

11th History Book Back Questions - New Book
Volume - I

1. Early India: From the Beginnings to the Indus Civilisation

I. Choose the Correct Answer

1. The period before the development of script is called _____.
(a) **Pre-historic** (b) Historic
(c) palaeolithic (d) Neolithic
2. The earliest age in history is called _____.
(a) **Old Stone Age** (b) New Stone Age
(c) Copper Age (d) Iron Age
3. The first Palaeolithic tools were identified in _____.
(a) 1860 (b) **1863** (c) 1873 (d) 1883
4. Baghor I and Baghor III of Son Valley in Madhya Pradesh are some of _____ sites in India.
(a) Lower Palaeolithic (b) Middle Palaeolithic
(c) **Upper Palaeolithic** (d) Neolithic
5. The site of Mehrgarh has been associated with _____ culture.
(a) Palaeolithic (b) **Neolithic**
(c) Mesolithic (d) Chalcolithic
6. The _____ inscriptions mention the trade contacts between Mesopotamia and Harappan civilisation.
(a) **Cuneiform** (b) Heiroglyphics
(c) Devanagiri (d) Kharoshti
7. Burzahom is an important site of _____.
(a) **Neolithic culture of Kashmir** (b) Neolithic culture of Ganga Valley
(c) Neolithic culture of Eastern India (d) Neolithic culture of South India
8. Early Harappan period was _____.
(a) **3000–2600 BCE** (b) 2600–1900 BCE
(c) 1900–1700 BCE (d) 1700–1500 BCE
9. _____ was an important source of subsistence for the Harappans.
(a) **Agriculture** (b) Pottery
(c) Craft production (d) Fishing
10. The Indus civilisation declined from about _____.
(a) 1800 BCE (b) **1900 BCE**
(c) 1950 BCE (d) 1955 BCE

2. Early India: The Chalcolithic, Megalithic, Iron Age and Vedic Cultures

I. Choose the correct answer

1. The main collection of vedic hymns are called
a) Brahmanas b) **Samhita**
c) Aranyakas d) Upanishads
2. The land of Upper Ganga Doab region was described as
a) **Kuru-panchalias** b) Ganga valley

- c) Indus valley d) Videha
3. Adichanallur is situated in _____ district
- a) Coimbatore b) **Tirunelveli**
- c) Thothukudi d) Vellore
4. Consider the following:
- i) Senani - chief of the army
- ii) Gramani - village head
- iii) Bali - voluntary contribution
- iv) Purohita - governor
- Which one of the pair is incorrect?
- a) i b) ii c) iii **d) iv**
5. Assertion (A) : There is no evidence of child marriage in Early Vedic period
Reason (R) : Women had been excluded from rituals in the later Vedic period
- a) A and R are correct and R explains A
- b) **A and R are correct but R doesn't explain A**
- c) A is correct but R is incorrect
- d) Both A and R are correct

3. Rise of Territorial Kingdoms and New Religious Sects

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Buddha delivered his first sermon in -----
(a) Sanchi (b) Benaras
(c) **Saranath** (d) Lumbini
2. ----- is the Buddhist text that makes a reference to Ajatashatru's meeting of Buddha
(a) Jivakasinthamani (b) Acharrangasutra
(c) Kalpasutra (d) **Samannapha Sutta**
3. Bhagavatisutra is a -----text
(a) Buddhist (b) **Jaina**
(c) Ajivika (d) Vedic
4. _____ played an important role in improving the method of cultivation.
(a) **Iron** (b) Bronze
(c) Copper (d) Brass
5. Among the 16 mahajanapadas, _____ emerged as the most powerful in northern India.
(a) Kosala (b) Avanti
(c) **Magadha** (d) Kuru

4. Emergence of State and Empire

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Brahmi script in Ashoka's pillar inscription was deciphered by _____.
(a) Thomas Saunders (b) **James Prinsep**
(c) Sir John Marshal (d) William Jones
2. The first known ruler of Magadha was _____ of the Haryanka dynasty.
(a) **Bimbisara** (b) Ajatashatru
(c) Ashoka (d) Mahapadma Nanda

3. _____ was the ruler of Magadha during the invasion of Alexander in India.
 (a) Mahapadma Nanda (b) **Dhana Nanda**
 (c) Bindhusara (d) Bimbisara
4. A comprehensive historical chronicle in Pali from Sri Lanka serving as an important source for the Mauryan Period is _____.
 (a) **Mahavamsa** (b) Deepavamsa
 (c) Brahmanas (d) Mudrarakshasa
5. The play _____ by Visakadatha describes Chandragupta and his accession to the throne of the Magadha Empire.
 (a) **Mudrarakshasa** (b) Rajatharangini
 (c) Arthasastra (d) Indica
6. Megasthenes' work _____ describes the court of Chandragupta and his administration.
 (a) **Indica** (b) Mudrarakshasa
 (c) Ashtadhyayi (d) Arthasastra
7. The _____ was a prescriptive text for good administration.
 (a) **Arthasastra** (b) Indica
 (c) Rajatharangini (d) Mudrarakshasa

5. Evolution of Society in South India

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Karikala was the son of _____.
 (a) Sengannan (b) Kadungo
 (c) **Ilanjetchenni** (d) Athiyaman
2. Which of the following pairs is not correct?
 (i) Talayalanganam - Nedunchezhiyan
 (ii) Pattinapalai - Uruttirankannanar
 (iii) Gajabahu - Ceylon
 (iv) Tiruvanchikulam - Cholas
 (a) - (i); (b) - (ii); (c) - (iii); **(d) - (iv)**
3. _____ performed Rajasuya sacrifice
 (a) **Perunarkilli** (b) Mudukudumi Peruvazhuthi
 (c) Simuka (d) Athiyaman
4. Indravihara is mentioned in _____.
 (a) **Manimegalai** (b) Silappathikaram
 (c) Ashoka inscription (d) Chera coin
5. Ikshvakus wielded power in _____.
 (a) Andhra-Karnataka region (b) Odisha
 (c) **Deccan region** (d) Banavasi
6. Read the following and pick out the wrong statement
 (i) Kalabhras are referred to as Kaliyarasars
 (ii) Kalabhras were Saivites
 (iii) Kalabhras defeated Pallavas and Pandyas
 (iv) Ikshvakus supported vedic sacrifices

(a) - (i); **(b) - (ii)**; (c) - (iii); (d) - (iv);

6. Polity and Society in Post-Mauryan Period

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. _____ was one of the most capable generals of Alexander.
(a) **Seleucus Nicator** (b) Antigonus
(c) Antiochus (d) Demetrius
2. Megasthenes was sent by Seleucus Nicator to the capital Pataliputra as the _____ ambassador.
(a) Roman (b) **Greek**
(c) Chinese (d) British
3. The regular interchange of ambassadors and correspondence _____.
(a) affected the regular trade from India to the West
(b) **facilitated regular trade from India to the West**
(c) facilitated regular trade from India to the East
(d) none of the above
4. _____ was the best known of the Indo-Greek kings.
(a) Euthydemus (b) Demetrius
(c) **Menander** (d) Antialcidas
5. Kushana coins were of higher quality than that of _____ coins.
(a) **Roman** (b) Greek
(c) Gupta (d) Satavahana
6. Indo-Greek style of art and sculpture is referred to as _____.
(a) Mathura art (b) **Gandhara art**
(c) Bagh art (d) Pala art
7. Which of the following is not correctly matched?
(a) Buddhacharita - Asvagosha
(b) **The Periplus of the Erythrean Sea - Megasthenes**
(c) Arthashastra - Kautilya
(d) Kamasutra - Vatsyayana
8. The most famous Saka kshatrap was _____.
(a) Moga (b) **Rudradaman**
(c) Azes (d) Yesovarman
9. The contours of trade between Europe and India was changed towards the beginning of the Common Era because
(i) Rome emerged as the super power of the Mediterranean world by the end of the last century BCE.
(ii) The discovery of the pattern of the monsoon winds in the Arabian Sea by Hippalus was in the first century CE.
(a) (i) is correct (b) (ii) is correct
(c) **Both (i) and (ii) are correct** (d) Both (i) and (ii) are wrong
10. Roman coins have been excavated at _____.
(a) **Arikamedu** (b) Adhichanallur

(c) Puhar

(d) Pallavaram

7. The Guptas

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Which is the least reliable of the sources for the study of Gupta period?
(a) Literary sources (b) Epigraphical sources
(c) **Numismatic sources** (d) Myths and legends
2. Choose and match:
Literary Works Author
1. Dhanvantri - Suryasiddantha
2. Varahamihira - Amarakosha
3. Harisena - Brihadsamhita
4. Amarasingha - Ayurveda
(a) **4,3,1,2** (b) 4,1,2,3 (c) 4,2,1,3 (d) 4,3,2,1
3. _____ was given the title “Kaviraja”.
(a) Chandragupta I (b) **Samudragupta**
(c) Chandragupta II (d) Srigupta
4. _____, a Chinese traveller, presented an idyllic picture of Indian society in the fifth century CE.
(a) Itsing (b) Hieun-Tsang
(c) **Fahien** (d) Wang-Hieun-Tse
5. Which one of the following is the wrong option for the rock-cut cave temple of Gupta Period?
(i) Udayagiri cave (Odisha) (ii) Ajanta and Ellora caves (Maharashtra)
(iii) Elephanta cave (Maharashtra) (iv) Bagh (Madhya Pradesh)
(a) i (b) ii (c) **iii** (d) iv
6. The first regular Buddhist work on logic was written by _____.
(a) Dignaga (b) **Vasubandhu**
(c) Chandragupta (d) Varahamihira
7. _____ is the notable lyric of Kalidasa.
(a) Sankunthalam (b) Raghuvamsa
(c) Kumarasambhava (d) **Megaduta**

8. Harsha and Rise of Regional Kingdoms

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Prabakaravardhana gave his daughter Rajyasri in marriage to _____.
(a) **Grahavarman** (b) Deva Gupta
(c) Sasanka (d) Pushyaputi
2. Harsha accepted the throne of Kanauj on the advice of _____.
(a) Grahavarman (b) Avalokitesvara Bodhisatva
(c) Prabakaravardhana (d) **Poni**.
3. _____ was the minister for Foreign Relations and War.
(a) Kuntala (b) Banu
(c) **Avanti** (d) Sarvagata
4. Which of the following was written by Harsha?
(a) Harsha Charita (b) **Priyadharsika**

- (c) Arthasastra (d) Vikramorvasiyam
5. Which one of the following statements is wrong?
- Dharmapala established Somapura Mahavihara.
 - Ramapala wrote Ramacharitam.**
 - Mahipala Songs are still popular in rural parts of Bengal.
 - Agama Shastra was written by Gaudapada.

9. Cultural Development in South India

I. Choose the correct answer

- Which one of the following is not properly paired?
 - Govinda III – Vatabi
 - Ravikriti – Pulikesin II
 - Vishayam- Rashtrakutas**
 - Nammalvar-Kurugur
- Choose and match

1. Simhavishnu	-	Chalukya
2. Jayasimhan I	-	Rashtrakuta
3. Aditya I	-	Dockyard
4. Mamallapuram	-	Chola king

 - 4, 3, 1, 2
 - 4, 1, 2, 3
 - 2, 1, 4, 3**
 - 4, 3, 2, 1
- Kambuja is modern_____.
 - Assam
 - Sumatra
 - Annam
 - Cambodia**
- _____ is a religious centre established by Jains
 - Saravanabelgola**
 - Madurai
 - Kanchi
 - Kalugumalai
- Where was temple built for performing royal rituals by Chalukyas
 - Aihole
 - Badami
 - Megudi
 - Pattadakal**
- Foreign merchants were known as _____.
 - Pattanswamy
 - Nanadesi**
 - Videshi
 - Desi
- _____ is the doctrine propounded by Adi Sankara
 - Monism
 - Visistatvaita
 - Saiva Siddhantha
 - Vedanata**

10. Advent of Arabs and Turks

I. Choose the Correct Answer

- _____ was the ruler of Sind when the Arabs invaded it in the 8th century.
 - Hajjaj
 - Muhammad-Bin-Qasim
 - Jaya Simha
 - Dahar**
- Mahmud of Ghazni conducted as many as _____ military campaigns into India.
 - 15
 - 17**
 - 18
 - 19
- The Palam Baoli inscription is in _____ language
 - Sanskrit**
 - Persian
 - Arabic
 - Urdu

4. The world famous Khajuraho temple was built by _____.
 (a) Rashtrakutas (b) Tomaras
 (c) **Chandelas** (d) Paramaras
5. Mamluk is the term for the Arabic designation of a _____.
 (a) **Slave** (b) King
 (c) Queen (d) Soldier
6. Ibn Batuta was a traveller from _____.
 (a) **Morocco** (b) Persia
 (c) Turkey (d) China
7. _____ was the only Sultan who resigned kingship and lived away from Delhi for three decades in peace.
 (a) Mubarak Shah (b) **Alam Khan**
 (c) Kizir Khan (d) Tugril Khan
8. Match and choose the correct answer

1. Ramachandra	Kakatiya
2. Khan-i-Jahan	Padmavat
3. Malik Muhammad Jaisi	Man Singh
4. Man Mandir	Devagiri

(a) 2, 1, 4, 3 (b) 1, 2, 3, 4 (c) **4, 1, 2, 3** (d) 3, 1, 2, 4

11. Later Cholas and Pandyas

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Naval expeditions of _____ extended as far as Sri Vijaya Kingdom.
 (a) Kulothunga III (b) **Rajendra I**
 (c) Rajaraja I (d) Paranthaka
2. The core of the Chola kingdom lay in _____ delta called Chola mandalam.
 (a) Vaigai (b) **Kaveri**
 (c) Krishna (d) Godavari
3. Rajaraja I and Rajendra I jointly ruled the Chola kingdom for _____ years.
 (a) 3 (b) **2** (c) 5 (d) 4
4. _____ makes one kalam
 (a) **28 kg** (b) 27 kg (c) 32 kg (d) 72 kg
5. "Kedah" is in _____.
 (a) **Malaysia** (b) Singapore
 (c) Thailand (d) Cambodia
6. In the reign of Rajaraja I, Mammallapuram was administered by a body called _____.
 (a) Nattar (b) **Maanagaram**
 (c) Nagarattar (d) Urar
7. Match the Following:

1. Cantonments	- Padaividu
2. Military outposts	- Dandanayagam
3. Captain	- Nilai padai
4. Commander-in-chief	- Padaimudali

- (a) **1, 3, 4, 2** (b) 4, 2, 1, 3 (c) 2, 1, 3, 4 (d) 2, 3, 1, 4
8. In commemoration of his victory in _____, Rajendra I built Gangaikonda Chozhapuram.
 (a) Sri Lanka (b) **North India**
 (c) Kerala (d) Karnataka
9. _____ was the first capital of Pandyas.
 (a) Madurai (b) Kayalpattinam
 (c) **Korkai** (d) Puhar
10. Manur inscription dating to 800 CE provides an account of _____ administration.
 (a) central (b) **village**
 (c) military (d) provincial
11. In dry-zone Ramanathapuram, _____ were created by Pandya kings.
 (a) moats (b) sluices
 (c) dams (d) **tanks**

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12. Bahmani and Vijayanagar Kingdoms

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Harihara and Bukka were in the services of _____ before they founded Vijayanagar kingdom.
 a) Kakatiyas b) **Hoysalas**
 c) Bijapur Sultan (d) Yadavas
2. Ibn Battutah was a _____ traveller
 a) **Moroccan** b) Venetian
 c) Portuguese d) Chinese
3. Arrange the following chronologically:
 a) The Sangama dynasty, the Aravidu dynasty. The Saluva dynasty, the Tuluva dynasty.
 b) The Sangama dynasty, the Saluva dynasty, the Tuluva dynasty, the Aravidu dynasty.
 c) **The Saluva dynasty, the Sangama dynasty, the Tuluva dynasty, the Aravidu dynasty.**
 d) The Sangama dynasty, the Tuluva dynasty, the Saluva dynasty, the Aravidu dynasty.
4. The emblem of the Vijayanagar Kingdom was _____
 a) **Varaha** b) Tiger
 c) Fish d) Bow
5. _____ poem was composed by Gangadevi
 a) Manucharitram b) Amuktamalyada
 c) Panduranga Mahatiyam d) **Madura Vijayam**
6. _____ was the greatest ruler of the Sangama dynasty.
 a) Devaraya I b) **Devaraya II**
 c) Krishnadevaraya d) Veera Narsasimha
7. Krishnadevaraya planted the pillar of victory at _____.
 a) Belgaum b) Cuttack
 c) **Simhachalam** d) Rajamahendravaram
8. Pudukkottai, a small principality, was a buffer between _____
 a) Chola and Vijayanagar Kingdoms b) **Chola and Pandya Kingdoms**

- c) Chera and Pandya Kingdoms d) Chola and Chera Kingdoms
9. Shah Nama was written by _____
- a) **Firdausi** b) Ibn Battutah
- c) Nicolo de conti d) Domingo peas
10. Mohammed Gawan Madrasa is a large library containing a collection of 3000 manuscripts situated at _____
- a) Berar b) Bijapur
- c) **Bidar** d) Anmadnagar
11. _____ constructed the Golkonda Fort.
- a) **Raja Krishna Dev** b) Sultan Kali Kutub Khan
- c) Mohammed Gawan d) Bahman Shah

II. Find out the correct statement

- Vijayanagar kingdom was ruled by the kings of five dynasties for a period of more than 300 years
- As far as coastal Andhra is concerned, the power struggle was between the Gajapathi kingdom of Orissa and Vijayanagar**
- Abdur Razzak , the Persian ambassador, visited Zamorin of Kochi**
- The Bahmani kings issued large number of gold coins bearing the images of various deities.

III. Find out the correct answer from the following

- (i) Mohammed I established a good system of government that was followed by all the successor sultanates and also later by the Marathas.
(ii) Gawan used Portuguese chemist to teach the preparation and use of gun power
a) (i) and (ii) are correct b) **(i) and (ii) are wrong**
c) (i) is correct ; (ii) is wrong d) (i) is wrong; (ii) is correct
- Assertion (A): Bahman Shah attempted to exact an annual tribute from the state of Warrangal, the Reddi Kingdoms Rajamundry and Kondavidu
Reason (R): This led to frequent wars.
a) A is correct, R is not the correct explanation of A
b) A is correct, R is wrong.
c) A and R are wrong.
d) **A is correct, R is the correct explanation of A**

IV. Match the following

- Abdul Razzak - Russia
 - Nikitin - Saluva Nayak
 - Domingo Peas and Nuniz - Persia
 - Chellappa - Portugal
- a) 1, 2, 3, 4 b) 4, 3, 2, 1 c) 2, 1, 4, 3 d) **3, 1, 4, 2**

13. Cultural Syncretism: Bhakti Movement in India

I. Choose the correct answer

- _____ provided Hinduism with a philosophic doctrine of Advaita.
a) **Adi Sankara** b) Ramanuja
c) Ramananda d) Chaitanya
- _____ refers to the conflict between the orthodox Vedic sects and Shramanic sects.

- a) Ramayana b) Bagavatha purana
c) **Hagiographies** d) Bal lila
3. _____ was known as Koon Pandyan.
a) Mahendravarman I b) **Maravarman Arikesari**
c) Narasimhavarman d) Sundara Pandyan
4. Appar as a Jaina was known as _____.
a) Harisena b) Theerthankara
c) Sivagnana Sithiyar d) **Dharmasena**
5. Fakir is the term used for-----
a) **Muslim saint** b) Buddhist
c) Hindu ascetic d) Sikh gur
6. Madhavacharya belonged to the philosophical school of _____.
a) **Dwaita** b) Advaita
c) Visistadvaita d) Pushti marga
7. _____ was one of the disciples of the Bhakti saint-poet Ramananda.
a) **Chaitanya** b) Ravidas
c) Guru Nanak d) Kabir
8. _____ was the first to preach his doctrine of devotion in Hindi.
a) Ravidas b) **Ramananda**
c) Kabir d) Namadev
9. _____ was known as 'the blind bard of Agra' at the court of Akbar.
a) **Surdas** b) Tukaram
c) Ramananda d) Mirabai
10. _____ was the contemporary of the Maratha ruler Shivaji.
a) Ramananda b) Mirabai
c) Surdas d) **Tukaram**

II. Find out the correct statement

- A.** 1. Appar, a Saiva in his early life, later persuaded by his sister, turned to Jainism.
2. **Sufis regarded god as the supreme beauty.**
3. The Bengal Vaishnavites tried to reform Hinduism by promoting Ram bhakti.
4. Devotional songs of Ravidas were included in the Buddhist Scriptures.
- B.** Assertion (A): The bhakti reformers preached the principle of monotheism.
Reason (R): They criticized idol worship
a) A is correct, R is not the correct explanation of A
b) A and R are wrong
c) **A is correct, R is the correct explanation of A**
d) A is wrong, R is correct

III. Match the following

1. Kabir - Sahitya Lehari
2. Sur Das - Shaik Taqi
3. Sufism - Sambandar
4. Koon Pandyan - Weaver

a) 2, 3, 4, 1

b) **4, 3, 2, 1**

c) 2, 4, 3, 1

d) 3, 4, 2, 1

14. The Mughal Empire

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Babur won the First Battle of Panipat in 1526 with the effective use of _____
a) Infantry b) Cavalry
c) **Artillery** d) Elephant corps
2. Battle of Ghagra was the last battle fought by Babur against _____
a) **Afghans** b) Rajputs
c) Turks d) Marathas
3. _____ won the Battle of Chausa due to his superior political and military skills.
a) Babur b) Humayun
c) Sher Khan d) Akbar
4. _____ is a land tenure system in which the collection of the revenue of an estate and the power of governing it were bestowed upon an official of the state.
a) **Jagirdari** b) Mahalwari
c) Zamindari d) Mansabdari
5. The fiscal administration of Akbar was largely based on the methods of -----
a) Babur b) Humayun
c) **Sher Shah** d) Ibrahim Lodi
6. _____ was executed by Jahangir for instigating prince Khusrau to rebel.
a) **Guru Arjan Dev** b) Guru Har Gobind
c) Guru Tegh Bahadur d) Guru Har Rai
7. _____ was the contemporary of Louis XIV of France.
a) Akbar b) Jahangir
c) **Shah Jahan** d) Aurangzeb
8. _____ reimposed Jizya in his rule.
a) Akbar b) Jahangir
c) Shah Jahan d) **Aurangzeb**
9. _____ is the first known person in the world to have devised the 'ship's camel', a barge on which a ship is built.
a) **Akbar** b) Shah Jahan
c) Sher Shah d) Babur
10. The Shalimar Gardens of Jahangir and _____ are watersheds in Indian horticulture.
a) Akbar b) **Shah Jahan**
c) Humayun d) Aurangzeb
11. Tansen of _____ was patronized by Akbar.
a) Agra b) **Gwalior**
c) Delhi d) Mathura
12. Padshah Namah was a biography of _____
a) Babur b) Humayun
c) **Shah Jahan** d) Akbar
13. _____ was an astrological treatise.

- a) **Tajikanilakanthi** b) Rasagangadhara
 c) Manucharita d) Rajavalipataka
14. Meenakshiammai Pillai Tamil was composed by _____.
 a) Thayumanavar b) **Kumaraguruparar**
 c) Ramalinga Adigal d) Sivappirakasar
15. Which of the following rulers was not a contemporary of Akbar.
 a) Elizabeth of England b) Shakespeare
 c) Henry IV of France d) **Queen Victoria of England**

II Find out the correct statement

- A. 1. Taj Mahal is the epitome of Mughal architecture, a blend of Indian, Persian and Islamic style.**
 2. The new capital city of Akbar, Agra, enclosed within its wall several inspiring buildings.
 3. **The Moti Masjid is made extensively of marble.**
 4. **The Purana Qila is a raised citadel.**
- B. 1. The Zat determined the number of soldiers each mansabdar received, ranging from 10 to 10000.**
 2. **Sher Shah's currency system became the basis of the coinage under the British.**
 3. **The Battle of Haldighati (1576) was the last pitched battle between the Mughal forces and Rana Pratap Singh.**
 4. **The Guru Granth Sahib, the holy book of the Sikhs, was compiled by Guru Arjun Dev.**

III. From the following statements, find out the correct answer

- A. (i) The ferocious march of Rana Sanga with a formidable force confronted the forces of Babur.**
 (ii) After the battle of Kanauj, Akbar became a prince without a kingdom.
 (a) **(i) is correct** (b) (ii) is correct.
 (c) (i) and (ii) are wrong (d) (i) and (ii) are correct.
- B. (i) Sher Shah repaired the Grand Trunk Road from Indus in the west to Sonargaon in Bengal.**
 (ii) Akbar laid the foundation for a great empire through his military conquests.
 (a) (i) is correct. (b) (ii) is correct
 (c) **(i) and (ii) are correct** (d) (i) and (ii) are wrong
- C. Assertion (A): Babur won the first Battle of Panipat.**
 Reason (R): Babur used artillery in the battle.
 (a) **A is correct; R is the correct explanation of A.**
 (b) A is wrong; R is correct.
 (c) A and R is wrong.
 (d) A is correct ; R is not the correct explanation of A.
- D. Assertion (A): Towards the end of Aurangzeb's reign, the Mughal empire began to disintegrate.**
 Reason (R): Aurangzeb was friendly towards all Deccan rulers.
 (a) **A is correct; R is not the correct explanation of A.**
 (b) A is correct ; R is the correct explanation of A.
 (c) A is wrong and R is correct.
 (d) A is correct ; R is the correct explanation of A.

IV. Which of the following pairs is wrongly matched

- A. 1. Bhaskaracharya - Neethineri Vilakkam**

2. Amuktamalyada - Krishnadevaraya
3. Jagannatha Panditha - Rasagangadhara
4. Allasani Peddana - Manucharita

B. Match the following

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|--------------|
| A. Abul Fazal | - | 1 Aurangzeb |
| B. Jama Masjid | - | 2 Akbar |
| C. Badshahi Mosque | - | 3 Sher Shah |
| D. Purana Qila | - | 4 Shah Jahan |
- (a) **2, 4, 1, 3** (b) 3, 2, 1, 4 (c) 3, 1, 4, 2 (d) 1, 3, 2, 4

15. The Marathas

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Guerilla warfare was the strength of _____ army.
 - a) **Maratha**
 - b) Mughal
 - c) British
 - d) Nayaks
2. _____ was the Guru of Shivaji.
 - a) Dadaji Kondadev
 - b) **Ramdas**
 - c) Tukaram
 - d) Shaji Bhonsale
3. Treaty of Purandar was signed between Shivaji and _____.
 - a) Afzalkhan
 - b) Shayistakhan
 - c) **Jai Singh**
 - d) Aurangzeb
4. The Council of Ministers of Shivaji was known as _____.
 - a) **Ashta Pradhan**
 - b) Astadiggajas
 - c) Navarathnas
 - d) Panchapandavas
5. Chauth was _____ of the revenue collected from the district conquered by the Marathas.
 - a) 1/3
 - b) **1/4**
 - c) 1/6
 - d) 1/10
6. In the Military organization of Shivaji, the smallest unit was headed by a _____.
 - a) **Naik**
 - b) Havildars
 - c) Bargirs
 - d) Shiledars
7. _____ was the Peshwa who enhanced the power of the Maratha Empire.
 - a) **Baji Rao I**
 - b) Balaji Viswanath
 - c) Balaji Baji Rao
 - d) Baji Rao II
8. The Kohinoor diamond was taken away by _____.
 - a) Ahmad Shah Abdali
 - b) **Nadir Shah**
 - c) Shuja-ud-Daulah
 - d) Najib-ud-Daulah
9. _____ treaty brought the first Anglo-Maratha War to an end.
 - a) Treaty of Madras
 - b) Treaty of Pune
 - c) **Treaty of Salbai**
 - d) Treaty of Bassein
10. _____ was the British Governor-General on the eve of the Second Anglo-Maratha War.
 - a) Lord Cornwallis
 - b) **Lord Wellesley**
 - c) Lord Hastings
 - d) Lord Dalhousie
11. At the village level _____ was responsible for the remission of the revenue collections to the centre.

A. (i) The administration of Justice under Shivaji was of a primitive nature.
(ii) There were regular courts and procedure.
a) (i) is correct b) (ii) is correct
c) (i) and (ii) are correct d) **(i) and (ii) are wrong**

B. (i) The tottering Mughal Empire neglected the defence of North East frontier area.
(ii) This prompted Nadir Shah to invade India.
a) (i) is correct b) (ii) is correct
c) **(i) and (ii) are correct** d) (i) and (ii) are wrong

C. Assertion (A): The Third Battle of Panipat paved the way for the rise of British power in India.
Reason (R): The defeat in this Battle dealt a severe blow to the Marathas and the Mughals.
a) **A is correct; R is the correct explanation of A.**
b) A is correct; R is wrong.
c) Both A and R are wrong.
d) A is correct; but R is not the correct explanation of A.

D. Assertion (A): Men for infantry were recruited from Maharashtra itself.
Reason (R): The Marathas preferred to serve in the cavalry.

- a) **A is wrong; R is correct.**
- b) A is correct; R explains about A.
- c) A and R are wrong
- d) A and R are correct

IV. Which of the following pair is wrongly matched

- A.**
- 1. Shivaji - Mountain-rat
 - 2. **Baji Rao I** - **Battle of Udgir**
 - 3. Timur Shah - Viceroy of Lahore
 - 4. Desinghu - Senji

B. Match the following

- a. Amatya - 1) Records of Kings
- b. Summant - 2) Public morals
- c. Pandit Rao - 3) War and peace
- d. Walkia Nawis - 4) Public accounts

- (a) 4, 1, 2, 3 b) 1, 2, 4, 3 c) **4, 3, 2, 1** d) 1, 4, 2, 3

C. Arrange the successors of Shivaji chronologically.

- 1. Sambhaji, Shahu, Rajaram, Sambhaji II
- 2. **Sambhaji, Rajaram, Shahu, Sambhaji II**
- 3. Rajaram, Sambhaji, Shahu, Sambhaji II
- 4. Sambhaji, Sambhaji II, Rajaram, Shahu

16. The Coming of the Europeans

I. Choose the correct answer

- 1. _____ became the political headquarters for the Portuguese in India.
 - a) **Goa** b) Diu
 - c) Daman d) Surat
- 2. _____ was the gateway to west Asia and Europe.
 - a) Diu b) Calcutta
 - c) Bombay d) **Surat**
- 3. The English got a piece of land from the local chief on which they built _____ in 1639.
 - a) **Fort St. George** b) Fort St. Williams
 - c) Vellore Fort d) Golconda Fort
- 4. _____ region was famous for its painted (Kalamkari) fabrics which had designs drawn on the clothes and then dyed.
 - a) Kanara b) Malabar
 - c) Konkan d) **Coromandel**
- 5. _____ is associated with "Blue Water Policy".
 - a) **Francisco d' Almeida** b) Albuquerque
 - c) Nino da cunha d) Antonio de Noronha
- 6. _____ is called the "Father of Printing Press".
 - a) Fr. Roberto de Nobile b) Albuquerque
 - c) **Fr. Henriques** d) Francisco d' Almeida
- 7. _____ was the Portuguese Black Town.

A.

- i. The Battle of Plassey changed the British from a commercial power to that of a territorial power.
- ii. After the Battle of Wandiwash, the English emerged as a commercial power from that of a colonial power.

a) (i) is correct b) (ii) is correct

- IV A) Which of the following pairs is wrongly matched.**

- B) Match the following.

- ## 17. Effects of British Rule

I. Choose the correct answer

- _____ was the real foundation battle for British dominion in India.
a) Plassey
b) First Carnatic War
c) **Buxar**
d) Wandiwash
- According to the _____ treaty, Shah Alam II granted the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the company.
a) **Allahabad**
b) Madras
c) Poona
d) Pondicherry
- _____ introduced the Dual system in Bengal.
a) Warren Hastings
b) Dupleix
c) Cornwallis
d) **Robert Clive**

4. _____ was passed to regulate the Company affairs in India.
a) **Regulating Act (1773)** b) The Pitt India Act (1784)
c) Charter Act (1813) d) Charter Act (1833)
5. _____ was the first Viceroy and Governor General of India accountable to the British Parliament.
a) Cornwallis b) **Canning**
c) Wellesley d) Hastings
6. Cornwallis made the Permanent Settlement with the Zamindars of _____.
a) Mysore b) Bombay
c) **Bengal** d) Madras
7. _____ introduced the ryotwari System.
a) Cornwallis b) **Thomas Munro**
c) Robert Clive d) Warren Hastings
8. The British officer who ended the menace of Thuggee was _____.
a) William Adam b) **William Sleeman**
c) James Holland d) John Nicholson
9. _____ was the first state to fall under the policy of Doctrine of Lapse.
a) Nagpur b) Oudh
c) Jhansi d) **Satara**
10. _____ justified forcible collection of land revenue.
a) ryotwari Act b) Pitt India Act
c) Permanent Settlement Act d) **Torture Act**
11. _____ introduced English as the literary and official language of India.
a) Cornwallis b) William Bentinck
c) **Macaulay** d) Thomas Munroe
12. Madras University was established in _____.
a) 1837 b) 1861 c) 1844 d) **1857**
13. The efforts of _____ played a decisive part in getting the practice of sati abolished.
a) Warren Hastings b) William Jones
c) **Raja Rammohan Roy** d) Dayanand Saraswati
14. The first railway line in south India ran from Madras to _____ in 1856.
a) Vaniampadi b) Katpadi
c) Villupuram d) **Arakonam**
15. With the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, the journey between India and Europe was reduced by _____ miles.
a) 400 b) 3000 c) **4000** d) 8000

II. Find out the correct statement.

- A. 1. **The Governor General was selected by the Court of Directors of the East India Company.**
2. The Subsidiary System decreased the military resources and efficiency of the Company.
3. The establishment of the Madrasa by Lord Wellesley was the beginning of British Government to promote education.
4. Lord Dalhousie founded the Calcutta Medical College in March 1835.
- B. Assertion (A): The British Government initiated steps for the building of dams.

Reason (R): There were successive famines in last quarter of the 19th Century.

- a) A is correct; R is wrong.
- b) A is correct R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) **A is correct; R is the correct explanation of A**
- d) A is wrong; R is correct

III. A) Which of the following pairs is wrongly matched?

- A. 1. Gangadhar Rao - Jhansi
- 2. Raghuji Bhonsle - Nagpur
- 3. Shaji - Satara
- 4. **Scindia – Kolhapur**

B. Match the following

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| a) Arthur Cotton | - | 1) Sanskrit College | |
| b) William Sleeman | - | 2) Kollidam | |
| c) William Bentinck | - | 3) Thuggee Menace | |
| d) Cornwallis | - | 4) Abolition of Sati Act | |
| a) 4, 1, 2, 3 | b) 2, 3, 4, 1 | c) 3, 2, 1, 4 | d) 2, 1, 4, 3 |

18. Early Resistance to British Rule

I. Choose the correct answer:-

- 1. _____ became the de facto ruler of Mysore against the Wodeyar kings after successfully handling the Marathas.
(a) **Haider Ali** (b) Nanjaraja
(c) Nagama Nayak (d) Tipu Sultan
- 2. Tipu Sultan's capture of _____ led to the third Anglo-Mysore War.
(a) Calicut (b) Coorg
(c) **Cranganore** (d) Dindigul
- 3. The Palayakkarar system was originally practised in _____ Kingdom.
(a) **Vijayanagar** (b) Bahmani
(c) Kakatiya (d) Hoysala
- 4. _____ brought Puli Thevar's three major forts, Nerkattumseval, Vasudevanallur and Panayur under his control.
(a) Mafus Khan (b) **Yusuf Khan**
(c) Colonel Heron (d) Nabikhan Kattak
- 5. Velu Nachiyar was the daughter of Raja of _____.
(a) Sivagangai (b) Pudhukkotai
(c) **Ramanathapuram** (d) Palavanatham
- 6. _____ was the collector who was dismissed from service for mishandling the affairs of Veera Pandiya Kattabomman.
(a) **W.C. Jackson** (b) A. Bannerman
(c) S.R. Lushington (d) P.A. Agnew
- 7. The immediate cause for the Vellore Revolt was the introduction of _____.
(a) Enfield Rifle (b) Dress code
(c) **New turban** (d) Greased Cartridges

8. _____ inspired Kol uprising of Santhals.
 (a) **Bhindrai Manki** (b) Sido
 (c) Buddha Bagat (d) Kanoo
9. _____ was the Governor-General of India when the great Rebellion of 1857 broke out.
 (a) Dalhousie (b) **Canning**
 (c) Minto (d) James Andrew Ramsay
10. _____ defeated Nana Sahib's forces during the 1857 Rebellion.
 (a) Henry Lawrence (b) **Major General Havelock**
 (c) Sir Hugh Wheeler (d) General Neill

II A. Find out the correct statement

- A. (i) Warren Hastings wanted to deal with Tipu Sultan in a revengeful manner
 (ii) **The elimination of Tipu and restoration of the old Wodeyar dynasty to the Mysore Kingdom marked the real beginning of company's rule in the south**
 (iii) The Nawab of Arcot gave support to Velu Nachiyar
 (iv) The temple of Kalayarkoil is in the heart of Tirunelveli forests.
- B. Assertion (A): The fort of Sivagiri was eminently suited both for offensive and defensive operations.
 Reason (R): It is at the foot of Western Ghats with formidable barriers around it.
 (a) A is correct; R is not the correct explanation of A.
 (b) Both A and R are wrong.
 (c) **A is correct; R is the correct explanation of A.**
 (d) A is wrong; R is correct.

III. Match the following:

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Gillespie | - | Srirangapatnam |
| 2. Manji | - | Barrackpore |
| 3. Jacobin Club | - | Vellore Revolt |
| 4. Mangal Pandey | - | Santhals |
| (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 | (b) 3, 4, 1, 2 | (c) 3, 2, 1, 4 (d) 2, 3, 4, 1 |

19. Towards Modernity

I. Choose the correct answer

1. _____ was the first province, where several ideas of reforms originated.
 a) Punjab b) **Bengal**
 c) Bombay d) Madras
2. "The Father of Indian Renaissance" was _____.
 a) Swami Vivekananda b) Dayananda Saraswathi
 c) **Raja Rammohan Roy** d) Atmaram Pandurang
3. The National Social Conference was organized at the initiative of _____.
 a) **M. G. Ranade** b) Devendranath Tagore
 c) Keshab Chandra Sen d) Ramakrishna Paramahansa
4. "Back to the Vedas" was the motto of _____.
 a) Raja Rammohan Roy b) **Dayananda Saraswathi**
 c) Vivekananda d) Ramakrishna Paramahansa
5. _____ expounded his views in short stories and admirable parables.

- a) **Ramakrishna Paramahansa** b) Devendranath Tagore
 c) Vivekananda d) Jyotiba Phule
6. The Weekly Journal "Oru Paisa" Tamilan was run by _____.
 a) Swami Vivekananda b) Dayananda Saraswathi
 c) Vaikunda Swamikal d) **Iyothethoss Pandithar**
7. The Theosophical Society was founded in _____.
 a) India b) **United States of America**
 c) France d) England
8. ----- was the adherent of Brahmo Samaj in Tamilnadu.
 a) Ramalinga Adigal b) **Kasi Viswanatha Mudaliar**
 c) Iyothethoss Pandithar d) Pandita Ramabai
9. Syed Ahmad Khan founded a _____ for the introduction of Western Sciences.
 a) Satya Shodak Samaj b) Singh Sabha Movement
 c) **Scientific Society** d) Theosophical Society
10. The aim of the _____ was the religious regeneration of the Muslim community.
 a) **Deoband Movement** b) Ahmadiya Movement
 c) Aligarh Movement d) Wahhabi Movement

II. Find out the correct statement

- A. (i) Dr. Atmaram Pandurang founded the Shuddi Movement.
 (ii) **Samathuva Sangam was founded by Vaikunda Swamikal.**
 (iii) The founder of Ramakrishna Mission was Ramakrishna Paramahansa.
 (iv) The Ahmadiyahs have common mosque for prayer.
- B. Assertion (A): Syed Ahmad Khan founded a modern school at Aligarh, which developed into the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College.
 Reason (R): He wanted to promote English education among the Muslims.
 (a) **A is correct ; R is the correct explanation of A**
 (b) A is wrong ; R is correct
 (c) Both A and R are wrong
 (d) A is correct; R is not the correct explanation of A

III. Match the following ANSWER: 2,3,4,1

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. English Missionaries | - | Morning Star |
| 2. Parsi Newspaper | - | William Carvey and John Thomas |
| 3. Deoband movement | - | Rast-Goftar |
| 4. Vivekananda | - | Mohammad Qasim Nanotavi |
| a) 3, 2, 1, 4 | b) 1, 2, 3, 4 | c) 4, 1, 2, 3 |
| | | d) 2, 1, 4, 3 |