) Assam
- b) Uttar Pradesh
- c) Kerala
- d) Maharashtra

ANS: C

Explanation: Ezhavas movement emerged in Kerala and was born out of conflict between the depressed classes and the upper castes.

It was started by Sri Narayana Guru (1854- 1928) spearheading a social movement of the Ezhavas of Kerala, a community of toddy tappers.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Which of the following issue/s was/were taken up by “Sri Narayana Guru Dharma Paripalana (SNDP) Yogam”?

1. Right of admission to public schools
2. Recruitment to government services
3. Access to roads and entry to temples

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: A great scholar in Malayalam, Tamil and Sanskrit, Sri Narayana Guru established the Sri Narayana Guru Dharma Paripalana (SNDP) Yogam in 1902.

The SNDP Yogam took up several issues such as (i) right of admission to public schools. (ii) Recruitment to government services. (iii) Access to roads and entry to temples; and (iv) political representation.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) The famous “Vaikom Satyagraha” related to which of the following?

- a) Temple entry
- b) Bonded labor
- c) Tax exemption
- d) Vernacular education

ANS: A

Explanation: Even though the Guru himself was not directly involved in the movement, the Vaikom Satyagraha, organized to protest the ban on the entry of Ezhavas on the temple streets of Vaikom made a deep impact on subsequent temple entry movements.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding “Aligarh Movement”:

- 1. It was started by Syed Ahmad Khan in 1875.
- 2. Syed Ahmad Khan wanted to reconcile Western scientific education with the teachings of the Quran.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Aligarh Movement was started by Syed Ahmad Khan in 1875. He wanted to reconcile Western scientific education with the teachings of the Quran.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Who among the following started the magazine “Tahdhib ul-Akhluq”?

- a) Syed Ahmad Khan
- b) Mohammad Qasim Nanotavi
- c) Rashid Ahmed Gangohi
- d) Mirza Ghulam Ahmed

ANS: A

Explanation: Syed’s progressive social ideas were propagated through his magazine Tahdhib ul-Akhluq (Improvement of Manners and Morals).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Who among the following founded the “Muhammdan Anglo–Oriental College”?

- a) Syed Ahmad Khan
- b) Mohammad Qasim Nanotavi
- c) Rashid Ahmed Gangohi
- d) Mirza Ghulam Ahmed

ANS: A

Explanation: To promote English education among the Muslims, Syed Ahmad Khan founded in 1875 a modern school at Aligarh, which soon developed into the Muhammdan Anglo–Oriental College (1877).

This college was to become the Muslim University after his death. It became the nursery of Muslim political and intellectual leaders.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Who among the following founded the “Ahmadiya movement”?

- a) Syed Ahmad Khan
- b) Mohammad Qasim Nanotavi
- c) Rashid Ahmed Gangohi
- d) Mirza Ghulam Ahmed

ANS: D

Explanation: The Ahmadiya movement founded by Mirza Ghulam Ahmed (1835–1908) in 1889 established a different trend.

While emphasizing the return to the original principles enunciated in the Quran, Ghulam Ahmed became controversial when he claimed to be a Messiah, which was considered heretical by mainstream Islam.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding “Deoband Movement”:

- 1. It is a reformist movement.
- 2. It was established in Deoband in Saranpur district by Mohammad Qasim Nanotavi and Rashid Ahmed Gangohi.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: The Deoband movement was organised by the orthodox section among the Muslim ulemas as a revivalist movement with the twin objective of propagating the pure teachings of the Quran and Hadis among Muslims.

The movement was established in Deoband in Saranpur district (by Mohammad Qasim Nanotavi (1833-1877) and Rashid Ahmed Gangohi (1828–1905) to train religious leaders for the Muslim community.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

## The Gandhian Era - I

Q.1) With respect to modern India, “Dada Abdullah” related to which of the following?

- a) Subhash Chandra Bose
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) M k Gandhi
- d) Sardar Vallabhai patel

ANS: C

Explanation: Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on October 2, 1869 in Porbandar in the princely state of Kathiawar in Gujarat. His father was a diwan (minister) of the state.

Having studied law in England, Gandhi, in 1898, went to South Africa in connection with a case involving his client, Dada Abdullah.

Source: Spectrum



Q.2) Which of the following category/categories of Indians stayed in South Africa?

1. The indentured Indian labor.
2. The merchants.
3. The ex-indentured laborers.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The Indians in South Africa consisted of three categories—one, the indentured Indian labour, mainly from south India, who had migrated to South Africa after 1890 to work on sugar plantations; two, the merchants—mostly Meman Muslims who had followed the labourers; and three, the ex-indentured labourers who had settled down with their children in South Africa after the expiry of their contracts.

Source: Spectrum

Q.3) Who among the following started the news paper “Indian Opinion”?

- a) Subhash Chandra Bose
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) M k Gandhi
- d) Sardar Vallabhai patel

ANS: C

Explanation: During this phase, Gandhi relied on sending petitions and memorials to the authorities in South Africa and in Britain hoping that once the authorities were informed of the plight of Indians, they would take sincere steps to redress their grievances as the Indians were, after all, British subjects.

To unite different sections of Indians, he set up the Natal Indian Congress and started a paper Indian Opinion.

Source: Spectrum

Q.4) Who among the following was toured the whole country mobilizing public opinion in support of the Indians in South Africa against “Transvaal Immigration Act”?

- a) Subhash Chandra Bose
- b) Gopala Krishna Gokhale
- c) M k Gandhi
- d) Sardar Vallabhai patel

ANS: B

Explanation: The Indians protested the Transvaal Immigration Act, by illegally migrating from Natal into Transvaal.

- The government held these Indians in jails. Miners and plantation workers went on a lightning strike.
- In India, Gokhale toured the whole country mobilizing public opinion in support of the Indians in South Africa.
- Even the viceroy, Lord Hardinge, condemned the repression and called for an impartial enquiry.

Source: Spectrum

Q.5) Which of the following is/are basic tenet/s of "Satyagraha"?

1. A satyagrahi was not to submit to what he considered as wrong.
2. A satyagrahi works on the principles cooperation and non-boycott.
3. A satyagrahi should be ready to accept suffering in his struggle against the wrong-doer.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: Gandhi evolved the technique of Satyagraha during his stay in South Africa. It was based on truth and non-violence. He combined some elements from Indian tradition with the Christian requirement of turning the other cheek and the philosophy of Tolstoy, who said that evil could best be countered by non-violent resistance.

Its basic tenets were as follows:

- A satyagrahi was not to submit to what he considered as wrong, but was to always remain truthful, non-violent and fearless.
- A satyagrahi works on the principles of withdrawal of cooperation and boycott.
- Methods of satyagraha include non-payment of taxes, and declining honours and positions of authority.
- A satyagrahi should be ready to accept suffering in his struggle against the wrong-doer. This suffering was to be a part of his love for truth.

Source: Spectrum

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. Gandhi was returned to India from South Africa in January 1915.
2. Gandhi decided to tour the country the next one year and see for himself the condition of the masses.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Gandhi returned to India in January 1915. His efforts in South Africa were well known not only among the educated but also among the masses.

- He decided to tour the country the next one year and see for himself the condition of the masses.
- He also decided not to take any position on any political matter for at least one year.

Source: Spectrum

Q.7) Who among the following requested Gandhi to look into the problems of the farmers in context of indigo planters of Champaran in Bihar?

- a) Rajendra Prasad
- b) Rajkumar Shukla
- c) Mahadeo Desai
- d) Narhari Parekh

ANS: B

Explanation: Gandhi was requested by Rajkumar Shukla, a local man, to look into the problems of the farmers in context of indigo planters of Champaran in Bihar.

Source: Spectrum

Q.8) With respect to British India, the “tinkathia system” related to which of the following?

- a) Indigo plantation
- b) Rubber plantation
- c) Cotton
- d) Tobacco

ANS: A

Explanation: The European planters had been forcing the peasants to grow indigo on 3/20 part of the total land (called tinkathia system).

- When towards the end of the nineteenth century German synthetic dyes replaced indigo, the European planters demanded high rents and illegal dues from the peasants in order to maximize their profits before the peasants could shift to other crops.
- Besides, the peasants were forced to sell the produce at prices fixed by the Europeans.

Source: Spectrum

Q.9) Which of the following was/were associated with “Champaran Satyagraha”?

- 1. Brajkishore Prasad
- 2. Anugrah Narayan Sinha
- 3. Ramnavmi Prasad

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Gandhi was requested by Rajkumar Shukla, a local man, to look into the problems of the farmers in context of indigo planters of Champaran in Bihar.

- Within a decade, the planters left the area. Gandhi had won the first battle of civil disobedience in India.
- Other popular leaders associated with Champaran Satyagraha were Brajkishore Prasad, Anugrah Narayan Sinha, Ramnavmi Prasad and Shambhusharan Varma.

Source: Spectrum

Q.10) Consider the following statements:

- 1. World Wetlands Day is celebrated each year on 2 February to raise awareness about wetlands.
- 2. “Wetlands and Human Wellbeing” is the theme for World Wetlands Day 2024.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: World Wetlands Day is celebrated each year on 2 February to raise awareness about wetlands.

- This day also marks the anniversary of the Convention on Wetlands, which was adopted as an international treaty in 1971.
- “Wetlands and Human Wellbeing” is the theme for World Wetlands Day 2024.

Source: FORUMIAS

## The Gandhian Era – II

Q.1) In which of the following place, Gandhi had first hunger strike in British India?

- a) Allahabad
- b) Hyderabad
- c) Ahmadabad
- d) Agra

ANS: C

Explanation: Ahmadabad Mill Strike (1918) — First Hunger Strike: In March 1918, Gandhi intervened in a dispute between cotton mill owners of Ahmadabad and the workers over the issue of discontinuation of the plague bonus.

Source: Spectrum

Q.2) Who among the following went to Gandhi for help in fighting for justice, in Ahmadabad Mill Strike?

- a) Ambalal Sarabhai
- b) Anusuya Sarabhai
- c) Sardar Vallabhai patel
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru

ANS: B

Explanation: The relations between the workers and the mill owners worsened with the striking workers being arbitrarily dismissed and the mill owners deciding to bring in weavers from Bombay.

- The workers of the mill turned to Anusuya Sarabhai for help in fighting for justice.
- Anusuya Sarabhai was a social worker who was also the sister of Ambalal Sarabhai, one of the mill owners and the president of the Ahmedabad Mill Owners Association (founded in 1891 to develop the textile industry in Ahmedabad), for help in fighting for justice.
- Anusuya Behn went to Gandhi, who was respected by the mill owners and workers, and asked him to intervene and help resolve the impasse between the workers and the employers.

Source: Spectrum

Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding “Kheda Satyagraha”:

1. It was a first non cooperation movement in British India.
2. Gandhi asked the Kheda farmers not to pay the taxes.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Kheda Satyagraha (1918)—First Non Cooperation: Because of drought in 1918, the crops failed in Kheda district of Gujarat.

- According to the Revenue Code, if the yield was less than one-fourth the normal produce, the farmers were entitled to remission.
- The Gujarat Sabha, consisting of the peasants, submitted petitions to the highest governing authorities of the province requesting that the revenue assessment for the year 1919 is suspended.
- The government, however, remained adamant and said that the property of the farmers would be seized if the taxes were not paid.
- Gandhi asked the farmers not to pay the taxes. Gandhi, however, was mainly the spiritual head of the struggle.

Source: Spectrum

Q.4) Which of the following was/were part of "Kheda Satyagraha"?

1. Narahari Parikh
2. Mohanlal Pandya
3. Ravi Shankar Vyas

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: It was Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and a group of other devoted Gandhians, namely, Narahari Parikh, Mohanlal Pandya and Ravi Shankar Vyas, who went around the villages, organised the villagers and told them what to do and gave the necessary political leadership.

Patel along with his colleagues organised the tax revolt which the different ethnic and caste communities of Kheda supported.

Source: Spectrum

Q.5) Which of the following gains had found by Gandhi from Champaran, Ahmedabad and Kheda events?

1. He demonstrated to the people the efficacy of his technique of satyagraha.
2. He found his feet among the masses and came to have a surer understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of the masses.
3. He acquired respect and commitment of many, especially the youth.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Gains from Champaran, Ahmedabad and Kheda:

- Gandhi demonstrated to the people the efficacy of his technique of satyagraha.
- He found his feet among the masses and came to have a surer understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of the masses.
- He acquired respect and commitment of many, especially the youth.

Source: Spectrum

Q.6) In which of the following year, the Defense of India Regulations Act (Rowlatt Act) was passed?

- a) 1916
- b) 1917
- c) 1918
- d) 1919

ANS: D

Explanation: Just six months before the Montford Reforms were to be put into effect; two bills were introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council.

- One of them was dropped, but the other—an extension to the Defence of India Regulations Act 1915—was passed in March 1919.

- It was what was officially called the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, but popularly known as the Rowlatt Act.

Source: Spectrum

Q.7) Who among the following was/were resigned from Imperial Legislative Council against Rowlatt Act?

1. Mohammed Ali Jinnah
2. Madan Mohan Malaviya
3. Jawaharlal Nehru

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: All the elected Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council voted against the Rowlatt bill but they were in a minority and easily overruled by the official nominees.

All the elected Indian members—who included Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mazhar Ul Haq – resigned in protest.

Source: Spectrum

Q.8) With reference to British India, Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr Satyapal related to which of the following event?

- a) Champaran Satyagraha
- b) Ahmadabad mill strike
- c) Kheda Satyagraha
- d) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

ANS: D

Explanation: Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (April 13, 1919): Amritsar was the worst affected by violence. In the beginning there was no violence by the protestors.

- Indians shut down their shops and normal trade and the empty streets showed the Indians' displeasure at the British betrayal.
- On April 9, two nationalist leaders, Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr Satyapal, were arrested by the British officials without any provocation except that they had addressed protest meetings, and taken to some unknown destination.

Source: Spectrum

Q.9) Who among the following is not a member of Jallianwalla Bagh "Disorders Inquiry Committee"?

- a) Ajit Singh
- b) Sir Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad
- c) Pandit Jagat Narayan
- d) Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad Khan

ANS: A

Explanation: On October 14, 1919, the Government of India announced the formation of the Disorders Inquiry Committee, which came to be more widely and variously known as the Hunter Committee/Commission after the name of chairman, Lord William Hunter, former Solicitor-General for Scotland and Senator of the College of Justice in Scotland.

- The purpose of the commission was to "investigate the recent disturbances in Bombay, Delhi and Punjab, about their causes, and the measures taken to cope with them".



- There were three Indians among the members, namely, Sir Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University and advocate of the Bombay High Court; Pandit Jagat Narayan, lawyer and Member of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces; and Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad Khan, lawyer from Gwalior State.

Source: Spectrum

Q.10) Which of the following was the first Tiger reserve in India?

- a) Palamau
- b) Panna
- c) Bandipur
- d) Periyar

ANS: A

Explanation: There are a total of 54 tiger reserves in India, safeguarding a total area of 75,796.83 square kilometers.

- This constitutes over 2.3% of the country's total land, a significant increase from the original nine reserves covering 18,278 square kilometers in 1973.
- First tiger reserve was set up in 1973 as Palamau Tiger Reserve in Jharkhand.
- Most recently declared tiger reserve is Veerangana Durgavati Tiger Reserve in Madhya Pradesh.
- These reserves are important for protecting the tigers that live in India.

Source: FORUMIAS

## Growth of revolutionary organizations in India and abroad

Q.1) Who among the following was/were wants to end to the boycott of legislative councils and enter into politics?

- 1. C R Das
- 2. Motilal Nehru
- 3. Ajmal Khan

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: After Gandhi's arrest (March 1922), there was disintegration, disorganisation and demoralisation among nationalist ranks.

- A debate started among Congressmen on what to do during the transition period, i.e., the passive phase of the movement.
- One section led by C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru and Ajmal Khan wanted an end to the boycott of legislative councils so that the nationalists could enter them to expose the basic weaknesses of these assemblies and use these councils as an arena of political struggle to arouse popular enthusiasm.

Source: Spectrum

Q.2) Who among the following was/were part of “No-changers” school of thought?

1. C. Rajagopalachari
2. Vallabhbhai Patel
3. M.A. Ansari

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Those advocating entry into legislative councils came to be known as the ‘Swarajists’, while the other school of thought led by C. Rajagopalachari, Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad and M.A. Ansari came to be known as the ‘No-changers’.

Source: Spectrum

Q.3) Who among the following was not part of responsivists among Swarajists?

- a) Lala Lajpat Rai
- b) Madan Mohan Malaviya
- c) N.C. Kelkar
- d) C. Rajagopalachari

ANS: D

Explanation: The Responsivists among Swarajists—Lala Lajpat Rai, Madan Mohan Malaviya and N.C. Kelkar—advocated cooperation with the government and holding of office wherever possible.

- Besides they also wanted to protect the so-called Hindu interests.
- The communal elements accused leaders like Motilal Nehru, who did not favour joining the council, of being anti-Hindu even as Muslim communalists called the Swarajists anti-Muslim.

Source: Spectrum

Q.4) Which of the following was/were communists?

1. S.A. Dange
2. Muzaffar Ahmed
3. Shaukat Usmani

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: In 1924, many communists—S.A. Dange, Muzaffar Ahmed, Shaukat Usmani, Nalini Gupta—were jailed in the Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy Case.

Source: Spectrum

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding "Communist Party of India (CPI)":

1. It was formed in 1920 in Tashkent by M.N. Roy.
2. The Indian Communist Conference of 1925 at Kanpur formalized the foundation of the CPI.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: The Communist Party of India (CPI) was formed in 1920 in Tashkent (now, the capital of Uzbekistan) by M.N. Roy, Abani Mukherji and others after the second Congress of Comintern. M.N. Roy was also the first to be elected to the leadership of Comintern.

In 1925, the Indian Communist Conference at Kanpur formalised the foundation of the CPI.

Source: Spectrum

Q.6) With reference British India, the famous "Rampa region" related to which of the following?

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Kerala
- c) Tamil Nadu
- d) Andhra region

ANS: D

Explanation: In the United Provinces peasant agitations were for revision of tenancy laws, lower rents, protection against eviction and relief from indebtedness.

Similar peasant agitations took place in the Rampa region of Andhra, in Rajasthan, in ryotwari areas of Bombay and Madras.

Source: Spectrum

Q.7) Consider the following statements:

1. The All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) was founded in 1920.
2. The first May Day was celebrated in India in Madras in 1923.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: The trade union movement was led by All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) founded in 1920. Lala Lajpat Rai was its first president and Dewan Chaman Lal its general secretary. Tilak was also one of the moving spirits.

In 1923, the first May Day was celebrated in India in Madras.

Source: Spectrum

Q.8) Which of the following was/were major leaders of revolutionary policies?

1. Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee
2. Shiv Verma
3. Jaidev Kapur

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Nearly all major leaders of revolutionary policies had been enthusiastic participants in the Non-Cooperation Movement and included Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee, Surya Sen, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Chandrasekhar Azad, Shiv Verma, Bhagwaticharan Vohra, Jaidev Kapur and Jatin Das.

Source: Spectrum

Q.9) Which of the following was/were founded the Hindustan Republican Association/Army?

1. Ramprasad Bismil
2. Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee
3. Bhagat Singh

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: The HRA was founded in October 1924 in Kanpur by Ramprasad Bismil, Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee and Sachin Sanyal, with an aim to organise an armed revolution to overthrow the colonial government and establish in its place the Federal Republic of United States of India whose basic principle would be adult franchise.

Source: Spectrum

Q.10) Which of the following was/were part of Kakori Robbery case?

1. Ashfaqullah
2. Roshan Singh
3. Rajendra Lahiri

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The most important action of the HRA was the Kakori robbery. The men held up the 8-Down train at Kakori, an obscure village near Lucknow, and looted its official railway cash.

Government crackdown after the Kakori robbery led to arrests of many, of whom 17 were jailed, four transported for life and four—Bismil, Ashfaqullah, Roshan Singh and Rajendra Lahiri—were hanged. Kakori proved to be a setback.

Source: Spectrum

## Peasants and Tribal Movements and women movements in colonial India and after independence

Q.1) Which of the following problems were faced by peasants in zamindari areas?

1. High rents
2. Unpaid labor
3. Illegal evictions

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The peasants suffered from high rents, illegal levies, arbitrary evictions and unpaid labour in zamindari areas.

Source: Spectrum

Q.2) With respect to British India, the “Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Biswas” related to?

- a) Indigo revolt
- b) Pabna movement
- c) Deccan movement
- d) Mappila movement

ANS: A

Explanation: In Bengal, the indigo planters, nearly all Europeans, exploited the local peasants by forcing them to grow indigo on their lands instead of the more paying crops like rice.

- The planters forced the peasants to take advance sums and enter into fraudulent contracts which were then used against the peasants.
- The anger of the peasants exploded in 1859 when, led by Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Biswas of Nadia district, they decided not to grow indigo under duress and resisted the physical pressure of the planters and their lathiyals (retainers) backed by police and the courts.

Source: Spectrum

Q.3) With respect to British India, the “pabna revolt” related to which of the following?

- a) Bengal
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Kashmir

ANS: A

Explanation: Pabna Agrarian Leagues: During the 1870s and 1880s, large parts of Eastern Bengal witnessed agrarian unrest caused by oppressive practices of the zamindars.

- The zamindars resorted to enhanced rents beyond legal limits and prevented the tenants from acquiring occupancy rights under Act X of 1859.
- To achieve their ends, the zamindars resorted to forcible evictions, seizure of cattle and crops and prolonged, costly litigation in courts where the poor peasant found himself at a disadvantage.

Source: Spectrum

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. The Deccan region of western India suffered heavy taxation under the Ryotwari system.
2. American civil war has no impact on Deccan region.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: A

Explanation: The ryots of Deccan region of western India suffered heavy taxation under the Ryotwari system.

- Here again the peasants found themselves trapped in a vicious network with the moneylender as the exploiter and the main beneficiary.
- These moneylenders were mostly outsiders—Marwaris or Gujaratis.
- The conditions had worsened due to a crash in cotton prices after the end of the American Civil War in 1864, the Government's decision to raise the land revenue by 50% in 1867, and a succession of bad harvests.

Source: Spectrum

Q.5) With reference to peasant movements in British India, the term "bedakhali" related to?

- a) Evictions
- b) Barren land
- c) Irrigation system
- d) Feudal lands

ANS: A

Explanation: After the 1857 revolt, the Awadh taluqdars had got back their lands. This strengthened the hold of the taluqdars or big landlords over the agrarian society of the province.

The majority of the cultivators were subjected to high rents, summary evictions (bedakhali), illegal levies, renewal fees or nazrana.

Source: Spectrum

Q.6) Which of the following were associated with "United Provinces Kisan Sabha"?

1. Gauri Shankar Mishra
2. Indra Narayan Dwivedi
3. Madan Mohan Malaviya

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Mainly due to the efforts of the Home Rule activists, kisan sabhas were organised in UP.

The United Provinces Kisan Sabha was set up in February 1918 by Gauri Shankar Mishra and Indra Narayan Dwivedi. Madan Mohan Malaviya supported their efforts.

Source: Spectrum



Q.7) Who among the following started the newspaper “Bharat Shramjeevi”?

- a) Sorabjee Shapoorji
- b) Sasipada Banerjea
- c) Narain Meghajee Lokhanday
- d) G. Subramanya Aiyar

ANS: B

Explanation: 1870 Sasipada Banerjea started a workingmen’s club and newspaper Bharat Shramjeevi.

Source: Spectrum

Q.8) Who among the following said “imperialism and militarism are the twin children of capitalism”?

- a) Subramaniya Siva
- b) Chidambaram Pillai
- c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- d) Dewan Chaman Lal

ANS: C

Explanation: The All India Trade Union Congress was founded on October 31, 1920.

- The Indian National Congress president for the year, Lala Lajpat Rai, was elected as the first president of AITUC and Dewan Chaman Lal as the first general secretary.
- Lajpat Rai was the first to link capitalism with imperialism— “imperialism and militarism are the twin children of capitalism”.

Source: Spectrum

Q.9) The British expansion on their territory led to an uprising by the martial Pahariyas of?

- a) Theni hills
- b) Annamallai hills
- c) Raj Mahal Hills
- d) Indravati hills

ANS: C

Explanation: The British expansion on their territory led to an uprising by the martial Pahariyas of the Raj Mahal Hills in 1778. The British were forced to usher in peace by declaring their territory as damni-kol area.

Source: Spectrum

Q.10) With reference to tribal uprisings, the “Buddho Bhagat” related to?

- a) Kol uprisings
- b) Pahariya rebellion
- c) Rampa revolt
- d) Theni revolt

ANS: A

Explanation: The Kols, alongwith other tribes, are inhabitants of Chhotanagpur. This covered Ranchi, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Palamau and the western parts of Manbhum.

- The trouble in 1831 started with large-scale transfers of land from Kol headmen to outsiders like Hindu, Sikh and Muslim farmers and money-lenders who were oppressive and demanded heavy taxes.
- Besides, the British judicial and revenue policies badly affected the traditional social conditions of the Kols.

- The Kols resented this and in 1831, under the leadership of Buddho Bhagat, the Kol rebels killed or burnt about a thousand outsiders. Only after large-scale military operations could order be restored.

Source: Spectrum

## Revision

Q.1) Which of the following was/were objectives/demands of the Indian National Congress (INC)?

1. It demanded Indian representation in the government.
2. The Congress advocated the imposition of heavy tax on the imported goods for the benefit of swadeshi goods.
3. Indianisation of services through simultaneous Indian Civil Services Examinations in England and India was a major demand of the Congress.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The major objectives and demands of INC were:

- Constitutional: Opportunity for participation in the government was one of the major demands of the Indian National Congress. It demanded Indian representation in the government.
- Economic: High land revenue was one of the major factors that contributed to the oppression of the peasants. It demanded reduction in the land revenue and protection of peasants against exploitation of the zamindars. The Congress also advocated the imposition of heavy tax on the imported goods for the benefit of swadeshi goods.
- Administrative: Higher officials who had responsibility of administration in India were selected through civil services examinations conducted in Britain. This meant that educated Indians who could not afford to go to London had no opportunity to get high administrative jobs. Therefore, Indianisation of services through simultaneous Indian Civil Services Examinations in England and India was a major demand of the Congress.
- Judicial: Because of the partial treatment against the Indian political activists by English judges it demanded the complete separation of the Executive and the Judiciary.

Source: NCERT

Q.2) Which of the following represented the congress (INC) in its early stage of formation?

1. Lawyers
2. Doctors
3. Teachers

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The early nationalists in the INC came from the elite sections of the society. Lawyers, college and university teachers, doctors, journalists and such others represented the Congress.

Source: NCERT

Q.3) Who among the following was not part of radical school of thought?

- a) Bipin Chandra Pal
- b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- d) C Rajagopalachari

ANS: D

Explanation: From the late 1890s there were growing differences within the INC. Leaders like Bipin Chandra Pal, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai were advocating radical approaches instead of merely writing petitions, prayers and memorandums.

Source: NCERT

Q.4) Who among the following raised the clarion call "Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it"?

- a) Bipin Chandra Pal
- b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- d) Sardar Vallabhai Patel

ANS: B

Explanation: Tilak raised the clarion call "Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it".

Tilak and his militant followers were now requesting Swaraj instead of economic or administrative reforms that the moderates were requesting through their petitions and prayers.

Source: NCERT

Q.5) Who among the following founded and edited the journals "Voice of India and RastGoftar"?

- a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- b) Lala Lajpat Rai
- c) Gopala Krishna Goakhale
- d) Dadabhai Naoroji

ANS: D

Explanation: Most stalwarts of the early freedom movement were involved in journalism.

Dadabhai Naoroji founded and edited two journals called Voice of India and RastGoftar.

Source: NCERT

Q.6) Who among the following called as "Grand Old Man of Indian Nationalism"?

- a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- b) M K Gandhi
- c) Gopala Krishna Goakhale
- d) Dadabhai Naoroji

ANS: D

Explanation: Dadabhai Naoroji, known as the 'Grand Old Man of Indian Nationalism', was a prominent early nationalist.

Source: NCERT

Q.7) Which of the following was/were comes under the “Home Charges” of British India?

1. Profits to Company shareholders living in Britain
2. Guaranteed interest to investors in railways
3. Interest for the money borrowed from England to meet war expenses

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Naoroji argued that India had exported an average of 13 million pounds worth of goods to Britain each year from 1835 to 1872 with no corresponding return.

- The goods were in lieu of payments for profits to Company shareholders living in Britain, guaranteed interest to investors in railways, pensions to retired officials and generals, interest for the money borrowed from England to meet war expenses for the British conquest of territories in India as well as outside India.
- All these, going in the name of Home Charges, Naoroji asserted, made up a loss of 30 million pounds a year.

Source: NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following organization founded earliest in British India?

- a) Madras Native Association
- b) East India Association
- c) Madras Mahajana Sabha
- d) Indian National Congress

ANS: A

Explanation: Elected to the British Parliament in 1892, Dadabhai Naoroji founded the India Society (1865) and the East India Association (1866) in London.

Modern intelligentsia formed political organization like Madras Native Association (1852), Madras Mahajana Sabha (1884) and Indian National Congress (1885) to voice their opinions and grievances.

Source: NCERT

Q.9) Which of the following was/were correctly matched?

Place - Journal

1. Karnataka – Swadesamitran
2. Maharashtra – Kesari
3. Yugantar – Bengal

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: The prominent development during the Swadeshi period was the growth of the vernacular press (newspapers published in Indian languages) in various parts of India.

- The nationalistic tone of the vernacular press became more pronounced during this time.
- The role played by Swadesamitran in Tamil Nadu, Kesari in Maharashtra, and Yugantar in Bengal is a few examples.

Source: NCERT

Q.10) Who among the following founded the “Dawn Society”?

- a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- b) Satish Chandra
- c) Rabindranath Tagore
- d) Surendranath Banarjee

ANS: B

Explanation: The idea of education in vernacular language made its appearance much before the swadeshi movement with the foundation of Dawn Society by Satish Chandra in 1902.

Source: NCERT

## Indian Constitution: Historical Underpinnings, Evolution & Making of the Constitution, Features, Significant Provisions

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding “Regulating Act of 1773”:

- 1. It was the first step to control and regulate the affairs of the East India Company in India.
- 2. It laid the foundations of central administration in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Regulating Act of 1773 was of great constitutional importance as

(a) it was the first step taken by the British Government to control and regulate the affairs of the East India Company in India;

(b) it recognized, for the first time, the political and administrative functions of the Company; and

(c) it laid the foundations of central administration in India.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.2) Which of the following act was known as “act of settlement”?

- a) Regulating Act of 1773
- b) Amending Act of 1781
- c) Pitt’s India Act of 1784
- d) Act of 1786

ANS: B

Explanation: In a bid to rectify the defects of the Regulating Act of 1773, the British Parliament passed the Amending Act of 1781, also known as the Act of Settlement.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.3) Which of the following statements is/are correct about "Charter Act of 1813"?

1. The Indian trade was thrown open to all British merchants.
2. It asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the Company's territories in India.
3. It allowed the Christian missionaries to come to India for the purpose of enlightening the people.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The features of Charter Act of 1813 were as follows:

- It abolished the trade monopoly of the company in India i.e., the Indian trade was thrown open to all British merchants. However, it continued the monopoly of the company over trade in tea and trade with China.
- It asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the Company's territories in India.
- It allowed the Christian missionaries to come to India for the purpose of enlightening the people.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding "Charter Act of 1853":

1. It introduced an open competition system of selection and recruitment of civil servants.
2. It introduced, for the first time, local representation in the Indian Legislative Council.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Charter Act of 1853: This was the last of the series of Charter Acts passed by the British Parliament between 1793 and 1853. It was a significant constitutional landmark.

- It separated, for the first time, the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's council. It provided for addition of six new members called legislative councilors to the council.
- It introduced an open competition system of selection and recruitment of civil servants.
- It introduced, for the first time, local representation in the Indian (Central) Legislative Council.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding "Government of India Act of 1935":

1. It provided for the establishment of an All-India Federation consisting of provinces and princely states as units.
2. It continued dyarchy in the provinces.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: A

Explanation: Government of India Act of 1935: The Act marked a second milestone towards a completely responsible government in India. It was a lengthy and detailed document having 321 Sections and 10 Schedules.



- It provided for the establishment of an All-India Federation consisting of provinces and princely states as units. The Act divided the powers between the Centre and units in terms of three lists– Federal List (for Centre, with 59 items), Provincial List (for provinces, with 54 items) and the Concurrent List (for both, with 36 items).
- It abolished dyarchy in the provinces and introduced 'provincial autonomy' in its place. The provinces were allowed to act as autonomous units of administration in their defined spheres.
- It provided for the adoption of dyarchy at the Centre. Consequently, the federal subjects were divided into reserved subjects and transferred subjects.

Source: Spectrum

Q.6) Who among the following for the first time put forward the idea of a Constituent Assembly for India?

- a) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) M.N. Roy
- d) M K Gandhi

ANS: C

Explanation: It was in 1934 that the idea of a Constituent Assembly for India was put forward for the first time by M.N. Roy, a pioneer of communist movement in India.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding composition of "Constituent Assembly":

1. It was completely elected body.
2. Seats allocated to each British province were to be divided among the three principal communities.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: The Constituent Assembly was constituted in November 1946 under the scheme formulated by the Cabinet Mission Plan.

- Seats allocated to each British province were to be divided among the three principal communities–Muslims, Sikhs and General (all except Muslims and Sikhs), in proportion to their population.
- The Constituent Assembly was to be a partly elected and partly nominated body.
- Moreover, the members were to be indirectly elected by the members of the provincial assemblies, who themselves were elected on a limited franchise.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding "Constituent Assembly":

1. The Constituent Assembly held its first meeting on December 9, 1946.
2. The Muslim League joined the meeting.

Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: The Constituent Assembly held its first meeting on December 9, 1946. The Muslim League boycotted the meeting and insisted on a separate state of Pakistan.

The meeting was, thus, attended by only 211 members. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, the oldest member, was elected as the temporary President of the Assembly, following the French practice.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.9) Who among the following headed the “Provincial Constitution Committee”?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) J.B. Kripalani
- c) Sardar Patel
- d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

ANS: C

Explanation: Major Committees:

- 1. Union Powers Committee - Jawaharlal Nehru
- 2. Union Constitution Committee -Jawaharlal Nehru
- 3. Provincial Constitution Committee -Sardar Patel
- 4. Drafting Committee - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.10) Which of the following amendment act known as “Mini-Constitution”?

- a) Seventh Constitutional Amendment Act
- b) Twenty – third Constitutional Amendment Act
- c) Forty – second Constitutional Amendment Act
- d) Forty – fourth Constitutional Amendment Act

ANS: C

Explanation: It should be noted at the outset that a number of original features of the Constitution (as adopted in 1949) have undergone a substantial change, on account of several amendments, particularly 7th, 42nd, 44th, 73rd, 74th, 97th and 101st Amendments.

In fact, the 42nd Amendment Act (1976) is known as ‘Mini-Constitution’ due to the important and large number of changes made by it in various parts of the Constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth