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For CSS and PMS, Lectureship, Subject Specialist & other Competitive Examinations



Rai Muhammad Iqbal Kharal



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Indo-Pak History MCQs For CSS

Rai Muhammad Iqbal Kharal

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Ilmi Indo-Pak History MCQs For CSS
by Rai Muhammad Iqbal Kharal

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PREFACE

We cannot deny the importance of Multiple Choice Questions in mostly job related exams. Multiple Choice Questions are compulsory part of Paper in History of Indo Pak for CSS (PAPER I & II). MCQs are 20% of total marks of CSS Examination. This book will help the candidates of CSS, PMS, PPSC, NTS, History Lecturers, Subject Specialists of History and other Indo-Pak History related Exams. If you find any mistake, please inform me, so that it can be corrected in next edition.

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HISTORY OF SUBCONTINENT BEFORE ISLAM

- In the Indian population, there are four basic racial sub-differences. These are Negrito, Astro Australians, Kakeshisi and
 - (a) Mongoloids
 - (b) Khokkars
 - (c) Cylomnis
 - (d) None of these
- Alexander the Great arrived in Taxila in
 - (a) 316 BC
 - (b) 326 BC
 - (c) 306 BC
 - (d) 226 BC
- When the Mauryan Empire was founded?
 - (a) 361 BC
 - (b) 301 BC
 - (c) 319 BC
 - (d) 321 BC
- Who promoted Buddhism and built Buddhist shrines in sub continent?
 - (a) Ashoka
 - (b) Saka
 - (c) Chandragupta
 - (d) Maurya
- Which of the following Empire was founded by Chandragupta?
 - (a) Ashoka Empire
 - (b) Chandragupta Empire
 - (c) Mauryan Empire
 - (d) None of these
- What was Gandhara Kingdom's earlier capital?
 - (a) Pushkalavati
 - (b) Charsaddha
 - (c) Abbottabad
 - (d) Taxila
- When the Kushans invaded Gandhara?
 - (a) 4th Century AD
 - (b) 2nd Century AD
 - (c) 21st Century AD
 - (d) 1st Century AD
- In the sixth century BC, who crossed the Khyber Pass and took possession of the land around Peshawar?
 - (a) Cyrus the Great
 - (b) Aryans
 - (c) Skylab
 - (d) None of these
- Who is known as the "philosopher king"?
 - (a) Samaharta
 - (b) Ashoka
 - (c) Akbar
 - (d) Hyder Ali
- The Bactrian Greeks arrived in Gandhara in:
 - (a) 175 BC
 - (b) 182 BC
- When Vikrami era began?
 - (a) 52 BC
 - (b) 58 BC
 - (c) 50 BC
 - (d) 45 BC
- Which era is known as the golden age of Hindu India in history?
 - (a) Gupta era
 - (b) Moriya era
 - (c) Ashoka era
 - (d) None of these
- Kalinga War was fought in 216 BC, who won Kalinga War?
 - (a) Ashoka
 - (b) Gupta
 - (c) Saka
 - (d) Menander
- Aryans came from?
 - (a) Iran
 - (b) West Asia
 - (c) Central Asia
 - (d) Afghanistan
- The teachers in the Sangam age were called as
 - (a) Panchvaram
 - (b) Kanakkaters
 - (c) Bhanwan or Pillai
 - (d) Amoghavarsha
- Nagabhata I was the first great ruler of which dynasty?
 - (a) Gurjara-Pratihars
 - (b) Rashtrakutas
 - (c) Amoghavarsha
 - (d) Gopala
- Bhoja I (AD 836-885) was the most famous ruler and a devotee of Vishnu and adopted the title of Adivaraha He belonged to which dynasty?
 - (a) Gurjara-Pratihars
 - (b) Palas
 - (c) Rashtrakutas
 - (d) Gopala
- Who was the greatest king of the Rashtrakuta dynasty?
 - (a) Gopala I
 - (b) Amoghavarsha
 - (c) Rashtrakuta
 - (d) Amoghavarsha
- The first Sangam was organized at Madurai under the chairmanship of

- (a) Rashtrakutas
(b) Kachchhapah
(c) Gauda
✓ (d) Rashtrakutas
20. The assembly of the advisors of the King in Samudragupta was called
✓ (a) Pratihara
(b) Kachchhapah
(c) Pratihara
(d) Amoghavarsha
21. Which Brahmin astrologer was contemporary of Bimbisara?
(a) Amoghavarsha (b) Gauda
(c) Kachchhapah (d) Kachchhapah
22. Gauda obtained knowledge of which place?
✓ (a) Bodhi Gaya (b) Arner
(c) Jaunpur (d) Delhi
23. The last sermon of Buddha is known as
✓ (a) Dhamma Chakka Pravartan
(b) Pancharam
(c) Kachchhapah
(d) Kachchhapah
24. Mahama Buddha delivered his first sermon at
✓ (a) Samath (b) Jaunpur
(c) Bodhi Gaya (d) Delhi
25. The followers of Buddha were divided into how many sections?
(a) 2
(b) 4
(c) 5
✓ (d) 6
26. The first Buddhist Council was convened after a few years of Buddha's death in Saptashila caves near Rajgir under the chairmanship of
(a) Amoghavarsha
✓ (b) Mahavastu
(c) Gauda
(d) Kachchhapah
- Note: The second Buddhist Council was organized at Vaishali. The third Buddhist Council was convened at Pataliputra during the regime of Asoka. The fourth Buddhist Council was convened at Kashmir during the regime of Kanishka.
27. In the Mauryan age, the Chairman of the Government services was known as
✓ (a) Sutradhyaksha
(b) Pratiharyaksha
(c) Sastadhyaksha
(d) None of these
28. In the Mauryan age, the officer in charge of Weight and Measures was known as
(a) Sutradhyaksha
✓ (b) Pratiharyaksha
(c) Sastadhyaksha
(d) None of these
29. In the Mauryan age, the chairman of the agricultural department was called
(a) Sutradhyaksha
(b) Pratiharyaksha
✓ (c) Sastadhyaksha
(d) None of these
30. What was the religion of Asoka?
(a) Buddhism (b) Jainism
(c) Christianity (d) Islam
- Note: Asoka changed his religion and accepted Buddhism. Asoka sent his daughter Sanghamitra and son Mahendra to spread Buddhism in Sri Lanka. Asoka sent Megasthenes to propagate Buddhism in Kashmir.
31. In the Gupta age, India maintained trade relations with Arabia. Which were imported from Arabia and Iran?
✓ (a) Horses (b) Gauda
(c) Dates (d) None of these
32. In Gupta age the land tax was known as
(a) Saka (b) Kachchhapah
✓ (c) Udrang (d) None of these
33. In the Gupta age, the land was divided only to the
(a) Brahmins (b) Shood
(c) Kachchhapah (d) None of these
34. Abhigyanashakuntalam 'Meghadoot' 'Ritusamhara' are the major works of
(a) Sastadhyaksha
(b) Vatsyayan
✓ (c) Kalidas
(d) None of the above
35. Kautilya is a famous book on Saxology written by
(a) Vatsyayan (b) Kalidas
(c) Udrang (d) None of these
36. In which year Megasthenes invaded India?
(a) 125 BC (b) 135 BC
(c) 145 BC (d) 155 BC
37. Alexander invaded India and defeated Porus in the Battle of Hydaspes in 326 BC. Currently Hydaspes is known as

- (a) Jhelum River (b) Beas River
(c) Chenab River (d) Indus River
38. In which year Chandragupta Maurya defeated the Greek King Seleucus?
✓ (a) 305 BC (b) 315 BC
(c) 325 BC (d) 335 BC
39. In which year Saka invaded India?
(a) 40 BC (b) 60 BC
(c) 70 BC (d) 80 BC
40. Made in the times of Raja Durlabh of 'Vakdevi' is at present preserved in the Museum.
(a) British Museum (b) Delhi Museum
✓ (c) Kanpur Museum (d) Patna Museum
41. What age in Indian history is referred to as the 'Golden Age'?
42. What theory of ancient Indian history has recently been disproved?
(a) Arya migration theory
(b) Aryan invasion theory
(c) Theory of origin of Vedas
(d) None of the above
43. The silver coins of the Gupta period were known as
(a) Dinar (b) Rupya
(c) Samana (d) Karshapana

ANSWERS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11. b	12. b	13. a	14. c	15. b	16. a	17. a	18. d	19. d	20. a
21. d	22. a	23. a	24. a	25. b	26. b	27. a	28. c	29. c	30. a
31. a	32. c	33. a	34. c	35. a	36. d	37. a	38. a	39. d	40. a

⇒ Gupta age : Golden Age
Udrang = Land tax during Gupta age

→ Pushkalawati was old name of Charsada.

INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION

- The Harappan Fort in the shape of a parallel square is 460 yards in length (north-south) 215 yards in breadth (east-west). What is the height of Harappan Fort?
(a) 11-13 yards (b) 11-14 yards
(c) 10-12 yards (d) 15-17 yards
- What was the script of Indus civilization in which there were more than 600 picture-letters and 60 original letters?
(a) Pictorial script (b) Nastalique
(c) Gurmukhi Type (d) Persian
- Lothal was situated at that time near the ocean. In excavations the remains of a dockyard have been found which testify to the trade relations of Indus people with
(a) Northern Asia
(b) Northern Europe
(c) Western Asia
(d) Northern Africa
- Mohenjodaro is located at the west bank of the Indus in the:
(a) Upper Sindh
(b) Lower Sindh
(c) Middle Sindh
(d) Southern Sindh
- The Indus civilization flourished at Harappa and other sites as early as:
(a) 2500 B.C. (b) 2200 B.C.
(c) 2400 B.C. (d) 2600 B.C.
- Which was a centre of culture and learning for a thousand years from 500 B.C. to A.D. 500?
(a) Harappa (b) Mohenjodaro
(c) Taxila (d) Kot Diji
- Who built new Greek cities at Taxila and Pushkalawati (Charsada)?
(a) Bactrian Greeks
(b) Europeans
(c) Persian
(d) None of these
- The Talismans obtained in large numbers indicate that the people of Harappan culture believed in witchcraft or the dead souls. These talismans were made of _____ in the form of plate
(a) Bronze and copper
(b) Iron and copper
(c) Rocks and copper
(d) None of these
- Which of the following are the largest Harappan settlements in the Indo-Pak subcontinent?
(a) Harappa (b) Mohenjodaro
(c) Dholavira (d) All of above
- Who is considered the real founder of the Gupta Empire?
(a) Chandragupta II (b) Chandragupta I
(c) Samudragupta (d) Srigupta
- From which one of the following sites, was the famous Bull-seal of Indus Valley found?
(a) Harappa (b) Chanjudaro
(c) Taxila (d) Mohenjodaro
- In 870, Hindu Shahis from Central Asia overthrew the Turki Shahis and established their capital at Hund on the:
(a) Indus (b) Ganga
(c) Jamna (d) Kabul
- The seaport of Debal where the young Arab warrior Mohammad Bin Qasim landed his armies in 712 A.D. was:
(a) Bhambore (b) Bin Qasim
(c) Karachi (d) None of these
- The Vale of Peshawar was the centre of the ancient Kingdom of:
(a) Indus (b) Gandhara
(c) Maurya (d) Aryans
- Which one of the followings are the oldest surviving writings of any historical significance in the Sub-continent?
(a) Budh inscriptions
(b) Ashokan inscriptions
(c) Mughal inscriptions
(d) Alexander inscriptions
- Taxila was the capital of:
(a) Gandhara

- (b) Persian Empire
(c) Mauryan Empire
(d) Chandragupta Empire
- The greatest university of the ancient world was situated at:
(a) Pushkalawati (b) Taxila
(c) Kabul (d) Iran
- The Great Bath of the Indus Valley Civilization was discovered in:
(a) Harappa (b) Lothal
(c) Mohenjodaro (d) Ropar
- The first Gupta ruler to assume the title of the 'Maharajadhiraja' was—
(a) Srigupta (b) Chandragupta I
(c) Samudragupta (d) Ghatotkacha
- Who among the following was the ruler of Kalinga?
(a) Kharvela (b) Ashoka
(c) Samudragupta (d) None of these
- Archaeologists have identified some 400 Indus Civilization towns, scattered from:
(a) Kabul to Delhi
(b) Kabul to Lahore
(c) Peshawar to Delhi
(d) Kandhar to Delhi
- The main occupation of the Indus Valley civilization was:
(a) Agriculture (b) Cattle rearing
(c) Hunting (d) None of these
- The Great Granary of the Indus Valley Civilization has been discovered at:
(a) Harappa (b) Mohenjodaro
(c) Kalibangan (d) Lothal
- Mohenjodaro is also known as:
(a) Civilized City
(b) Beautiful Gardens
(c) Mound of the Dead
(d) Civilization
- Indus Civilizations also known as:
(a) Kot Diji Civilization
(b) Mohenjodaro civilization
(c) Taxila Civilization
(d) Harappan Civilization
- The inscription belonging to which one of the following dynasties confirms the tradition that Lumbini was the birth place of Sakyamuni Buddha?
(a) Maurya (b) Sunga
(c) Satavahana (d) Kushana
- The Indus Valley Civilization was famous for—
(a) Well-planned cities
(b) Efficient civil organization
(c) Development of Art and Architecture
(d) All of these
- The Harappa is located near
(a) Pakpattan (b) Sahiwal
(c) Okara (d) Pattoki
- Who among the following Europeans was first to come to India as invaders?
(a) Dutch (b) British
(c) Portuguese (d) Greek
- The summer capital of Kushans was north of Kabul and their winter capital was at:
(a) Chitral (b) Lahore
(c) Peshawar (d) Swat
- The main sources about the Indus Valley civilization are —
(a) Inscriptions
(b) Coins
(c) Manuscripts on leaves of palm and birch
(d) Archaeological excavations
- The pre stone civilization came to be known in the region of river Sohan a subsidiary of Sindhu (Indus River). Hence it is called as
(a) Sohan civilization
(b) Indus civilization
(c) Harappan civilization
(d) None of these
- Which of the following statements are true?
(a) The people of Indus civilization used rice in 1800 B.C.
(b) In Harappan culture, silver was obtained from Afghanistan, Iran, South India, Arabia and Baluchistan.
(c) In Harappan culture, gold was imported from Afghanistan and Persia.
(d) All of these
- Which one of the followings is the oldest civilization in the Sub-continent?
(a) Kot Diji Civilization
(b) Mohenjodaro civilization
(c) Mahir Garh Civilization
(d) Harappan Civilization
- Maheer Garh Civilization is currently located in which Province?
(a) Sindh (b) Punjab

- ✓ (c) Baluchistan (d) KPK
36. Harappa is currently located in which district?
(a) Larkana (b) Attock
✓ (c) Sahiwal (d) Peshawar
37. Indus Valley Civilization was spread over:
(a) Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan, Afghanistan
(b) Along Indus river
(c) Punjab, Sindh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Gujarat
(d) Sindh, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, U.P., Rajasthan, Gujarat
38. The famous figure of a dancing girl found in the excavations of Harappa was made up of:
(a) Terracotta (b) Steatite
✓ (c) Bronze (d) Red limestone
39. The Great Granary of the Indus Valley Civilization has been discovered at:
(a) Harappa ✓ (b) Mohenjodaro
(c) Kalibangan (d) Lothal
40. Mohenjodaro is currently located in which district?
✓ (a) Larkana (b) Attock
(c) Sahiwal (d) Peshawar

ANSWERS

1. d	2. a	3. c	4. a	5. a	6. c	7. a	8. a	9. d	10. a
11. d	12. a	13. a	14. b	15. b	16. a	17. b	18. c	19. b	20. a
21. a	22. a	23. b	24. c	25. d	26. a	27. d	28. b	29. d	30. c
31. d	32. a	33. d	34. c	35. c	36. c	37. d	38. c	39. b	40. a

ARAB CONQUEST OF SINDH & SPREAD OF ISLAM IN SUB-CONTINENT

1. The first Muslim invasion of India was led by:
(a) Mahmud of Ghazni
(b) Muhammad Ghori
✓ (c) Muhammad-bin-Qasim
(d) None of these
2. In which year became the Sindh province of Omayyad Khilafat?
(a) 711 AD ✓ (b) 712 AD
(c) 713 AD (d) 714 AD
3. What was the relation of Mohammad Bin Qasim with Hajjaj?
(a) Nephew (b) Son in law
✓ (c) Both a & b (d) Father
4. In which year Mohammad Bin Qasim attacked Sindh?
✓ (a) 712 (b) 713
(c) 714 (d) 715
5. Muhammad Bin Qasim died at the age of:
(a) 19 ✓ (b) 20
(c) 21 (d) 22
6. Muhammad Bin Qasim was called back by
(a) Walid bin Abdul malik
✓ (b) Sulaiman bin Abdul malik
(c) Khalid bin Abdul malik
(d) None of these
7. Which of the European nations came first to South Asia?
(a) Portuguese (b) Dutch
(c) English ✓ (d) Greek
8. Raja dahir's wife name is
✓ (a) Jodha Bai ✗ (b) Rani Bai
(c) Ladi Bai (d) None of these
9. Raja dahir's wife
(a) Was made hostage
(b) Was freed
✓ (c) Committed suicide
(d) None of these
10. The first Mosque in South Asia was built in:
✓ (a) Sindh (b) Bhopal
- (c) Baluchistan (d) Bengal
11. Raja Dahir was the ruler of the Sindh during the Ummayad dynasty. Who was the Caliph of Ummayad dynasty at that time?
(a) Al-Malik-Ibn-Abd-ul-Rehman
(b) Al-Malik-Ibn-Abd-ul-Abdullah
✓ (c) Al-Malik-Ibn-Abd-ul-Malik
(d) Al-Malik-Ibn-Abd-ul-Hafeez
12. Naheed called Hajjaj Bin Yousaf for help. Who was Hajjaj Bin Yousaf?
(a) King of Iraq ✓ (b) Governor of Iraq
(c) Warrior of Iraq
(d) Governor of Kufa
13. Muhammad Bin Qasim arrived in the Sub-continent and established and controlled the Indus Valley as far north as:
(a) Mithan Kot ✓ (b) Multan
(c) Bahawalpur (d) D.G. Khan
14. When the decisive battle was fought between Raja Dahir and Mohammad Bin Qasim?
✓ (a) 28th Oct. 712 (b) 29th Oct. 712
(c) 30th Oct. 712 (d) 31st Oct. 712
15. In whose period of reign, Sindh became a centre of Islamic learning?
(a) Raja Dahir
✓ (b) Muhammad Bin Qasim
(c) Mahmood of Ghazni
(d) Hajjaj Bin Yousaf
16. What was the name of Raja Dahir's capital city?
(a) Mansura ✓ (b) Brahmanabad
(c) Rawar (d) Rohri
17. The Arab conquest of Sindh took place in:
(a) 712 A.D. (b) 740 A.D.
(c) 1001 A.D. (d) 1009 A.D.
18. Muhammad Bin Qasim stayed at Makran before entering Sindh for:
(a) 3 Months (b) 2 Months

19. Name the last Hindu ruler of the Sub-continent.
 (a) Raja Dahir *1192 Second Battle of Tarain*
 (b) Raja Jay Pal
 (c) Raja Jay Pal
 (d) None of these
20. In Delhi how many dynasties of Muslim sultans succeeded?
 (a) Five
 (b) Ten
 (c) Seven
 (d) nine
21. Which son of Raja Dahir embraced Islam?
 (a) Vijay Singh
 (b) Kak Singh
 (c) Jay Singh
 (d) Ajay Singh
22. Which is the most ancient city of South Asia?
 (a) Lahore
 (b) Karachi
 (c) Multan
 (d) Ghazni
23. Before conquering Debul which area Muhammad Bin Qasim conquered?
 (a) Naroon
 (b) Savistam
 (c) Both of these
 (d) None of these
24. In 712 AD Al Hajjaj, the Governor (Iraq), led an expedition against Sindh's ruler Raja Dahir, under Muhammad-bin-Qasim. This expedition put Sindh under the Arabs. Muhammad-bin-Qasim was the nephew and son-in-law of
 (a) Hajjaj bin Yousaf
 (b) Khalid bin Waleed
 (c) Malik bin Waleed
 (d) Salman bin Waleed
- Note: The cause of this expedition was neither the desire for territorial expansion. The king of Ceylon had sent some gifts to the king of Turkey which were looted at Debal in Sindh by the pirates. Naheed (name girl who was in that ship) wrote a letter to Hajjaj bin Yousaf about incident. The ruler of Sindh, Dahir, refused to compensate the loss by showing his ignorance to the incident. This emerged Hajjaj bin Yousaf and he attacked Sindh.
25. Why the Arabs failed to build a permanent empire in India?
 (a) Imprisonment of Muhammad bin Qasim by the new Khalifa
 (b) New Khalifa's indifferent attitude towards desert Sindh province
 (c) Diversion of Arab attention due to fight over Khalifat or Caliphate
 (d) All of these
26. Who was the founder of Wahadat-Ul-Wajud doctrine?
 (a) Muhyio Din Ibn-ul-Arabi
 (b) Syed Abdul Qader Gilani
 (c) Diya al-din Abu'n-Najib Suhrawardi
 (d) Shaykh Ahmad al-Faruqi al-Sirhindi
27. Who was the founder of Wahdat Ash-Shuhud doctrine?
 (a) Muhyio Din Ibn-ul-Arabi
 (b) Syed Abdul Qader Gilani
 (c) Diya al-din Abu'n-Najib Suhrawardi
 (d) Shaykh Ahmad al-Faruqi al-Sirhindi
28. Who was the founder of Qadriya Silsilah?
 (a) Syed Bandqi Mohammad Ghosh
 (b) Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti
 (c) Shaikh Bahawaldin Zakariya
 (d) Khwaja Mohammad Baqi Billah
29. Who was the founder of Chishtiya Silsilah?
 (a) Syed Bandqi Mohammad Ghosh
 (b) Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti
 (c) Shaikh Bahawaldin Zakariya
 (d) Khwaja Mohammad Baqi Billah
30. Who was the founder of Suhrawardiya Silsilah?
 (a) Syed Bandqi Mohammad Ghosh
 (b) Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti
 (c) Shaikh Bahawaldin Zakariya
 (d) Khwaja Mohammad Baqi Billah
31. Who was the founder of Naqshbandiya Silsilah?
 (a) Syed Bandqi Mohammad Ghosh
 (b) Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti
 (c) Shaikh Bahawaldin Zakariya
 (d) Khwaja Mohammad Baqi Billah
32. Nizamuddin Auliya belonged to which Sufi Silsilah?
 (a) Qadiri Silsilah
 (b) Suhrawardi Silsilah
 (c) Chistiya Silsilah
 (d) Naqshbandi Silsilah
33. Ali Makhdom Hajweri popularly known as Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh came to India with
 (a) Sultan Masud of Gazni
 (b) Sultan Mohammed Ghori
 (c) Muhammad Bin Qasim
 (d) None of these
34. Fariduddin Ganjshakar belonged to which Sufi Silsilah?
 (a) Qadiri Silsilah
 (b) Suhrawardi Silsilah

- (c) Chistiya Silsilah
 (d) Naqshbandi Silsilah
35. Moinuddin Chishti was born in
 (a) 1131
 (b) 1147
 (c) 1141
 (d) 1149
36. A Great Sufi, popularly known as 'khowaja Ajmeri' converted thousands of non-Muslims to Islam? Who was khowaja Ajmeri?
 (a) Syed Bandqi Mohammad Ghosh
 (b) Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti
 (c) Shaikh Bahawaldin Zakariya
 (d) Khwaja Mohammad Baqi Billah
37. Who is famous by the name of Hazrat Khwaja Gharib Nawaz?
 (a) Syed Bandqi Mohammad Ghosh
 (b) Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti
 (c) Shaikh Bahawaldin Zakariya
 (d) Khwaja Mohammad Baqi Billah
38. Who was the first Sufi, came to the Subcontinent?
 (a) Khawaja Muinudin Chishti
 (b) Muhammad Alfi
 (c) Shaikh Ismail Bukhari
 (d) Baha-Ud-Din Zakaria
39. Who was the second Sufi, came to the Subcontinent?
 (a) Khawaja Muinudin Chishti
 (b) Muhammad Alfi
 (c) Shaikh Ismail Bukhari
 (d) Baha-Ud-Din Zakaria
40. Who was the first Sufi, came to the Lahore?
 (a) Khawaja Muinudin Chishti
 (b) Muhammad Alfi
 (c) Shaikh Ismail Bukhari
 (d) Baha-Ud-Din Zakaria
41. What was the real name of Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh?
 (a) Abul Hassan Ali Ibn Usman al-Jullabi
 (b) Sultan Mohammed Ali
 (c) Shaikh Ismail Bukhari
 (d) None of these
42. Hazrat Khwaja Syed Muhammad Outbuddin Bakhliar Kaki belonged to which Sufi Silsilah?
 (a) Qadiri Silsilah
 (b) Suhrawardi Silsilah
 (c) Chistiya Silsilah
 (d) Naqshbandi Silsilah
43. According to Historians Elliot and Dowson in their book 'the history of Indians as told by their historians', the first ship bearing Muslim travelers (Arab Traders) was seen on the Indian coast as early as
 (a) 660 AD
 (b) 670 AD
 (c) 630 AD
 (d) 690 AD

ANSWERS

1. c	2. b	3. c	4. a	5. b	6. d	7. d	8. c	9. c	10. a
11. c	12. b	13. b	14. a	15. b	16. b	17. a	18. c	19. a	20. a
21. c	22. c	23. c	24. a	25. d	26. a	27. d	28. a	29. b	30. c
31. d	32. c	33. a	34. c	35. c	36. b	37. b	38. b	39. c	40. c
41. a	42. c	43. c							

=> Jay Singh; Son of Raja Dahir embraced Islam

Somnath was 15 expeditions

THE GHAZNAVID DYNASTY 32 Years.

- How many years Mahmud of Ghazni ruled?
(a) 27 (b) 25
(c) 29 (d) 32
- In which year Mahmud of Ghazni raided India for the first time?
(a) 1002 (b) 1004
(c) 1005 (d) 1000
- Who is known as founder of Turkish rule in India?
(a) Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni
(b) Muhammad-bin-Qasim
(c) Muhammad Ghuri
(d) None of these
- What was the significance of Mahmud Ghazni's invasion of India?
(I) Exposition of India's military weakness
(II) Exposition of India's political disunity
(III) Opening of India to foreign attacks
(IV) Opportunity to Islam to set its foothold in India
(V) Arrivals of Muslim saints, called the Sufis
(a) (I), (II), (III)
(b) (I), (III), (IV)
(c) (I), (II), (IV)
(d) (I), (II), (III), (IV), (V)
- What is the era of Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi?
(a) Between 999-1030
(b) Between 1000-1030
(c) Between 998-1030
(d) Between 1001-1027
- Who made first Turk invasion to India?
(a) Mahmud of Ghazni
(b) Muhammad-bin-Qasim
(c) Muhammad Ghuri
(d) None of these
- In which year Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni died?
(a) 1040 (b) 1032
(c) 1030 (d) 1028
- How many expeditions Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni led to India during his life?
(a) Seventeen (b) Fifteen
(c) Sixteen (d) Fourteen
- In his 15th expedition, Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni attacked and raided the most celebrated Hindu temple of _____ that lies on the coast in the extreme south of Kathiwar in 1025.
(a) Somnath (b) Alora
(c) Banaras (d) Amritsar
- The temple was destroyed in 1026 AD in 16th expedition. Who destroyed it?
(a) Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni
(b) Muhammad-bin-Qasim
(c) Muhammad Ghuri
(d) None of these
- Accession of Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi took place in
(a) 997 (b) 999
(c) 998 (d) 990
- When Mahmud Ghazni made first invasion of India in which he defeated jaipal ruler of Punjab?
(a) 1002 (b) 1001
(c) 1003 (d) 1004
- Mahmud Ghaznavi died as result of
(a) Illness (b) Conspiracy
(c) Fatal attack (d) None of these
- The Ghaznavid Rule over present day Pakistan areas lasted for:
(a) 300 years (b) 250 years
(c) 200 years (d) 150 years
- Al Beruni came to India along with:
(a) Mahmud of Ghazni
(b) Muhammad-bin-Qasim
(c) Muhammad Ghuri
(d) None of these
- When Mahmud of Ghazni destroyed the temple of Somnat?
(a) 1022 AD (b) 1023 AD
(c) 1024 AD (d) 1026 AD
- On 20 April 977 who became the king of Ghazni?
(a) Ghor (b) Subuktigin
(c) Humayun (d) Mahmud

- How many kings of Ghaznavis ruled over Sub-continent?
(a) 16 (b) 17
(c) 18 (d) 19
- After the death of Subuktigin which son of Subuktigin became the king in 998?
(a) Mahmud of Ghazni
(b) Ahmad Shah Durrani
(c) Nadir Shah
(d) Hassan Abdali
- When Sultan Mahmud Ghazni ascended the throne?
(a) 996 AD (b) 997 AD
(c) 998 AD (d) 999 AD
- Mahmud Ghaznavi invaded Indo-Pakistan for:
(a) Seventeen times
(b) Twenty seven times
(c) Thirty seven times
(d) Forty seven times
- Muhammad of Ghor swept down the Indus into India, defeated the Rajput confederacy there in 1192 and captured:
(a) Calcutta (b) Delhi
(c) Lahore (d) Oranabad
- When Somnat temple was destroyed by Muhammad Ghazni?
(a) 1024 (b) 1026
(c) 1025 (d) 1027
- Sultan Mahmud Ghazni died in
(a) 1028 (b) 1029
(c) 1030 (d) 1931
- Who destroyed the temple of Somnat?
(a) Ghazni (b) Babar
(c) Mahmud Ghaznavi (d) Shah Jehan
- When Mahmud Ghazni led the first expedition against the subcontinent?
(a) 1000 AD (b) 1100 AD
(c) 1200 AD (d) 1300 AD
- Mahmud of Ghazni fought his first war against?
(a) Raja Daher (b) Anand Pal
(c) Jay Pal (d) None of these
- Who overthrew the Ghaznavi Kingdom?
(a) Mughals (b) Afghans
(c) Ghazis (d) None of these
- When Muhammad Ghuri became the king of Ghazni?
(a) 1171 AD (b) 1172 AD
(c) 1173 AD (d) 1174 AD
- Collectively, 18 years Ghaznavis ruled, How many kings of Ghaznavis ruled over Sub-continent?
(a) 16 (b) 17
(c) 18 (d) 19
- Which city Ghaznavids developed as their centre of Islamic Culture?
(a) Delhi (b) Amritsar
(c) Lahore (d) Peshawar
- During the Ghaznavi rule, which city was known as the city of ghazis, saints and intellectuals?
(a) Multan (b) Sindh
(c) Lahore (d) Ghazni
- Ghaznavi rule lasted in India for:
(a) 175 years (b) 176 years
(c) 170 years (d) 178 years
- First invasion of Sultan Muhammad of Ghazni in subcontinent was took place in
(a) 998 (b) 1000
(c) 999 (d) 1001
- Who was known as the "Abductor of Scholars"?
(a) Qutb-ud-Din
(b) Gias-ud-Din
(c) Mahmud Ghaznavi
(d) Shahab-ud-Din-Ghori
- During the reign of Mahmud Ghaznavi, Lahore was able called:
(a) Small town (b) Ghazni City
(c) Small Ghazni (d) None of these
- Ali Makhdum Hajveri popularly known as Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh came to India with
(a) Sultan Masud of Ghazni
(b) Sultan Mohammed Ghori
(c) Muhammad Bin Qasim
(d) None of these
- The founder of ghaznavide dynasty was
(a) Mahmood Ghauri
(b) Sabuktigin
(c) Alaptigin
(d) None of these
- Which of the following was not a result of Mahmud of Ghazni's invasion on India?
(a) For 150 years Punjab remained as a part of Ghazni empire
(b) His invasion led to permanent conquest of India
(c) It exposed the weakness of Rajputs
(d) It destabilized politics of North India

39. Sebuktigin was the son of
 (a) Alp Tigin
 (b) Ismail
 (c) Mahmud of Ghazni
 (d) Jookani
40. After the death of Sebuktigin, which his son claimed the throne for a temporary period but was defeated and captured by Mahmud at the Battle of Ghazni in 998?
41. What was the father name of Mahmud of Ghazni?
 (a) Alp Tigin
 (b) Sebuktigin
 (c) Masud
 (d) Nasirddin
42. Abu Rehan al-Biruni was a famous
 (a) Conqueror (b) Mathematician
 (c) Historian (d) Both b & c

ANSWERS

1. d	2. d	3. a	4. d	5. c	6. a	7. c	8. a	9. a	10. a
11. c	12. b	13. a	14. d	15. a	16. d	17. b	18. a	19. c	20. a
21. b	22. b	23. c	24. c	25. a	26. c	27. c	28. c	29. a	30. c
31. c	32. a	33. b	34. c	35. c	36. a	37. b	38. b	39. d	40. b
41. b	42. c								

THE GHURID DYNASTY

1. How many times Sultan Muhammed Ghori Attacked on India?
 (a) 5 (b) 6
 (c) 9 (d) 11
2. Sultan Muhammed Ghori attacked from Gomal Pass in 1182, and conquered
 (a) Sindh (b) Gujarat 1126
 (c) Dehli (d) Kashmir
3. In which Sultan Muhammed Ghori conquered Lahore?
 (a) 1186 (b) 1184
 (c) 1183 (d) 1182
4. Who led the Rajputs against Muhammed Ghori at the First battle of Tarain in 1191 and the Rajputs became victorious?
 (a) Jai Pal
 (b) Prithviraj Chauhan
 (c) Anand Pal
 (d) Rana Chauhan Das 1192
5. At the Second battle of Tarain in 1191 at the same place, Prithviraj was defeated by
 (a) Saif-ud-din Muhammad bin Hussain
 (b) Ala-ud-din Hussain bin Hussain
 (c) Shahabuddin Muhammad Ghori
 (d) Muhammad bin Shansabani
6. Who defeated and killed Jayachandra, the king of Kanauj, in the Battle of Chadawar in 1194?
 (a) Saif-ud-din Muhammad bin Hussain
 (b) Ala-ud-din Hussain bin Hussain
 (c) Shahabuddin Muhammad Ghori
 (d) Muhammad bin Shansabani
7. When Sultan Muhammad Ghori was assassinated?
 (a) 1203 (b) 1204
 (c) 1206 (d) 1208
8. Who defeated Prithviraj Chauhan in the second battle of Tarain in 1192?
 (a) Saif-ud-din Muhammad bin Hussain
 (b) Ala-ud-din Hussain bin Hussain
 (c) Shahabuddin Muhammad Ghori
 (d) Muhammad bin Shansabani
9. Who inaugurated an era of Muslim rule in India after the defeat of Prithviraj Chauhan?
 (a) Shahabuddin Muhammad Ghori
 (b) Ala-ud-din Hussain bin Hussain
 (c) Muhammad bin Shansabani
 (d) Saif-ud-din Muhammad bin Hussain
10. Shahabuddin Muhammad Ghori died in which year?
 (a) 1196 (b) 1202
 (c) 1204 (d) 1206
11. What was the real name of Shahabuddin Muhammad Ghori?
 (a) Baha-ud-din Sam bin Hussain
 (b) Saif-ud-din Muhammad bin Hussain
 (c) Ghiyas-ud-din Muhammad bin Sam
 (d) Muizz-ud-din Muhammad bin Sam
12. Mohammad Ghori invaded India for many times between 1175-1206 AD. He was by birth a?
 (a) Turk (b) Afghan
 (c) Iranian (d) Mongol
13. Tajuddin Yalduz, Nasiruddin Qubacha and Qutbuddin Aibek were the slaves of?
 (a) Saif-ud-din Muhammad bin Hussain
 (b) Ala-ud-din Hussain bin Hussain
 (c) Shahabuddin Muhammad Ghori
 (d) Muhammad bin Shansabani
14. Who laid the foundation of the Muslim domination in India?
 (a) Saif-ud-din Muhammad bin Hussain
 (b) Ala-ud-din Hussain bin Hussain
 (c) Shahabuddin Muhammad Ghori
 (d) Muhammad bin Shansabani
15. What was Reason for the Success of Mohammad Ghori in India?
 (a) Rajputs lacked unity and divided by rivalries
 (b) There was no central government & kingdoms were small and scattered
 (c) Turks were better organized and took advantage of the lack of mutual cooperation among the Rajputs
 (d) All of these
16. Shahab-ud-Din Ghori established the Muslim rule in:

- (a) West India (b) East India
 ✓ (c) North India (d) None of these
17. Shahab-ud-Din Ghuri was the successor of:
 (a) Raja Taj Pal
 (b) Muhammad Bin Qasim
 (c) Qutb-ud-Din
 ✓ (d) Mahmud Ghazni
18. Which was the first dynasty of Delhi Sultanate after Ghazni?
 (a) Sada Dynasty
 (b) Tughluq Dynasty
 (c) Mamluk Dynasty
 ✓ (d) Ghur Dynasty
19. The sultans of the Mamluk Dynasty were the successors of:
 ✓ (a) Qutb-ud-Din Aibak
 ✓ (b) Shahab-ud-Din Ghauri
 (c) Sher Shah Suri
 (d) Mahmud Ghazni
20. In which war Sultan Muhammad Ghori gave the decisive defeat to Raja Prithvi Raj?
 (a) First Battle of Qanooj
 ✓ (b) Second Battle of Qanooj
 (c) Third Battle of Qanooj
 (d) Fourth Battle of Qanooj
21. Sultan Mohammed Ghori defeated Prithvi Raj at the second battle of Tarain and founded the Muslim rule in India
 ✓ (a) 1192 (b) 1190
 (c) 1191 (d) 1194
22. Sultan Muhammad Ghori swept down the Indus into India, defeated the Rajput confederacy there in 1192 and captured:
 (a) Calcutta ✓ (b) Delhi
 (c) Lahore (d) Oranabad
23. Which of the following battles was fought in 1192 A.D.?
 ✓ (a) First Battle of Tarain
 ✓ (b) Second Battle of Tarain
 (c) Battle of Talikota
 (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1. c	2. a	3. a	4. b	5. c	6. c	7. c	8. c	9. a	10. d
11. d	12. a	13. c	14. c	15. d	16. c	17. d	18. d	19. b	20. b
21. a	22. b	23. b							

Taj-ul-Massir: by Hasan Nizami

THE MUMLUK OR SLAVE DYNASTY

1. Which dynasty is also called Mumluk or Ghulam Dynasty?
 ✓ (a) The Slave Dynasty
 (b) The Tughlaq Dynasty
 (c) The Khilji Dynasty
 (d) Sayyid Dynasty
2. Which dynasty rule over India from 1206 to 1290?
 ✓ (a) The Slave Dynasty
 (b) The Tughlaq Dynasty
 (c) The Khilji Dynasty
 (d) Sayyid Dynasty
3. Who was the founding father of the Slave Dynasty?
 ✓ (a) Qutubuddin Aibek
 (b) Ghiyasuddin Balban
 (c) Shamsuddin Iltutmish
 (d) Muhammad Shah
4. Who was the last ruler of the Slave Dynasty?
 (a) Qutubuddin Aibek
 (b) Ghiyasuddin Balban
 (c) Shamsuddin Iltutmish
 ✓ (d) Kaiqubad
5. How many actually slaves in the Slave Dynasty?
 ✓ (a) 3 (b) 4
 (c) 5 (d) 6
6. Muhammad Ghori had left Indian possessions in the care of his former slave?
 ✓ (a) Qutubuddin Aibek
 (b) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
 (c) Ghiyasuddin Balban
 (d) Mohammad bin Tughlaq
7. Qutubuddin Aibek was a slave by origin of:
 ✓ (a) Turkish (b) Afghan
 (c) Persian (d) Indian
8. After the death of Ghori, Aibek became the master of Hindustan and founded the Slave dynasty in
 (a) 1202 (b) 1203
 (c) 1205 ✓ (d) 1206
9. For his generosity, who was given the title of Lakh Bakhsh (give of Lakhs)?
 ✓ (a) Qutubuddin Aibek
 (b) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
 (c) Ghiyasuddin Balban
 (d) Mohammad bin Tughlaq
10. Qutubuddin Aibek died from the effects of a fall from his horse in 1210 while playing
 ✓ (a) Chaugan or Polo
 (b) Ice hockey
 (c) Cricket
 (d) None of these
11. Who began the construction of Qutub Minar, in the honour of famous Sufi Saint?
 ✓ (a) Khwaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki
 (b) Hasan-un-Nizami
 (c) Nizam Ud Din Ullia
 (d) None of these
12. Which slave king was great patron of learning and patronized writers like Hasan-un-Nizami and Fakhruddin?
 ✓ (a) Qutubuddin Aibek
 (b) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
 (c) Ghiyasuddin Balban
 (d) Mohammad bin Tughlaq
13. Who was the author of 'Taj-ul-Massir'?
 ✓ (a) Hasan-un-Nizami
 (b) Minhajus Siraj
 (c) Amir Kusrau
 (d) Fakhruddin
14. Who was the author of author of 'Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shah'?
 (a) Minhajus Siraj
 (b) Amir Kusrau
 (c) Hasan-un-Nizami
 ✓ (d) Fakhruddin
15. Qutab-ud-din's devotion to Islam is attested by two mosques built by him at Ajmer and
 ✓ (a) Delhi (b) Agra
 (c) Lahore (d) Gujarat
16. Who helped Muhammad Ghori to defeat Jaichandra in 1194 AD?
 (a) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
 (b) Hasan-un-Nizami
 (c) Nizam Ud Din Ullia
 (d) None of these

Tarikh Mubarak Shah (Fakhruddin)

- ✓ (a) Qutubuddin Aibek
(b) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
(c) Ghiyasuddin Balban
(d) Mohammad bin Tughlaq
17. Qutubuddin Aibek was succeeded by
(a) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
(b) Ghiyasuddin Balban
✓ (c) Aram Shah
(d) Shamsuddin Iltutmish
18. Shamsuddin Iltutmish died in which year?
(a) May 1, 1232 (b) May 1, 1233
(c) May 1, 1234 ✓ (d) May 1, 1236
19. Shamsuddin Iltutmish was a slave of Qutubuddin Aibek and occupied the throne of Delhi in 1211 after deposing
✓ (a) Aram Shah
(b) Feroz Shah
(c) Ghiyasuddin Balban
(d) Mohammad Shah
20. Who was a very capable ruler and is regarded as the 'real founder of the Delhi Sultanate'?
(a) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
(b) Ghiyasuddin Balban
(c) Mohammad bin Tughlaq
✓ (d) Shamsuddin Iltutmish
21. Which was the first capital of slave dynasty?
(a) Delhi (b) Agra
(c) Assam ✓ (d) Lahore
22. Which slave king shifted his capital from Lahore to Delhi?
(a) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
(b) Ghiyasuddin Balban
(c) Mohammad bin Tughlaq
✓ (d) Shamsuddin Iltutmish
23. Who saved Delhi Sultanate from the wrath of Chengiz Khan, the Mongol leader, by refusing shelter to Khwarizm Shah, whom Chengiz was chasing?
(a) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
(b) Ghiyasuddin Balban
(c) Mohammad bin Tughlaq
✓ (d) Shamsuddin Iltutmish
24. Who organized the Iqta System and introduced reforms in civil administration and army, which was now centrally paid and recruited.
(a) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
(b) Ghiyasuddin Balban
(c) Mohammad bin Tughlaq
- ✓ (d) Shamsuddin Iltutmish
25. Who set up an official nobility of slaves known as Chahalgani/Chalisa (group of 40)?
(a) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
(b) Ghiyasuddin Balban
(c) Mohammad bin Tughlaq
✓ (d) Shamsuddin Iltutmish
26. Who completed the construction of Qutub Minar which was started by Aibek?
(a) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
(b) Ghiyasuddin Balban
(c) Mohammad bin Tughlaq
✓ (d) Shamsuddin Iltutmish
27. Which king of slave dynasty was the son-in-law of Aibek?
(a) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
(b) Ghiyasuddin Balban
(c) Mohammad bin Tughlaq
✓ (d) Shamsuddin Iltutmish
28. Who secured a letter of investiture from the Caliph of Baghdad in 1229 which bestowed him the title of Sultan of Hindustan?
(a) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
(b) Ghiyasuddin Balban
(c) Mohammad bin Tughlaq
✓ (d) Shamsuddin Iltutmish
29. Before becoming the king, Shamsuddin Iltutmish was (governor) Subedar of
✓ (a) Badayun (b) Gujarat
(c) Bengal (d) Assam
30. What was the title of Shamsuddin Iltutmish?
✓ (a) Nasir Amir-ul-mominin
(b) Nasir Amir-Khalifa
(c) Khair ul mominin
(d) None of these
31. Where was Shamsuddin Iltutmish died and buried?
✓ (a) Delhi (b) Agra
(c) Lahore (d) Gujarat
32. Which type of the silver coin introduced by Iltutmish?
(a) Silver tanka (b) Silver jital
(c) Silver Judicial (d) Silver Iqas
33. Which type of the copper coin introduced by Iltutmish?
(a) Copper tanka ✓ (b) Copper jital
(c) Copper Judicial (d) Copper Iqas

34. Who refused to provide shelter to Jalaluddin Khwarizm of the Khwarizm ruler?
(a) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
(b) Ghiyasuddin Balban
(c) Mohammad bin Tughlaq
✓ (d) Shamsuddin Iltutmish
35. Who was nominated by Iltutmish as the successor, but the nobles placed Ruknuddin Firuz on the throne. However, she got rid of Ruknuddin and ascended the throne?
✓ (a) Razia Sultana (b) Noor Jahn
(c) Mehr ur Nisa (d) None of these
36. When Razia Sultana became the ruler of India?
(a) 1232 (b) 1233
(c) 1234 ✓ (d) 1236
37. Who was the 'first and only Muslim lady who ever ruled India'?
✓ (a) Razia Sultana (b) Noor Jahn
(c) Mehr ur Nisa (d) None of these
38. Razia Sultana gave preference to which Abyssian slave over nobles?
✓ (a) Jamatuddin Yakut
(b) Altunia
(c) Ruknuddin Firoz
(d) Balban
39. Soon after accession of Razia Sultana, the governors of _____ openly revolted against her because she was popular among the people but she was not acceptable to the nobles and theologians.
(a) Multan, Badaun
(b) Hansi & Lahore
(c) Bhatinda
✓ (d) All of these
40. Name of the governor of Bhatinda who refused to accept suzerainty of Razia Sultana?
✓ (a) Altunia (b) Yakut
(c) Balban (d) None of these
41. Who killed Yakut and imprisoned Razia Sultana. Later Razia married with him and both of them marched towards Delhi?
✓ (a) Altunia (b) Balban
(c) Ruknuddin Firoz (d) Bahram
42. When Razia Sultana became the victim of a conspiracy and was assassinated near Kalthal (Haryana)?
✓ (a) 1240 AD (b) 1242 AD
- (c) 1243 AD (d) 1244 AD
43. Shamsuddin Iltutmish was succeeded by
(a) Bahram Shah (b) Masud Shah
✓ (c) Ruknuddin Firuz (d) None of these
44. Razia Sultana was the daughter of
(a) Bahram Shah (b) Masud Shah
(c) Ruknuddin Firuz ✓ (d) Iltutmish
45. Rukn ud din Firuz was succeeded by
(a) Malika-e-Jehan
✓ (b) Razia Sultana
(c) Noor Jahn
(d) Mehr ur Nisa
46. Razia Sultana was succeeded by
✓ (a) Muiz ud din Bahram Shah
(b) Masud Shah
(c) Ruknuddin Firuz
(d) Iltutmish
47. After Razia, Iltutmish' third son was put on throne by powerful Turkish council Chalisa. What was his name?
✓ (a) Bahram Shah
(b) Masud Shah
(c) Ruknuddin Firuz
(d) Iltutmish
48. Bahram Shah remained sultan of India from 1240 to
(a) 1241 ✓ (b) 1242
(c) 1243 (d) 1244
49. Which Slave king was considered only as de jure ruler, while Naib-e-mamlakat (the regent) was de facto ruler?
✓ (a) Bahram Shah
(b) Masud Shah
(c) Ruknuddin Firuz
(d) Iltutmish
50. Masud Shah was son of Ruknuddin Firuz and became the Sultan of India in
(a) 1243 ✓ (b) 1244
(c) 1245 (d) 1242
51. Mother of Masud Shah conspired against him and established Nasiruddin Mahmud as the new Sultan. What was the name of his mother?
✓ (a) Malika-e-Jehan
(b) Razia Sultana
(c) Noor Jahn
(d) Mehr ur Nisa
52. Nasiruddin Mahmud remained king from 1246 to
(a) 1262 (b) 1263

- (c) 1265 ✓ (d) 1266
53. Nasiruddin Mahmud was the son of:
 (a) Bahram Shah
 (b) Masud Shah
 (c) Ruknuddin Firuz
 ✓ (d) Illutmish
54. Which king was known as Darvesi King as he was very pious and noble?
 ✓ (a) Nasiruddin Mahmud
 (b) Bahram Shah
 (c) Masud Shah
 (d) Ruknuddin Firuz
55. Nasiruddin Mahmud died in
 (a) 1262 (b) 1263
 (c) 1265 ✓ (d) 1266
56. In which year Ghiyasuddin Balban ascended the throne?
 (a) February 1262
 (b) February 1263
 (c) February 1265
 ✓ (d) February 1266
57. Who broke the power of Chalisa and resorted the prestige of the crown and it was his greatest contribution towards the stability of the Sultanate?
 (a) Shamsuddin Illutmish
 (b) Alauddin Khilji
 ✓ (c) Qutub-ud-din Aibak
 (d) Ghiyasuddin Balban
58. Which slave king appointed spies to keep himself well-informed for the first time during Sultanate Delhi?
 (a) Shamsuddin Illutmish
 (b) Alauddin Khilji
 (c) Qutub-ud-din Aibak
 ✓ (d) Ghiyasuddin Balban
59. Who created a strong centralized army to deal with internal disturbances and to check Mongols who were posing a serious danger to Delhi Sultanate?
 (a) Shamsuddin Illutmish
 (b) Alauddin Khilji
 (c) Qutub-ud-din Aibak
 ✓ (d) Ghiyasuddin Balban
60. Which slave king established the military department Diwani-i-Arz?
 (a) Shamsuddin Illutmish
 (b) Alauddin Khilji
 (c) Qutub-ud-din Aibak
 ✓ (d) Ghiyasuddin Balban
61. Name the slave king who took up the title of Zil-i-Ilahi (Shadow of God)?
 (a) Shamsuddin Illutmish
 (b) Alauddin Khilji
 (c) Qutub-ud-din Aibak
 ✓ (d) Ghiyasuddin Balban
62. Who first time destroyed Mewati Rajputa bngandage in the doab, where forests were cut and forts built?
 (a) Shamsuddin Illutmish
 (b) Alauddin Khilji
 (c) Qutub-ud-din Aibak
 ✓ (d) Ghiyasuddin Balban
63. In his last days Ghiyasuddin Balban overlooked Sultanate affairs due to death of his eldest and most loving son, Muhammad. Muhammad died fighting Mongolians in
 (a) 1282 (b) 1283
 ✓ (c) 1285 (d) 1288
64. Tughril was the slave of
 (a) Shamsuddin Illutmish
 (b) Alauddin Khilji
 (c) Qutub-ud-din Aibak
 ✓ (d) Ghiyasuddin Balban
65. Who declared that the Sultan was the representative of God on earth and forwarding the Iranian Divine Right Theory of Kingship?
 (a) Shamsuddin Illutmish
 (b) Alauddin Khilji
 (c) Qutub-ud-din Aibak
 ✓ (d) Ghiyasuddin Balban
66. Who introduced the practice of sija (under this practice, people would kneel and touch the ground with their head to gree the Sultan) and pabos?
 (a) Shamsuddin Illutmish
 (b) Alauddin Khilji
 (c) Qutub-ud-din Aibak
 ✓ (d) Ghiyasuddin Balban
67. Who abolished the influence of Chalisa during his reign?
 (a) Shamsuddin Illutmish
 (b) Alauddin Khilji
 (c) Qutub-ud-din Aibak
 ✓ (d) Ghiyasuddin Balban
68. Name the grandson of Balban was established on the throne by Fakruddin, the Kotwal of Delhi who assumed high

- political authority during last days of Balban.
 (a) Illutmish ✓ (b) Kaigubad
 (c) Alauddin (d) None of these
69. Kaigubad remained the king of india from 1287 to
 (a) 1291 (b) 1292
 (c) 1294 ✓ (d) 1290
70. Which last king of slave dynasty was killed by the Khilji family?
 (a) Illutmish ✓ (b) Kaigubad
 (c) Alauddin (d) Balban
71. Wher is Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque located which was built by Qutub-ud-din Aibak?
 ✓ (a) Delhi (b) Ajmer
 (c) Agra (d) Assam
72. Who started the construction of Qutub Minar in Delhi?
 (a) Alauddin Khilji (b) Illutmish
 ✓ (c) Qutubuddin Aibak (d) None of these
73. Who completed the construction of Qutub Minar in Delhi?
 (a) Alauddin Khilji
 ✓ (b) Illutmish
 (c) Qutub-ud-din Aibak
 (d) None of these
74. Who built the tomb of Hazart Nizamuddin Aulia in Delhi?
 ✓ (a) Alauddin Khilji
 (b) Illutmish
 (c) Qutub-ud-din Aibak
 (d) None of these
75. Who built the Alai Darwaja in Delhi?
 ✓ (a) Alauddin Khilji
 (b) Illutmish
 (c) Qutub-ud-din Aibak
 (d) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
76. Who built the Jamaat Khana Masjid in Delhi?
 ✓ (a) Alauddin Khilji
 (b) Illutmish
 (c) Qutub-ud-din Aibak
 (d) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
77. Who built the Tornb of Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq in Delhi?
 (a) Alauddin Khilji
 (b) Illutmish
 ✓ (c) Qutub-ud-din Aibak
 ✓ (d) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
78. Who built the Tughlaabad Fort in Delhi?
- (a) Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq
 (b) Alauddin Khilji
 (c) Qutub-ud-din Aibak
 (d) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
79. The first Muslim ruler in India who established Muslim state?
 (a) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
 (b) Muhammad of Gahzni
 ✓ (c) Qutubuddin Aibak
 (d) Muhammad Ghori
80. How many sultans belonging to five Muslim Dynasties ruled over Dehli for 320 years?
 (a) 25 (b) 32
 (c) 30 ✓ (d) 35
81. First Islamic state was established in India in
 ✓ (a) 1206 (b) 1226
 (c) 1198 (d) 1209
82. Which was the First dynasty of Sultanate period?
 (a) Mughal dynasty
 (b) Lodhi dynasty
 ✓ (c) Tughlaq dynasty
 ✓ (d) Slave dynasty
83. Which was the last dynasty of Sultanate period?
 (a) Mughal dynasty
 (b) Lodhi dynasty
 (c) Tughlaq dynasty
 ✓ (d) Slave dynasty
84. Slave dynasty ruled for how many years?
 (a) 120 years ✓ (b) 90 years
 ✓ (c) 84 years (d) 110 years
85. Who laid the foundation of the first independent Turkish kingdom in India?
 (a) Mohammad Bin Qasim
 ✓ (b) Qutubuddin Aibak
 (c) Ghiasuddin Balban
 (d) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
86. What us the official language of the Delhi sultanate?
 (a) Urdu (b) Arabic
 ✓ (c) Persian (d) Hindi
87. Who amongst the following Sultans of the slave dynasty reigned for the longest period?
 (a) Qutub-ud-Din Aibak
 (b) Ghiyas-ud-Din Balban
 (c) Nasir-ud-Din Mahmood
 ✓ (d) Shams-ud-din Illutmish

88. Who was the first woman ruler of Delhi?
(a) Chand Bibi (b) Noor Jehan
✓ (c) Rani Sultana (d) Mumtaz Mehal
89. Which of the following rulers died while playing Chugan (Polo)?
(a) Balban (b) Sher Shah
✓ (c) Qutub-ud-Din Aibak (d) Babar
90. Masjid Quwat-e-Islam is located in which city?
(a) Lahore ✓ (b) Delhi
(c) Baghdad (d) Mansoor
91. Where Qutubuddin Aibak was buried after his death?
✓ (a) Anarkali Lahore
(b) Shadman Lahore
(c) Shahdara Lahore
(d) None of these
92. Iltutmish organized the group of his slaves which is famous in history as Turkan-i-Chahalgami. How many slaves were present in this group?
(a) 30 slaves ✓ (b) 40 slaves
(c) 50 slaves (d) 60 slaves
93. Which were prominent rivals of Iltutmish?
✓ (a) Yalduz and Nasiruddin Qubacha
(b) Qutubuddin Aibak
(c) Ghiyasuddin Balban
(d) Alauddin Khilji
94. Who was the first Indian Sultan who issued pure Arabic coins?
(a) Qutubuddin Aibak
✓ (b) Shamsuddin Iltutmish
(c) Ghiyasuddin Balban
(d) Alauddin Khilji
95. Who organized his Court on the Iranian pattern?
(a) Qutubuddin Aibak
(b) Shamsuddin Iltutmish
✓ (c) Ghiyasuddin Balban
(d) Alauddin Khilji
96. Who introduced the theory of kingship during his reign?
(a) Qutubuddin Aibak
(b) Shamsuddin Iltutmish
✓ (c) Ghiyasuddin Balban
(d) Alauddin Khilji
- Note: Balban's theory of kingship was based upon—Power, Prestige and Justice. His main objective was to maintain his control upon the administrative officials.
97. Which Mongol leader was known in history as Curse of God?
(a) Halaku Khan
✓ (b) Chaghe Khan
(c) Kublai Khan
(d) None of these
98. Who was the chairman of the correspondence department?
(a) Wazir (b) Ariz-i-Mamaliq
(c) Qazi-i-Mamaliq ✓ (d) Dabir-i-Khas
99. Department of _____ worked under Dabir-i-Khas who issued the royal Firmans (orders)
(a) Ariz-i-Mamaliq (b) Qazi-i-Mamaliq
✓ (c) Diwan-i-Insha (d) None of these
100. In the Sultanate period, the Treasurer was called as
(a) Ariz-i-Mamaliq (b) Qazi-i-Mamaliq
✓ (c) Khajji (d) Mir-i-Imarat
101. In the Sultanate period, the Chief Justice was called as
(a) Ariz-i-Mamaliq ✓ (b) Qazi-i-Mamaliq
(c) Khajji (d) Mir-i-Imarat
102. In the Sultanate period, the Chief of the Construction department was called as
(a) Ariz-i-Mamaliq (b) Qazi-i-Mamaliq
(c) Khajji ✓ (d) Mir-i-Imarat
103. In the Sultanate period, the Public Hall of the Sultan was known as
(a) Qazi-i-Mamaliq (b) Dabir-i-Khas
✓ (c) Durbar-i-Azam (d) Diwan-i-Insha
104. The famous poet Amir Khusrau, nicknamed the 'Parrot of India' was the contemporary of all of the following except:
(a) Alauddin Khilji
(b) Ghiyas-ud-Din Balban
✓ (c) Iltutmish
(d) Ghiyas-ud-Din Tughlaq
105. Which of the following was the major source of royal income in medieval north India?
✓ (a) Jaziya (b) Kharaj
(c) Zakat (d) Kham
106. Who amongst the following Sultans of the slave Dynasty reigned for the longest period?
(a) Qutub-ud-Din Aibak
(b) Ghiyas-ud-din Balban
(c) Nasir-ud-Din Mahmud
✓ (d) Shams-ud-din Iltutmish

107. Who laid the foundation of the first independent Turkish kingdom in India?
(a) Mohammad bin Qasim
✓ (b) Qutubuddin Aibak
(c) Ghiyasuddin Balban
(d) Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq
108. In the Sultanate period, the Sultan divided the empire into provinces, which were known as
(a) Insha (b) shiks
✓ (c) Mamaliq (d) Iqtas
109. Iqta was divided into small districts, which were known as
(a) Insha ✓ (b) Shiks
(c) Mamaliq (d) Tileh

ANSWERS

1. a	2. a	3. a	4. d	5. a	6. a	7. a	8. d	9. a	10. a
11. a	12. a	13. a	14. d	15. a	16. a	17. c	18. d	19. a	20. d
21. d	22. d	23. d	24. d	25. d	26. d	27. d	28. d	29. a	30. a
31. a	32. a	33. b	34. d	35. a	36. d	37. a	38. a	39. d	40. a
41. a	42. a	43. c	44. d	45. b	46. a	47. a	48. b	49. a	50. d
51. a	52. d	53. d	54. a	55. d	56. d	57. d	58. d	59. d	60. d
61. d	62. d	63. c	64. d	65. d	66. d	67. d	68. b	69. d	70. b
71. a	72. c	73. b	74. a	75. a	76. a	77. d	78. a	79. c	80. d
81. a	82. d	83. d	84. c	85. b	86. c	87. d	88. c	89. c	90. b
91. a	92. b	93. a	94. b	95. c	96. c	97. b	98. d	99. c	100. c
101. b	102. d	103. c	104. c	105. a	106. d	107. b	108. c	109. b	

THE KHILJI DYNASTY

- The Khiljis, wrongly believed to be Afghans, were actually _____ who had for a long time settled in the region of Afghanistan, called Khilji had adopted Afghan manners and customs.
 (a) Turks (b) Mongols
 (c) Iranians (d) None of these
- The term Khilji was their designation, meaning in Turkish languages
 (a) Swordsman (b) Warriors
 (c) Conquerors (d) None of these
- Who was the founder of Khilji Dynasty?
 (a) Muhammad Ghori
 (b) Alauddin Khilji
 (c) Qutubuddin Aibak
 (d) Jalaluddin Khilji
- Which dynasty rule over India from 1290 to 1330?
 (a) Slave Dynasty
 (b) The Tughlaq Dynasty
 (c) The Khilji Dynasty
 (d) The Lodhi Dynasty
- Who was the last ruler of the Khilji Dynasty?
 (a) Jalaluddin Khilji
 (b) Mubarak Khan
 (c) Alauddin Khilji
 (d) Khusr Khan Khilji
- The most important feature in the economic measures pursued by Alauddin Khilji was:
 (a) Foreign trade
 (b) Market control
 (c) Minting of new coins
 (d) None of these
- Alauddin Khilji introduced market reforms:
 (a) To administer his subjects well
 (b) To ease the peasants' living
 (c) To maintain a large army economically
 (d) None of these
- Who among the following was not a slave before he became a king?
 (a) Ala-ud-Din Khilji
 (b) Balban
 (c) Qutub-ud-Din Aibak
 (d) Iltutmish
- Taimur invaded India during the reign of:
 (a) Alauddin Khilji
 (b) Bahlol Lodhi
 (c) Feroz Tughlaq
 (d) Nasiruddin Mehmood
- Ikhtiyar Uddin Muhammad bin Bakhtiyar Khilji became ruler of
 (a) Bengal (b) Lahore
 (c) Depalpur (d) Kashmir
- The extent of the Delhi Sultanate Empire was the greatest during the reign of:
 (a) Alauddin Khilji (b) Iltutmash
 (c) Balban (d) Bahlol Lodhi
- Which of the following was the major source of royal income in medieval north India?
 (a) Jaziyah (b) Kharaj
 (c) Zakat (d) Kham
- Khilji dynasty ruled for how many years?
 (a) 10 (b) 20
 (c) 30 (d) 40
- Khilji dynasty came into reign after the reign of which Khandan?
 (a) Gulama (b) Shahensha
 (c) Ghariban (d) Shamshiran
- The 'Shahnama' was written by:
 (a) Al Beruni (b) Firdausi
 (c) Amir Khusrau (d) None of these
- Jalaluddin Kijli founded Khilji dynasty in
 (a) 1290 (b) 1237
 (c) 1320 (d) 1414
- Who invaded the fort of Ranthambhor in 1290?
 (a) Jalaluddin Khilji
 (b) Alauddin Khilji
 (c) Mubarak Khan
 (d) Feroz Shah
- Jalaluddin Kijli died in
 (a) 1296 (b) 1294
 (c) 1298 (d) 1292

- In 1294, which nephew of Jalal-ud-din, invaded Ramchandra, the ruler of Devagiri in the south. Ramchandra was defeated and he returned with an immense booty.
 (a) Alauddin Khilji
 (b) Mubarak Khan
 (c) Firoz Shah
 (d) None of these
- Alauddin Khilji was a nephew and son-in-law of
 (a) Jalaluddin Khilji
 (b) Mubarak Khan
 (c) Firoz Shah
 (d) None of these
- Who killed Jalaluddin Khilji and succeeded the throne in 1296?
 (a) Alauddin Khilji (b) Mubarak Khan
 (c) Firoz Shah (d) None of these
- Who was the first Turkish Sultan of Delhi who separated religion from politics?
 (a) Alauddin Khilji (b) Mubarak Khan
 (c) Firoz Shah (d) Jalaluddin Khilji
- Which king proclaimed 'Kingship knows no Kinship'?
 (a) Alauddin Khilji (b) Mubarak Khan
 (c) Firoz Shah (d) Jalaluddin Khilji
- Alauddin annexed Gujarat in 1298. Ranthambhor in 1301. Mewar in 1303 and Malwa in
 (a) 1304 (b) 1305
 (c) 1307 (d) 1308
- Name the commander of Alauddin's army who defeated Ram Chandra, Pratap Rudradeva, Vir ballal III and Vir Pandya in Deccan?
 (a) Alauddin Khilji (b) Malik Kafur
 (c) Mubarak Khan (d) Firoz Shah
- What was the most important experiment undertaken by the Alauddin?
 (a) To control the markets
 (b) To Establish the Canal
 (c) To control the Farmers
 (d) None of these
- Which king established administration to control the prices of all commodities, from food grains to horse, and from cattle and slaves to costly imported cloth?
 (a) Alauddin Khilji (b) Mubarak Khan
 (c) Firoz Shah (d) Jalaluddin Khilji
- Who Introduced the Dagh or branding of horses and Chehra?
 (a) Alauddin Khilji (b) Mubarak Khan
 (c) Firoz Shah (d) Jalaluddin Khilji
- Who Created new department viz Diwan-i-Mustakhraj to enquire into the revenue areas and to collect them?
 (a) Alauddin Khilji (b) Mubarak Khan
 (c) Firoz Shah (d) Jalaluddin Khilji
- Who introduced the first permanent standing army of India?
 (a) Alauddin Khilji (b) Mubarak Khan
 (c) Firoz Shah (d) Jalaluddin Khilji
- After the death of Kafur who was freed from prison and was appointed as regent for Shiah-ud-din and captured the throne at the first opportunity he got?
 (a) Alauddin Khilji (b) Mubarak Khan
 (c) Firoz Shah (d) Jalaluddin Khilji
- Mubarak Khan awarded full authority to Hassan over the army and palace guards, and the later soon obtained full control over the Sultan's palace. Which title was given to Hassan by Mubarak Khan?
 (a) Khusr Khan (b) Jalaluddin
 (c) Nizam uddin (d) None of these
- Who killed Mubarak Khan and assumed the throne of Delhi in mid 1320?
 (a) Khusr Khan (b) Jalaluddin
 (c) Nizam uddin (d) None of these
- After becoming king Khusr Khan assumed the title of
 (a) Jalaluddin (b) Nizam uddin
 (c) Nasir-ud-Din (d) None of these
- Last king of Khilji dynasty Khusr Khan was killed by
 (a) Mubarak Khan (b) Ghazni Malik
 (c) Nasir Khan (d) Malik Kafur
- During the reign of Khusr Khan Ghazni Malik was governor of
 (a) Dipalpur (b) Lahore
 (c) Gujarat (d) Assam
- Killing of Khusr Khan marked the end of the Khilji dynasty and the rise of _____ dynasty at the throne of Delhi.
 (a) Tughlaq dynasty
 (b) Slave dynasty
 (c) Lodhi dynasty
 (d) Mughal dynasty
- The coronation of Jalaluddin Feroz Shah was done in 1290 at the Kilokhari Apurna

- Palace built by
(a) Iltutmish (b) Balban
(c) Alauddin Khalji (d) Kaikubad
39. Who assumed the title of Abul Mujaffar Sultan Alauddin and Deen Mohammad Shah Khalji at the time of his accession on the Delhi Sultanate?
(a) Qutubuddin Aibak
(b) Shamsuddin Iltutmish
(c) Ghiyasuddin Balban
✓ (d) Alauddin Khalji
40. Jalaluddin Feroz Shah Khalji granted to Alauddin Khalji, the post of
(a) Aniz-i-Mamaliq (b) Qazi-i-Mamaliq
(c) Dabir-i-Khas ✓ (d) Amir-i-Tujuk
41. During Alauddin's time approximately _____ per cent of the peasant's produce was charged as tax
(a) 15 to 20 (b) 25 to 30
(c) 35 to 40 ✓ (d) 75 to 80
42. What was the main task of Diwan-i-Ariz in the Sultanate period?
(a) To recruit the soldiers, to disburse the salary.
(b) To well equip the army, to make arrangements for inspection
(c) To proceed with the Commander-in-Chief in times of war
✓ (d) All of these
43. What was the main task of Diwan-i-Insha in the Sultanate period?
(a) To draft royal orders and letters
(b) To maintain the govt. records.
(c) To conduct correspondence with the local officers
✓ (d) All of these
44. Who introduced market reforms and fixed the prices of various items and goods
(a) Qutubuddin Aibak
(b) Shamsuddin Iltutmish
(c) Ghiyasuddin Balban
✓ (d) Alauddin Khalji
45. Name the detectives who were appointed to keep a watch over the market and report the Sultan of the same?
(a) Barid-i-Mandi (b) Diwan-i-Insha
✓ (c) Munhiyan (d) Diwan-i-Ariz
46. What was the name of employee who informed the Sultan of the quality of the material sold in the market?
✓ (a) Barid-i-Mandi (b) Diwan-i-Insha
- (c) Munhiyan (d) Diwan-i-Ariz
47. 'Kham's' was the war booty. The 4/5 of the loot was submitted to the royal treasury. Only _____ was distributed among the soldiers during Alauddin Khalji's reign
(a) 4/5 ✓ (b) 1/5
(c) 2/5 (d) 3/5
48. Who established a new department Diwan-i-Mustakharaj in order to check the corruption of Revenue department and to maintain control on the concerned officers?
(a) Qutubuddin Aibak
(b) Shamsuddin Iltutmish
(c) Ghiyasuddin Balban
✓ (d) Alauddin Khalji
49. Name the metals of the coins Tanka, Shashgani and Jital of the Sultanate period:
✓ (a) Silver, gold, copper
(b) Gold, silver, copper
(c) Silver, bronze, copper
(d) Gold, bronze, copper
50. Amir Khusrau's Khazainul-Futuh gives information about the reign of:
(a) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
✓ (b) Ala-ud-Din Khalji
(c) Qutubuddin Mubarak Shah Khalji
(d) Jala-ud-Din Khalji
51. Who among the following was not a slave before he became a king?
✓ (a) Ala-ud-Din Khalji
(b) Balban
(c) Qutub-ud-Din Aibak
(d) Iltutmish
52. Alauddin Khalji introduced market reforms:
(a) To administer his subjects well
(b) To easy the peasants' living
✓ (c) To maintain a large army economically
(d) To remove mediators
53. The first Muslim conquest of the Hindu Kingdoms of Deccan was effected by the forces of:
(a) Muhammad Ghor
✓ (b) Alauddin Khalji
(c) Qutubuddin Aibak
(d) Mahmud of Ghazni
54. Which of the following were not included in the market regulation introduced by Alauddin Khalji?

1. The Sultan fixed the prices of foodgrains far below the usual rates
2. He imported the necessities by relaxing import duties
3. He followed a non-intervention policy as far as the civil supplies were concerned
4. Advances were given to merchants if they did not possess enough capital
(a) 1 and 4 (b) 2 and 3
✓ (c) 1 and 3 (d) 3 and 4
55. The Delhi Sultanate virtually ended due to the invasion of:
(a) Chengiz Khan (b) Babar
(c) Nadir Shah ✓ (d) Timur
56. The 'Shahnama' was written by:
(a) Al Beruni
✓ (b) Firdausi
(c) Amir Khusrau
(d) Abul Fazal
57. Who rejected the rigid rules of Alauddin Khalji and pursued the policy of to forgive and forget?
(a) Qutubuddin Aibak
(b) Shamsuddin Iltutmish
(c) Ghiyasuddin Balban
✓ (d) Qutubuddin Mubarak Shah
58. The first Muslim conquest of the Hindu Kingdoms of Deccan was effected by the forces of:
(a) Muhammad Ghor
✓ (b) Alauddin Khalji
(c) Qutub uddin Aibak
(d) Mahmood of Ghazni
59. Who was Bakhtiar Khalji?
✓ (a) He was Conqueror of Bengal and Assam.
(b) He was Conqueror of Deccan
(c) He was Conqueror of Lahore & Multan
(d) He was Conqueror of Sindh

ANSWERS

1. a	2. a	3. d	4. b	5. d	6. b	7. c	8. a	9. d	10. a
11. a	12. a	13. c	14. a	15. b	16. a	17. a	18. a	19. a	20. a
21. a	22. a	23. a	24. b	25. b	26. a	27. a	28. a	29. a	30. a
31. b	32. a	33. a	34. c	35. b	36. a	37. a	38. d	39. d	40. d
41. d	42. d	43. d	44. d	45. c	46. a	47. b	48. d	49. a	50. b
51. a	52. c	53. b	54. c	55. d	56. b	57. d	58. b	59. a	

"Khazain-ul-Futuh"
written by Amir Khusrau

THE TUGHLAQ DYNASTY (1320 - 1414)

- Which Dynasty came into power after Khalji Dynasty?
✓ (a) Tughlaq Dynasty (b) Sadat Dynasty
(c) Mughal Dynasty (d) Lodhi Dynasty
- Tughlaq dynasty ruled for how many years?
✓ (a) 10 (b) 20
(c) 94 (d) 40
- Which dynasty rule over India from 1320 to 1414?
✓ (a) The Tughlaq Dynasty
(b) The Khilji Dynasty
(c) Sayyid Dynasty
(d) The Lodhi Dynasty
- Who was the founding father of the Tughlaq Dynasty?
✓ (a) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
(b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
(c) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
(d) Mohammad Khan
- Who was the last ruler of the Tughlaq Dynasty?
(a) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
(b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
(c) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
✓ (d) Sultan Nasir-ud-din Mahmud Shah Tughlaq
- Who among the following Sultans of Delhi has been described by the historians as the 'mixture of opposites'?
(a) Balban
(b) Alauddin Khilji
✓ (c) Muhammad Tughlaq
(d) Ibrahim Lodi
- Tughlaq Dynasty ruled over the Sub-continent from 1320 to 1414. Who was Gias-ud-Din Tughlaq?
✓ (a) First Governor of this Dynasty
(b) First ruler of this Dynasty
(c) Last ruler of this Dynasty
(d) He did not belong to this Dynasty
- Gias-ud-Din Tughlaq built the tomb of:
(a) Shah Wali-ullah
(b) Baba Farid Ganj Shakar
(c) Bahauddin Zakariya
(d) Shah rukn-i-alam
- Who was the last ruler of the Tughlaq dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate?
(a) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
(b) Ghiyas-ud-Din Tughlaq Shah-II
✓ (c) Nasir-ud-Din Mahmud
(d) Nusrat Shah
- Name the Sultan of Delhi who built the biggest network of canals in India?
(a) Iltutmish
(b) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
✓ (c) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
(d) Sikandar Lodhi
- Last king of Khalji dynasty Khusr Khan was killed by
(a) Mubarak Khan (b) Ghazni Malik
(c) Nasir Khan (d) Malik Kafur
- During the reign of Khusr Khan Ghazni Malik was governor of
✓ (a) Dipalpur (b) Lahore
(c) Gujarat (d) Assam
- Killing of Khusr Khan marked the end of the Khalji dynasty and the rise of
dynasty at the throne of Delhi.
✓ (a) Tughlaq dynasty
(b) Slave dynasty
(c) Lodhi dynasty
(d) Mughal dynasty
- The Tughlaq Dynasty was founded in
✓ (a) 1320 (b) 1322
(c) 1324 (d) 1325
- Which of the followings has the longest period as a king?
(a) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
(b) Muhammad Tughlaq
✓ (c) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
(d) Mohammad Khan
- Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq was succeeded by
✓ (a) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
(b) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
(c) Mohammad Khan
(d) Nasiruddin Muhammad

- Muhammad Tughlaq was succeeded by
✓ (a) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
(b) Mohammad Khan
(c) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
(d) Nasiruddin Muhammad
- Firoz Shah Tughlaq was succeeded by
(a) Muhammad Tughlaq
✓ (b) Mohammad Khan
(c) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
(d) Nasiruddin Muhammad
- Mohammad Khan was succeeded by
(a) Muhammad Tughlaq
(b) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
✓ (c) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
(d) Nasiruddin Muhammad
- Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq Shah II was succeeded by
✓ (a) Abu Baqr
(b) Muhammad Tughlaq
(c) Mohammad Khan
(d) Nasiruddin Muhammad
- Abu Baqr was succeeded by
(a) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
(b) Mohammad Khan
✓ (c) Nasiruddin Muhammad
(d) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- Nasiruddin Muhammad was succeeded by
✓ (a) Humayun Malik
(b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
(c) Mohammad Khan
(d) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- Humayun Malik of Tughlaq Dynasty (Not Mughal king) was succeeded by
✓ (a) Nasiruddin Mahmud
(b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
(c) Mohammad Khan
(d) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- Khusr Khan, the last king of the Khilji dynasty was killed by
✓ (a) Ghazi Malik
(b) Ulugh Khan
(c) Qasim Malik
(d) Nasir Malik
- Ghazi Malik ascended the throne of Delhi assuming the title of
(a) Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq
(b) Muhammad Shah Tughlaq
(c) Mohammad Khan
✓ (d) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq succeeded by Ulugh Khan under the title
(a) Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq
(b) Muhammad Shah Tughlaq
(c) Mohammad Khan
✓ (d) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- Who killed Khusr Khan and became the Sultan?
(a) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
(b) Muhammad Tughlaq
(c) Mohammad Khan
✓ (d) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- Which of the contemporary historians was appointed as the chief qazi of Delhi by Sultan Muhammad Bin Tughlaq?
✓ (a) Ibn-e-Batutah
(b) Zia-ud-Din Barani
(c) Shams-e-Siraj Afif
(d) None of these
- The Tughlaq Dynasty was founded in India in
(a) 1298 (b) 1278
✓ (c) 1320 (d) 1326
- Timurlung invaded India in
(a) 1298 (b) 1278
✓ (c) 1389 (d) 1326
- Tughlaq Dynasty succeeded the Khalji dynasty and lasted from 1320 to:
(a) 1412 (b) 1413
(c) 1414 (d) 1415
- In 1325 Gias-ud-Din Tughlaq was succeeded by:
(a) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
(b) Sikandar Lodhi
✓ (c) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
(d) Rajab
- Which Tughlaq King wrote his autobiography entitled Futuh-i-Firoz Shahi?
✓ (a) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
(b) Shamsuddin Iltutmish
(c) Ghiyasuddin Balban
(d) Mohammad bin Tughlaq
- Which Tughlaq King established a new department of charity at Delhi known as Diwan-i-Khairat?
✓ (a) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
(b) Shamsuddin Iltutmish
(c) Ghiyasuddin Balban
(d) Mohammad bin Tughlaq

35. Which Tughlaq King's book 'Dalayati-i-Feroz Shahi' was a work translated into Persian?
 ✓ (a) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
 (b) Shamsuddin Iltutmish
 (c) Ghiyasuddin Balban
 (d) Mohammad bin Tughlaq
36. In which year Taimur invaded India
 (a) 1378 (b) 1388
 (c) 1389 ✓ (d) 1398
37. In 1351 Muhammad Tughlaq was succeeded by:
 (a) Babar ✓ (b) Feroz Shah
 (c) Humayoon (d) Mubarak
38. Which Tughlaq king was best remembered as ruler who undertook a number of bold experiments, and showed a keen interest in agriculture?
 ✓ (a) Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq
 (b) Muhammad Shah Tughlaq
 (c) Mohammad Khan
 (d) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
39. Which king had deep interest in philosophy, astronomy, logic and mathematics and he conversed not only with the Muslim mystics, but also with the Hindu yogis and Jain saints such as Junaprabha Sun.
 ✓ (a) Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq
 (b) Muhammad Shah Tughlaq
 (c) Mohammad Khan
 (d) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
40. Which king tried to introduce many administrative reforms, but most of these fails due to his impatience and lack of judgement?
 ✓ (a) Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq
 (b) Muhammad Shah Tughlaq
 (c) Mohammad Khan
 (d) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
41. When Mohammad bin Tughlaq introduced the Token Copper Currency?
 ✓ (a) 1330
 (b) 1332
 (c) 1333 (d) 1334
42. Which Tughlaq king decided to introduce bronze coins, which were to have the same value as the silver coins?
 ✓ (a) Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq
 (b) Muhammad Shah Tughlaq
 (c) Mohammad Khan
 (d) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
43. Which Sultan had a vision of universal conquest (He decided to conquest Khurasan and Iraq and mobilized a huge army for the purpose. But his expedition proved a failure)?
 ✓ (a) Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq
 (b) Muhammad Shah Tughlaq
 (c) Mohammad Khan
 (d) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
44. Transfer of the capital from Delhi to Daultabad, Daultabad earlier known as
 ✓ (a) Devagiri (b) Junaabad
 (c) Naseerabad (d) Malikpur
45. Who established the city of Jahanpanah?
 ✓ (a) Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq
 (b) Muhammad Shah Tughlaq
 (c) Mohammad Khan
 (d) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
46. Which envoy from the China arrived in court of Muhammad bin Tughlaq?
 ✓ (a) Toghan Timur (b) Kublai Khan
 (c) Halku Khan (d) Nasir Khan
47. Who became the king under the title of Prince Jauna?
 ✓ (a) Humayun Malik
 (b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
 (c) Mohammad Khan
 (d) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
48. Mohammad-bin Tughlaq was son of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq ascended the throne in
 ✓ (a) 1323 (b) 1324
 ✓ (c) 1325 (d) 1326
49. Which Tughlaq king died in Thatta while campaigning in Sindh against Taghi, a Turkish slave?
 ✓ (a) Humayun Malik
 (b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
 (c) Mohammad Khan
 (d) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
50. Who was the cousin of Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq and after death of Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq, the nobles and the theologians of the court selected him as the next Sultan
 ✓ (a) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
 (b) Muhammad Tughlaq
 (c) Mohammad Khan
 (d) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
51. The nobles and theologians at the court selected Muhammad's cousin Feroz Shah

- and the next Sultan. He gave a number of important concessions to the theologians.
 ✓ (a) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
 (b) Muhammad Tughlaq
 (c) Mohammad Khan
 (d) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
52. Who prohibited the practice of Muslim women going out to worship at the graves of saints?
 ✓ (a) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
 (b) Muhammad Tughlaq
 (c) Mohammad Khan
 (d) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
53. Who established the Diwan-i-Khairat (department for poor and needy people)?
 ✓ (a) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
 (b) Muhammad Tughlaq
 (c) Mohammad Khan
 (d) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
54. Who established the Diwan-i-Bundagan (department of slaves)?
 ✓ (a) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
 (b) Muhammad Tughlaq
 (c) Mohammad Khan
 (d) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
55. Who constructed the canals for irrigation from Yamuna to the city of Hissar, from the Sutlej to the Ghaggar and from the Ghaggar to Firuzabad?
 ✓ (a) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
- (b) Muhammad Tughlaq
 (c) Mohammad Khan
 (d) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
56. Who established these four new towns, Firuzabad, Fatehabad, Jaunpur and Hissar?
 ✓ (a) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
 (b) Muhammad Tughlaq
 (c) Mohammad Khan
 (d) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
57. Who Imposed the Jaziya on the Brahmins for the first time?
 ✓ (a) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
 (b) Muhammad Tughlaq
 (c) Mohammad Khan
 (d) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
58. Who established the hospital in Delhi described variously as Darul-Shifa, Bimaristan or Shifa Khana?
 ✓ (a) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
 (b) Muhammad Tughlaq
 (c) Mohammad Khan
 (d) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
59. During last years of Tughlaq dynasty which of the followings Kingdoms broke away from the Sultanate?
 (a) The Malwa
 (b) Gujarat
 (c) Sharqi (Jaunpur)
 ✓ (d) All of these

ANSWERS

1. a	2. c	3. a	4. a	5. d	6. c	7. b	8. d	9. c	10. c
11. b	12. a	13. a	14. a	15. c	16. a	17. a	18. b	19. c	20. a
21. c	22. a	23. a	24. a	25. d	26. d	27. d	28. a	29. c	30. c
31. c	32. c	33. a	34. a	35. a	36. d	37. b	38. a	39. a	40. a
41. a	42. a	43. a	44. a	45. a	46. a	47. b	48. c	49. b	50. a
51. a	52. a	53. a	54. a	55. a	56. a	57. a	58. a	59. d	

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GENERAL KNOWLEDGE
DAILY MCQS

THE SAYYID DYNASTY (1414-1450)

- Who was the king of Delhi at the time of Timur invasion on India?
 - (a) Kasruddin Mahmud Tughlaq
 - (b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
 - (c) Muhammad Khan
 - (d) Ghiyassuddin Tughlaq
- Timur was a by birth
 - (a) Turk
 - (b) Afghan
 - (c) Mongol
 - (d) Iranian
- When Timur invaded India?
 - (a) 1397
 - (b) 1398
 - (c) 1399
 - (d) 1390
- Timur returned to Central Asia, who leaving a nominee to rule in Punjab which ended the Tughlaq dynasty. Who was Timur's nominee?
 - (a) Khizr Khan
 - (b) Mubarak Shah
 - (c) Muhammad Shah
 - (d) Alauddin Alam Shah
- The Sayyid Dynasty was founded in India in
 - (a) 1414
 - (b) 1412
 - (c) 1416
 - (d) 1451
- The Sayyid Dynasty was ended in India in
 - (a) 1414
 - (b) 1412
 - (c) 1416
 - (d) 1450
- Invasion of Timur on India was the cause of establishment of which new dynasty?
 - (a) The Sayyid Dynasty
 - (b) The Lodhi Dynasty
 - (c) The Tughlaq Dynasty
 - (d) The Slave Dynasty
- Who was the Khizr-Khan?
 - (a) A lieutenant of Timur
 - (b) Khizr-Khan was a Sayyid and so his dynasty is called Sayyid Dynasty
 - (c) Khizr-Khan was the founder of Sayyid Dynasty
 - (d) All of these
- Khizr Khan ruled over India for seven years which ended in
 - (a) 1420
 - (b) 1421
 - (c) 1422
 - (d) 1423
- Khizr-Khan was succeeded after his death by his son. What was the name of his son?
 - (a) Nusrat Khan
 - (b) Mubarak Shah
 - (c) Muhammad Shah
 - (d) Alauddin Alam Shah
- When Mubarak Shah died?
 - (a) 1432
 - (b) 1433
 - (c) 1434
 - (d) 1435
- Mubarak Shah was succeeded by his son Muhammad Shah in
 - (a) 1432
 - (b) 1433
 - (c) 1434
 - (d) 1435
- During reign of Mubarak Shah, the ruler of Malwa invaded Delhi, which was however, saved by the valiant Subedar of Lahore. Who was the Subedar of Lahore at that time?
 - (a) Sikandar Lodhi
 - (b) Bahlol Lodhi
 - (c) Ibrahim Lodhi
 - (d) Daulat Khan Lodhi
- Which was the longest serving king (longest period as ruler) of Sayyid Dynasty?
 - (a) Khizr Khan
 - (b) Mubarak Shah
 - (c) Muhammad Shah
 - (d) Alauddin Alam Shah
- Which Timur's nominee captured Delhi and was proclaimed the new Sultan of India?
 - (a) Khizr Khan
 - (b) Mubarak Shah
 - (c) Muhammad Shah
 - (d) Alauddin Alam Shah
- Which Sultan of Sayyid Dynasty was killed by the nobles in his own court?
 - (a) Khizr Khan
 - (b) Mubarak Shah
 - (c) Muhammad Shah
 - (d) Alauddin Alam Shah

- Mubarak Shah was succeeded by
 - (a) Syed Khizr Khan
 - (b) Mubarak Shah
 - (c) Alauddin Alam Shah
 - (d) None of these
- Which king of Sayyid Dynasty was authorized to rule an area of around 30 miles and rest of the Sultanate was ruled by the nobles?
 - (a) Syed Khizr Khan
 - (b) Mubarak Shah
 - (c) Alauddin Alam Shah
 - (d) None of these
- Which Sayyid king descended in favour of Bahlol Lodhi and himself retired from Delhi Sultanate?
 - (a) Syed Khizr Khan
 - (b) Muhammad Shah
 - (c) Alauddin Alam Shah
 - (d) None of these
- Alauddin Alam Shah was succeeded by king of Lodhi dynasty named?
 - (a) Sikandar Lodhi
 - (b) Muhammad Shah
 - (c) Bahlol Lodhi
 - (d) Daulat Khan Lodhi
- Sadat Dynasty came into rule after which Dynasty?
 - (a) Lodhi
 - (b) Ghauri
 - (c) Tughlaq
 - (d) Mughal
- Who was the last ruler of the Tughlaq dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate?
 - (a) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
 - (b) Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq Shah-II
 - (c) Nasir-ud-din Mahmood
 - (d) Nusrat Shah
- What was the duration of reign of Sadat family?
 - (a) 1414 to 1451
 - (b) 1414 to 1455
 - (c) 1414 to 1465
 - (d) 1414 to 1460
- How many years Sayyid Dynasty ruled in India?
 - (a) 33
 - (b) 41
 - (c) 56
 - (d) 37
- There are how many rulers of the Sayyid Dynasty who ruled?
 - (a) 3
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 4
 - (d) 7
- Which dynasty rule over India from 1414 to 1451?
 - (a) The Tughlaq Dynasty
 - (b) The Khilji Dynasty
 - (c) Sayyid Dynasty
 - (d) The Lodhi Dynasty
- Who was the founding father of the Sayyid Dynasty?
 - (a) Khizr Khan
 - (b) Mubarak Shah
 - (c) Muhammad Shah
 - (d) Alauddin Alam Shah
- Who was the last ruler of the Sayyid Dynasty?
 - (a) Khizr Khan
 - (b) Mubarak Shah
 - (c) Muhammad Shah
 - (d) Alauddin Alam Shah

ANSWERS

1. a	2. a	3. b	4. a	5. a	6. d	7. a	8. d	9. b	10. b
11. c	12. c	13. b	14. b	15. a	16. b	17. b	18. b	19. c	20. c
21. c	22. c	23. a	24. d	25. c	26. c	27. a	28. d		

THE LODHI DYNASTY (1451 - 1526)

- What was the duration of reign of Lodhi Dynasty?
✓ (a) 1451 to 1526 (b) 1451 to 1528
(c) 1451 to 1527 (d) 1451 to 1528
- The Lodhi Dynasty is also known in history as?
✓ (a) The Afghan Dynasty
(b) The Turk Dynasty
(c) The Timur Dynasty
(d) The Real Dynasty
- Who was the first ruler of the Lodhi dynasty?
(a) Sikandar Lodhi
✓ (b) Bahlol Lodhi
(c) Ibrahim Lodhi
(d) Daulat Khan Lodhi
- Name the Afghan Lodhi sardar who established himself in Punjab after invasion of Timur?
(a) Sikandar Lodhi
✓ (b) Bahlol Lodhi
(c) Ibrahim Lodhi
(d) Daulat Khan Lodhi
- Who founded the rule of the Lodhi dynasty by usurping the throne from the last of the Sayyid rulers?
(a) Sikandar Lodhi
✓ (b) Bahlol Lodhi
(c) Ibrahim Lodhi
(d) Daulat Khan Lodhi
- When Bahlol Lodhi sat upon the Lodhi throne in India?
(a) 1450 ✓ (b) 1451
(c) 1454 (d) 1457
- Bahlol Lodhi died in
(a) 1483 (b) 1486
✓ (c) 1488 (d) 1489
- Name the son of Bahlol Lodhi who conquered Bihar and Western Bengal
✓ (a) Sikandar Lodhi
(b) Bahlol Lodhi
(c) Ibrahim Lodhi
(d) Daulat Khan Lodhi
- When Sikandar Lodhi became the king of Delhi Sultanate?
(a) 1484 (b) 1486
✓ (c) 1489 (d) 1492
- Which Lodhi king shifted his capital from Delhi to Agra?
(a) Sikandar Lodhi
(b) Bahlol Lodhi
✓ (c) Ibrahim Lodhi
(d) Daulat Khan Lodhi
- Who laid the foundation of Agra city in 1504?
(a) Sikandar Lodhi
(b) Bahlol Lodhi
(c) Ibrahim Lodhi
(d) Daulat Khan Lodhi
- Which Lodhi king was a Sunni Muslim and he broke the sacred images of the Jwalamukhi Temple at Naga Kot and ordered the temples of Mathura to be destroyed.
✓ (a) Sikandar Lodhi
(b) Bahlol Lodhi
(c) Ibrahim Lodhi
(d) Daulat Khan Lodhi
- Who introduced the Gaz-i-Sikandari (Sikandar's yard) of 32 digits for measuring cultivated fields?
✓ (a) Sikandar Lodhi
(b) Bahlol Lodhi
(c) Ibrahim Lodhi
(d) Daulat Khan Lodhi
- Ibrahim Lodhi was the son of
✓ (a) Sikandar Lodhi
(b) Bahlol Lodhi
(c) Daulat Khan Lodhi
(d) None of these
- Who invited the Mughal King Babur to overthrow Ibrahim Lodhi?
(a) Sikandar Lodhi
(b) Bahlol Lodhi
(c) Ibrahim Lodhi
✓ (d) Daulat Khan Lodhi

- Daulat Kan Lodhi was the governor of
(a) Punjab (b) Bengal
(c) Assam (d) Gujarat
- Name the only Sultan of India who had been killed on the battle field?
(a) Sikandar Lodhi
(b) Bahlol Lodhi
✓ (c) Ibrahim Lodhi
(d) None of these
- What were the Causes of Decline of Delhi Sultanate?
(I) Degeneration of Delhi Sultans
(II) War of succession as there was no fixed law of it
(III) Greed and incompetency of nobles
(IV) Defective military organization
(V) Vastness of empire and poor means of communication
(VI) Invasion of Timur
(a) (I) (II) (IV) (V)
(b) (II) (IV) (V) (VI)
(c) (I) (III) (V) (VI)
✓ (d) (I) (II) (III) (IV) (V) (VI)
- Who founded the Landholder's Society in 1830 at Calcutta?
✓ (a) Dwarkanath Tagore
(b) William Adam
(c) Dadabhai Naroji
(d) Mary Carpenter
- Who founded the Bangabhasha in 1836 at Calcutta?
(a) William Adam
(b) Dadabhai Naroji
(c) Mary Carpenter
✓ (d) Prakashika Sabha
- Zamindari Association was founded in 1837 at
(a) Banaras ✓ (b) Calcutta
(c) Poona (d) London
- Who founded the Poona Sarvajani Sabha in 1870s at Poona?
(a) William Adam
(b) Dadabhai Naroji
(c) Mary Carpenter
✓ (d) Justice Ranade
- Who founded the British India Society in 1839 at London?
✓ (a) William Adam
(b) Dadabhai Naroji
(c) Mary Carpenter
(d) Anandamohan Bose
- Who founded the East India Association in 1866 at London?
(a) William Adam
(b) Dadabhai Naroji
(c) Mary Carpenter
(d) Anandamohan Bose
- Who founded the National Indian Association in 1867 at London?
(a) William Adam
(b) Dadabhai Naroji
(c) Mary Carpenter
(d) Anandamohan Bose
- Who founded the Indian Association in 1876 at Calcutta?
(a) William Adam
(b) Dadabhai Naroji
(c) Mary Carpenter
(d) Anandamohan Bose and S.N. Banerji
- What is the significance of 21 April 1526?
(a) Second war of Panipat was fought
✓ (b) First war of Panipat was fought
(c) Third war of Panipat was fought
(d) Behlol Lodhi was killed
- The founder of the first Afghan dynasty in India was:
(a) Ibrahim Lodhi ✓ (b) Bahlol Lodhi
(c) sikander Lodhi (d) Sher Shah Suri
- Vasco da Gama came to India in the reign of:
(a) Khilji (b) Mughals
(c) Tughlaq ✓ (d) Lodhi
- Who was the last ruler of Lodhi dynasty?
(a) Bahlol Lodhi
(b) Daulat Khan Lodhi
✓ (c) Ibrahim Lodhi
(d) Sikandar Lodhi
- Between whom the first war of Panipat was fought?
✓ (a) Sultan Ibrahim Lodhi and Babar
(b) Sultan Ibrahim Lodhi and Akbar
(c) Sultan Ibrahim Lodhi and Sher Shah
(d) Sultan Ibrahim Lodhi and Behlol Lodhi
- The Lodhi Dynasty was ended in
(a) 1442 (b) 1445
✓ (c) 1526 (d) 1456
- With whose forces Babur met in the field of Panipat on April 21, 1526 and while defeating it captured Delhi and Agra?
✓ (a) Ibrahim Lodhi (b) Akbar Lodhi

- (c) Behlol Lodhi (d) None of these
34. Lodhi dynasty ruled for how many years?
 (a) 70 (b) 60
 ✓ (c) 75 (d) 78
35. The Delhi Sultanate virtually ended due to the invasion of:
 (a) Chaghe Khan (b) Babar
 (c) Nadir Shah ✓ (d) Taimur
36. Who completed the construction of Qutb Minar at Delhi?
 (a) Qutb-ud-din Aibak (b) Babur
 ✓ (c) Iltutmish (d) Humayun
37. First voyage of Vasco da Gama to India (discovery of sea route to India via the Cape of Good Hope) was in
 (a) 1456 (b) 1476
 ✓ (c) 1498 (d) 1345
38. Vasco da Gama came India during the reign of
 (a) Bahlol Lodhi
 (b) Daulat Khan Lodhi
 (c) Ibrahim Lodhi
 ✓ (d) Sikandar Lodhi
39. How many years Lodhi Dynasty ruled in India?
 (a) 74 (b) 71
 ✓ (c) 75 (d) 77
40. There are how many rulers of the Lodhi Dynasty who ruled?
 (a) 3 (b) 2
 ✓ (c) 4 (d) 7
41. Who transferred the capital from Delhi to Agra for the first time?
 (a) Bahlol Lodhi
 (b) Daulat Khan Lodhi
 (c) Ibrahim Lodhi
 ✓ (d) Sikandar Lodhi
42. Bahlol Lodhi was succeeded by?
- (a) Muhamood Lodhi
 (b) Daulat Khan Lodhi
 (c) Ibrahim Lodhi
 ✓ (d) Sikandar Lodhi
43. Sikandar Lodhi was succeeded by?
 (a) Muhamood Lodhi
 (b) Daulat Khan Lodhi
 ✓ (c) Ibrahim Lodhi
 (d) Bahlol Lodhi
44. Ibrahim Lodhi was succeeded by?
 (a) Muhamood Lodhi
 (b) Daulat Khan Lodhi
 ✓ (c) Zaheeruddin Babur
 (d) Bahlol Lodhi
45. Who was the founding father of the Lodhi Dynasty?
 (a) Sikandar Lodhi
 (b) Ibrahim Lodhi
 ✓ (c) Bahlol Lodhi
 (d) Jala Din Lodhi
46. Who was the last ruler of the Lodhi Dynasty?
 (a) Sikandar Lodhi
 ✓ (b) Ibrahim Lodhi
 (c) Bahlol Lodhi
 (d) Jala Din Lodhi
47. Who was the last king of Sultanate of Delhi?
 (a) Sikandar Lodhi
 ✓ (b) Ibrahim Lodhi
 (c) Bahlol Lodhi
 (d) Jala Din Lodhi
48. Which dynasty rule over India from 1451 to 1526?
 (a) The Tughlaq Dynasty
 (b) The Khilji Dynasty
 (c) Sayyid Dynasty
 ✓ (d) The Lodhi Dynasty

ANSWERS

1. a	2. a	3. b	4. b	5. b	6. b	7. c	8. a	9. c	10. a
11. a	12. a	13. a	14. a	15. d	16. a	17. c	18. d	19. a	20. d
21. b	22. d	23. a	24. b	25. c	26. d	27. b	28. b	29. d	30. c
31. a	32. c	33. a	34. c	35. b	36. c	37. c	38. d	39. c	40. a
41. d	42. d	43. c	44. c	45. a	46. b	47. b	48. d		

SURI DYNASTY

(1540 - 1555)

1. In 1530, Sher Shah captured the important fortress of Chunar after the death of its ruler. Name the ruler?
 ✓ (a) Taj Khan (b) Bihar Khan
 (c) Lohani Khan (d) Babur Khan
2. On the death of Sher Shah, under which title his son Jalal Khan ascended the throne in 1545?
 ✓ (a) Islam Shah (b) Mehmud Shah
 (c) Taj Khan (d) Jalal Khan
3. Islam Shah was succeeded by his son who was murdered by his uncle Mohammad Adil Shah. Name the son?
 (a) Firuz Khan (b) Mehmud Khan
 (c) Mehmud Shah (d) Jalal Khan
4. What was the real name of Sher Shah Suri?
 (a) Taj Khan (b) Jalal Khan
 (c) Islam Khan ✓ (d) Fareed Khan
5. Which of the following is the greatest achievement of Sher Shah Suri?
 ✓ (a) Construction of Grand Trunk Road, (G.T. Road)
 (b) Construction of Lal Qila, Delhi
 (c) Construction of Shalimar Bagh, Lahore
 (d) Spread of Islam in the Sub-continent
6. Sher Shah Suri ousted Humayun and ruled the India until his death in:
 (a) 1539 (b) 1645
 ✓ (c) 1445 (d) 1345
7. Who defeated Humayun Battle of Chausa in 1539 and Battle of Kanauj in 1540?
 ✓ (a) Sher Shah Suri
 (b) Jahangir
 (c) Shah Jahan
 (d) Akbar
8. After defeat in Battle of Kanauj in 1540, Humayun was driven into exile in
 (a) Afghanistan ✓ (b) Persia
 (c) Tajikistan (d) Nepal
9. Sher Shah Suri was a
 (a) Turk (b) Indian
10. In which year Suri Dynasty was established?
 (a) 1539 ✓ (b) 1540
 (c) 1541 (d) 1542
11. In which year Suri Dynasty was ended?
 (a) 1551 (b) 1552
 (c) 1553 ✓ (d) 1555
12. Sher Shah Suri invaded the fort of Kalinjar, which was ruled by Kirti Singh and laid a siege of the fort?
 (a) 1545 ✓ (b) 1544
 (c) 1546 (d) 1548
13. During siege of fort of Kalinjar, one of the cannons accidentally went off killing Sher Shah Suri on
 (a) 16th of May 1545
 (b) 13th of May 1545
 ✓ (c) 26th of May 1545
 (d) 29th of May 1545
14. Sher Shah Suri's dead body was buried in
 (a) Agra (b) Delhi
 ✓ (c) Sasaram (d) Gujarat
15. Who built a mausoleum of Sher Shah Suri in Sasaram?
 ✓ (a) Sher Shah Suri
 (b) Jahangir
 (c) Shah Jahan
 (d) Akbar
16. Who was the founder of Suri dynasty in India?
 ✓ (a) Sher Shah Suri
 (b) Adil Shah Suri
 (c) Shah Jahan
 (d) Islam Shah
- Note: Sher Shah Suri's rule in India was famous for his Administration. His administration was very sound. His central machinery of administration was based on the admission of Sultanate period.
17. Who was the last ruler of Suri dynasty in India?
 (a) Sher Shah Suri

- (b) Fazal Suri
(c) Islam Shah
✓ (d) Adil Shah Suri
18. For administrative convenience, Sher Shah divided his kingdom into how many divisions?
✓ (a) 41 divisions (b) 43 divisions
✓ (c) 47 divisions (d) 57 divisions
19. Which Mughal king died as a result of a sudden fall from the stairs of the Din-Panah Library?
✓ (a) Zaheer uddin Babar
✓ (b) Humayun
(c) Sher Shah Suri
(d) Jahangir
20. Who was the great conqueror of Suri dynasty?
(a) Zaheer uddin Babar
(b) Humayun
✓ (c) Sher Shah Suri
(d) Jahangir
21. Sher Shah Suri fought and won a grim battle against Maldeo of
✓ (a) Marwar (b) Bengal
(c) Mysore (d) Gujarat
22. Who introduced currency reform, extended transport system by building roads, most famous being present day G. T. Road and reformed revenue system by classifying agricultural land and introducing measurement of land?
(a) Zaheer uddin Babar
(b) Humayun
✓ (c) Sher Shah Suri
(d) Jahangir
23. During the administration of Sher Shah Suri, the _____ looked after the tax system and economy and maintained the accounts of the income and expenditure of the State.
✓ (a) Diwan-i-Vizarat
(b) Diwan-i-Ariz
(c) Diwan-i-Rasalat
(d) Diwan-i-Insha
24. During the administration of Sher Shah Suri, the duty of _____ was to recruit the army, supply the food and look after education.
✓ (a) Diwan-i-Vizarat
✓ (b) Diwan-i-Ariz
(c) Diwan-i-Rasalat
- (d) Diwan-i-Insha
25. During the administration of Sher Shah Suri, the duty of _____ was to conduct correspondence with other States and to maintain contact with them.
(a) Diwan-i-Vizarat
(b) Diwan-i-Ariz
✓ (c) Diwan-i-Rasalat
(d) Diwan-i-Insha
26. During the administration of Sher Shah Suri, the duty of the _____ was to write emperor's orders and records of accounts.
(a) Diwan-i-Vizarat
(b) Diwan-i-Ariz
(c) Diwan-i-Rasalat
✓ (d) Diwan-i-Insha
27. During the time of Sher Shah Suri divisions are called
✓ (a) Sarkars (b) Fateet
(c) Naroon (d) Palla
28. Sher Shah had fixed the land revenue after getting the whole of the land measured through the agency of
(a) Abdul Rahim
(b) Abdul Fazal
✓ (c) Raja Todar Mal
(d) Birbal
29. Who got an accurate survey of all the agricultural land and fixed a definite revenue for each unit of land during Suri dynasty?
✓ (a) Sher Shah Suri
(b) Adil Suri
(c) Shah Jahan
(d) Islam Shah
30. Which king of Suri dynasty began to pay the soldiers their salary in cash; maintained their respective roles and brandished the horses?
✓ (a) Sher Shah Suri
(b) Muhammad Adil Shah Suri
(c) Zaheer uddin Babar
(d) Islam Shah
31. Which Indian king made many roads to encourage trade, to provide comfort and convenience to the travellers, to facilitate the movement of troops from one place to another and to carry out the Administration systematically and properly?
✓ (a) Sher Shah Suri
(b) Muhammad Adil Shah Suri

- (c) Shah Jahan
(d) Islam Shah
32. Who was the only Hindu king who ever ruled the Delhi throne?
(a) Prithvi Raj Chauhan
(b) Raja Man Singh
(c) Rana Partap
✓ (d) Hemu
33. Hemu was a Hindu General of
(a) Akbar
✓ (b) Muhammad Adil Shah Suri
- (c) Shahjahan
(d) Sher Shah Suri
34. Who Grand Trunk Road, which lays between Sunargaon in the East Bengal and Attock in the North-West boundary of India?
✓ (a) Sher Shah Suri
(b) Muhammad Adil Shah Suri
(c) Shah Jahan
(d) Islam Shah Suri

ANSWERS

1. a	2. a	3. a	4. d	5. a	6. c	7. a	8. b	9. c	10. b
11. d	12. b	13. c	14. c	15. a	16. a	17. d	18. c	19. b	20. c
21. a	22. c	23. a	24. b	25. c	26. d	27. a	28. c	29. a	30. a
31. a	32. d	33. b	34. a						

⇒ Hemu was a Hindu General of Muhammad Adil Shah Suri, the last Suri ruler.

MUGHAL DYNASTY (1526 - 1857)

- Who was the founder of Mughal Empire?
✓ (a) Babur (b) Akbar
(c) Humayun (d) Jahangir
 - Who was the first Mughal Emperor of India?
✓ (a) Babur (b) Humayun
(c) Akbar (d) Jahangir
 - When Mughal Empire was founded?
(a) 1525 ✓ (b) 1526
(c) 1524 (d) 1523
 - When Mughal Empire was ended?
(a) 1849 (b) 1826
(c) 1707 ✓ (d) 1857
 - How many Mughal emperors ruled over Sub-continent?
✓ (a) 17 (b) 18
(c) 19 (d) 20
 - Mughal Dynasty ruled over the Sub-continent:
(a) 200 years ✓ (b) 331 years
(c) 400 years (d) 500 years
- ### BABUR
- When Zaheer ud din Babur Babur was born in the princely family of mixed Mongol and Turkish blood?
(a) 24 February 1482
✓ (b) 14 February 1483
(c) 28 February 1488
(d) 30 February 1489
 - Babur was born in which city?
✓ (a) Ferghana (b) Kabul
(c) Kandahar (d) Agra
 - What was the duration of Babar's rule over the Sub-continent?
(a) 1523-1530 (b) 1524-1531
✓ (c) 1526-1530 (d) 1525-1530
 - Which Hindu soldier was famous by name of "the hero of the hundred fights"?
(a) Ibrahim Lodhi (b) Humayun
(c) Akbar ✓ (d) Rana Sanga
 - With whose forces Babur met in the field of Panipat on April 21, 1526 and while defeating it captured Delhi and Agra?
✓ (a) Ibrahim Lodhi (b) Behlwal Lodhi
(c) Akbar Lodhi (d) None of these
 - The first Battle of Panipat was fought in:
✓ (a) 1526 (b) 1556
(c) 1426 (d) 1326
 - In which year Babur came into conflict with Rana Sangha in the field of Khanwah?
✓ (a) 1527 (b) 1526
(c) 1528 (d) 1529
 - In whose reign Babar invaded India?
✓ (a) Ibrahim Lodhi
(b) Akbar Lodhi
(c) Daulat Khan Lodhi
(d) Rana Sangha
 - Which Lodhi supported the Babur in first battle of Panipat against Ibrahim Lodhi?
✓ (a) Daulat Khan Lodhi
(b) Bhilol Lodhi
(c) Sikander Lodhi
(d) Azam Lodhi
 - At the time of first battle of Panipat Daulat Khan Lodhi was Governor of
✓ (a) Punjab (b) Assam
(c) Bengal (d) Depalpur
 - After defeating Ibrahim Lodhi with the support of Punjab's Governor, Daulat Khan Lodhi, Babur turned his attention to the Rajput confederacy and defeated Mewar ruler Rana Sanga in 1527 in the:
(a) Battle of Daulharya
(b) Battle of Kalinjar
✓ (c) Battle of Khanwa
(d) Battle of Chunar
 - Babur's reign ended in which year?
(a) 1529 ✓ (b) 1530
(c) 1531 (d) 1532
 - Babur was succeeded by his son, named?
(a) Shah Jahan ✓ (b) Humayun
(c) Akbar (d) Jehangir
 - How many expeditions made by Babur to conquer India?

Ilmi Indo-Pak History MCQs For CSS

- (a) 3 (b) 4
(c) 6 ✓ (d) 5
- In which year Babur made his first expedition?
✓ (a) 1519 (b) 1520
(c) 1521 (d) 1523
- In which year Babur made his second expedition?
✓ (a) 1519 (b) 1520
(c) 1521 (d) 1523
- In which year Babur made his third expedition?
(a) 1524 (b) 1522
✓ (c) 1520 (d) 1528
- In which year Babur made his fourth expedition?
(a) 1522 (b) 1523
✓ (c) 1524 (d) 1526
- When Babur marched through the Khyber, in order to subdue the Yusufzai and make Peshawar fort as a base for future operations in Hindustan.
(a) September 1513
(b) September 1515
(c) September 1517
✓ (d) September 1519
- After two unsuccessful efforts when Babur finally acquired Kandahar?
(a) 1521 ✓ (b) 1522
(c) 1523 (d) 1525
- Babur acquired Kandahar with the help of its governor. What was the name of its governor?
✓ (a) Maulana Abdul Beg
(b) Kamran
(c) Humayun
(d) Alam Khan
- Who was appointed governor of Kandahar by Babur in 1522?
✓ (a) Kamran (Babur's second son)
(b) Maulana Abdul Beg
(c) Humayun
(d) Alam Khan
- When Babur for the fourth time invaded India?
(a) 1522 (b) 1523
✓ (c) 1524 (d) 1526
- Who invited Babur to dethrone Ibrahim Lodhi in favour of his uncle Alam Khan?
(a) Dilawar Khan (b) Abdul Beg ✓
- Daulat Khan, Governor of the Punjab, was growing very powerful. Sultan Ibrahim had summoned him to Delhi. But Daulat Khan offered him by not appearing in person. To protect himself from Sultan Ibrahim's wrath, Dault Khan sent his son Dilawar Khan, to invite Babur to dethrone Ibrahim Lodhi in favour of his uncle Alam Khan
- In which battle Babur met with Afghans in 1529 and defeated them?
✓ (a) Battle of Gogra 1529
(b) Battle of Amritsar
(c) First Battle of Panipat
(d) Battle of Delhi
- Humayun joined the Babur during first Battle of Panipat. From which place he came to India?
(a) Ferghana (b) Kabul
(c) Kandahar ✓ (d) Badakhshan
- What was the total army of Babur at the time of Battle of Panipat?
✓ (a) 10,000 (b) 11,000
(c) 12,000 (d) 14,000
- When Humayun won his regions for the first time, against an advanced division of the Imperial forces?
(a) February 6, 1526
(b) February 16, 1526
✓ (c) February 26, 1526
(d) February 11, 1526
- In Battle of Panipat (1526) Babur defeated the:
(a) Daulat Khan (b) Alam Khan
✓ (c) Ibrahim Lodhi (d) Nusrat Shah
- Which was the Babur's fifth and last expedition in India in which he was successful?
(a) Battle of Chunar
(b) Battle of Mewar
(c) Battle of Khanwa
✓ (d) Battle of Panipat
- Who defeated Rana Sanga of Mewar in Battle of Khanwa in 1527?
✓ (a) Babur (b) Humayun
(c) Akbar (d) Jehangir
- Which Mughal king defeated Medini Rai in Battle of Chanderi in 1528?
✓ (a) Babur (b) Humayun

- (c) Akbar (d) Jehangir

39. Babur died on?

- ✓ (a) 26 December 1530
(b) 27 December 1529
(c) 28 December 1531
(d) 29 December 1532

40. Which of the following is the name of the Babur's autobiography?

- ✓ (a) Tuzuk-i-Baburi (b) Waqi al-Baburi
(c) Baburnamah (d) None of these

41. Which king of India was the first to entitle himself as the 'Padshah'?

- ✓ (a) Babur (b) Humayun
(c) Akbar (d) Jehangir

42. Who was the first king after the Kushanas, who brought Kabul and Kandahar into the Indian Empire?

- ✓ (a) Babur (b) Humayun
(c) Akbar (d) Jehangir

43. Babur fought Battle of Ghaghra against the Allied forces of Afghans in Bihar and Bengal in

- ✓ (a) 1525 (b) 1527
(c) 1529 (d) 1531

44. Which king of Bengal faced crushing defeat in Battle of Ghaghra against Babur?

- (a) Daulat Khan
(b) Ibrahim Lodi
✓ (c) Sultan Nusrat Shah
(d) Alam Khan

45. Babur built two mosques: one at Kabulbagh in Panipat and the other at Sambhal in

- ✓ (a) Rohilkhand (b) Bengal
(c) Agra (d) Gujarat

ANSWERS

1. a	2. a	3. b	4. d
5. a	6. b	7. b	8. a
9. c	10. d	11. a	12. a
13. a	14. a	15. a	16. a
17. c	18. b	19. b	20. d
21. a	22. a	23. c	24. c
25. d	26. b	27. a	28. a
29. c	30. c	31. a	32. d
33. c	34. c	35. c	36. d

37. a	38. a	39. a	40. a
41. a	42. a	43. c	44. c
45. a			

HUMAYUN

1. Humayun succeeded the Babur at the young age of
(a) 21 years (b) 23 years
(c) 25 years (d) 27 years

2. When Humayun occupied the throne, he found himself surrounded by enemies on all sides. In the east were Mahmud Lodhi and other Afghans under share Khan. In the South was Sultan Bahadur Shah, and the ruler of Gujarat, and in the north-west was his brother. What was the name of brother of Humayun?

- (a) Kamran (b) Alam Khan
(c) Daulat Khan (d) Akbar

3. When Battle of Kalinjar was fought?

- (a) 1530 (b) 1531
(c) 1532 (d) 1533

4. Who besieged the fourth of Kalinjar in Bundelkhand in 1531?

- (a) Shah Jahan (b) Jahangir
✓ (c) Humayun (d) Akbar

5. Who was forced to make peace and accept a huge indemnity from the Raja of Kalinjar in 1531?

- (a) Shah Jahan (b) Jahangir
✓ (c) Humayun (d) Akbar

6. Who defeated Mahmud Lodi, the Afghan ruler of Bihar in Battle of Dauhariya in 1532?

- (a) Shah Jahan (b) Jahangir
✓ (c) Humayun (d) Akbar

7. Humayun besieged for fort of Chunar in 1532 under _____, who offered nominal submission. It proved to be a mistake on the part of Humayun to accept it.

- (a) Jahangir (b) Shah Jahan
✓ (c) Sher Shah Suri (d) Akbar

8. When did Humayun ascend the throne at Agra?

- ✓ (a) 30 December 1530 1530
(b) 31 December 1530 1536
(c) 28 December 1530
(d) 29 December 1530

9. In which battle Humayun defeated the

Afghans in August, 1532

- (a) Battle of Qanauj
(b) Battle of Panipat
✓ (c) Battle of Dadrah 1532
(d) Battle of Kabul

10. Who was the strongest enemy of Humayun?

- ✓ (a) Sher Shah Suri (b) Bahadur Shah
(c) Muhammad Lodhi (d) Sher Alam

11. Which battle made Humayun homeless wanderer?

- (a) Dadrah ✓ (b) Qanauj
(c) Panipat (d) None of these

12. What is the date of death of Humayun?

- ✓ (a) 24 January 1556
(b) 24 January 1557
(c) 24 January 1559
(d) 27 January 1558

13. Humayun was ousted by:

- (a) Akbar ✓ (b) Sher Shah Suri
(c) Shah Jahan (d) None of these

14. Which general of Humayun deprived him from throne and ascended the throne?

- ✓ (a) Sher Shah Suri (b) Sher Khan
(c) Khizer Khan (d) Noor-ud-Din

15. Humayun regained the throne in:

- (a) 1554 (b) 1550
✓ (c) 1555 (d) 1548

16. Battle of Chausa was fought in 1539 between Humayun's and

- (a) Jahangir (b) Shah Jahan
✓ (c) Sher Shah Suri (d) Akbar

17. Battle of Kanauj was fought in 1540 between Humayun and

- ✓ (a) Sher Shah Suri (b) Jahangir
(c) Shah Jahan (d) Akbar

18. When Humayun became a fugitive and Sher Shah became the ruler of Agra and Delhi?

- (a) Jahangir (b) Shah Jahan
✓ (c) Sher Shah Suri (d) Akbar

19. Who laid the foundation of the city Din Panah at Delhi?

- (a) Jahangir ✓ (b) Humayun
(c) Sher Shah Suri (d) Akbar

20. Humayun's Tomb is called the prototype of Taj Mahal. It has a double dome of marble, while the central dome is octagonal. It was built by his widow

- (a) Maham Anga (b) Hamida Bano
(c) Anjidi Bano ✓ (d) Haji Begum

21. Which Mughal emperor died in 1556 after falling down his library stairs?

- (a) Akbar ✓ (b) Humayun
(c) Babar (d) Shah Jahan

ANSWERS 1556

1. b	2. a	3. b	4. c
5. c	6. c	7. c	8. a
9. c	10. a	11. b	12. a
13. b	14. a	15. c	16. c
17. a	18. c	19. b	20. d
21. b			

AKBAR THE GREAT

1. Which Mughal Emperor was crowned on the 14th of February, 1556?

- (a) Humayun (b) Akbar
(c) Shah Jahan (d) None of these

2. At the time of accession to the throne, Akbar was a boy. Who was appointed as his guardian?

- (a) Bairam Khan (b) Jalal Khan
(c) Mehr un Nisa (d) Islam Khan

3. Akbar built a walled capital near Agra. Name the capital?

- (a) Ram Pur (b) Agra
(c) Fatehpur Sikri (d) None of these

4. Akbar build the walled capital at Agra in:

- (a) 1570 (b) 1571
(c) 1572 (d) 1573

5. During which years Akbar extended his dominion by the conquest of Gwalior, Ajmer, and Jaunpur?

- (a) 1560-1565 (b) 1558-1560
(c) 1565-1568 (d) 1568-1570

6. In which year Akbar himself took upon the task of administration without any influence?

- (a) 1560 (b) 1561
(c) 1562 (d) 1564

7. What was the name of Akbar's Hindu wife?

- (a) Maryam masih
(b) Mehr un Nisa
✓ (c) Maryam Al Zamami
(d) None of these

8. In which year Bengal became a part of the Mughal Empire?

- (a) January 1576 (b) July 1576
(c) March 1576 (d) April 1576
9. In which year Akbar suppressed the rebellion in Bengal that had aroused in 1580?
(a) 1581 (b) 1582
(c) 1583 (d) 1584
10. Which ruler of Kabul advanced up to Lahore to attack the Punjab, for which Akbar himself led the expedition to Kabul in 1581?
(a) Mirza Muhammad Hakim
(b) Khan Azam
(c) Adil Khan
(d) None of these
11. In which year Akbar annexed Qandahar to the Mughal Empire?
(a) 1595 (b) 1596
(c) 1597 (d) 1598
12. Akbar was died in the autumn of 1605:
(a) Diarrhea (b) T.B.
(c) Cancer (d) None of these
13. In which year Akbar promulgated the famous Din-i-Elahi?
(a) 1580 (b) 1581
(c) 1582 (d) 1583
14. Which Islamic scholar practically opposed Akbar's so-called Deen-i-Ilahi?
(a) Moin udin Chishti
(b) Hazrat Sheikh Ahmad Serhandi
(c) Data Ganj Bakhs
(d) Hazrat Gaisu Draz
15. Akbar moved the capital of his empire from Agra to Lahore in:
(a) 1584 (b) 1585
(c) 1586 (d) 1587
16. Name the Rajput princess whom Akbar married
(a) Noor Jehan (b) Jodha Bai
(c) Mumtaz Mahal (d) Jija Bai
17. Which king had nine "gems" (that is, very talented persons) in his court?
(a) Aurangzeb (b) Akbar
(c) Shah Jahan (d) Humayun
18. The nine "gems" were Birbal, Abu Fazl, Tansen, Faizi, Raja Man Singh, Humam, Raja Todar Mal, Mulla Do Piyaza, Abdur Rahim Khan. They were
(a) Gems of Akbar's court
(b) Gems of Sher shah's court
(c) Gems of Nasir's court
(d) Gems of jahngeer's court
19. Which Mughal King was remarkable for his religious tolerance?
(a) Jahan (b) Humayun
(c) Akbar (d) Aurangzeb
20. When did Akbar shift his capital back to Agra where he reigned until his death?
(a) 1596 (b) 1597
(c) 1598 (d) 1599
21. Which Mughal king fell from staircase of his library and died soon due to its effect?
(a) Jahangir (b) Humayun
(c) Babur (d) Aurangzeb
22. Humayun was succeeded by
(a) Jahangir (b) Akbar
(c) Babur (d) Aurangzeb
23. Following the tradition of Hindu kings, which Mughal king started appearing for Darshan of his people from the Jharokha of his palace?
(a) Babur (b) Humayun
(c) Jahangir (d) Akbar
24. Who was the first to be appointed as Wazir during Akbar's time?
(a) Raja Birbal (b) Heer Vijay Suri
(c) Dodar Mal (d) Mujaffar Khan
25. The officer who managed the royal treasury was known as
(a) Amal Guzar
(b) Meer Saman
(c) Mushrif-i-Khazana
(d) None of these
26. In Akbar's time, who managed the affairs of the royal palace, Haram and kitchen?
(a) Amal Guzar
(b) Meer Saman
(c) Mushrif-i-Khazana
(d) None of these
27. In Akbar's time, Amal Guzar was the officer who collected the revenue from the
(a) Districts (b) Tulqa
(c) Country (d) States
28. Bitikchi (Bitikchi was the second important officer in the Revenue department) prepared the data about the quality of land and its produce. On the same basis, the _____ fixed the revenue
(a) Amal Guzar
(b) Meer Saman

- (c) Mushrif-i-Khazana
(d) None of these
29. In Akbar's time, the clerk was called _____. His main task was to record the cultivable land in the Pargana and keep an account of the realized and unrealized revenue.
(a) Amal (b) Saman
(c) Mushrif (d) Karkun
30. Who introduced Mansabdari system with its ranks of Jat and Sawar based on decimal system?
(a) Babar (b) Humayun
(c) Jahangir (d) Akbar
31. _____ was the definite number of soldiers, the Mansabdars had to keep with them.
(a) Parauti (b) Narq
(c) Jat (d) Sawar
32. _____ meant the definite number of cavalry.
(a) Jat (b) Sawar
(c) Parauti (d) Narq
33. In Akbar's time, there were four kinds of land—Polaj, Chacher, Banjar and
(a) Parauti (b) Narq
(c) Alqa (d) None of these
34. In Akbar's time, who translated the Sanskrit text of Atharva Ved in Persian?
(a) Ibrahim Sarhindi
(b) Mulla Shah Mohammad
(c) Maulana Sherry
(d) Abul Fazal
35. Who translated in Persian Raj Tarangini of Kalhan?
(a) Ibrahim Sarhindi
(b) Mulla Shah Mohammad
(c) Maulana Sherry
(d) Abul Fazal
36. Who translated Hari Vansh Puran in Persian?
(a) Ibrahim Sarhindi
(b) Mulla Shah Mohammad
(c) Maulana Sherry
(d) Abul Fazal
37. Who translated Panch Tantra in Persian?
(a) Ibrahim Sarhindi
(b) Mulla Shah Mohammad
(c) Maulana Sherry
(d) Abul Fazal
38. Who translated the story of Nal Damayanti in Persian?
(a) Ibrahim Sarhindi
(b) Faizi
(c) Maulana Sherry
(d) Abul Fazal
39. Akbar established a separate department of Painting, the chairman of this department was the famous painter
(a) Khwaja Abdus Samad
(b) Mohammad Hussain
(c) Mirza Meerak Ghyas
(d) None of these
40. Khwaja Abdus Samad was an inhabitant of Persia who came to India from Shiraz. He was adorned with the title of _____ for his attainments.
(a) Zari Qalam
(b) Shirin Qalam
(c) Nazim ul Qalam
(d) None of these
41. Mohammad Hussain, the famous author of Akbar's Court was adorned with the title of
(a) Nazim ul Qalam (b) Zari Qalam
(c) Shirin Qalam (d) None of these
42. Who built the Fort of Allahabad?
(a) Akbar (b) Humayun
(c) Jahangir (d) Babur
43. During Akbar reign, Humayun's tomb was built at Delhi under the guidance of his step mother
(a) Maham Anga
(b) Hamida Bano Begum
(c) Anjidi Bano
(d) ~~Haji Begum~~
44. Who was the guardian of Akbar from 1556 to 1560?
(a) Abdul Rahim (b) Abdul Fazal
(c) Shaikh Mubarak (d) ~~Bairam Khan~~
45. Akbar was crowned at Kalanaur a' the age of
(a) 13 years 6 months
(b) 14 years 6 months
(c) 15 years 6 months
(d) 16 years 6 months
46. Who was the tutor of the Prince Akbar?
(a) Abdul Rahim (b) Abdul Fazal
(c) Shaikh Mubarak (d) ~~Bairam Khan~~
47. During early age of Akbar who became the Wakil of the kingdom?

- (a) Abdul Rahim (b) Abdul Fazal
(c) Shaikh Mubarak (d) Bairam Khan
48. Second Battle of Panipat was the Akbar's earliest conflict was with Hemu. Who was Hemu?
(a) Hindu General of Sher Shah
(b) Hindu General of Ahmad Nagar
(c) Hindu General of Adil Shah
(d) Hindu Raja of Gujarat
49. When Second Battle of Panipat was fought?
(a) 5th November 1556
(b) 15th November 1556
(c) 26th November 1556
(d) 27th November 1556
50. Who was General of Adil Shah Army in Second Battle of Panipat?
(a) Bairam Khan (b) Hemu Bekal
(c) Man Das (d) None of these
51. Who was General of Mughal Army in Second Battle of Panipat?
(a) Bairam Khan (b) Hemu Bekal
(c) Man Das (d) None of these
52. Akbar's Deccan campaign began with the siege of Ahmednagar. At that time who defended Ahmednagar?
(a) Maham Anga (b) Hamida
(c) Anjidi Bano (d) Chand Bibi
53. Akbar succeeded by:
(a) Aurangzeb (b) Shah Jahan
(c) Jahangir (d) Humayun
54. The first Indian ruler to organise Haj pilgrimage at the expense of the state was:
(a) Alauddin Khilji (b) Feroz Tughlaq
(c) Akbar (d) Aurangzeb
55. Akbar conquered Gujarat in:
(a) 1572 (b) 1574
(c) 1575 (d) 1577
56. Akbar conquered Bengal in:
(a) 1576 (b) 1579
(c) 1578 (d) 1570
57. Abdul Rahim was celebrated Hindi and the scholar; remembered for a collection of dohas, Rahim Satsai and translation of Babarnama into
(a) Hindi (b) Sanskrit
(c) Turkish (d) Persian
58. Which title was given to Abdul Rahim by Mughal king Akbar?
(a) Zari Qalam (b) Shirin Qalam
(c) Nazim ul Qalam (d) Khan-e-Khana
59. Who was the author of Akbarnama and Ain-i-Akbari?
(a) Abdul Rahim
(b) Abdul Fazal
(c) Shaikh Mubarak
(d) Birbal
60. Birbal was known for his humour and wits. What was the original name of Birbal?
(a) Hamim Das (b) Man Das
(c) Mahes Das (d) Guru Das
61. Birbal died while fighting in the north-west India against the tribe of
(a) Yousuf-Zai (b) Afridi
(c) Mongol (d) Afghan
62. Who translated the Lillawati into Persian during Akbar's reign?
(a) Abdul Rahim (b) Abdul Fazal
(c) Shaikh Mubarak (d) Faizi
63. Who was great Rajput general of Akbar's army?
(a) Raja Man Singh
(b) Abdul Rahim
(c) Shaikh Mubarak
(d) Abdul Fazal
64. Who was the court singer of Akbar, known as *sangeet samrat*?
(a) Abdul Rahim
(b) Shaikh Mubarak
(c) Abdul Fazal
(d) Tansen
65. Who was known for his expertise in land revenue matters; his revenue policy was adopted by Sher Shah and Akbar?
(a) Shaikh Mubarak
(b) Hamim Das
(c) Birbal
(d) Todar Mal
66. Who build Agra Fort in 1565?
(a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
(c) Shah Jahan (d) Aurangzeb
67. Who build Lahore Fort in 1572?
(a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
(c) Shah Jahan (d) Aurangzeb
68. Who build new city Fatehpur Sikri?
(a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
(c) Shah Jahan (d) Aurangzeb
69. Who build Buland Darwaza?
(a) Akbar (b) Jahangir

- (c) Shah Jahan (d) Aurangzeb
- Note: Buland Darwaza (built after Gujarat victory) formed the main entrance to Fatehpur Sikri. It is built in the Iranian Style of half dome portal.
70. Who build Allahabad fort in 1583?
(a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
(c) Shah Jahan (d) Aurangzeb
71. Which architecture of Akbar is also known as Epic Poem in Red Sandstone?
(a) Agra Fort
(b) Lahore Fort
(c) Fatehpur Sikri
(d) None of these
- Note: The architecture at Fatehpur Sikri is an excellent blending of Persian, Central Asia and various Indian (Bengal and Gujarat) styles.
72. Who built two building at Fatehpur Sikri, which were Panch Mahal and Diwan-i-Khas?
(a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
(c) Shah Jahan (d) Aurangzeb
73. Who built the Jahangiri Mahal in Agra fort according to Hindu design based on Man Mandir?
(a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
(c) Shah Jahan (d) Aurangzeb
74. Akbar annexed Kashmir to his empire in:
(a) 1586 (b) 1585
(c) 1584 (d) 1583
75. Akbar conquered two states in 1591 & 1595 respectively. Name these two states?
(a) Sindh & Bangal (b) Sindh & Bihar
(c) Sindh & Baluchistan (d) Sindh & Serhad
76. Who began to build his own tomb at Sikandara which was later completed by Jahangir?
(a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
(c) Shah Jahan (d) Aurangzeb

21. b	22. b	23. d	24. d
25. c	26. b	27. a	28. a
29. d	30. d	31. c	32. b
33. a	34. a	35. b	36. c
37. d	38. b	39. a	40. b
41. b	42. a	43. d	44. d
45. a	46. d	47. d	48. c
49. a	50. b	51. a	52. d
53. c	54. c	55. a	56. a
57. c	58. d	59. b	60. c
61. a	62. d	63. a	64. d
65. d	66. a	67. a	68. a
69. a	70. a	71. c	72. a
73. a	74. a	75. c	76. a

JAHANGIR

1. Which book is the collection of Jahangir 12 points on judicial probes?
(a) Ain-e-Jahangiri
(b) Ain-e-Alamgiri
(c) Ain-e-Akbari
(d) None of these
2. Which Mughal Emperor erected the Zanjeer-e-Adal (Chain of Justice) in his reign?
(a) Babur (b) Jahangir
(c) Hamyun (d) Akbar
3. On the eighth day of his father's death Jahangir ascended the throne at:
(a) Dehli (b) Patna
(c) Agra (d) None of these
4. Jahangir ascended the throne in:
(a) 1604 (b) 1605
(c) 1606 (d) 1608
5. The nickname of Shehzada Saeem was:
(a) Dara (b) Munnu
(c) Shaikhoo (d) Khurum
6. Early in his reign Jahangir had to face a serious situation created by the rebellion of his son. Name his son?
(a) Khayan (b) Khizer
(c) Khusrau (d) Khalji
7. Jahangir led the army against his rebellious son, defeated and captured him with his principal supporters. Where

ANSWERS

1. b	2. a	3. c	4. b
5. b	6. c	7. c	8. b
9. b	10. a	11. a	12. a
13. c	14. b	15. b	16. b
17. b	18. a	19. c	20. d

- Jahangir defeated his son?
 (a) Juna Ghar (b) Jalalpur
 (c) Jalundar (d) None of these
- When Sikh guru supported the cause of Khusrav and was asked to explain his conduct in the court and he was ultimately sentenced to death?
 (a) Guru Nanak (b) Guru Hangan
 (c) Guru Arjun Singh (d) Guru Gobind
9. Akbar conquered Qandahar in 1595, which Persian King recaptured Qandahar from Jahangir?
 (a) Shah Hussain (b) Shah Noor
 (c) Shah Abbas (d) Shah Ali
13. What was the duration of Jahangir's reign?
 (a) 1605 to 1628 (b) 1605 to 1629
 (c) 1605 to 1630 (d) 1605 to 1630
11. The successor of Jahangir was:
 (a) Shah Jahah (b) Alamgir
 (c) Babur (d) Sher Shah Suri
12. Who built the mausoleum of Jahangir and where?
 (a) Nur Jahan at Lahore
 (b) Shahjahan at Agra
 (c) Shahjahan at Delhi
 (d) Nur Jahan at Fatehpur Sikri
13. Jahangir saw the need of earning the goodwill of the plans in order to disarm them against the Mughals and he therefore, followed a conciliatory policy in
 (a) 1610 (b) 1611
 (c) 1612 (d) 1614
14. The treaty that was signed between the Rana of Mewar and the Mughal emperor recognized Jahangir as the suzerain of Mewar in
 (a) 1611 (b) 1613
 (c) 1614 (d) 1615
15. When Jahangir fell ill, his queen took an active interest in the matters of state?
 (a) Maham Anga (b) Noor Jehan
 (c) Maham Sultana (d) Anjidi Bano
- Note:** Even the coins were issued jointly in the names of Jahangir and Nur Jehan.
16. Which Mughal king was the fond of Persian art and paintings?
 (a) Kamran (b) Jahangir
 (c) Shah Jahan (d) Humayun
17. Painters Abul Hassan and Mansur was belonged to which Mughal king's court?
 (a) Kamran (b) Jahangir
 (c) Shah Jahan (d) Humayun
18. Who built Itimad-ud-Daula's (another name of Mirza Ghiyas Beg) marble tomb at Agra?
 (a) Nur Jahan (b) Jahangir
 (c) Shah Jahan (d) Humayun
19. Who built Moti Mahal in Lahore?
 (a) Kamran (b) Jahangir
 (c) Shah Jahan (d) Humayun
20. Jahangir died in:
 (a) 1628 (b) 1629
 (c) 1627 (d) 1631
21. During which Mughal Emperor's reign the English enjoyed trade facilities?
 (a) Shah Jahan (b) Jahangir
 (c) Aurangzeb (d) Akbar
22. The English first step in the Sub-continent for trading purpose in:
 (a) 1610 (b) 1611
 (c) 1612 (d) 1613
23. Who changed the plan of Akbar's Tomb at Sikandara. It is an unusual tomb as it is not surmounted by a dome and built on the model of a Buddhist pagoda?
 (a) Kamran (b) Jahangir
 (c) Shah Jahan (d) Humayun

ANSWERS

1. a	2. b	3. c	4. b
5. c	6. c	7. c	8. c
9. c	10. a	11. a	12. a
13. c	14. a	15. b	16. b
17. b	18. a	19. b	20. c
21. b	22. c	23. b	

SHAH JAHAN

1. When & where was Shah Jahan born?
 (a) 1519 Lahore (b) 1592 Lahore
 (c) 1593 Delhi (d) 1592 Delhi
2. Shah Jahan ruled over the Sub-continent for:
 (a) 20 years (b) 25 years
 (c) 30 years (d) 35 years
3. In which year Shah Jahan got married with Arjumand Banu Begum?

- (a) 1611 (b) 1612
 (c) 1613 (d) 1614
4. Mumtaz Mahal was died of a fatal delivery in 1630, and after her death Shah Jahan built the famous Taj Mahal on the bank of:
 (a) Jamuna (b) Ganga
 (c) Barhamaputia (d) None of these
5. The mausoleum of Mumtaz Mehal was built at:
 (a) Agra (b) Delhi
 (c) Patna (d) Bihar
6. Marriage of Jahangir with Nur Jahan is one of the most important events in the history of Mughals. What was her real name?
 (a) Nusrat Bibi (b) Noor-un-Nisa
 (c) Mehr-un-Nisa (d) Razia Begum
7. The mausoleum of Noor Jehan is situated at:
 (a) Shahdara (b) Agra
 (c) Anarkali (d) Delhi
8. Who was sent by Shah Jahan to meet with high-handedness of Portuguese?
 (a) Adil Khan (b) Qasim Khan
 (c) Khizar Khan (d) Rahim Khan
9. The Red Fort of Delhi was built Mughal king by:
 (a) Akbar (b) Shahjehan
 (c) Jahangir (d) Sher Shah
10. Shahjahan ascended the Mughal throne in:
 (a) 1628 (b) 1626
 (c) 1625 (d) 1627
11. In 1667 who started to trouble the Aurangzeb under the leader of Bhagu. They crossed the Indus and captured several Mughal outposts?
 (a) Marhata (b) Yousufzais
 (c) Sikhs (d) Jats
12. To crush Yousufzais, Aurangzeb planned grand campaign and ordered three divisions to attack the enemy - one from court, other from Attock and third from:
 (a) Kashmir (b) Peshawar
 (c) Kabul (d) Jhelum
13. Who was posted by Aurangzeb at Jamrud to see the movements of Afghans?
 (a) Raja Jaswant Singh (b) Raja Dahir
 (c) Raja Hari Kumar (d) Raja Jaypal
14. In which year peace was again broken in the Frontier, during the reign of Aurangzeb by the Afridis under their chieftain Ajmal Khan?
 (a) 1671 (b) 1672
 (c) 1673 (d) 1674
15. What was the duration of the reign of Mughal emperor, Shah Jahan?
 (a) 1628-1661 (b) 1628-1660
 (c) 1628-1658 (d) 1628-1659
16. Shah Jahan was ousted by his son Aurangzeb Alamgir in:
 (a) 1650 (b) 1658
 (c) 1670 (d) 1690
17. Shah Jahan remained king from 1627 to
 (a) 1657 (b) 1658
 (c) 1659 (d) 1650
18. What was the age of Shah Jahan when he became the king of India?
 (a) 32 Years (b) 33 Years
 (c) 34 Years (d) 36 Years
19. After putting an end of the short reign of his nephew, Dawar Bakshi, the son of Khusru, who became the king of India?
 (a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
 (c) Shah Jahan (d) Humayun
20. Shah Jahan married to Mumtaz Mahal in
 (a) 1610 (b) 1611
 (c) 1612 (d) 1614
21. What was the real name of Mumtaz Mahal?
 (a) Maham Anga
 (b) Hamida Bano Begum
 (c) Anjumand Baanu Begum
 (d) Maham Sultana
22. Shah Jahan's policy towards Central Asia was to secure a position of Qandhar which the Persians had re-occupied during the reign of
 (a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
 (c) Humayun (d) None of these
23. Shah Jahan occupied Badakshan and Balk in
 (a) 1642 (b) 1644
 (c) 1646 (d) 1648
24. In the history of Indian art, which Mughal king era is known as a golden age?
 (a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
 (c) Shah Jahan (d) Humayun
25. Which Mughal king was known as the most prolific and magnificent builder?

- (a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
(c) Shah Jahan (d) Aurangzeb
26. Who was the master architect under whose guidance the Taj Mahal was designed and constructed in Agra.
(a) Ustad Kaleem (b) Ustad Isa
(c) Ustad Mosa (d) Nazir Khan
27. Taj Mahal of Agra was constructed in how many years?
(a) 20 years (b) 12 years
(c) 22 years (d) 32 years
28. Who built the Jama Masjid (sand stone) in Delhi?
(a) Akbar the great
(b) Jahangir
(c) Shah Jahan
(d) Aurangzeb Alamgir
29. Which Mughal king destroyed many stone buildings and replaced them by marble?
(a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
(c) Shah Jahan (d) Aurangzeb
30. Who laid the foundation of Shahjahanabad city in 1637?
(a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
(c) Shah Jahan (d) Aurangzeb
31. Who built the Red Fort in Shahjahanabad?
(a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
(c) Shah Jahan (d) Aurangzeb
32. Who made Taq-i-Taus (Peacock Throne) for himself?
(a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
(c) Shah Jahan (d) Aurangzeb
33. Who built Nahar-i-Faiz?
(a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
(c) Shah Jahan (d) Aurangzeb

ANSWERS

1. b	2. c	3. b	4. a
5. a	6. c	7. a	8. b
9. b	10. d	11. b	12. c
13. a	14. b	15. c	16. b
17. b	18. d	19. c	20. c
21. c	22. b	23. c	24. c
25. c	26. b	27. c	28. c
29. c	30. c	31. c	32. c
33. c			

AURANGZEB

- Aurangzeb ruled how many years?
(a) 40 years (b) 50 years
(c) 60 years (d) 45 years
- Which Mughal king ruled Almost all over India?
(a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
(c) Aurangzeb (d) Muazzam
- Which Mughal king's empire stretched from Kashmir in the north to Jinji in the South, and from the Hindukush in the West to Chittagong in the East?
(a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
(c) Aurangzeb (d) Muazzam
- When Aurangzeb started ruling over India?
(a) 1607 (b) 1807
(c) 1707 (d) 1407
- After which battle, Aurangzeb captured Agra and proclaimed himself the emperor of Delhi in 1658 A.D?
(a) Panipat (b) Samugarh
(c) Assam (d) Agra
- Which Mughal emperor discontinued the Ilahi era of Akbar to satisfy the Sunni Muslims?
(a) Aurangzeb (b) Hamayun
(c) Bahadur Shah Zafar (d) Shah Jahan
- Name the governor of Bengal who was appointed by the Aurangzeb to punish the Ahoms?
(a) Mir Jumla (b) Mir Amir Khan
(c) Mir Adil Khan (d) Mir Vazir Ali
- Which guru of Sikhs fought against Mughals but was defeated and his two sons were put to death?
(a) Govinda (b) Nanak
(c) Arjun (d) Mahabat Singh
- Which rising of revolt in south was a great factor to be reckoned with during the reign of Aurangzeb?
(a) Afghans (b) Marhataas
(c) Sikhs (d) None of these
- After getting pardon for his rebellion, which state's government was given to Khurram?
(a) Balaghat (b) Agra
(c) Dehli (d) Ahmadabad

- Who built the Badshahi Mosque in Lahore.
(a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
(c) Aurangzeb (d) Muazzam
- Which son of Jahangir defeated the ruler of Mewar Raja Amar Singh?
(a) Khusrav (b) Khurram
(c) Dara (d) Aurangzeb
- As a result of Prince Khurram's rebellion, which city was lost to the Mughals?
(a) Agra (b) Qandahar
(c) Dehli (d) Ahmadanagar
- In which year Aurangzeb conquered and annexed Bijapur?
(a) 1685 (b) 1686
(c) 1687 (d) 1688
- The first coronation of Aurangzeb was performed on
(a) 31 July, 1655 (b) 31 July, 1656
(c) 31 July, 1657 (d) 31 July, 1658
- The second coronation of Aurangzeb was took place on
(a) 15 June, 1657
(b) 15 June, 1658
(c) 15 June, 1659
(d) 15 June, 1660
- Which Mughal king passed an order and prohibited the repairs of the temples by the Hindus?
(a) Aurangzeb (b) Jahangir
(c) Farrukh Siyar (d) Akbar
- Akbar stopped the Zazia who again levied Zazia upon Hindus?
(a) Aurangzeb (b) Jahangir
(c) Farrukh Siyar (d) Akbar
- Under which Mughal king's reign, the Hindu traders paid 5% tax on goods while the Muslim traders were free from this tax?
(a) Aurangzeb (b) Jahangir
(c) Farrukh Siyar (d) Akbar
- Who issued orders to prohibit the celebration of Holi, Diwali and Basant etc. in the Mughal Court?
(a) Aurangzeb (b) Jahangir
(c) Farrukh Siyar (d) Akbar
- Who were the leaders of Jat revolt against Aurangzeb
(a) Gokul (b) Raja Ram
(c) Churaman (d) All of these
- The Jat rebellion went on till the death of Aurangzeb and the Jats succeeded in establishing a free Jat state of
(a) Bengal (b) Bharatpur
(c) Assam (d) Gujarat
- Which state was annexed and conquered by Aurangzeb in 1687?
(a) Agra (b) Golkonda
(c) Amritser (d) Dehli
- Aurangzeb died at the age of:
(a) 80 years (b) 90 years
(c) 95 years (d) 70 years
- Which Mughal ruler, who came to power in 1658, won the throne by murdering his older brother and imprisoning his father?
(a) Jahan (b) Jahangir
(c) Akbar (d) Aurangzeb
- Name the governor of Kabul, who retained office till 1698, appointed by Aurangzeb?
(a) Sujat Khan (b) Amin Khan
(c) Meer Khan (d) Meher Khan
- When the Guru Teg Bahadur was executed during the reign of Aurangzeb?
(a) 1674 (b) 1675
(c) 1676 (d) 1677
- Alamgir compiled a very popular digest:
(a) Khutbat-i-Alamgir
(b) Fatawa-i-Alamgiri
(c) Both of these
(d) None of these
- Mughal king Aurangzeb faced the problems of the Marathas in the:
(a) Chittagong (b) Deccan
(c) North-west India (d) North India
- For how many years Aurangzeb made desperate efforts to crush the Marathas, exhausting himself and his Empire in the process?
(a) 21 years (b) 20 years
(c) 35 years (d) 25 years
- The second coronation of Aurangzeb took place when he defeated Dara in
(a) 1656 (b) 1657
(c) 1658 (d) 1659
- Aurangzeb took the title of Alamgir in
(a) 1657 (b) 1659
(c) 1663 (d) 1661
- Which Mughal king was also called as Zinda Pir the living saint?
(a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
(c) Sher Shah Suri (d) Aurangzeb

34. Mir Juma, was the great and ablest army general of
(a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
(c) Sher Shah Suri (d) Aurangzeb
35. Which Mughal king forbade inscription of Kalma on the coins?
(a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
(c) Aurangzeb (d) Muazzam
36. Who ended the celebration of Navroz Festival during Mughal Empire?
(a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
(c) Aurangzeb (d) Muazzam
37. Which Mughal king forbade music in the court?
(a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
(c) Aurangzeb (d) Muazzam
38. Which Mughal king ended Jarokha Darshan, use of almanacs and weighing of the emperor?
(a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
(c) Aurangzeb (d) Muazzam
39. Which Mughal king compiled Fatwa-i-Alamgir?
(a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
(c) Aurangzeb (d) Muazzam
40. Which Mughal king reintroduced Jaziya (Tax on Hindus)?
(a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
(c) Aurangzeb (d) Muazzam
41. Bijapur annexed by Aurangzeb in which year?
(a) 1683 (b) 1684
(c) 1686 (d) 1687
42. Golconda annexed by Aurangzeb in which year?
(a) 1683 (b) 1684
(c) 1686 (d) 1687
43. Who built Moti Mahal in the Red Fort?
(a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
(c) Aurangzeb (d) Muazzam
44. Who built Bibi Ka Makbara which is the tomb of his wife Rabbia-ud-Daura is Aurangabad?
(a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
(c) Aurangzeb (d) Muazzam

ANSWERS

1. b	2. c	3. c	4. c
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5. b	6. a	7. a	8. a
9. b	10. a	11. c	12. b
13. b	14. b	15. d	16. c
17. a	18. a	19. a	20. a
21. d	22. b	23. b	24. b
25. d	26. b	27. b	28. b
29. b	30. d	31. d	32. b
33. d	34. d	35. c	36. c
37. c	38. c	39. c	40. c
41. c	42. d	43. c	44. c

LATER MUGHULS & DOWNFALL OF MUGHAL KINGDOM

1. After the death of Aurangzeb in 1707, war on power of succession started among rest of his three surviving sons:
(a) Muazzam, Farrukhsiyar and Khan Baksh
(b) Farrukhsiyar, Azam and Khan Baksh
(c) Muazzam, Azam and Khan Baksh
(d) Muazzam, Azam and Farrukhsiyar
2. Which one was winner in the war of succession?
(a) Azam (b) Khan Baksh
(c) Muazzam (d) None of these
3. Muazzam defeated Azam and Khan Baksh and ascended the Mughal throne with the title of
(a) Bahadur Shah I (b) Shah Alam I
(c) Both a & b (d) Alamgir
4. Which Mughal king made peace with Guru Gobind Singh and Chatrasal?
(a) Farrukhsiyar (b) Muazzam
(c) Jahandar Shah (d) Aurangzeb
5. Which Mughal king granted Sardeshmukhi to Marathas and also released Shahu.
(a) Farrukhsiyar (b) Muazzam
(c) Jahandar Shah (d) Aurangzeb
6. Which Mughal king forced Ajit Singh to submit, but later recognized him as the Rana of Mewar?
(a) Farrukhsiyar (b) Muazzam
(c) Jahandar Shah (d) Aurangzeb
7. Who ascended the throne with the aid of Zulfikar Khan?
(a) Farrukhsiyar (b) Muazzam
(c) Jahandar Shah (d) Aurangzeb

8. Jahandar Shah's nephew dethroned him in 1713. What was the name of his nephew?
(a) Farrukhsiyar (b) Muazzam
(c) Mohammad Shah (d) Aurangzeb
9. Who ascended the throne with help of Sayyid brothers, Abdullah Khan and Hussain Khan?
(a) Farrukhsiyar (b) Muazzam
(c) Mohammad Shah (d) Aurangzeb
10. Who was Abdullah Khan during Mughal kingdom?
(a) Wazir (b) Mir Bakshi
(c) Mansabdar (d) Wakil
11. Who was Hussain Khan during Mughal kingdom?
(a) Wazir (b) Mir Bakshi
(c) Mansabdar (d) Wakil
12. Who killed the Mughal king Farrukhsiyar?
(a) Jahandar Shah
(b) Sayyid brothers
(c) Banda Bahadur
(d) Ranjit Singh
13. When Farrukhsiyar was killed?
(a) 1717 (b) 1718
(c) 1719 (d) 1710
14. Which Sikh leader was captured at Gurdaspur and executed in 1719?
(a) Banda Bahadur (b) Ranjit Singh
(c) Dina Nath (d) Delip Singh
15. Farrukhsiyar was succeeded by
(a) Mohammad Shah
(b) Muazzam
(c) Jahandar Shah
(d) Aurangzeb
16. Mohammad Shah became the Mughal king in
(a) 1715 (b) 1717
(c) 1719 (d) 1721
17. Who was the Mughal king at the time of invasion of Nadir Shah?
(a) Mohammad Shah
(b) Muazzam
(c) Jahandar Shah
(d) Aurangzeb
18. Who took away the peacock throne and Kohinoor diamond from India during the reign of Mohammad Shah?
(a) Nadir Shah (b) Ahmad Shah
(c) Jahandar Shah (d) Muazzam
19. When Nadir Shah sacked Delhi?
(a) 1735 (b) 1737
(c) 1739 (d) 1741
20. Which Mughal king was famous in history with the nickname of Rangeela?
(a) Jahandar Shah (b) Muazzam
(c) Mohammad Shah (d) Aurangzeb
21. During Muhammad Shah's reign, autonomous state of Hyderabad was established by
(a) Nizam-ul-mulk
(b) Murshid Quli Khan
(c) Saddat Khan Burhan-ul-Mulk
(d) Jahandar Shah
22. During Muhammad Shah's reign, autonomous state of Bengal was established by
(a) Nizam-ul-mulk
(b) Murshid Quli Khan
(c) Saddat Khan Burhan-ul-Mulk
(d) Jahandar Shah
23. During Muhammad Shah's reign, autonomous state of Awadh was established by
(a) Nizam-ul-mulk
(b) Murshid Quli Khan
(c) Saddat Khan Burhan-ul-Mulk
(d) Jahandar Shah
24. In the War of Independence Bahadur Shah II was arrested by the British imperialists. Where he was deported?
(a) Ceylon (b) Rangoon
(c) Agra (d) Amritsar
25. When and where did Ahmad Shah Abdali finally crush down the revolt of Marhathas?
(a) 1760 Panipat (b) 1761 Panipat
(c) 1762 Panipat (d) 1763 Panipat
26. What is the duration of the reign of Shah Alam II?
(a) 1759-1806 (b) 1759-1807
(c) 1759-1808 (d) 1759-1809
27. Name the son of Shah Alam II who became the emperor in 1806 and remained emperor till 1837?
(a) Alam Shah II (b) Alamgir Shah II
(c) Akbar Shah II (d) Akbar Shah
28. Name the last Mughal emperor who ascended throne in 1837, he was son of Akbar Shah II?
(a) Akbar Shah II (b) Alam Shah II

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE DAILY MCQS

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Ilmi Indo-Pak History MCQs For CSS

- (c) Bahadur Shah II (d) Bhabur Shah
29. What was the real name of Bahadur Shah who ascended the throne of after his father's (Alamgir) death?
(a) Shah Khan (b) Shah Gazi
(c) Shah Alam (d) Shah Pesh
30. Who invaded the Sub-continent and sacked Delhi in 1739?
(a) Ahmad Shah Abdali (b) Nadir Shah
(c) Both of these (d) None of these
31. Bahadur Shah's negligence to duty earned for him the title of:
(a) Reckless King (b) Headless King
(c) Sleeping King (d) Drunk King
32. During which Mughal emperor's reign, the dissolution of the Mughal Empire began to work speedily?
(a) Mohammad Shah (b) Jahandar Shah
(c) Adil Shah (d) Khizar Shah
33. When Nadir Shah of Persia invaded the Sub-continent and sacked Delhi?
(a) 1439 (b) 1739
(c) 1639 (d) 1839
34. In which century the British began to come in the Sub-continent?
(a) 16th (b) 17th
(c) 15th (d) 14th
35. The battle of Plassey was fought in:
(a) 1657 (b) 1857
(c) 1557 (d) 1757
36. The architect who designed the Taj Mahal was a/an —
(a) Arab (b) Indian
(c) Italian (d) Iranian
37. Cultivation of tobacco was introduced in India during the reign of—
(a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
(c) Shahjahan (d) Aurangzeb
38. Which was the first Mughal king who abolished the practice of sati?
(a) Mohan Rai (b) Akbar
(c) Humayun (d) Shahjahan
39. Tulsidas was a contemporary of —
(a) Babar & Humayun
(b) Humayun & Akbar
(c) Akbar & Jahangir
(d) Jahangir & Shahjahan
40. Which one of the following Mughal princes is credited with maintaining an album of Mughal paintings?
(a) Khurram (b) Salim
(c) Dara Shikoh (d) Farukh Siyar
41. Who defeated the Marathas in the third battle of Panipat?
(a) The British (b) The Afghans
(c) The Mughals (d) The Rajputs
42. Everyone knows 'The Taj Mahal'. It was built by the Emperor Shah Jahan, but for whom?
(a) Jahani Mahal (b) Farida Mahal
(c) Mumtaz Mahal (d) Toba Begum
43. Mughal king Muhammad Shah was succeeded by
(a) Ahmed Shah
(b) Shah Alam II
(c) Akbar Shah II
(d) Bahadur Shah II
44. Mughal king Ahmed Shah was succeeded by
(a) Muhammad Shah
(b) Shah Alam II
(c) Akbar Shah II
(d) Bahadur Shah II
45. Mughal king Shah Alam II was succeeded by
(a) Muhammad Shah
(b) Ahmed Shah
(c) Akbar Shah II
(d) Bahadur Shah II
46. Mughal king Akbar Shah II was succeeded by
(a) Muhammad Shah
(b) Ahmed Shah
(c) Bahadur Shah II
(d) Shah Alam II
47. During which king's reign, Najib Khan Rohilla became very powerful in Delhi?
(a) Muhammad Shah
(b) Ahmed Shah
(c) Bahadur Shah II
(d) Shah Alam II
48. Who was the Mughal king at the time of the Battle of Buxar in 1764?
(a) Muhammad Shah
(b) Ahmed Shah
(c) Bahadur Shah II
(d) Shah Alam II

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Ilmi Indo-Pak History MCQs For CSS

49. Which Mughal King was also a famous Urdu poet?
(a) Bahadur Shah Zafar
(b) Akbar Shah
(c) Shah Alam
(d) Alamgir
50. Who was the last Mughal king?
(a) Bahadur Shah Zafar
(b) Akbar Shah
(c) Shah Alam
(d) Alamgir
51. Name the Mughal king who was confined by the British to the Red fort Delhi?
(a) Bahadur Shah Zafar
(b) Akbar Shah
(c) Shah Alam
(d) Alamgir
52. Who was the last Mughal king?
(a) Bahadur Shah Zafar
(b) Akbar Shah
(c) Shah Alam
(d) Alamgir
53. Which Mughal king was deported to Rangoon after the 1857 rebellion?
(a) Bahadur Shah Zafar
(b) Akbar Shah
(c) Shah Alam
(d) Alamgir
54. Who occupied the Mughal throne as Bahadur Shah after his success in the war of succession in 1707?
(a) Farrukh Siyar (b) Shah Alam II
(c) Muazzam (d) None of these
55. Muazzam, the son of Aurangzeb was also called as the
(a) Shah Alam II (b) Shah Alam I
- (c) Shah Bekhabar - (d) Bahadur Shah
56. Who was the first Mughal King which granted concession to the English men to trade in Bengal, Gujarat and Hyderabad?
(a) Shah Jahan (b) Jahangir
(c) Farrukh Siyar (d) Akbar
57. Name the son of Alamgir who sat upon the Mughal throne as Shah Alam II in 1759?
(a) Farrukh Siyar
(b) Muazzam
(c) Ali Mohar
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

1. c	2. c	3. c	4. b
5. b	6. b	7. c	8. a
9. a	10. a	11. b	12. b
13. c	14. a	15. a	16. c
17. a	18. a	19. c	20. c
21. a	22. b	23. c	24. b
25. b	26. a	27. c	28. c
29. c	30. b	31. b	32. a
33. b	34. b	35. d	36. d
37. b	38. b	39. c	40. c
41. b	42. c	43. a	44. b
45. c	46. c	47. d	48. d
49. a	50. a	51. a	52. a
53. a	54. c	55. c	56. c
57. c			

Humayun and Nizam saqqa (water carrier)

Humayun, after his defeat in the Battle of Chausa in 1539, was crossing the river and was about to drown when a saqqa (water carrier) known as Nizam saved him. Humayun was so grateful to him that he bestowed upon him the power of royalty for two days. Gulbadan Begum writes in her book (Humayun Nama) that the king ordered all his nobles to pay Saqqa homage like a king deserves. Nizam was allowed to act as he liked. He was free to promote anyone to a higher rank and to award according to his liking. He was the first person in history who issued the coins of leather.

MARATHAS EMPIRE

1. Name the founder of Maratha State who fought against the state of Deccan, as well as the Mughal Empire?
 - (a) Rajaram (b) Shahu
 - (c) Shivaji (d) Sambhaji
2. Shivaji was succeeded by _____ who was captured and put to death by Aurangzeb
 - (a) Sambhaji (b) Rajaram
 - (c) Shahu (d) None of these
3. Who ruled only as the representative of Shahu—the son of Sambhaji—who was imprisoned by Aurangzeb?
 - (a) Shivaji (b) Sambhaji
 - (c) Rajaram (d) Raja Ram
4. After the death of Raja Ram Maratha war of independence was carried on by whom?
 - (a) Raja Ram's wife Tarabai
 - (b) Shivaji's wife Tarabai
 - (c) Sambhaji's wife Tarabai
 - (d) None of these
5. Shivaji was the son of
 - (a) Shahji Bhonsle
 - (b) Shahu
 - (c) Balaji Viswanath
 - (d) None of these
6. Shivaji showed his mettle when he overran a number of hill forts near Poona: Ragarth, Kowlara and Torana during 1645-1647. What was the age of Shivaji at that time?
 - (a) 32 Years (b) 19 Years
 - (c) 21 Years (d) 28 Years
7. Shivaji's real career was started from the conquest in 1656, when he conquered Javli from the Maratha Chief,
 - (a) Balaji Viswanath
 - (c) Shahu
 - (c) Chandra Rao More
 - (d) More of these
8. When Shivaji reached Agra and was admitted in the hall of public audience in Mughal Court?
 - (a) 1652 (b) 1653
 - (c) 1654 (d) 1655
9. In which year Shivaji was born?
 - (a) 1622 (b) 1623
 - (c) 1625 (d) 1627
10. In which year Shivaji conquered the Torna?
 - (a) 1642 (b) 1643
 - (c) 1644 (d) 1646
11. In which year Shivaji captured the Kondana fort?
 - (a) 1642 (b) 1645
 - (c) 1647 (d) 1648
12. When Shivaji killed Afzal Khan?
 - (a) 1659 (b) 1670
 - (c) 1658 (d) 1640
13. Who began his career as a revenue officer and was given the title of Sena Karta (maker of the Army) by Shahu 1708?
 - (a) Chandra Rao
 - (b) Sashji Bhonsle
 - (c) Balaji Viswanath
 - (d) None of these
14. When Balaji Viswanath became Peshwa and made the post of Peshwa important and powerful as well as hereditary?
 - (a) 1730 (b) 1732
 - (c) 1734 (d) 1735
15. Who played a crucial role in the final victory of Shahu over the Mughals by winning over almost all the Marathas Sardars to the side of Shahu.
 - (a) Chandra Rao (b) Sashji Bhonsle
 - (c) Balaji Viswanath (d) None of these
16. Who concluded an agreement with the Sayyid brothers (1749) by which the Mughal Emperor recognised Shahu as the king of the Swarajya?
 - (a) Chandra Rao (b) Sashji Bhonsle
 - (c) Balaji Viswanath (d) None of these
17. Which eldest son of Balaji Viswanath became Peshwa at the age of 20?
 - (a) Balaji Bai Rao (b) Shahu
 - (c) Chandra Rao (d) Sashji Bhonsle

18. Bai Rao was born in
 - (a) 1722 (b) 1724
 - (c) 1725 (d) 1720
19. Which Maratha King was considered the greatest exponent of guerrilla tactics after Shivaji and Maratha Power reached zenith under him?
 - (a) Balaji Bai Rao (b) Shahu
 - (c) Chandra Rao (d) Bai Rao
20. Who was known as Nana Sahib and he succeeded his father at the age of 20?
 - (a) Balaji Bai Rao (b) Shahu
 - (c) Chandra Rao (d) Bai Rao
21. Third and last Battle of Panipat was fought in 1761 between _____ and forces of Ahmed Shah Abdali?
 - (a) Maratha forces (b) English forces
 - (c) Sikh forces (d) None of these
22. Which son of Nana Sahib lost his life during Third and last Battle of Panipat?
 - (a) Balaji Bai Rao (b) Shahu
 - (c) Chandra Rao (d) Viswas Rao
23. In the middle of the 18th century the nominal ruler of Mysore was Chikka Krishna Raj but the real power of the State lied with the two brothers, named
 - (a) Shahu Raj and Dev Raj
 - (b) Shivaji and Dev Raj
 - (c) Nand Raj and Dev Raj
 - (d) Nand Raj and Shivaji
24. Who captured Nand Raj and became the master of Mysore in 1757?
 - (a) Tipu Sultan (b) Dev Raj
 - (c) Mir Qasim (d) Hyder Ali

ANSWERS

1. c	2. a	3. d	4. a	5. a	6. b	7. c	8. d	9. a	10. d
11. c	12. c	13. c	14. a	15. a	16. c	17. d	18. d	19. d	20. a
21. a	22. d	23. c	24. d						

SIKH GURU SAHEBAN & SIKH EMPIRE

- Guru Nanak was born in a Khatri family at Talwandi in 1469. Where is Talwandi located?
 - Lahore
 - Multan
 - Nankana Sahib
 - Amritsar
- Who was the first Guru of Sikhs and founder of Sikhism?
 - Guru Amar Das
 - Guru Guru Ram Das
 - Guru Angad
 - Guru Nanak
- Which Guru compiled the Ahdhi Guru Granth Sahib?
 - Guru Nanak
 - Guru Amar Das
 - Guru Guru Ram Das
 - Guru Angad
- Who was the second Guru of Sikhs?
 - Guru Nanak
 - Guru Amar Das
 - Guru Guru Ram Das
 - Guru Angad
- Which guru compiled the biography of Guru Nanak Dev, known as Janam Sakhi?
 - Guru Amar Das
 - Guru Nanak
 - Guru Guru Ram Das
 - Guru Angad
- Which guru introduced Gurmukhi Script?
 - Guru Amar Das
 - Guru Nanak
 - Guru Guru Ram Das
 - Guru Angad
- Which guru was financially supported by Akbar (Akbar granted villages to finance his scheme)?
 - Guru Amar Das
 - Guru Guru Ram Das
 - Guru Arjun Dev
 - Guru Hargobind
- Which Guru died after torture in Mughal (Jhangir) detention for sheltering rebellious Mughal prince Khusrau?
 - Guru Amar Das
 - Guru Guru Ram Das
 - Guru Arjun Dev
 - Guru Hargobind
- Who constructed the famous Golden Temple at Amritsar?
 - Guru Amar Das
 - Guru Guru Ram Das
 - Guru Arjun Dev
 - Guru Hargobind
- Which Guru compiled the Guru Granth Sahib in 1604?
 - Guru Amar Das
 - Guru Guru Ram Das
 - Guru Arjun Dev
 - Guru Hargobind
- Which Guru built the Akal Takht in 1608?
 - Guru Amar Das
 - Guru Guru Ram Das
 - Guru Arjun Dev
 - Guru Hargobind
- Which Guru supported Dara's claim in the wars of succession between Shah Jahan's sons?
 - Guru Har Rai
 - Guru Harkishan
 - Guru Teg Bahadur
 - Guru Govind Singh
- Which Guru was constructed Gurudwara Bangla Sahib in New Delhi in his memory?
 - Guru Har Rai
 - Guru Harkishan
 - Guru Teg Bahadur
 - Guru Govind Singh
- Which Guru was constructed Gurudwara Rakab Ganj Sahib in New Delhi is where Guru's body was cremated?
 - Guru Har Rai
 - Guru Harkishan
 - Guru Teg Bahadur
 - Guru Govind Singh
- Which Guru was executed on Mughal king Jahnzeb Alamgir's order?
 - Guru Har Rai
 - Guru Harkishan

- Guru Teg Bahadur
- Guru Govind Singh
- Which Guru introduced Baptized the Sikhs and created Khalsa?
 - Guru Har Rai
 - Guru Harkishan
 - Guru Teg Bahadur
 - Guru Govind Singh
- Which Guru instructed the Sikhs to keep five Ks?
 - Guru Har Rai
 - Guru Harkishan
 - Guru Teg Bahadur
 - Guru Govind Singh
- Which Guru openly protested against the religious policy of Aurangzeb (Aurangzeb called him to Delhi and asked him to accept Islam. When he refused, he was beheaded)?
 - Guru Har Rai
 - Guru Harkishan
 - Guru Teg Bahadur
 - Guru Govind Singh
- Who adopted the Gyanashrayi branch of the Nirgun sect, and he was was the disciple of Ramanand?
 - Kabir
 - Guru Nanak
 - Guru Arjun
 - Malik Jayasi
- Which guru systematized the composition of Guru Nanak in 'Guru Granth Sahib'?
 - Guru Arjun Dev
 - Guru Har Rai
 - Guru Harkishan
 - Guru Teg Bahadur
- Who earned great name and fame for his work Padmavat?
 - Guru Arjun Dev
 - Malik Mohammad Jayasi
 - Guru Harkishan
 - Guru Teg Bahadur
- Ranjit Singh, the chief of the Sukarchakia misl (one of the 12 misls or confederations of Punjab,) conquered Punjab in
 - 1797
 - 1798
 - 1799
 - 1800
- Ranjit Singh signed the Treaty of Amritsar, also called the Treaty of Perpetual Friendship under which he accepted the East India Company's greater right over the territories of
 - Sutlej
 - Indus
 - Jehlum
 - Bengal
- When Treaty of Amritsar was signed between East India Company and Ranjit Singh?
 - 1807
 - 1808
 - 1809
 - 1810
- Who trained the army on European lines with the help of French officers Ventura and Allard?
 - Ranjit Singh
 - Dina Nath
 - Fakir uddin
 - Delip Singh
- Which Muslim personality was appointed as Foreign Minister by Ranjit Singh?
 - Fakir Aziz-ud-din
 - Dina Nath
 - Delip Singh
 - None of these
- Who was appointed as Finance Minister by Ranjit Singh?
 - Dina Nath
 - Shah Shuja
 - Fakir uddin
 - Delip Singh
- Who gave shelter to the Afghan King Shah Shuja, who had been pushed out of his country?
 - Ranjit Singh
 - Dina Nath
 - Fakir uddin
 - Delip Singh
- Which Afghan king gave Kohinoor diamond to Ranjit Singh?
 - Dina Nath
 - Shah Shuja
 - Fakir uddin
 - Delip Singh
- Maharaja Ranjit Singh died in
 - June 1837
 - June 1838
 - June 1839
 - June 1840
- The First Anglo-Sikh War was fought between 1845 and 1846 and the decisive battle of this war was fought at Sobraon on
 - February 10, 1846
 - February 19, 1846
 - February 20, 1846
 - February 28, 1846
- The First Anglo-Sikh War came to an end by the Treaty of Lahore which was signed on
 - 9th March, 1846
 - 9th June, 1845
 - 9th March, 1847

- (d) Sep/April, 1846
33. Treaty of Lahore left the Sikhs with no contact for resisting the English. Another treaty was made between the English and Sikhs on 10th December, 1846, this treaty is known as Second Treaty of Lahore or
- Treaty of Bhainiwal
 - Treaty of Allahabad
 - Treaty of Amritsar
 - Treaty of Awadh
34. Which statement is correct about Treaty of Lahore (1846)?
- The territories lying to the south of the river Sutlej were given to the company
 - The Sikh committed to pay 1.5 crore rupees to the company as war indemnity
 - The company was given control over the mountainous areas between the Beas and the Indus river which included Kashmir and Hazarah
 - Rani Jindan Kaur was made the Regent of the State and Lal Singh as the Wazir of the Maharaja. Sir Henry Lawrence was appointed as the Resident of Lahore.
- 1, 2, 4
 - 1, 2, 3
 - 1, 3, 4
 - 1, 2, 3, 4
35. The second Anglo-Sikh war began in _____ as the Sikhs were feeling humiliated due to their defeat in the first Anglo Sikh war.
- 1844
 - 1846
 - 1848
 - 1849
36. The immediate cause of the second Anglo-Sikh war was the rebellion of Mulraj against the company, who was the Governor of
- Multan
 - Lahore
 - Peshawar
 - Amritsar
37. What was occurred after the second Anglo-Sikh war?
- Governor General Lord Dalhousie annexed Punjab
 - Governor General Lord Dalhousie annexed Multan
 - Governor General Lord Dalhousie annexed Bengal
 - Governor General Lord Dalhousie annexed Awadh
38. During the second Anglo-Sikh war the English and the Sikh forces fought at Ramnagar, Chillianwala and Gujarat. The battle at Gujarat was decisive under the command of
- Charles Napier
 - Lord Dalhousie
 - Warren Hastings
 - Robert Clive
39. Punjab was annexed to the British dominion in
- March 1848
 - March 1849
 - March 1850
 - March 1851
40. When Punjab was annexed, Dalip Singh, the minor son of Ranjit Singh, and his mother, Rani Jindan, were pensioned off and sent to
- England
 - Burma
 - Nepal
 - Sri Lanka
41. Who constructed the Akala Takht at Amritsar?
- Guru Gobind Singh
 - Guru Ram Das
 - Guru Har Gobind Singh
 - Guru Arjun Dev
42. Who was the first guru which converted the Sikhs into a warring and military group?
- Guru Gobind Singh
 - Guru Ram Das
 - Guru Har Gobind Singh
 - Guru Arjun Dev
43. When two sects of Sikhism 'Bandai' and 'Tatkhalas' merged in one sect 'Khalsa' and this new sect became a headache for the Mughals?
- 1720
 - 1721
 - 1723
 - 1724
44. The Sikhs were organized in 12 unions or misls which grew in political significance, who conquered these misls and organized them into Punjab State?
- Charhat Singh
 - Tej Bahudar
 - Ranjeet Singh
 - Mann Singh
45. Which ruler conferred the title of Raja upon Ranjeet Singh and appointed him the Subedar of Lahore?
- Ruler of the Afghanistan
 - Ruler of the Iran
 - Ruler of the Central Asia
 - Ruler of the Bangal
46. According to which treaty the English accepted Ranjeet Singh as an independent ruler?
- Allahabad treaty
 - Lahore treaty

- (c) Amritsar treaty (d) Buxar treaty
47. Who was the ruler of Punjab when the Lahore Treaty was signed in 1846 between the Sikhs and the English after the defeat of Sikhs in the first Anglo Sikh war?
- Charhat Singh
 - Tej Bahudar
 - Ranjeet Singh
 - Dalip Singh

ANSWERS

1. c	2. d	3. a	4. d	5. d	6. d	7. a	8. c	9. c	10. c
11. d	12. a	13. b	14. c	15. d	16. d	17. d	18. c	19. a	20. a
21. b	22. c	23. a	24. c	25. a	26. a	27. a	28. a	29. b	30. c
31. a	32. a	33. a	34. d	35. c	36. a	37. a	38. a	39. b	40. a
41. c	42. a	43. b	44. c	45. a	46. c	47. d			

INDIAN SUBCONTINENT WARS

- Who is famous for his betrayal with Tipu Sultan in the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War?
(a) Miran Shah (b) Mir Jafar
(c) Shah Alam II (d) Mir Sadiq
- Nader Shah the emperor of Persia sacked Delhi in 1739. What was the name of War?
(a) Battle of Karnal
(b) Battle of Anandpur
(c) Battle of Ghaghra
(d) Second Battle of Panipat
- Battle of Bajaur fought between Babur and the Sultan of Bajaur, Mir Haider Ali Gbari in
(a) 1517 (b) 1519
(c) 1518 (d) 1523
- War of 27 years was a series of battles fought from 1681 to 1707 in the Indian subcontinent between
(a) Mughal Empire Delhi Sultanate
(b) Lodhi Dynasty and Suri Dynasty
(c) Sikh Dynasty and Suri Dynasty
(d) Marathas and Mughals
- Shivaji, the founder of Maratha Empire, died in
(a) 1680 (b) 1683
(c) 1684 (d) 1686
- The Battle of Ghaghra was the last major battle for the conquest of India by the Mughal Empire and fought in
(a) May 6, 1527 (b) May 6, 1528
(c) May 6, 1529 (d) May 6, 1530
- Battle of Ghazdewan was fought between Mughals and Uzbeks in
(a) 1511 (b) 1512
(c) 1513 (d) 1514
- Battle of Haldighati was fought on
(a) June 21, 1572 (b) June 21, 1574
(c) June 21, 1576 (d) June 21, 1578
- The Battle of Haldighati was fought between the Mughal Empire and the forces of Mewar at Haldighati in Rajasthan on
(a) June 21, 1572 (b) June 21, 1574
(c) June 21, 1576 (d) June 21, 1578
- Battle of Haldighati was a decisive victory for the Mughal Emperor Jalal ud-Din Muhammad Akbar against the Maharana Pratap Singh of Mewar. Who was general of Mughal Emperor Jalal ud-Din Muhammad Akbar in this battle?
(a) Sadashivrao Bhau
(b) Raja Man Singh
(c) Ibrahim Khan Gardi
(d) Rana Sanga
- Battle of Nadaun was fought on
(a) 4 April 1691 (b) 4 April 1693
(c) 4 April 1695 (d) 4 April 1697
- The Battle of Nadaun was fought at Nadaun, between Raja Bhim Chand of Bilaspur (Kahlur) and the Mughals forces under the command of
(a) Alif Khan
(b) Shuja-ud-Daula
(c) Ibrahim Khan Gardi
(d) Bairam Khan
- Battle of Chamkaur was fought on
(a) December 6, 1702
(b) December 6, 1703
(c) December 6, 1704
(d) December 6, 1705
- The Battle of Chamkaur was a battle fought between Khalsa led by Guru Gobind Singh and the Mughal forces led by Wazir Khan and other Mughal Generals.
(a) Guru Gobind Singh
(b) Guru Nannak Singh
(c) Guru Arjun Singh
(d) None of these
- The First Battle of Anandpur was fought at Anandpur, between the armies of the Sikh Guru Gobind Singh and the Mughal forces aided by the Rajas of the Sivalik Hills in
(a) 1701 (b) 1702
(c) 1703 (d) 1704
- Gurkha War was fought in
(a) 1803-1805 (b) 1839-1842

- 1814-1816 (d) None of these
- Battle of Karnal was fought in
(a) February 24, 1736
(b) February 24, 1737
(c) February 24, 1738
(d) February 24, 1739
- The Battle of Karnal was a decisive victory for _____ the emperor of Persia during his invasion of India. Shah's forces defeated the army of Muhammad Shah, the Mughal emperor, paving the way for the sack of Delhi by the Persians.
(a) Emperor Akbar
(b) Sultan Ibrahim Lodhi
(c) Nader Shah
(d) Ahmad Shah Durrani
- The Battle of Khanwa was the second in a series of three major battles, victories in which gave Zahir ud-Din Babur overlordship over North India. The Battle of Panipat was the first of the series, which was the last?
(a) Battle of Karnal
(b) Battle of Anandpur
(c) Battle of Ghaghra
(d) Second Battle of Panipat
- In Battle of Khanwa Northern part of India was annexed by
(a) Mughal emperor Akbar
(b) Sultan Ibrahim Lodhi
(c) Zaheer uddin Babar
(d) Ahmad Shah Durrani
- Battle of Khanwa was fought near the village of Khanwa, about 60 km west of Agra on March 17, 1527. In Battle of Khanwa Babur defeated a formidable army of Mewar in this ten hour battle and firmly established his rule over northern India. Who was the commander army of Mewar?
(a) Sadashivrao Bhau
(b) Vishwasrao
(c) Ibrahim Khan Gardi
(d) Rana Sanga
- Akbar the Great established which city and fort in honor of his grandfather's victory in Battle of Khanwa.
(a) Fatehpur Sikri (a) Agra
(a) New Delhi (a) Madras
- Battle of Palkhed was a land battle that took place at Palkhed, near the city of Nashik, Maharashtra, between the Maratha Peshwa, Baji Rao I and the Nizam-ul-Mulk of Hyderabad. The Marathas defeated the Nizam on
(a) February 28, 1726
(b) February 28, 1727
(c) February 28, 1728
(d) February 28, 1729
- First Battle of Panipat was fought in
(a) 21 April 1523 (b) 21 April 1524
(c) 21 April 1525 (d) 21 April 1526
- Panipat is located in which state of India today?
(a) Haryana (b) Kerala
(c) Assam (d) Behar
- What were the Belligerents of First Battle of Panipat?
(a) Mughal Empire Delhi Sultanate
(b) Lodhi Dynasty and Suri Dynasty
(c) Sikh Dynasty and Suri Dynasty
(d) None of these
- First Anglo-Sikh War was fought in
(a) 1803-1805 (b) 1839-1842
(c) 1814-1816 (d) 1845-1846
- Second Anglo-Sikh War was fought in
(a) 1839-1842 (b) 1814-1816
(c) 1848-1849 (d) 1803-1805
- Who was the Commander of Mughal Army in First Battle of Panipat?
(a) Mughal emperor Akbar
(b) Sultan Ibrahim Lodhi
(c) Zaheer uddin Babar
(d) Ahmad Shah Durrani
- Who was the Commander of Delhi Sultanate in First Battle of Panipat?
(a) Mughal emperor Akbar
(b) Sultan Ibrahim Lodhi
(c) Zaheer uddin Babar
(d) Ahmad Shah Durrani
- The Second Battle of Panipat was fought between the forces of Hemu, and the army of Mughal emperor Akbar on
(a) November 5, 1552
(b) November 5, 1553
(c) November 5, 1554
(d) November 5, 1556
- Second Battle of Panipat was fought between Mughal Empire and
(a) Lodhi Dynasty (b) Suri Dynasty
(c) Sikh Dynasty (d) All of these

33. Who was the general of Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar in Second Battle of Panipat?
 (a) Ahmad Shah Durrani
 (b) Najib-ud-Daula
 (c) Shuja-ud-Daula
 (d) Bairam Khan
34. Who was the general of Suri Dynasty in Second Battle of Panipat?
 (a) Sadashivrao Bhau
 (b) Vishwasrao
 (c) Ibrahim Khan Gardi
 (d) Hemu
35. What is the real name of Hemu?
 (a) Sadashivrao Bhau
 (b) Vishwasrao
 (c) Ibrahim Khan Gardi
 (d) Samrat Hem Chander Vikramaditya
36. Third Battle of Panipat took place on
 (a) January 14, 1760
 (b) January 14, 1761
 (c) January 14, 1762
 (d) January 14, 1764
37. Belligerents of Third Battle of Panipat were Maratha Forces and
 (a) Afghan forces (b) Mughal Forces
 (c) Sikh Forces (d) All of these
38. Who was the commander of Maratha forces in Third Battle of Panipat?
 (a) Sadashivrao Bhau
 (b) Vishwasrao
 (c) Ibrahim Khan Gardi
 (d) All of these
39. Who was the commander of Afghan forces in Third Battle of Panipat?
 (a) Ahmad Shah Durrani
 (b) Najib-ud-Daula
 (c) Shuja-ud-Daula
 (d) All of these
40. The battle of Third Battle of Panipat pitted the French-supplied and trained artillery of the Marathas against the light cavalry of the Afghans led by Ahmad Shah Durrani, who was also known as
 (a) Ahmad Shah Abdali
 (b) Lion of Afghanistan
 (c) Commander of Mughal Forces
 (d) None of these
41. The Battle of Saraighat was fought between the Mughal empire (led by the Kachwaha king, Raja Ramsingh I), and the Ahom Kingdom (led by Lachit Borphukan) on the Brahmaputra river at Saraighat in
 (a) 1671 (b) 1672
 (c) 1673 (d) 1674
42. Siege of Sambhal was took place in
 (a) 1522 (b) 1523
 (c) 1526 (d) 1527
43. The Battle of Tukaroi was fought near the village of Tukaroi now in Balasore District between Midnapore and Jalesar, West Bengal between The Mughal Empire and the Sultanate of Bangala and Bihar on
 (a) March 3, 1572 (b) March 3, 1573
 (c) March 3, 1574 (d) March 3, 1575
44. Battle of the Hydraspes River was fought in
 (a) 326 BC (b) 322 BC
 (c) 324 BC (d) 320 BC
45. Muhammad bin Qasim's Conquest of Sindh took place in
 (a) 711 (b) 712
 (c) 713 (d) 715
46. Second Anglo-Afghan War was fought in
 (a) 1839-1842 (b) 1878-1881
 (c) 1803-1805 (d) 1814-1816
47. Third Anglo-Afghan War was fought in
 (a) 1916 (b) 1917
 (c) 1918 (d) 1919
48. The 1948 Invasion of Hyderabad by Indian forces also termed as "Hyderabad Police Action". What is code name of operation of Invasion of Hyderabad by the Indian military?
 (a) Lion Operation
 (b) Operation Polo
 (c) Operation Nizam
 (d) Operation Union
49. Battle of Buxar was part of the
 (a) Three Years' War
 (b) Twenty Years' War
 (c) Seven Years' War
 (d) Hundred Years' War
50. Battle of Buxar was fought in
 (a) November 16, 1762
 (b) November 16, 1763
 (c) November 16, 1766
 (d) November 16, 1764
51. The Battle of Buxar was fought between the forces under the command of the British East India Company on the one side, and the combined armies of Mir

- Kasim, the Nawab of Bengal; Suja-ud-Daula, the Nawab of Awadh; and Shah Alam II, the Mughal Emperor. Who was the commander of British colonial forces in the Battle of Buxar?
 (a) Robert Cecil
 (b) Warren Hastings
 (c) Robert Clive
 (d) Hector Munro of Novar
52. The battle fought at Buxar which is currently located in which state of India?
 (a) Kerala state (b) Assam state
 (c) Bihar state (d) None of these
53. During the 1857 mutiny who was the queen of Jhansi's trusted general?
 (a) Hyder Ali (b) Tantia Tope
 (c) Bhagat Singh (d) Chandr Sekhar
54. Battle of Plassey was part of the
 (a) Three Years' War
 (b) Twenty Years' War
 (c) Seven Years' War
 (d) Hundred Years' War
55. First Anglo-Mysore War was fought in
 (a) 1789-1792 (b) 1766-1769
 (c) 1817-1818 (d) None of these
56. Second Anglo-Mysore War was fought in
 (a) 1789-1792 (b) 1780-1784
 (c) 1817-1818 (d) 1766-1769
57. Third Anglo-Mysore War was fought in
 (a) 1766-1769 (b) 1817-1818
 (c) 1789-1792 (d) 1814-1816
58. Fourth Anglo-Mysore War was fought in
 (a) 1789-1792 (b) 1766-1769
 (c) 1798-1799 (d) 1817-1818
59. Who is famous for his betrayal with Nawab Siraj Ud Daulah in the Battle of Plassey?
 (a) Muhammad Shah
 (b) Mir Jafar
 (c) Shah Alam II
 (d) Mir Sadiq
60. Battle of Plassey was took place on?
 (a) June 23, 1756
 (b) June 23, 1757
 (c) June 23, 1758
 (d) June 23, 1764
61. Who was the commander of British colonial forces in the Battle of Plassey?
 (a) Warren Hastings
 (b) Robert Cecil
 (c) Robert Clive
 (d) Lord Ripon
62. Who was commander-in-chief of Nawab Siraj Ud Daulah in the Battle of Plassey?
 (a) Muhammad Shah
 (b) Mir Jafar Ali
 (c) Shah Alam II
 (d) Mir Sadiq
63. The Battle of Plassey took place at Palashi on the banks of the Bhagirathi River. Palashi was then part of
 (a) East Bengal, India
 (b) South Bengal, India
 (c) West Bengal, India
 (d) None of these
64. Mir Jafar, commander of the Nawab Siraj Ud Daulah made alliance with the British, was installed as the new Nawab during battle of _____, while Siraj Ud Daulah was captured on July 2, 1757 in Murshidabad as he attempted to escape further north. He was later executed on the order of Mir Jafar's son.
 (a) Anglo-Sikh War
 (b) Battle of Buxer
 (c) Battle of Plassey
 (d) Gurkha War
65. Polygar War or Palayakkar Wars refers to the wars fought between the Polygars (Palayakarrars) of former Madurai Kingdom in Tamil Nadu, and
 (a) Mughal forces (b) Marhata forces
 (c) British Forces (d) Afghan forces
66. First Polygar War was took place in
 (a) 1789 (b) 1797
 (c) 1798 (d) 1799
67. Second Polygar War was took place in
 (a) 1800-1805 (b) 1804-1807
 (c) 1805-1808 (d) 1804-1809
68. Which fort was built after the Battle of Plassey in 1757?
 (a) Fort Henry (b) Fort William
 (c) Fort Calcutta (d) Fort Andrew
69. The first native state to introduce military training on the European model was
 (a) Oudh (b) Mysore
 (c) Punjab (d) Hyderabad
70. The third battle of Panipat took place during the reign of
 (a) Muhammad Shah (b) Alamgir II
 (c) Shah Alam II (d) Jahandar Shah

71. Who was the Governor General at the time of The Third Mysore war?
(a) Robert Cecil (b) Warren Hastings
(c) Robert Clive (d) Lord Cornwallis
72. Who was the Governor General at the time of The first Mysore war?
(a) Robert Cecil (b) Warren Hastings
(c) Robert Clive (d) Lord Smith
73. Who was the Governor General at the time of The second Mysore war?
(a) Warren Hastings (b) Robert Cecil
(c) Robert Clive (d) Lord Smith
74. Who was the Governor General at the time of The fourth Mysore war?
(a) Lord Wellesley (b) General Harris
(c) Col. Reed (d) General Stuart
75. In which of the following battles with the Sikhs did the partisans of the holy war suffer a terrible defeat in which Syed Ahmad lost his life?
(a) The Battle of Amritsar
(b) The Battle of Charsadda
(c) The Battle of Balakot
(d) The Battle of Attock
76. When Lord Wellesley fought the war against Sultan Tipu of Mysore in which Tipu died, who commanded the main English Army?
(a) Arthur Wellesley (b) General Harris
(c) Col. Reed (d) General Stuart
77. The first Serious mutiny of the Indian soldiers in the British Army took place at
(a) Patna (b) Delhi
(c) Vellore (d) Meerut
78. First Opium War was fought in
(a) 1803-1805 (b) 1839-1842
(c) 1814-1816 (d) None of these
79. Second Opium War was fought in
(a) 1839-1842 (b) 1856-1860
(c) 1803-1805 (d) 1814-1816
80. First Anglo-Afghan War was fought in
(a) 1839-1842 (b) 1878-1881
(c) 1803-1805 (d) 1814-1816
81. On the subject of war, India also fought a more successful war against Pakistan in 1965, when the latter sought to wrest Kashmir once again, by cutting off the crucial road which connected Kashmir to the rest of India. In which city was the cease-fire agreement signed that ended the 1965 Indo-Pakistani War?
(a) Tashkent (b) Washington
(c) Moscow (d) Delhi
82. What is the Seven Years War called by Indian historians?
(a) Marathas War
(b) Battle of Plessey
(c) 3rd Kamatic War
(d) Mughal-British War
83. What British lord oversaw the defeat of the Bengal Nawab, Suraj-ud-Dowlah, at the battle of Plessey?
(a) Robert Cecil (b) Warren Hastings
(c) Robert Clive (d) Lord Wavell
84. Who was the Governor-General of India at time of outbreak of the Second World War?
(a) Lord Linlithgow (b) Lord Wavell
(c) Lord Ripon (d) Lord Wavell
85. In 1857 there was a major rebellion against the British. It began in which city?
(a) Bangalore (b) Calcutta
(c) Meerut (d) Bombay
86. India national army fought Second World War against?
(a) British (b) Japan
(c) Turkey (d) Canada
87. Which of the following dynasties was ruling over north India at the time of Alexander's invasion?
(a) Nanda (b) Chandan
(c) Chandra (d) None of these
88. Which of the four Indo-Pakistan wars did not involve any conflict in the disputed region of Kashmir?
(a) 1971 War
(b) 1999 Kargil War
(c) 1965 War
(d) 1948 Kashmir War
89. Which of the Indo-Pakistan wars resulted in the creation of Bangladesh?
(a) 1947 (b) 1949
(c) 1965 (d) 1971
90. The 1965 War between India and Pakistan, saw what for the first time in South Asia?
(a) American made weapons against Soviet weapons
(b) Tanks in the battlefield
(c) Supersonic aircraft in action against

- each other
(d) The use of biological and chemical weapons in combat
91. Who, among the following, was NOT the Prime Minister of India during any of the India-Pakistan wars?
(a) Jawaharlal Nehru
(b) Indira Gandhi
(c) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(d) Rajiv Gandhi
92. First Anglo-Maratha War was fought in
(a) 1789-1792 (b) 1766-1769
(c) 1817-1818 (d) 1777-1783
93. Second Anglo-Maratha War was fought in
(a) 1789-1792 (b) 1817-1818
(c) 1803-1805 (d) 1766-1769
94. Third Anglo-Maratha War was fought in
(a) 1789-1792 (b) 1814-1816
(c) 1817-1818 (d) None of these
95. Who was the Prime Minister of Pakistan, when the Kargil war broke out?
(a) Musharraf (b) Benazir Bhutto
(c) Nawaz Sharif (d) Ayub Khan
96. The PNS Ghazi was the first submarine acquired by any Navy in the subcontinent region, acquired in 1964. It was formerly the USS Diablo, a Trench Class US Navy submarine which saw action in the Second World War. However, the Ghazi was sunk off the East Coast of India, near Vishakhapatnam, during
(a) Kargil War 1999 (b) 1971 War
(c) 1965 War (d) 1948 War
97. Which of the following aircraft was NOT in service with the Pakistani Air Force during any of the Indo-Pakistani Wars?
(a) F-15 Eagle (b) Mirage III
(c) F-16 Falcon (d) F-7M
98. The tank battle of Assal Uttar, (meaning "fitting reply"), one of the largest tank battles fought in recent times was fought during which Indo-Pakistani War?
(a) 1948 (b) 1971
(c) 1965 (d) Kargil War in 1999
99. What king was the first to use rockets in warfare?
(a) Hyder Ali (b) Shah Jahan
(c) Jehangir (d) Tipu Sultan
100. When Tipu Sultan was killed?
(a) May 10, 1799 (b) May 12, 1799
(c) May 5, 1799 (d) May 9, 1799
101. What was the name of Tipu Sultan's father?
(a) Haydar Ali (b) Pandit Purnia
(c) Ghazi Khan (d) Mir Sadiq
102. Who was the French governor who was defeated by Robert Clive during the Anglo-French wars in India?
(a) Multiplex (b) Napoleon
(c) Charles (d) Dupleix

ANSWERS

1. d	2. a	3. b	4. d	5. a	6. c	7. b	8. c	9. c	10. b
11. a	12. a	13. c	14. a	15. a	16. c	17. d	18. c	19. c	20. c
21. d	22. a	23. c	24. d	25. a	26. a	27. d	28. c	29. c	30. b
31. d	32. a	33. d	34. d	35. d	36. b	37. a	38. d	39. d	40. a
41. a	42. c	43. d	44. a	45. b	46. b	47. d	48. b	49. c	50. d
51. d	52. c	53. b	54. c	55. b	56. b	57. c	58. c	59. b	60. b
61. c	62. b	63. c	64. c	65. c	66. d	67. a	68. b	69. b	70. c
71. d	72. d	73. a	74. a	75. c	76. b	77. d	78. b	79. b	80. a
81. a	82. c	83. c	84. a	85. c	86. a	87. a	88. a	89. d	90. c
91. d	92. d	93. c	94. c	95. c	96. b	97. a	98. c	99. d	100. a

WAR OF INDEPENDENCE 1857

1. What was the Immediate cause of Revolt of 1857 (War of independence of 1857)?
 - (a) Annexation of Avadh on the ground of bad-governance
 - (b) Inefficient administrative machinery of the company
 - (c) Growing suspicion among native rulers over Lord Dalhousie's policies of Doctrine of Lapse
 - (d) Greased Cartridges
- Note:** The government introduced a new Enfield rifle the Army. It's cartridges had a greased paper cover which had to be bitten off before the cartridge was loaded into the rifle. It was believed that grease was composed of beef and pig fat. The Hindu as well as Muslim sepoys was enraged because the use of greased cartridges was against their religion
2. The revolt of 1857 was supposed to have started on May 31, 1857 as decided. But the Merrut incidence led to early breaking of the revolt on
 - (a) May 10, 1857
 - (b) May 17, 1857
 - (c) May 21, 1857
 - (d) May 27, 1857
3. British official who suppressed the Revolt in Delhi which was led by Bahadur Shah, General Bakht Khan of Bareilly
 - (a) Nicholson
 - (b) Lt. Wiloughby
 - (c) Lt. Hudson
 - (d) All of these
4. British official who suppressed the Revolt in Lucknow which was led by Befulm Hazrat Mahal of Avadh
 - (a) Colin Campbell
 - (b) Hugh Rose
 - (c) Nicholson
 - (d) Lt. Wiloughby
5. British official who suppressed the Revolt in Jhansi which was led by Lakshmi Bai
 - (a) Nicholson
 - (b) Lt. Wiloughby
 - (c) Colin Campbell
 - (d) Hugh Rose
6. Befulm Hazrat Mahal of Avadh was escaped to
 - (a) Nepal
 - (b) Rangoon
 - (c) England
 - (d) None of these
7. Mughal King of Delhi Bahadur Shah deported to
 - (a) Nepal
 - (b) Rangoon
 - (c) England
 - (d) None of these
8. Who died in battlefield during war of independence 1857?
 - (a) Bakht Khan
 - (b) Bahadur Shah
 - (c) Befulm Hazrat Mahal
 - (d) None of these
9. During war of independence 1857, Nana Saheb escaped to
 - (a) Nepal
 - (b) Rangoon
 - (c) England
 - (d) None of these
10. Which leader was hanged during war of independence 1857?
 - (a) Tantiya tope
 - (b) Bahadur Shah
 - (c) Befulm Hazrat Mahal
 - (d) Nana Saheb
11. On 1 January, 1857, the use of British made Enfield Rifles was started in India. Fat of which animals were used in the cartridges of this Rifle?
 - (a) Cows and Pigs
 - (b) Cows and Goats
 - (c) Cows and Bulls
 - (d) Pigs and Sheep
12. Soldiers of which city were first refused to use the fat cartridges in March 1857?
 - (a) Bairakpur Cant
 - (b) Kanpur
 - (c) Amritsar
 - (d) Assam
13. To the soldiers of Meerut who had refused to use the fat cartridges, an English military officer Carr Michael Smith issued the jail punishment of:

- (a) 5 years
 - (b) 7 years
 - (c) 8 years
 - (d) 9 years
14. When a section of the infantry and cavalry of Merrut rebelled against the English?
 - (a) 10 May, 1857
 - (b) 13 May, 1857
 - (c) 16 May, 1857
 - (d) 18 May, 1857
 15. The rebels of Merrut marched to Delhi, captured the city and declared as the emperor of India.
 - (a) Bahadur Shah
 - (b) Nana Saheb
 - (c) Rani Lakshmi Bai
 - (d) Kunwar Singh
 16. Who assumed the leadership of revolt of 1857 in Delhi?
 - (a) Bahadur Shah
 - (b) Nana Saheb
 - (c) Rani Lakshmi Bai
 - (d) Kunwar Singh
 17. During independence war 1857, who established his suzerainty over Kanpur and declared himself the Peshwa?
 - (a) Bahadur Shah
 - (b) Nana Saheb
 - (c) Lakshmi Bai
 - (d) Kunwar Singh
 18. Who assumed the leadership of revolt of 1857 in Bundelkhand?
 - (a) Bahadur Shah
 - (b) Nana Saheb
 - (c) Rani Lakshmi Bai
 - (d) Kunwar Singh
 19. Who assumed the leadership of revolt of 1857 in Bihar?
 - (a) Bahadur Shah
 - (b) Nana Saheb
 - (c) Lakshmi Bai
 - (d) Kunwar Singh
 20. Kota and Adva were the main centres of revolt in Rajasthan, when the soldiers of Nasirabad Cant in Rajasthan, rebelled against English?
 - (a) 8 May, 1857
 - (b) 18 May, 1857
 - (c) 28 May, 1857
 - (d) 11 May, 1857
 21. Tantiya Tope assumed the leadership of revolt of 1857 in
 - (a) Delhi
 - (b) Bengal
 - (c) Bihar
 - (d) Kanpur
 22. Important centers of revolution in UP were
 - (a) Jhansi, Kanpur, Bareilly
 - (b) Meerut, Lucknow, Aligarh
 - (c) Mathura, Dehli and Agra
 - (d) All of these
 23. Who assumed the leadership of revolt of 1857 of Bareilly regiment?
 - (a) Batakhs Khan
 - (b) Nana Saheb
 - (c) Bahadur Shah
 - (d) Nana Saheb
 24. Henry Laurence died of a blast on 4th July, 1857, he was a Commissioner of
 - (a) Oudh
 - (b) Delhi
 - (c) Bengal
 - (d) Bihar
 25. During war of independence 1857 which English Officer buried the dead Brahmins and burnt the dead Muslims?
 - (a) Nicholson
 - (b) Lt. Wiloughby
 - (c) Hugh Rose
 - (d) Neil
 26. When English army destroyed the Kashmiri Gate of Delhi during war of independence 1857?
 - (a) 1 December, 1857
 - (b) 11 December, 1857
 - (c) 14 December, 1857
 - (d) 24 December, 1857
 27. Who was the commander of Rani Lakshmi Bai's forces during the first war of independence in 1857?
 - (a) Tantiya Tope
 - (b) Hugh Rose
 - (c) Nana Sahib
 - (d) Ashoka Mehta
 28. Which British officer shot Bhadur Shah Zafar's sons Mirza Moghul, Mirza Khizr Sultan, and Mirza Abu Bakr during War of independence?
 - (a) William Hudson
 - (b) Christopher
 - (c) Sandford
 - (d) Dan Brown
 29. Who called war of independence 1857 as Sepoy Mutiny?
 - (a) John Lawrence
 - (b) P. E. Roberts
 - (c) V. A. Smith
 - (d) All of these
 30. Who said that the rebellion of 1857 was purely a sepoy mutiny which fully reflected the indiscipline of Indian soldiers and the foolishness of English military officers?
 - (a) John Lawrence

- (b) P. E. Roberts
(c) V. A. Smith
(d) Lt. Wiloughby
31. After crushing the revolt of 1857, they (East India Company) constituted an India Council and abolished the Board of Directors. There were how many members in the India Council and a Secretary of State for India.
(a) 10 members
- (b) 25 members
(c) 15 members
(d) 20 members
32. After the revolt, who announced the Declaration of the Queen at a Durbar held at Allahabad and called it, 'the Magna Carta of Indian people'?
(a) Lord Canning (b) Lord Clive
(c) Lord William (d) Lord Ripon

ANSWERS

1. d	2. a	3. d	4. a	5. d	6. a	7. b	8. a	9. a	10. a
11. a	12. a	13. a	14. a	15. a	16. a	17. b	18. c	19. d	20. c
21. d	22. d	23. a	24. a	25. d	26. c	27. a	28. a	29. d	30. c
31. c	32. a								

ADVENT OF EUROPEANS AND BRITISH RULE IN SUB CONTINENT

1. The first Portuguese encounter with India was on May 20, 1498 when Vasco da Gama landed in Calicut. Calicut is located in which Indian state today?
(a) Kerala (b) Madras
(c) Karachi (d) Agra
2. Who first discovered the sea-route to the Sub-continent?
(a) Dutch (b) Portuguese
(c) French (d) English
3. The East India Company built its first factory in the west coast city of:
(a) Mirath (b) Agra
(c) Surat (d) None of these
4. Name the first viceroy of Portuguese possessions in the Sub-continent?
(a) Wallison (b) Austen Warren
(c) De Almedia (d) Mountbatten
5. Vasco-de-Gama was succeeded by _____ in 1503
(a) Alfonso de Albuquerque
(b) John Adams
(c) Francisco de Almeida
(d) Captain William
6. Name the merchant adventurer who was the first Englishman who arrived in India in 1599 by the overland route, ostensibly for purpose of trade with Indian merchants?
(a) John Mildenhall
(b) John Adams
(c) Francisco de Almeida
(d) Captain William
7. When English East India Company was established?
(a) 1st December, 1600
(b) 11th December, 1600
(c) 21st December, 1600
(d) 31st December, 1600
8. Company named 'The Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading in the East Indies' is commonly known as the
(a) English East India Company
(b) Dutch East India Company
(c) French East India Company
(d) Merchant East India Company
9. What was the name of first English ambassador who visited the Mughal Court of Jahangir?
(a) John Mildenhall
(b) John Surman
(c) Thomas Reo
(d) Captain William Hawkins
10. When Captain William Hawkins visited the Mughal Court of Jahangir?
(a) 1605 (b) 1606
(c) 1607 (d) 1608
11. When Emperor Jahangir issued farman permitting the English to establish a factory at Surat (it was the first permission to East India Company in India)?
(a) 1605 (b) 1607
(c) 1608 (d) 1609
12. In which area the English East India Company was established its first factory?
(a) Bombay (b) Bengal
(c) Surat (d) Kolkata
13. When the English East India Company set up a factory at Surat?
(a) 1611 (b) 1613
(c) 1615 (d) 1617
14. When Sir Thomas Roe was successful in obtaining two farmans from the Mughal Court confirming free trade with exemption from inland toll?
(a) 1611 (b) 1613
(c) 1615 (d) 1617
15. Which area of India was given to England as dowry by Portugal?
(a) Bengal (b) Surat
(c) Kolkata (d) Bombay
16. Who were the first among European nations to challenge the monopoly of the

- Portuguese in the East?
(a) French (b) Dutch
(c) Europeans (d) Danish
17. In which year Dutch formed the United East India Company of Netherlands in the Sub-continent?
(a) 1601 (b) 1602
(c) 1603 (d) 1604
18. When they established French East India Company in the Sub-continent?
(a) 1664 (b) 1663
(c) 1662 (d) 1661
19. Dutch East India Company was founded in
(a) 1600 (b) 1601
(c) 1602 (d) 1604
20. Portuguese East India Company was founded in
(a) 1622 (b) 1624
(c) 1626 (d) 1628
21. French East India Company was founded in
(a) 1662 (b) 1664
(c) 1668 (d) 1666
22. Which was the first multinational corporation in the world and the first company to issue stock?
(a) Dutch East India Company
(b) Danish East India Company
(c) British East India Company
(d) Sweden East India Company
23. The Portuguese East India Company was founded by
(a) Philip III of Spain
(b) Jan Pieterszoon Coen
(c) King Louis XIV
(d) Jean Baptiste Colbert
24. Which Indian city was gifted by the Portuguese as dowry to Charles II, the King of England, when he got married to the sister of the King of Portugal in 1662?
(a) Mumbai (b) Pondicherry
(c) Panaji (d) Chennai
25. Ships of British East India Company arrived in India, docking at Surat, which was established as a first trade transit point in India in
(a) 1603 (b) 1604
(c) 1605 (d) 1608
26. British East India Company achieved a major victory over the Portuguese in the Battle of Swally in India in
(a) 1610 (b) 1612
(c) 1614 (d) 1616
27. Who visited the Darbar of Mughal Emperor Nuruddin Salim Jahangir?
(a) Sir Thomas Roe (b) James I
(c) Francois Caron (d) Jean Colbert
28. The British East India Company was founded during the reign of what Mughal emperor
(a) Babur (b) Aurangzeb
(c) Jahangir (d) Akbar
29. What was started by the Danish in 1616?
(a) East India Company
(b) Danish East India Company
(c) National Trading Company
(d) Overseas Trading Company
30. Vasco-de-Gama established a first Portuguese factory at Cochin in
(a) 1500 (b) 1501
(c) 1502 (d) 1505
31. When King Charles II of England got Bombay (Now Mumbai) as dowry after marrying the Portuguese princess?
(a) 1661 (b) 1662
(c) 1664 (d) 1665
32. When the English obtained the royal farman to trade in Bengal from the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb?
(a) 1661 (b) 1663
(c) 1665 (d) 1667
33. When the English East India Company replaced its headquarters from Surat to Bombay?
(a) 1681 (b) 1683
(c) 1685 (d) 1687
34. English obtained a number of trade concessions in 1717 from the Mughal Emperor Farrukhsiyar after the Emperor was cured of a painful disease by the English Surgeon? What was the name of English Surgeon?
(a) Thomas Reo
(b) Captain William Hawkins
(c) William Hamilton
(d) John Surman
35. When a British mission under Sir Thomas Roe succeeded in obtaining farman from the Mughal Court confirming free trade without liability to pay inland toll?

- (a) 1613 (b) 1615
(c) 1617 (d) 1619
36. Which Englishman succeeded in obtaining from Emperor Farukhsiyar a farman in 1717, by which the Company was permitted to carry on trade in Bengal, Bombay and Madras free of customs duty.
(a) John Mildenhall
(b) John Surman
(c) Thomas Reo
(d) Captain William Hawkins
37. Siraj-ud-Daula seized the English factory at Kasim bazar on
(a) 12th June 1756
(b) 10th June 1756
(c) 20th June 1756
(d) 30th June 1756
38. On 2nd January 1757, Treaty of Ali Nagar was signed between Siraj-ud-Daula and
(a) British Company
(b) French Company
(c) Dutch Company
(d) None of these
39. If a ruler of the protected state died without have a natural heir, his adopted son was not allowed to rule and his state was to be annexed by the British. This doctrine is called
(a) Doctrine of Caption
(b) Doctrine of Lease
(c) Doctrine of Lapse
(d) Subsidiary Alliance
40. Who introduced the Doctrine of Lapse?
(a) Lord Wellesley (b) Lord Clive
(c) Lord Dalhousie (d) Lord Ripon
41. Subsidiary Alliance was first used by _____. Under the Subsidiary Alliance, a king was provided with military security.
(a) Lord Wellesley (b) Lord Clive
(c) Lord Dalhousie (d) Lord Ripon
42. Which was the first Indian state annexed in British Empire under Subsidiary Alliance?
(a) Mysore (b) Awadh
(c) Hyderabad (d) Jodhpur
- Note: Acquisitions of Indian States in British Empire under Subsidiary Alliance: Hyderabad (1798), Mysore (1799), Awadh (1801), Peshwa (1802), Bhonsle and Scindia (1803), Udaipur, Jodhpur and Jaipur (1818)
43. Which was the first Indian state annexed in British Empire under Doctrine of Lapse?
(a) Satara (b) Jhansi
(c) Sambhalpur (d) Udaipur
- Note: Acquisitions of Indian States in British Empire under Doctrine of Lapse: Satara (1848), Jhansi, Sambhalpur of Orissa (1849), Baghat (1850), Jaipur of Bundelkhand (1849), Udaipur in Rajputana (1852), Jhansi (1853) and Nagpur (1854)
44. When first time The East India Company secured valuable privileges under a royal farman by the Mughal Emperor, which had granted the Company the freedom to export and import their goods in Bengal without paying taxes and right to issue passes or dastaks for the movements of such goods.
(a) 1711 (b) 1713
(c) 1715 (d) 1717
45. When Siraj-ud-Daulah succeeded his grandfather, Alivardi Khan?
(a) 1753 (b) 1754
(c) 1755 (d) 1756
46. When War of Plassey was fought between Siraj-ud-Daula and British Company?
(a) 3rd June 1757
(b) 13th June 1757
(c) 23rd June 1757
(d) 23rd July 1757
47. Black Hole Tragedy of 1756 was associated with which Nawab of Bengal?
(a) Nizam-ud-Daulah
(b) Mir Jaffar
(c) Siraj-ud-Daula
(d) Mir Qasim
- Note: It is said that 146 English prisoners, held by the Mughals, were crowded into a small chamber that had a single, small window on a June night in 1756. Several of prisoners died of suffocation and wounds
48. During Battle of Plassey the major part of the Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula's army led by the traitors _____, took no part in the fighting.
(a) Mir Jafar (b) Rai Durlabh
(c) Mir Qasim (d) Both a & b
49. Who Betrayed Siraj-ud-Daula during Battle of Plassey?
(a) Khadim Khan and Manik Chand

- (b) Mir Jaffar and Rai Durlabh
(c) Qhasiti Begum
(d) All of these
50. Name the rich banker who helped East India Company financially during Battle of Plassey?
(a) Jagat Seth (b) Mir Qasim
(c) Nizam-ud-Daulah (d) Mir Jaffar
51. Name the commander-in-Chief of Nawab Army who helped East India Company during Battle of Plassey?
(a) Jagat Seth (b) Mir Qasim
(c) Nizam-ud-Daulah (d) Mir Jaffar
52. Name the famous merchant of Calcutta who helped East India Company during Battle of Plassey?
(a) Jagat Seth (b) Mir Qasim
(c) Nizam-ud-Daulah (d) Amin Chand
53. Name the Treasurer of Nawab who helped East India Company during Battle of Plassey?
(a) Rai Durlabh (b) Manik Chand
(c) Qhasiti Begum (d) Jagat Seth
54. Which treaty was concluded by Clive with Shuja-ud-Daula and the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II, according to which the British got the right of free trade in Awadh and they were allowed to keep a British Army at the expense of the Nawab of Awadh?
(a) Treaty of Allahabad
(b) Treaty of Lahore
(c) Treaty of Amritsar
(d) Treaty of Awadh
55. Under Treaty of Allahabad Shah Alam II got the districts of Kora and Allahabad and was also given an annual pension of Rs. 26 Lakh. In return of his favour, which areas were given to the British by Shah Alam?
(a) Diwani of Bengal (b) Bihar
(c) Orrisa (d) All of these
56. Robert Clive began his career on an annual salary of 5 pounds per annum from which city?
(a) Bengal (b) Bihar
(c) Orrisa (d) Madras
57. Robert Clive was made the Governor of Bengal twice - from 1757-1760 and 1765 to
(a) 1766 (b) 1767
- (c) 1768 (d) 1769
58. Who established a Dual system of Government for the Bengal Province?
(a) Sir Charles Napier
(b) Lord Dalhousie
(c) Warren Hastings
(d) Robert Clive
59. Under Dual System of Administration, the administration _____ was divided between the Company and the Nawab but the whole power was actually concentrated in the hands of the Company?
(a) Bengal (b) Bihar
(c) Orrisa (d) Madras
60. Under Dual System of Administration was a complex system remained in practice in Bengal during the period from 1765 to
(a) 1770 (b) 1771
(c) 1772 (d) 1774
61. Who put an end to Dual System of Administration in Bengal in 1772?
(a) Sir Charles Napier
(b) Lord Dalhousie
(c) Warren Hastings
(d) Robert Clive
62. Jahangir sent a letter to James through Sir Thomas Roe and gave permission to
(a) Build factories (b) Make army
(c) Build schools (d) None of these
63. Who was first Director General of French East India Company?
(a) Philip III of Spain
(b) Jan Pieterszoon Coen
(c) François Caron
(d) Jean Baptiste Colbert
64. British East India Company ruled in India, which effectively began after the Battle of Plassey in
(a) 1753 (b) 1755
(c) 1757 (d) 1759
65. The East India Company extended its commercial activities in Bengal in:
(a) 1600 AD (b) 1650 AD
(c) 1700 AD (d) 1750 AD
66. British Parliament granted regulatory control over East India Company to the British government and established the post of Governor-General of India, with Warren Hastings as the first incumbent in?

- (a) 1773 (b) 1774
(c) 1843 (d) 1757
67. In 1784, the British Parliament passed Pitt's India Act which created a Board of Control for overseeing the administration of East India Company. Hastings was succeeded in 1784 by
(a) Cornwallis (b) Lord Ripon
(c) Lord Wavell (d) Lord Reading
68. Who was appointed the Governor of India in 1772?
(a) Warren Hastings
(b) Macpherson
(c) Lord Wavell
(d) Lord Reading
69. Who was viceroy of India when Indian Councils Act 1861 was passed?
(a) Sir John Lawrence
(b) Charles Canning
(c) Lord Northbrook
(d) Lord Mayo
70. Which viceroy of India was assassinated during his government?
(a) Sir John Lawrence
(b) Northbrook
(c) Charles Canning
(d) Lord Mayo
71. Who was viceroy of India when Indian Councils Act of 1874 was passed?
(a) Sir John Lawrence
(b) Canning
(c) Lord Northbrook
(d) Lord Mayo
72. From which year to 1798, Sir John Shore remained the Governor General of India?
(a) 1793 (b) 1792
(c) 1791 (d) 1790
73. After Sir John Shore who became the Lord of India in 1798 and remained till 1805?
(a) Lord Auckland (b) Lord Minto
(c) Lord Wellesley (d) Lord Hardings
74. Who remained the Governor General of India from 1805 to 1807?
(a) Sir George Barlow (b) Lord Minto
(c) Lord Amherst (d) None of these
75. Which Governor General's time-period in India is 1807-1813?
(a) William Bentinck (b) Lord Minto
(c) Lord Hardings (d) Lord Auckland
76. Which Act opened the door for the election of politicians to the Imperial as well as provincial councils?
(a) Indian Act, 1832
(b) Indian Council Act, 1892
(c) Indian Act, 1935
(d) Indian Act, 1940
77. Pitt's bill came to be called Pitt's India Act. When it was passed?
(a) 1782 (b) 1783
(c) 1784 (d) 1785
78. Pitt's India Act set up an institution in England which was given comprehensive powers of supervision and control over the Indian Administration. Name that institution?
(a) England Board of Control
(b) Indian Board of Control
(c) Board of Control
(d) Board of Authority
79. Which Act introduced important changes in the constitution of the Government in Sub-continent?
(a) Pitt's India Act of 1781
(b) Pitt's India Act of 1782
(c) Pitt's India Act of 1783
(d) Pitt's India Act of 1784
80. Who was viceroy of India when Queen Victoria (in absentia) proclaimed Empress of India at Delhi Durbar of 1877?
(a) Lord Lytton (b) Lord Ripon
(c) Lord Lansdowne (d) Lord Dufferin
81. Who was viceroy of India when Local Government Acts extend self-government from towns to country?
(a) Lord Lytton (b) Lord Ripon
(c) Lord Lansdowne (d) Lord Dufferin
82. Who was viceroy of India when Pamir agreement with Russia took place?
(a) Lord Elgin (b) Lord Curzon
(c) Lord Minto (d) Lord Hardinge
83. British East India Company defunct in 1858 and British East India Company itself was finally dissolved on
(a) 1 January 1872 (b) 1 January 1873
(c) 1 January 1874 (d) 1 January 1876
84. When the Vernacular Press Act passed?
(a) 1880 (b) 1875
(c) 1878 (d) 1882
85. The Vernacular Press Act imposed restrictions on:

- (a) Urdu languages press
(b) Indian languages press only
(c) English & Urdu press
(d) all newspapers
86. When Lord Ripon's Government repealed the Vernacular Press Act?
(a) 1880 (b) 1882
(c) 1885 (d) 1886
87. Name the Governor-General who established the Permanent Settlement in Bengal?
(a) Lord Cornwallis (b) Lord Ripon
(c) Lord Wavell (d) Lord Reading
88. Name the Liberal Viceroy of India, who instituted the Famine Code?
(a) Lord Cornwallis (b) Lord Ripon
(c) Lord Wavell (d) Lord Reading
89. Who was viceroy of India at the time of Financial Reform Act of 1899 and Gold Reserve Fund created for India?
(a) Lord Elgin (b) Lord Curzon
(c) Lord Minto (d) Lord Hardinge
90. Who was viceroy of India at the time of Death of Queen Victoria?
(a) Lord Elgin (b) Lord Curzon
(c) Lord Minto (d) Lord Hardinge
91. Victoria Memorial Hall was constructed in
(a) Calcutta (b) Madras
(c) Karachi (d) Agra
92. Who was viceroy of India at the time of partition of Bengal (1905)?
(a) Lord Elgin (b) Lord Curzon
(c) Lord Minto (d) Lord Hardinge
93. Who was viceroy of India when Government of India Act of 1909 was passed?
(a) Lord Elgin (b) Lord Curzon
(c) Lord Minto (d) Lord Hardinge
94. Who was viceroy of India at the time of visit of King George V and Queen Mary in 1911?
(a) Lord Elgin (b) Lord Curzon
(c) Lord Minto (d) Lord Hardinge
95. King George V announces creation of new city of New Delhi to replace Calcutta as capital of India?
(a) Lord Elgin (b) Lord Curzon
(c) Lord Minto (d) Lord Hardinge
96. Who was viceroy of India at the time of begging of World War I?
(a) Lord Elgin (b) Lord Curzon
(c) Lord Minto (d) Lord Hardinge
- (a) Lord Elgin (b) Lord Curzon
(c) Lord Minto (d) Lord Hardinge
97. Who was viceroy of India at the time of Passage of Rowlatt Act, 1919?
(a) Lord Chelmsford
(b) Lord Reading
(c) Lord Irwin
(d) Lord Willingdon
98. Who was viceroy of India when University of Aligarh established in 1920?
(a) Lord Chelmsford
(b) Lord Reading
(c) Lord Irwin
(d) Lord Willingdon
99. Who was viceroy of India at the time of passage of Indian Trade Unions Act of 1926, Indian Forest Act, 1927?
(a) Lord Chelmsford (b) Lord Reading
(c) Lord Irwin (d) Lord Willingdon
100. Who was viceroy of India at the time of passage of Government of India Act of 1935?
(a) Lord Chelmsford (b) Lord Reading
(c) Lord Irwin (d) Lord Willingdon
101. Who was viceroy of India at the time of creation of Reserve Bank of subcontinent?
(a) Lord Chelmsford (b) Lord Reading
(c) Lord Irwin (d) Lord Willingdon
102. Which of the followings viceroy has largest tenure?
(a) Lord Linlithgow (b) Lord Wavell
(c) Mountbatten (d) Lord Reading
103. When the Warren Hastings, Governor of Bengal, retired and left India?
(a) 1785 (b) 1786
(c) 1787 (d) 1789
104. Ranjit Singh consolidated Sikh power in Punjab and ruled from his capital at Lahore from 1799 to:
(a) 1839 (b) 1439
(c) 1739 (d) 1639
105. British took complete control of Sindh by:
(a) 1743 (b) 1443
(c) 1843 (d) 1943
106. When the first Anglo-Sikh war fought and British political resident was set up at Lahore.
(a) 1645 (b) 1845
(c) 1345 (d) 1745
107. When the British government assume

- sovereignty over the lands of British East India Company?
(a) 1357 (b) 1857
(c) 1457 (d) 1557
108. According to which law the Christian missionaries were given permission to come in the Sub-continent to preach their religion?
(a) Charter Act 1813
(b) Charter Act 1814
(c) Charter Act 1815
(d) Charter Act 1816
109. In 1860, how many educational institutions were there in Calcutta for Muslims?
(a) Four (b) Three
(c) Two (d) One
110. Which Act's most important feature was the transfer of the control of the Indian Government from the Company to Crown?
(a) Government of India Act, 1858
(b) Government of India Act, 1859
(c) Government of India Act, 1860
(d) Government of India Act, 1861
111. What the Act of 1858 created by abolishing the Board of Control and Court of Directors?
(a) Viceroy for India
(b) Governor for India
(c) Secretary of State for India
(d) Lord for India
112. For assistance the Secretary of State for India was provided with a council of:
(a) 75 members (b) 45 members
(c) 25 members (d) 15 members
113. The secretary of state for India was to have powers of:
(a) Superintendence over Indian affairs
(b) Direction over Indian affairs
(c) Control over Indian affairs
(d) All of these
114. The Queen's proclamation was read at a Darbar. Where that Darbar was held?
(a) Agra (b) Delhi
(c) Calcutta (d) Allahabad
115. Name the Viceroy of India who established Darbar to read the proclamation of the Queen?
(a) Warren Hastings (b) Lord Cornwallis
(c) Lord Mathew (d) Lord Canning
116. On the behalf of East India Company, who pleaded for the renewal of the charter?
(a) Macaulay (b) Cornwallis
(c) Hastings (d) Ibsen
117. After the Charter Act of 1813, when the new charter was passed after much controversy?
(a) 1831 (b) 1832
(c) 1833 (d) 1834
118. For how many years, the territory and the revenues of India were granted to East India Company in the Charter Act of 1833?
(a) 15 years (b) 17 years
(c) 20 years (d) 23 years
119. Penal code remained in draft for a long time. When it was enacted into law?
(a) 1859 (b) 1860
(c) 1861 (d) 1862
120. Who remarked that the Act of 1833 was the most important Act passed by the British Parliament till 1909?
(a) Lord Morelay (b) Lord Cornwallis
(c) Lord Hastings (d) Lord Warren
121. Which of the following was the last Act in the series of Charter Acts in India?
(a) 1833 (b) 1838
(c) 1850 (d) 1853
122. Which Act allowed the Indians for the first time to have the share in the government of the country?
(a) Act of 1861 (b) Act of 1862
(c) Act of 1863 (d) Act of 1864
123. In Indian Council Act of 1891, maximum number of members of the central legislative council was raised to:
(a) 20 (b) 18
(c) 16 (d) 14
124. Who was Lord-Morley?
(a) Law member of Council
(b) Secretary of State for India
(c) Head of Board of Directors
(d) Governor General of India
125. Who was Lord Minto?
(a) Secretary of State (b)
Governor (d) Law member
(c) Viceroy
126. The Act of 1909 enlarged the size of the legislative councils, it was raised to:
(a) 50 (b) 60
(c) 70 (d) 80
127. The Act of 1909 raised the number of

- executive council from two to four in:
(a) Bombay (b) Bengal
(c) Madras (d) All of these
128. Who was the first Indian to join the Governor General's Executive Council as the law member?
(a) Mr. S.P. Sinha
(b) Ranjit Kumar
(c) Dr. Ranjeet Singh
(d) None of these
129. How many seats for Muslims were reserved in Imperial Legislative Council under Act 1919?
(a) 50 (b) 40
(c) 30 (d) 80
130. The Act 1919 did not incorporate self-rule in India and Muslim League:
(a) accepted (b) rejected
(c) kept silence (d) agitated
131. Which Act was aimed at introducing partially responsible government in the provinces of India?
(a) Government of India Act, 1935
(b) Government of India Act, 1919
(c) Government of India Act, 1905
(d) Government of India Act, 1915
132. In Act of 1919 the number of Indian Council was:
(a) Increased (b) Reduced
(c) Abolished (d) None of these
133. The Act of 1919 introduced elected majorities in all the provinces. Now, how much percentage of members was elected?
(a) 50 (b) 70
(c) 60 (d) 80
134. In the Act of 1919 the system of separate electorates was not only retained for the Muslims, it was also extended to the:
(a) Sikhs (b) Parsi
(c) Budh (d) Anglo-Indian
135. On which base Government of India Act, 1919 was formed?
(a) Rowlatt Act
(b) Ranipur Report
(c) Zemand of Congress
(d) Montague-Chelmsford Report
136. The system of Dyarchy was in operation from 1921 to:
(a) 1935 (b) 1936
(c) 1937 (d) 1938
137. What does mean by the word 'Dyarchy'?
(a) Two authorities
(b) Double Government
(c) Both of these
(d) None of these
138. Who ordered to open fire at Jallianwala Bagh gathering?
(a) Viceroy Dyer
(b) General Dyer
(c) Governor General Dyer
(d) Brigadier Dyer
139. Which Act was passed after the World War I?
(a) The Government of India Act, 1919
(b) The Government of India Act, 1918
(c) The Government of India Act, 1917
(d) The Government of India Act, 1920
140. Minto-Morley Reforms is also known?
(a) Indian Councils Act of 1919
(b) Indian Councils Act of 1909
(c) Minto-Cornwallis Reforms
(d) Minto Warren Reforms
141. Which Bill aroused strong controversy in India and greatly stirred up race hatred between the rulers and the ruled?
(a) Indian Act 1882 Bill
(b) Indian Act 1919 Bill
(c) Vernacular Press Bill
(d) Ilbert Bill
142. Who was C.P. Ilbert?
(a) Viceroy of India
(b) Governor-General of India
(c) Law Member of Viceroy's Council
(d) Member of British Parliament
143. The Vernacular Press Act gave air to:
(a) Political progress
(b) Soul awareness
(c) Racial discrimination
(d) Muslims degradation
144. Who among the following concluded the Treaty of Seringapatam with Tipu Sultan?
(a) Hastings (b) Cornwallis
(c) Wellesley (d) Dalhousie
145. Which political parties did not boycott the Simon Commission?
(a) Muslim League
(b) Hindu Mahasabha
(c) Punjab Unionists
(d) All India Congress

146. The Doctrine of 'Passive Resistance' was propounded first by
(a) Aurobindo Ghosh
(b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(c) Lala Lajpat Rai
(d) Bipin Chandra Pal
147. During whose regime the Cripps Mission visited India?
(a) Lord Mountbatten
(b) Lord Wavell
(c) Lord Linlithgow
(d) Lord Wellington
148. Who was founder of Madras?
(a) Robert Clive (b) Job Charnock
(c) Francis Day (d) Boughton
149. Which European colonial power was last to come to India?
(a) France (b) Denmark
(c) Spain (d) Netherlands
150. Which leading British parliamentarian and politician admitted that the Revolt of 1857 was "a national revolt" not "a military mutiny"?
(a) Lord Ellenborough
(b) Disraeli
(c) Lord Canning
(d) Lord Dalhousie
151. In which year the right of separate electorate was given to the Muslims?
(a) 1907 (b) 1908
(c) 1909 (d) 1910
152. Who was viceroy of India at the time of Indian Provincial Elections of 1937?
(a) Lord Linlithgow
(b) Lord Wavell
(c) Lord Mountbatten
(d) Lord Reading
153. Who was viceroy of India when Cripps' mission came to India, 1942?
(a) Lord Linlithgow
(b) Lord Wavell
(c) Mountbatten
(d) Lord Reading
154. Who was viceroy of India at the time of begging of World War II?
(a) Lord Linlithgow
(b) Lord Wavell
(c) Mountbatten
(d) Lord Reading
155. Who was viceroy of India when Cabinet Mission came to India?
(a) Lord Linlithgow
(b) Lord Wavell
(c) Lord Mountbatten
(d) Lord Reading
156. Who was viceroy of India at the time of Indian Elections of 1946?
(a) Lord Linlithgow
(b) Lord Wavell
(c) Lord Mountbatten
(d) Lord Reading
157. Who was viceroy of India at the time of passage of Indian Independence Act 1947?
(a) Lord Linlithgow
(b) Lord Wavell
(c) Lord Mountbatten
(d) Lord Reading
158. Who was viceroy of India at the time of establishment of Radcliffe commission?
(a) Lord Linlithgow
(b) Lord Wavell
(c) Lord Mountbatten
(d) Lord Reading
159. Who was the last Viceroy of India?
(a) Lord Mayo
(b) Lord Linlithgow
(c) Lord Mountbatten
(d) Lord Hasting
160. Who was viceroy of India at the time of Partition of India?
(a) Lord Linlithgow
(b) Lord Wavell
(c) Lord Mountbatten
(d) Lord Reading
161. Which viceroy of India has the longest tenure?
(a) Lord Linlithgow
(b) Lord Wavell
(c) Lord Mountbatten
(d) Lord Reading
162. Which viceroy of India has the shortest tenure?
(a) Sir Robert Napier
(b) Lord Wavell
(c) Mountbatten
(d) Lord Reading
163. Who was the Prime minister of England at the time of creations of Pakistan?
(a) Sir Robert Napier
(b) Lord Wavell

- (c) Lord Attlee
(d) Lord Reading

164. Who was the King of UK at the time of creations of Pakistan?

- (a) Edward VIII
(b) George VI
(c) Lord Attlee

- (d) George VI

165. Which of the following was in power in the U.K. when India got independence?

- (a) Labour Party
(b) Liberal Party
(c) Conservative Party
(d) Socialist Party

ANSWERS

1. b	2. b	3. c	4. c	5. a	6. a	7. d	8. a	9. d	10. d
11. d	12. c	13. b	14. c	15. d	16. b	17. b	18. a	19. c	20. d
21. b	22. a	23. a	24. a	25. d	26. b	27. a	28. d	29. b	30. c
31. b	32. d	33. d	34. c	35. b	36. b	37. c	38. a	39. c	40. c
41. a	42. c	43. a	44. d	45. d	46. c	47. c	48. d	49. d	50. a
51. d	52. d	53. a	54. a	55. d	56. d	57. b	58. d	59. a	60. c
61. c	62. a	63. c	64. c	65. c	66. a	67. a	68. a	69. b	70. d
71. c	72. a	73. c	74. a	75. b	76. b	77. c	78. c	79. d	80. a
81. b	82. a	83. c	84. c	85. b	86. b	87. a	88. a	89. b	90. b
91. a	92. b	93. c	94. d	95. d	96. d	97. a	98. a	99. c	100. d
101. d	102. a	103. a	104. a	105. c	106. b	107. b	108. a	109. c	110. a
111. c	112. d	113. d	114. d	115. d	116. a	117. c	118. c	119. b	120. a
121. d	122. a	123. c	124. b	125. c	126. b	127. d	128. a	129. c	130. a
131. b	132. b	133. b	134. a	135. d	136. c	137. c	138. b	139. a	140. b
141. d	142. c	143. c	144. b	145. c	146. a	147. c	148. a	149. b	150. b
151. c	152. a	153. a	154. a	155. b	156. b	157. c	158. c	159. c	160. c
161. a	162. c	163. c	164. d	165. a					

SIR SYED AHMAD KHAN & ALIGARH MOVEMENT

- When & where Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was born?
 - 17 October 1817 Delhi
 - 18 October 1818 Aligarh
 - 19 October 1819 Delhi
 - 20 October 1816 Aligarh
- Who introduced "Two Nation Theory" in subcontinent?
 - Quaid-e-Azam
 - Dr. Sir Allama Iqbal
 - Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
 - Nawab Liaquat Ali
- When Sir Syed Ahmad Khan made Chief Judge?
 - 1746
 - 1846
 - 1546
 - 1446
- As a Chief Judge Sir Sayyad Ahmad posted at:
 - Ghazipur
 - Aligarh
 - Lacknow
 - Delhi
- In Tabeen al Kalam Sir Syed mentioned similarities between Islam and:
 - Hinduism
 - Budhism
 - Christianity
 - Sikhism
- Who wrote Loyal Muhammadans of India?
 - Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
 - Allama Iqbal
 - Syed Suleman Nadvi
 - Shah Waliullah
- In which year Sir Syed set up a school at Muradabad?
 - 1856
 - 1857
 - 1858
 - 1859
- During 1857 war Sir Syed was working in the city of:
 - Banaras
 - Bijnaur
 - Delhi
 - Lucknow
- In 1863 Sir Syed established a school in which city?
 - Muradabad
 - Ghazipur
 - Delhi
 - Denapur
- In which year Sir Syed set up a Scientific Society at Ghazipur?
 - 1863
 - 1864
 - 1865
 - 1866
- Scientific Society translated the modern work from:
 - English to Urdu
 - Urdu to English
 - Persian to Urdu
 - Arabic to Urdu
- The Scientific Society published a journal in 1866 known as
 - Muradabad Institute Gazette
 - Delhi Institute Gazette
 - Ali garh Institute Gazette
 - Lucknow Institute Gazette
- Ali Garh Institute Gazette was published in which languages?
 - English and Urdu
 - English and Arabic
 - English and Persian
 - English and Sanskrit
- In Muslims, who rendered valuable services for development and protection of Urdu?
 - Liaquat Ali
 - Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
 - Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar
 - Syed Suleman Nadvi
- The students of which college protested against MacDonald for scrapping Urdu as official language?
 - Lahore College
 - Aligarh College
 - Faisal College
 - Islamia College
- The Hindi-Urdu controversy began in which year?
 - 1867
 - 1868
 - 1869
 - 1870
- Who first of all decided to adopt measures for the protection of Urdu?
 - Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
 - Syed Suleman Nadvi
 - Dr. Sir Allama Iqbal
 - Haji Shariatullah
- Who appointed first secretary of the Board of Trustees of Aligarh College?
 - Chaudhry Rehmat Ali

- (b) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(c) Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar
(d) Maulana Muhammad Ali Shawkat
19. Who was appointed as the joint secretary of Board of Trustees of Aligarh College?
(a) Syed Muhammad
(b) Abid Muhammad
(c) Dr. Allama Iqbal
(d) Noor Muhammad
20. MAO College became University in the year of:
(a) 1919 (b) 1920
(c) 1921 (d) 1922
21. Who said that congress was mainly a Hindu body which can never be sincere to the Muslims?
(a) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(b) Shah Wali Ullah
(c) Haji Shariatullah
(d) Mian Titu Mir
22. In which year Sir Syed Ahmad formed British India Association at Aligarh?
(a) 1864 (b) 1866
(c) 1868 (d) 1870
23. After Sir Syed who became secretary of Aligarh college Trust:
(a) Hakeem Ajmal Khan
(b) Naswab Mohsin-ul-Malik
(c) Nawab Viqar-ul-Malik
(d) Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar
24. Who wrote an "Essays on the life of Muhammad"?
(a) Shah Wali Ullah
(b) Syed Suleman Nadvi
(c) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(d) Liaquat Ali Khan
25. Sir Syed was highly influenced by the teachings and doctrines of:
(a) Shah Ismail Shaheed
(b) Muhammad Bin Abdul Wahab
(c) Shah Ismail Shaheed & Muhammad Bin Abdul Wahab
(d) Haji Shariat Ullah
26. Who published the magazine Tehzib-ul-Akhlaq:
(a) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(b) Dudhu Mian
(c) Muhammad Ali Johar
(d) Muhammad Ali Shawkat
27. In Tehzib-ul-Akhlaq, Sir Syed outlined the ethical aspects of whose life?
(a) Muslims (b) Hindus
(c) Sikhs (d) Christian
28. Sir Syed was extremely impressed by the educational system of which country?
(a) England (b) USA
(c) Australia (d) Canada
29. When Sir Syed Ahmad Khan went to England?
(a) 1867 (b) 1968
(c) 1869 (d) 1870
30. Sir Syed set himself to the task of protecting which language:
(a) English (b) Arabic
(c) Urdu (d) Persian
31. In which year MAO High School was established at Aligarh?
(a) 1875 (b) 1871
(c) 1873 (d) 1872
32. What type of education was provided in MAO High School?
(a) Western (b) Eastern
(c) Modern (d) Both b & c
33. In which year MAO school was upgraded to the status of a college?
(a) 1878 (b) 1877
(c) 1878 (d) 1879
34. Sir Syed received his early education from his:
(a) Maternal Grand Father
(b) Paternal Grand Father
(c) Mother (d) Father
35. During his stay in England, Sir Syed closely watched which system of England?
(a) Social (b) Economical
(c) Educational (d) Religious
36. MAO College was inaugurated by:
(a) Lord Wallington (b) Lord Lytton
(c) Lord Hastings (d) Lord Curzon
37. Aligarh is located in which Indian state?
(a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Maharashtra
(c) Rajasthan (d) Punjab
38. Who was the first principal of MAO College?
(a) Sir Henry Siddon
(b) Lord Lytton
(c) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(d) Muhammad Ali Johar

39. Who was the first secretary general of MAO College?
(a) Lord Wallington
(b) Lord Lytton
(c) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(d) Muhammad Ali Johar
40. When Sir Syed Ahmad Khan died?
(a) 27th March 1888
(b) 27th March 1898
(c) 27th March 1908
(d) 27th March 1918

ANSWERS

1. a	2. c	3. b	4. d	5. c	6. a	7. d	8. b	9. b	10. b
11. a	12. c	13. a	14. b	15. b	16. a	17. a	18. b	19. a	20. b
21. a	22. b	23. b	24. c	25. c	26. a	27. a	28. a	29. c	30. c
31. a	32. d	33. b	34. a	35. c	36. b	37. a	38. a	39. c	40. b

HISTORY OF FREEDOM MOVEMENT FROM 1857 TO 1905

- During 1857 war Sir Syed was working in which city?
(a) Banaras (b) Bijnaur
(c) Delhi (d) Lucknow
- In 1861 Sir Syed established a school in which city?
(a) Muradabad (b) Ghazipur
(c) Delhi (d) Denapur
- Scientific Society translated the modern work from:
(a) English to Urdu
(b) Urdu to English
(c) Persian to Urdu
(d) Arabic to Urdu
- The Hindi-Urdu controversy began in which year at Banaras?
(a) 1867 (b) 1868
(c) 1869 (d) 1870
- When a section of the infantry and cavalry of Merrut rebelled against the English?
(a) 10 May, 1857 (b) 13 May, 1857
(c) 16 May, 1857 (d) 18 May, 1857
- Which British officer shot Bhadrur Shah Zafar's sons Mirza Moghul, Mirza Khizr Sultan, and Mirza Abu Bakr during War of independence?
(a) William Hudson (b) Christopher Sandford (c) Sandford (d) Dan Brown
- When Sir Syed Ahmad Khan went to England?
(a) 1867 (b) 1968
(c) 1869 (d) 1870
- In which year MAO High School was established at Aligarh?
(a) 1875 (b) 1871
(c) 1873 (d) 1872
- Who started Scientific Society on July 9, 1864?
(a) Syed Ahmad Khan (b) Ahmad Ali
(c) Altaf Hussain Hali (d) M. Ali Johar
- Who founded the Muhammadan Educational Conference in 1886?
(a) Syed Mahmood
(b) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(c) Shibli Numani
(d) Syed Ameer Ali
- Who established British Indian Association in 1866?
(a) Syed Mahmood
(b) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(c) Shibli Numani
(d) Syed Ameer Ali
- In which year MAO school was upgraded to the status of a college?
(a) 1878 (b) 1877
(c) 1878 (d) 1879
- MAO college was inaugurated by:
(a) Lord Curzon (b) Lord Lytton
(c) Lord Hastings (d) Lord Wallington
- MAO College became University in the year of:
(a) 1919 (b) 1920
(c) 1921 (d) 1922
- The Indian National Congress was founded on the initiative of:
(a) Gandhi (b) Jinnah
(c) A.O. Hume (d) Shakespeare
- Who was A.O. Hume?
(a) A retired member of Civil Service
(b) Governor-General of India
(c) Viceroy of India
(d) Member of British Parliament
- Which movement Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded?
(a) Brahma Samaj (b) Sawadeshi
(c) Arya Samaj (d) None of these
- When Brahma Samaj was founded?
(a) 1830 (b) 1820
(c) 1828 (d) 1825

- What was the aim of Brahma Samaj?
(a) Reforms in India
(b) Reforms in Society
(c) Reforms in Politics
(d) Reforms in Hinduism
- Which Hindu leader preached the unity of God, and disapproved of the prevalent Hindu belief in many gods and worship of idols?
(a) B.G. Tilak (b) Ram Mohan Roy
(c) Annie Basant (d) Mohan Lal
- Who founded Arya Samaj?
(a) Ambedkar
(b) Raja Ram Mohan
(c) Dayananda Saraswati
(d) Ram Gopal Acharya
- When Arya Samaj was founded at Bombay?
(a) 1876 (b) 1875
(c) 1880 (d) 1884
- Which Hindu movement called the Hindus back to the ancient faith and "stirred them up to vehement opposition" to Christianity and Islam?
(a) Arya Samaj
(b) Brahma Samaj
(c) Soudeshi Samaj
(d) Anan Samaj
- Who was the founder of Shuddhi movement?
(a) Dayananda Saraswati
(b) Ambedkar
(c) Moti Lal
(d) Krishan Gopal
- The aim of Shuddhi movement was the conversion of non-Hindus in Hindus, particularly:
(a) Anglo-Indians of Hindu origin
(b) Muslims of Hindu origin
(c) Christians of Hindu origin
(d) Budhs of Hindu origin
- When cow protection society was formed?
(a) 1880 (b) 1875
(c) 1882 (d) 1876
- When the Hindu political organisation, known as the Indian Association, came into being?
(a) 1876 (b) 1880
(c) 1850 (d) 1890
- Where Indian Association was formed?
(a) Delhi (b) Aligarh
(c) Calcutta (d) Lahore
- Who appointed first secretary of the Board of Trustees of Aligarh College?
(a) Chaudhry Rehmat Ali
(b) Syed Mahmood
(c) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(d) Shibli Numani
- In which year Sir Syed Ahmad formed British India Association at Aligarh?
(a) 1864 (b) 1866
(c) 1868 (d) 1870
- Who wrote an "Essays on the life of Muhammad"?
(a) Shah Wali Ullah
(b) Syed Suleman Nadvi
(c) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(d) Liaquat Ali Khan
- Who published the magazine Tehzib-ul-Akhlaq:
(a) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(b) Dudhu Mian
(c) Muhammad Ali Johar
(d) Muhammad Ali Shawkat
- Who was the founder leader of Indian Association?
(a) B.G. Tilak
(b) Babu Surendranath Benerjea
(c) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
(d) None of these
- Babu Surendranath Benerjea had by the study of English literature and European history, imbedded the:
(a) Western notion of democracy
(b) Western notion of national patriotism
(c) both of these
(d) None of these
- Where Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's literary movement began?
(a) Assam (b) UP
(c) Bengal (d) CP
- Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's literary movement identified nationalism with:
(a) Hindu-Muslim religions
(b) Hindu religion
(c) Hindu & Sikh religions
(d) Sikh religion
- Indian Association is considered as the forerunner of the:

- (a) Muslim League
(b) Indian National Congress
(c) Muslim League & Congress
(d) Central Muhammadan Association
38. What was the nature of Indian National Congress?
(a) Social (b) Economical
(c) Political (d) Religious
39. What was the reaction of Muslim community towards Congress at its beginning?
(a) Completely opposed
(b) Accepted
(c) Accepted with protest
(d) They formed their own party
40. The British Indian Association founded at:
(a) Agra (b) Aligarh
(c) Decca (d) Lucknow
41. What was the full name of A.O. Hume?
(a) Allan Octavious Hume
(b) Arther Octaviaion Hume
(c) Albrit Octavion Hume
(d) None of these
42. The first session of Congress was presided by:
(a) Womesh Chandra Banerje
(b) A.O. Hume
(c) Lord Minto
(d) None of these
43. Foundation of Indian National Congress by A.O. Hume
(a) 1877 (b) 1885
(c) 1878 (d) 1892
44. Which movement was started with the establishment of a madrassah at Deoband:
(a) Tehrik-e-Deoband
(b) Tehrike-Aligarh
(c) Tehrik-e-Mujahedin
(d) None of the above
45. The Madrassah Deoband started at Deoband, a small Town of:
(a) Shikarpur (b) Nurpur
(c) Saharenpur (d) Khanpur
46. Who was the first student of Dar-ul-Uloom Deoband?
(a) Syed Qasim Ali Nantavi
(b) Nawab Abdul Latif
(c) Nawab Wajee Ullah
(d) Nawab Abdul Majeed
47. When Maulana Shibli was born?
(a) 1857 (b) 1858
(c) 1859 (d) 1860
48. When Shibli joined Aligarh College as Assistant Professor of Arabic?
(a) 1881 (b) 1882
(c) 1883 (d) 1884
49. When Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam was established?
(a) 24th December 1884
(b) 25th December 1884
(c) 26th December 1884
(d) 27th December 1884
50. Who laid down foundation of Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam and became first president of Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam?
(a) Qazi Khalifa Hameed-ud Din
(b) Sharif-ud-Din
(c) Islam-ud-Din
(d) Ihsan-ud-Din
51. When Hasan Ali laid down the foundation of Sindh Madrassah-tul-Islam?
(a) 1883 (b) 1884
(c) 1885 (d) 1886
52. Who started educational mission for Muslims in Bengal?
(a) Nawab Saleem Ullah
(b) Nawab Abdul Latif
(c) Nawab Wajee Ullah
(d) Nawab Abdul Majeed
53. In 1849 Nawab Abdul Latif was appointed as:
(a) Magistrate
(b) Assistant Magistrate
(c) Civil Judge
(d) Deputy Magistrate
54. When Nawab Abdul Latif founded the Muhammadan Literary Society of Calcutta?
(a) June, 1863 (b) April, 1863
(c) May, 1863 (d) July, 1863
55. Which Raja of Nanakkalo rebelled against the English with the help of Garo, Khampati and Sinhpo tribes (Soon it took the shape of a mass-Movement. In 1833, the English could crush it with superior military force)?
(a) Raja Teerath Singh
(b) Raja Rinjeet Singh
(c) Raja Tej Bahudar Singh
(d) None of these

56. The objective of Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj, Ram Kirshna Mission and the Theosophical society etc. was to herald a renaissance in
(a) India (b) Nepal
(c) China (d) Sri Lanka
57. Who founded the Brahma Samaj?
(a) Keshav Chandra Sen
(b) Devendra Nath Thakur
(c) Devendara Nath Tagore
(d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
58. When Brahma Samaj was founded?
(a) 20 August, 1826
(b) 20 August, 1827
(c) 20 August, 1828
(d) 20 August, 1829
59. In which city Brahma Samaj was founded?
(a) Delhi (b) Agra
(c) Calcutta (d) Dhaka
60. Who assumed the leadership of the Brahma Samaj after the death of Raja Ram Mohan Roy on 20 August, 1833?
(a) Keshav Chandra Sen
(b) Devendra Nath Thakur
(c) Devendara Nath Tagore
(d) None of these
61. Who established Aadi Brahma Samaj?
(a) Keshav Chandra Sen
(b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(c) Devendra Nath Thakur
(d) Devendara Nath Tagore
62. Who established Bhartiya Brahma Samaj?
(a) Keshav Chandra Sen
(b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(c) Devendra Nath Thakur
(d) Devendara Nath Tagore
63. Who established Prarthna Samaj in 1867?
(a) Atma Ram Pandurang
(b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(c) Devendra Nath Thakur
(d) Devendara Nath Tagore
64. Who established Arya Samaj?
(a) Atma Ram Pandurang
(b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(c) Devendra Nath Thakur
(d) Dayanand Saraswati
65. When Arya Samaj was founded in Bombay?
(a) 10 April, 1874
(b) 10 April, 1875
(c) 10 April, 1876
(d) 10 April, 1877
66. Who established Ramkrishna Mission in 1896?
(a) Atma Ram Pandurang
(b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(c) Dayanand Saraswati
(d) Vivekanand
- Note:** In 1893 in the All Religion Conference at Chicago Swami Vivekanand impressed everyone, and started a Vedant Samaj there.
67. In third decade of the 19th century, the young Bengal movement was led by an Englishman named
(a) Henry William Derozio
(b) Sir John Lawrence
(c) P. E. Roberts
(d) V. A. Smith
68. Who founded the Theosophical Society on 7 September, 1875 in New York, U.S.A.
(a) Madame H.P. Blatavsky (Russian)
(b) Col. H. S. Alcott (American)
(c) Both a & b
(d) None of these
69. Mrs. Annie Besant was a very active member of Theosophical Society in India. She belonged to which country?
(a) Ireland (b) USA
(c) India (d) France
70. Sir Saiyyad Ahmad Khan founded the Anglo Oriental College at Aligarh in 1877 which later became known as Aligarh Muslim University in
(a) 1920 (b) 1922
(c) 1923 (d) 1924
71. Who was the initiator and founder of Faryazi movement?
(a) Haji Shariatullah
(b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(c) Avanimdra Nath Thakur
(d) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
72. Who started the Bharat Sewak Samaj in Maharashtra?
(a) Haji Shariatullah
(b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(c) Avanimdra Nath Thakur
(d) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
73. Who founded the society known as—The Indian Society of Oriental Art?

83. Where Urdu Defence Association was found?
(a) Delhi (b) Banaras
(c) Calcutta (d) Lucknow
84. Which Muslim leader was selected as the president of the Congress in 1896?
(a) Badruddin Tyabji
(b) R.M. Sayani
(c) Salim-ullah Khan
(d) Sir Sayyad Ahmad Khan
85. How the treacherous mentality of Hindus was exposed to Muslims in 1874?
(a) Opposition of Hindus of partition of Bengal
(b) Creation of Congress
(c) Muslim Massacre in Lucknow
(d) Start of Gau Mata Movement
86. When Bengal was divided into two provinces?
(a) 16 October, 1905
(b) 15 December 1908
(c) 16 September, 1906
(d) 10 August 1909
87. Who divided Bengal into two provinces?
(a) Lord Ripon
(b) Viceroy Curzon
(c) Lord Linlithgow
(d) Sir James
88. What is the significance of 16th October 1905 regarding Bengal?
(a) Its autonomy was announced
(b) Partition of Bengal was announced
(c) English was declared as official language
(d) None of these
89. Name the city which was the centre-point of agitation against the partition of Bengal?
(a) Calcutta (b) Hyderabad
(c) Lahore (d) Delhi
90. Which Hindu leader started a movement against the partition of Bengal?
(a) Surindar Nath Benejee
(b) Raja Ram Mohan Ray
(c) Dayananda Saraswati
(d) None of these
91. The Vande Mataram song was taken from Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's novel:
(a) Ananda Math (b) Rashtar
(c) Ram Raj (d) Vande Math
74. Which famous Bengali author composed the song— Vande Matram in the 19th century?
(a) Haji Shariatullah
(b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(c) Avanimdra Nath Thakur
(d) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
75. Who founded the India League in 1875?
(a) Haji Shariatullah
(b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(c) Avanimdra Nath Thakur
(d) Sisir Kumar Ghose
76. Who founded The Indian Association?
(a) Surendra Nath Banerjee
(b) Allen Octavian Hume
(c) W. C. Banerjee
(d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
77. The credit for founding the Indian National Congress in 1885 goes to an English officer, named:
(a) Surendra Nath Banerjee
(b) Allen Octavian Hume
(c) W. C. Banerjee
(d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
78. When the Central National Muhammad Association was founded?
(a) 1877 (b) 1870
(c) 1880 (d) 1882
79. Allama Iqbal was born in Sialkot
(a) 9th November 1877
(b) 9th March 1897
(c) 9th November 1875
(d) 9th November 1879
80. Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar was born
(a) 1878 (b) 1877
(c) 1892 (d) 1885
81. The Central National Muhammad Association was founded by:
(a) Sir Sayyad
(b) Waqar-ul-Mulk
(c) Nawab Saleem Ullah
(d) Sayyad Amir Ali
82. When Urdu Defence Association was founded?
(a) April 1902 (b) August 1905
(c) August 1900 (d) April 1900

Mini Indo-Pak History MCQs For CSS

92. Bengal was divided into two parts. In which part the Muslims were in majority?
(a) Western Bengal
(b) Eastern Bengal
(c) North Western Bengal
(d) North Southern Bengal
93. At the time of the partition of Bengal, who was the leader of Muslims in East Bengal?
(a) Nawab Salimullah Khan
(b) Najeeb-ul-Hasan
(c) Rahat Shah
(d) Sayyad Armeer Ali
94. Nawab Salimullah appreciated the decision of the partition of Bengal in a meeting. Where was held this meeting?
(a) Dhaka (b) Munshi Gunj
(c) Agra (d) Dehli
95. The partition of Bengal had raised a ray of hope in the Muslims of Bengal for their social, economic & political prosperity in:
(a) The Western Bengal
(b) The South western Bengal
(c) The Eastern Bengal
(d) The West eastern Bengal
96. When did Lord Curzon, the viceroy of India, visited Bengal which led into the partition of Bengal in 1905?
(a) 1903 (b) 1904
(c) 1905 (d) 1906
97. Who was the first Englishman to preside over a Congress session?
(a) A. O. Hume
(b) W. Wedderburn
(c) George Yule
(d) None
98. When Lord Curzon issued an order dividing the province of Bengal into two parts?
(a) July 10, 1905 (b) July 12, 1905
(c) July 15, 1905 (d) July 20, 1905
99. What was the total population of Bengal before dividing it into two blocks?
(a) 59 million (b) 69 million
(c) 79 million (d) 89 million
100. The British Indian government contention was the partition of Bengal was purely an administrative measure with main objectives of
(a) To relieve the government of the Bengal of a part of the administrative burden.
(b) To promote the development of backward Assam (ruled by Chief Commissioner).
(c) To unite the scattered sections of Oriya-speaking population under single administration.
(d) All of these
101. The anti partition agitation was initiated on 7 August, 1905 at the Town hall, Calcutta by
(a) Sikhs (b) Harijan
(c) Hindus (d) None of these
102. When Partition of Bengal into force?
(a) 1 October, 1905
(b) 11 October, 1905
(c) 13 October, 1905
(d) 16 October, 1905
103. The formal proclamation of the Swadeshi movement was made on _____ at a meeting held at the Calcutta Town hall.
(a) August 7, 1905
(b) August 17, 1905
(c) August 27, 1905
(d) August 29, 1905
104. Hindus started the Swadeshi Movement against the British.
(a) 7 August 1905 (b) 2 October 1905
(c) 26 October 1905 (d) 5 October 1905

ANSWERS

1. b	2. b	3. a	4. a	5. a	6. a	7. c	8. a	9. a	10. b
11. b	12. b	13. b	14. b	15. c	16. a	17. a	18. c	19. d	20. b
21. c	22. b	23. a	24. a	25. b	26. c	27. a	28. c	29. c	30. b
31. c	32. a	33. b	34. b	35. b	36. b	37. b	38. c	39. a	40. b
41. a	42. a	43. b	44. a	45. c	46. a	47. a	48. c	49. a	50. a
51. c	52. b	53. d	54. b	55. a	56. a	57. d	58. c	59. c	60. c
61. c	62. a	63. a	64. d	65. b	66. d	67. a	68. c	69. a	70. a

71. a	72. b	73. c	74. d	75. d	76. a	77. b	78. a	79. a	80. a
81. d	82. c	83. d	84. b	85. a	86. a	87. b	88. b	89. a	90. a
91. a	92. b	93. a	94. a	95. c	96. b	97. c	98. d	99. c	100. d
101. c	102. d	103. a	104. a						

ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE & HISTORY OF FREEDOM MOVEMENT FROM 1906 TO 1940

- When laid the foundation of All India Muslim League?
 - 30th December 1906
 - 28th December 1906
 - 24th December 1906
 - 25th December 1906
- Where laid the foundation of All India Muslim League?
 - Amritsar
 - Dacca
 - Delhi
 - Lahore
- Where the last meeting of Muhammadan Educational Conference in 1906 was held?
 - Amritsar
 - Dacca
 - Delhi
 - Lahore
- Who first wrote the constitution of the Muslim League?
 - Sir Sayyad Ahmad Khan
 - Maulana Shaukat Ali
 - Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar
 - Nawab Salimullah
- The first constitution of the Muslim League presented by Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar is known as:
 - The Red Book
 - The Green Book
 - The White Book
 - The Constitutional Book
- Who was the first president of All India Muslim League?
 - Nawab Saeed-uz-Zaman
 - Nawab Saleem-Ullah
 - Sir Agha Khan
 - Nawab Wiqar-ul-Mulk
- Who convened a meeting of the Muslim leaders after the meeting of the Educational Conference to discuss the possibilities of a Muslim political organization in India?
 - Waqar-ul-Mul
 - Nawab Salim Ullah Khan
 - Sir Agha Khan
 - Salim-ul-Mulk
- The Headquarter of the All India Muslim League was established at:
 - Dhaka
 - Lucknow
 - Aligarh
 - Delhi
- Who was the President of the meeting which thought for separate political party for Muslims?
 - Salim-ul-Mulk
 - Sir Agha Khan
 - Nawab Salim Ullah Khan
 - Nawab Wiqar-ul-Mulk
- Who led the Simla Deputation?
 - Allama Iqbal
 - Sir Agha Khan
 - Ch. Rehmat Ali
 - Liaquat Ali Khan
- Who was the architect of Simla Deputation?
 - Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar
 - Mr. Syed Ali Bilgrami
 - Nawab Mohsan ul malik
 - None of these
- What was the main issue of Simla Deputation which was accepted by British Government in 1909?
 - Separate electorates
 - Local government
 - Legislation Elections
 - None of these
- When the delegation of Simla Deputation met with the viceroy of Hind?
 - 9th October 1906
 - 20 October 1906
 - 3rd October 1907
 - 1st October 1906
- How many Muslim leaders were included in the Simla Deputation?
 - 35
 - 37
 - 39
 - 41
- Who presented a resolution for the formation for Muslims' political party?
 - Salim-ul-Mulk

- (b) Sir Agha Khan
(c) Nawab Wiqar-ul-Mulk
(d) Nawab Salim Ullah Khan
16. When Lord Minto came to India as Viceroy?
(a) 1905 (b) 1907
(c) 1908 (d) 1910
17. In 1916, the Muslim League and the Congress held its joint session in:
(a) Lucknow (b) Delhi
(c) Bombay (d) Lahore
18. Anjuman-i-Hamayat-i-Islam was established in subcontinent
(a) 1884 (b) 1877
(c) 1878 (d) 1892
19. Nadva-Tul-Ulema was established in
(a) 1889 (b) 1894
(c) 1888 (d) 1885
22. When Quaid-e-Azam joined Congress?
(a) 1903 (b) 1906
(c) 1901 (d) 1911
21. Syed Ameer Ali established Muslim League in London
(a) 1905 (b) 1906
(c) 1908 (d) 1909
22. When Quaid-e-Azam joined Muslim League?
(a) 1913 (b) 1914
(c) 1911 (d) 1916
23. Who ordered the Firing of Jallianwala Bagh?
(a) Lord Simon (b) Rowlatt
(c) O'Dwyer (d) Curzon-Wyllie
24. The first movement launched against the British in India was:
(a) Khilafat Movement
(b) Swadeshi Movement
(c) Non-Cooperation Movement
(d) Quit India Movement
25. Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred on:
(a) January 30, 1918
(b) April 13, 1919
(c) August 14, 1920
(d) July 3, 1930
26. The Committee which submitted its report in 1928 was headed by:
(a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(b) Shankar Lal Nehru
(c) Motilal Nehru
(d) Deva Nand Nehru
27. When the first session of All India Muslim League was held?
(a) 27-28 December, 1905
(b) 29-30 October, 1906
(c) 25-26 September, 1909
(d) 29-30 December, 1907
28. The first session of All India Muslim League was held at:
(a) Lahore (b) Karachi
(c) Delhi (d) Amritsar
29. Who was the Chairman of first session of All India Muslim League?
(a) Sir Adamjee Pirbhai
(b) Sir Agha Khan
(c) Nawab Saleem Ullah
(d) Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulk
30. The second session of All India Muslim League was held on 18 March, 1908 at:
(a) Lahore (b) Aligarh
(c) Delhi (d) Amritsar
31. Who presided over the second session of All India Muslim League?
(a) Nawab Saleem-Ullah
(b) Justice Shah Din
(c) Allama Iqbal
(d) None of these
32. When Muslim League demand for principle of self-rule for India?
(a) 1909 (b) 1914
(c) 1915 (d) 1913
33. Who presided over the annual session 1916 of Muslim League?
(a) Quaid-e-Azam
(b) Allama Iqbal
(c) Sir Muhammad Shafi
(d) Sir Agha Khan
34. Islamia College Peshawar was established in which year?
(a) 1899 (b) 1900
(c) 1901 (d) 1912
35. Who was called the "True Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity"?
(a) Allama Iqbal
(b) Sir Sayyid
(c) Abu-al-Kalam Azad
(d) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
36. When the partition of Bengal was annulled?
(a) 1912 (b) 1913
(c) 1910 (d) 1911

37. Which Muslim leader left the politics after the cancellation of the partition of Bengal?
(a) Nawab Salimullah Khan
(b) Khizer Khan
(c) Sayyad Ahmad
(d) Najeeb-ullah
38. When Nawab Salimullah Khan died?
(a) 1916 (b) 1920
(c) 1914 (d) 1915
39. When Congress and Muslim League made agreement on constitutional reforms?
(a) 1915 (b) 1917
(c) 1919 (d) 1916
40. Name the pact in which the Muslims and Hindus agreed for separate electorate for Muslims?
(a) Congress-League Pact
(b) Reforms Pact
(c) Delhi Pact
(d) Lucknow Pact
41. The chief architect of "Lucknow pact" was:
(a) Maulana Shaukat Ali (b) Quaid-i-Azam
(c) Syed Amir Ali (d) Pandit Nehru
42. The demand of separate electorate was incorporated in:
(a) Chelmsford Reforms
(b) Minto-Morley Reforms
(c) India Act 1935
(d) India Act 1919
43. The acceptance of demand for appointment of Muslim Judges was also incorporated in:
(a) India Act 1935
(b) Minto-Morley Reforms
(c) India Act 1990
(d) None of these
44. When Montague-Chelmsford report was enacted?
(a) 21 December, 1919
(b) 23 December, 1919
(c) 20 September, 1917
(d) 19 October, 1917
45. From which date the Montague-Chelmsford reforms went into operation?
(a) 1st January 1921
(b) 2nd March 1921
(c) 4th January 1919
(d) 3rd March 1922
46. When the 1st meeting of Khilafat Committee was held?
(a) 23 September 1918
(b) 23 May 1916
(c) 23 July 1915
(d) 23 November 1919
47. Who presided over the 1st meeting of Khilafat Committee?
(a) Maulana Jauhar Ali
(b) Maulana Fazal-ul-Haque
(c) Maulana Shaukat Ali
(d) Patel
48. In 1919, in Amritsar 400 people were murdered and 1,200 injured in a single event. Who was responsible for this massacre?
(a) General Dyer (b) Lord Irwin
(c) Lord Mountbatten (d) Lord Wavell
49. Where was the Round Table Conference held in 1931?
(a) London (b) Paris
(c) Delhi (d) Geneva
50. Who was the major Muslim Leader who strongly opposed non-cooperation programme?
(a) Allama Iqbal
(b) Quaid-i-Azam
(c) Abu'al Kalam Azad
(d) Liaquat Ali Khan
51. When Quaid-i-Azam resigned from Congress?
(a) 1925 (b) 1922
(c) 1920 (d) 1918
52. The delegation of Khilafat Committee met the British Prime Minister Lloyd George in:
(a) March 1919 (b) July 1918
(c) March 1915 (d) May 1920
53. Who called off Non-cooperation Movement?
(a) Nehru (b) Gandhi
(c) Jinnah (d) Patel
54. When Gandhi called off Non-cooperation Movement?
(a) February 1922 (b) February 1921
(c) April 1919 (d) March 1915
55. After which incidence Gandhi called off Non-cooperation Movement?
(a) Chauri Chaura
(b) Jallianwala Bagh
(c) Arrest of Gandhi
(d) None of these

56. In which incidence 22 police-men had been shut up in a house and burnt alive by a frenzied mob?
(a) Arrest of Nehru (b) Chauri Chaura
(c) Jallianwala Bagh (d) Arrest of Patel
57. When Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajeet Singh were exiled to Burma?
(a) 1904 (b) 1905
(c) 1906 (d) 1907
58. In 1911 the capital of India was shifted from Calcutta to
(a) Agra (b) Assam
(c) Delhi (d) Lahore
59. On Nov. 1913, the Ghadar Party was founded at San Francisco city of America by the great revolutionary of Punjab named
(a) Lala Hardayal (b) Kashi Ram
(c) Hardayal (d) None of these
60. Who established the Home Rule League of India?
(a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(b) Haji Shariatullah
(c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(d) Avanindra Nath Thakur
61. When the Home Rule League established in India?
(a) 1913 (b) 1914
(c) 1915 (d) 1916
62. After which pact Congress and League presented the plan of political reforms based on separate electoral regions?
(a) Lucknow Pact (b) Puna Pact
(c) Green Pact (d) None of these
63. Who in 1914 started a newspaper in English named 'New India'?
(a) Madame H.P
(b) Col. H. S. Alcott
(c) Annie Besant
(d) None of these
64. Gandhiji returned to India at the age of 46 in.
(a) January 1914
(b) January 1915
(c) January 1916
(d) January 1917
65. When Edwin Montagu, the Secretary of State, and Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy, produced their scheme of constitutional reforms?
- (a) 1914 (b) 1915
(c) 1918 (d) 1919
66. The Government of India Act of 1919 was mainly based on
(a) Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms
(b) Montagu-Minto Reforms
(c) Irwin-Chelmsford Reforms
(d) None of these
67. According to the Government of India Act of 1919, the Council of Secretary of State was to comprise 8-to-12 people including _____ Indian
(a) Three (b) Two
(c) Four (d) Five
68. According to the Government of India Act of 1919, the Dyarchy System was introduced at
(a) Federal level
(b) District level
(c) Provincial level
(d) None of these
69. Under Dyarchy system, Subjects of Administration were divided into two groups; Reserved subjects and
(a) Transferred subjects
(b) Federal subjects
(c) Provincial subjects
(d) District subjects
70. Under Dyarchy system, reserved subjects were under the direct control of _____ while transferred subjects were under ministers responsible to the legislature
(a) Governors (b) Secretary
(c) King (d) Queen
71. According to the Government of India Act of 1919, the Central Legislature was to consist of two houses: the Council of State or Upper House and Lowered House as
(a) Legislative Assembly
(b) People Assembly
(c) State Assembly
(d) None of these
72. According to the Government of India Act of 1919 the right to separate electorates was given to
(a) Muslims, Sikhs,
(b) Anglo-Indians,
(c) Christians and Europeans
(d) All of these
73. According to the Government of India Act of 1919 Provincial legislatures were to be

- (a) Unicameral (b) Bicameral
(c) Tri-cameral (d) None of these
74. According to the Government of India Act of 1919, the expenses of the office of the Secretary of State was to be met by the
(a) Indian government
(b) Federal government
(c) British government
(d) None of these
75. When the government passed the Rowlatt Act even though every single Indian member of the Central Legislature Council opposed it?
(a) March 1916
(b) March 1918
(c) March 1919
(d) March 1921
76. Which Act authorized the government to imprison a person without trial and conviction?
(a) Rowlatt Act (b) Albert Bill
(c) Irwin Bill (d) None of these
77. Who suggested that a Satyagraha to be launched against the Rowlatt Act?
(a) Motilal Nehru (b) Abbas Tyabji
(c) Gandhi (d) MR Jayakar
78. Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy was occurred when people gathered peacefully in Amritsar against the
(a) Rowlatt Act
(b) Albert Bill
(c) Irwin Bill
(d) None of these
79. On April 10, 1919, Dr Satyapala and Dr Kitchlew, two popular leader of the province, were deported from
(a) Agra (b) Delhi
(c) Amritsar (d) Gujarat
80. Who ordered the troops to fire on the people in Jallianwala Bagh?
(a) Gen Dyer (b) Lord Ripon
(c) Lord Clive (d) None of these
- Note: On 12 April, 1919, the proclamation was issued by General Dyer, who had taken charge of troops the day before, that no meetings or gathering of the people were to be held. However, no steps were taken to see the proclamation was brought to the notice of the people. The result was, public meeting was announced for 13 April, 1919 at 4:30 PM in Jallianwala Bagh.
- The meeting started at right time and there were about 6,000 to 10,000 people present in the meeting.
81. Officially how many people were killed in Jallianwala Bagh tragedy?
(a) 279 people (b) 379 people
(c) 579 people (d) 479 people
82. The Jallianwala tragedy had a lasting impact on succeeding generations. Who renounced his Knighthood as a measure of protest?
(a) Motilal Nehru
(b) Abbas Tyabji
(c) Mahatma Gandhi
(d) Rabindranath Tagore
83. Gandhiji returned the Kaisari-i-Hind medal given to him for his work during the
(a) Mysore War (b) Baltic War
(c) Boer War (d) None of these
84. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre provoked a strong public reaction in India and England and Government pointed a Committee of Enquiry (consisting of four British entry Indian members) under the chairmanship of
(a) Lord Hunter (b) Lord Simon
(c) Lord Clive (d) None of these
85. The Indian National Congress decided to boycott the Hunter Community and appointed the nonofficial committee consisting of popular lawyers, including
(a) Motilal Nehru & CR Das,
(b) Abbas Tyabji,
(c) MR Jayakar and Gandhiji.
(d) All of these
86. The Simon Commission submitted its report in
(a) 1928 (b) 1925
(c) 1929 (d) 1930
87. Who was elected President of the All-India Khilafat Conference which met at Delhi on November 23, 1919?
(a) Motilal Nehru
(b) Abbas Tyabji
(c) Mahatma Gandhi
(d) MR Jayakar
88. The Non-Cooperation Movement was firmly launched on
(a) 1 August, 1920
(b) 1 August, 1921
(c) 1 August, 1922

- (d) 1 August, 1923
89. Non-Cooperation Movement was the first mass based political movement under the leadership of
 (a) Motilal Nehru
 (b) Abbas Tyabji
 (c) Mahatma Gandhi
 (d) MR Jayakar
90. The main emphasis of the Non-Cooperation Movement was on
 (a) Boycott of schools, colleges
 (b) Boycott of law courts
 (c) Advocacy of the use of Charkha
 (d) All of these
91. Who established the Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad?
 (a) Motilal Nehru
 (b) Gandhi
 (c) Abbas Tyabji
 (d) MR Jayakar
92. When Satyagraha Day was observed in whole of India?
 (a) 30 March, 1917
 (b) 30 March, 1918
 (c) 30 March, 1919
 (d) 30 March, 1920
93. When Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Saifuddin, the leaders of the Punjab Satyagraha were imprisoned, a meeting was organized at Jallianwalla Bagh in Amritsar in protest. The people who assembled here were gunned down on 13th April 1919. This is known as
 (a) Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre
 (b) Shalimar Bagh Massacre
 (c) Ferozabad Massacre
 (d) None of these
94. After the world war I, the Indian Muslims were excited due to the treatment meted out to Caliph by the British in _____. In 1919 they started the Khilafat movement under the leadership of Maulana Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali Johar
 (a) Turkey (b) India
 (c) Egypt (d) Syria
95. Mahatma Gandhi launched the Non-cooperation Mass Movement in 1920 when he announced the closure of the movement.
 (a) February 1922
 (b) February 1923
- (c) February 1934
 (d) February 1925
96. Which of the following statements is correct in respect of Lucknow Pact?
 (a) Through this pact a way was to achieve Hindu-Muslim unity
 (b) It was a pact of power between the educated and rich Hindus and Muslims
 (c) It did not involve the Hindu and Muslim masses
 (d) All of the above
97. Who conducted Bardoli Satyagraha in 1927?
 (a) Dadabhai Naroji
 (b) Mary Carpenter
 (c) Anandamohan Bose
 (d) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
98. In 1927 under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon a Commission came to India to inspect the administrative work. This Commission is known as?
 (a) Simon Commission
 (b) Hunter Commission
 (c) Vavel Commission
 (d) Red Commission
99. Why Indians boycotted Simon Commission?
 (a) There was no Indian member in Commission
 (b) There was only one Indian member in Commission
 (c) There were only two Indian members in Commission
 (d) None of these
100. When Simon Commission went back?
 (a) March 1927 (b) March 1928
 (c) March 1929 (d) March 1930
101. When in Lahore Congress session held under the chairmanship of Jawaharlal Nehru, the meaning of Swaraj was declared as total independence?
 (a) 1925 (b) 1926
 (c) 1928 (d) 1929
102. When Gandhiji broke the Salt laws by his Dandi March and he started the Civil Disobedience movement?
 (a) 1931 (b) 1932
 (c) 1933 (d) 1930
103. Which party boycotted the first Round Table Conference?

- (a) Congress
 (b) Sikh Party
 (c) Muslim League
 (d) None of these
104. In 1931, Gandhiji went to attend the second Round Table Conference along with the members of Muslim League the pact of?
 (a) Gandhi-Jinnah pact
 (b) Gandhi-Ripon pact
 (c) Gandhi-Irwin pact
 (d) Gandhi-Nehru pact
105. In the third Round table conference in 1932, Congress did not send any representative, how many members went to participate under different categories?
 (a) 42 members (b) 43 members
 (c) 44 members (d) 46 members
106. Which British Prime Minister declared the communal award?
 (a) Ramsay William
 (b) James John
 (c) Ramsay Macdonald
 (d) None of these
107. When British Prime Minister declared the communal award?
 (a) 16 August, 1931
 (b) 16 August, 1932
 (c) 16 August, 1934
 (d) 16 August, 1935
108. When Poona Pact was signed?
 (a) 25 September, 1933
 (b) 25 September, 1934
 (c) 25 September, 1935
 (d) 25 September, 1932
109. Poona Pact was Common agreement made on two conditions for preparing the electoral regions between Congress and
 (a) Depressed Classes
 (b) Sikh Party
 (c) Muslim League
 (d) None of these
110. Who was the representative of the depressed classes in Poona Pact?
 (a) B.R. Ambedkar
 (b) Abbas Tyabji
 (c) Gandhi
 (d) MR Jayakar
111. When Gandhiji founded the Harijan Sewak Sangh for the uplift of the Harijans?
 (a) 1931 (b) 1932
- (c) 1924 (d) 1934
112. When Gandhiji began 'Individual Satyagraha and Civil Disobedience Movement'?
 (a) 1 August, 1931
 (b) 1 August, 1932
 (c) 1 August, 1935
 (d) 1 August, 1933
113. The Government of India Act of 1935 had _____ articles
 (a) 311 (b) 312
 (c) 315 (d) 310
114. There were how many provinces of British India in 1935 in which elections 1937 held?
 (a) 12 (b) 13
 (c) 14 (d) 11
- Note:** Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Bihar, Punjab, Orissa, Central Provinces, Assam, North West Frontier Provinces, United Provinces and Sindh.
115. According to the Government of India Act of 1935, the subjects were divided into
 (a) Three departments —Federal, Provincial and Concurrent
 (b) Two departments —Federal, and Provincial
 (c) One departments —Concurrent
 (d) None of these
116. The Govt. of India Act, 1935 divided the British provinces of India in two categories. 11 were the provinces under the Governor and _____ provinces were under Lieutenant Commissioners.
 (a) 4 (b) 5
 (c) 6 (d) 7
117. The Govt. of India Act, 1935, proposed Federal system and Provincial autonomy. The plan of which system could not be implemented
 (a) Provincial autonomy
 (b) Federal system
 (c) Provincial system
 (d) None of these
118. Under Govt. of India Act, 1935 the elections for the Provincial legislative Councils were held in the
 (a) January-February of 1935
 (b) January-February of 1936
 (c) January-February of 1937
 (d) January-February of 1938

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119. The Congress won majority in 5 provinces—Madras, United Provinces, Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa in the general election of 1937. In how many provinces congress made ministries?
(a) 5 (b) 6
(c) 7 (d) 8
120. In Bengal the _____ and the Muslim League jointly formed the Government in 1937?
(a) Krishak Praja Party
(b) Sikh Party
(c) Congress
(d) None of these
121. In 1933, a Muslim student named _____ studying in England proposed the formation of a separate Muslim State and called it Pakistan
(a) Ch. Rahmat Ali (b) Allama Iqbal
(c) Quaid-e-Azam (d) M. Ali Jinnah
122. Who started Home Rule Movement?
(a) Mrs. Annie Besant (b) Allama Iqbal
(c) Quaid-e-Azam (d) None of these
123. Khilafat Day was observed in the Sub-continent on:
(a) 27 October, 1919
(b) 25 October, 1917
(c) 23 December, 1915
(d) 25 September, 1905
124. The first session of Khilafat Conference was held in December 1919 at Amritsar and presided over by:
(a) Shaukat Ali
(b) Rehmat Ali
(c) Abul Kalam Azam
(d) Muhammad Ali Johar
125. In which year, during the reign of Lord Reading, the Moplas, a Muslim community of Malabar rose in revolt for the independence of their homeland?
(a) 1920 (b) 1921
(c) 1922 (d) 1923
126. Quaid-e-Azam presented his famous Fourteen Points in
(a) 1929 (b) 1928
(c) 1927 (d) 1930
127. On the fervent appeal of Muslims, when did Quaid-e-Azam came back to sub-continent from his self exile
(a) 1922 (b) 1933
(c) 1935 (d) 1934
128. When Muhammad Ali Jinnah was given the title of Quaid-e-Azam?
(a) 1935 (b) 1938
(c) 1925 (d) 1928
129. When Chaudhry Rehmat Ali presented the name of Pakistan?
(a) 1930 (b) 1932
(c) 1931 (d) 1933
130. Allama Iqbal gave his historical Presidential Address at Allahabad
(a) 1931 (b) 1930
(c) 1932 (d) 1933
131. When the Simon Commission submitted its report?
(a) 1935 (b) 1929
(c) 1930 (d) 1938
132. Who was the last Viceroy of India?
(a) Lord Mayo
(b) Lord Mountbatten
(c) Lord Linlithgow
(d) Lord Hasting
133. The Simon Commission recommended fair representation for the minorities in:
(a) Legislatures and executive
(b) Legislatures
(c) Executives
(d) Judiciary
134. When Mr. Gandhi led the second Civil Disobedience Movement, during the reign of Lord Irwin?
(a) 1930 (b) 1931
(c) 1932 (d) 1933
135. When Gandhi-Irwin pact was made?
(a) 1940 (b) 1931
(c) 1935 (d) 1925
136. The second Round Table Conference was held in:
(a) 1935-36 (b) 1933-34
(c) 1941-42 (d) 1931-32
137. The system of Dyarchy was in operation from 1921 to:
(a) 1940 (b) 1930
(c) 1945 (d) 1937
138. When the First Round Table Conference in London?
(a) 1930 (b) 1935
(c) 1940 (d) 1950
139. Nothing came out of the First Round Table Conference. Who was the representative

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- of Congress in the First Round Table Conference?
(a) Nehru (b) Gandhi
(c) Jay Pal (d) None of these
140. When Muslim League was revived?
(a) 1925 (b) 1928
(c) 1936 (d) 1915
141. In 1927, the British Parliament appointed a Commission to report on the working of Dyarchy in the provinces. Who were its chairman?
(a) Sir John Simon
(b) Lord Montgomery
(c) Sir Morley
(d) Chelmsford
142. After the second Round Table Conference the British Government announced:
(a) Cyril Radcliff Award
(b) new constitution
(c) Communal Award
(d) Dissolution of government
143. Al-Hilal was a newspaper started by:
(a) Abul Kalam Azad
(b) Gandhi
(c) Mohammad Ali Johar
(d) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
144. Chaudhri Rehmat Ali issued a Pamphlet "Now or Never" in
(a) 1935 (b) 1937
(c) 1938 (d) 1933
145. When Pakistan National Movement was established by Ch. Rehmat Ali?
(a) 1935 (b) 1937
(c) 1938 (d) 1933
146. In March 1922 Motilal Nehru and Deshbandhu Chitranjan Das established the Party?
(a) Swaraj Party
(b) Congress
(c) Green Party
(d) None of these
147. The main purpose of the Round Table Conference in 1930-32 was to:
(a) Get all the parties to agree to a constitution for India
(b) Discuss the report of the Simon Commission
(c) Discuss ways and means of reducing communal disagreements
(d) Discuss all the above
148. Who was the British Prime Minister at the time of Second Round Table Conference?
(a) Ramsay MacDonald
(b) Clement Attlee
(c) Neville Chamberlain
(d) None of these
149. When Quaid-e-Azam became the permanent president of Muslim League?
(a) 1935 (b) 1937
(c) 1934 (d) 1939
150. When Congress formed ministries in 7 provinces?
(a) 1935 (b) 1937
(c) 1938 (d) 1939
151. When Communal Award was announced?
(a) 1932 (b) 1929
(c) 1935 (d) 1938
152. The third Round Table Conference was also held during the reign of Lord Wallington in which Congress did not attend it. Mention the year?
(a) 1930 (b) 1931
(c) 1932 (d) 1933
153. Who conceived the idea of Pakistan?
(a) Asaf Ali
(b) Chowdhary Rahmat Ali
(c) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
(d) H. S. Suhrawardy
154. As a result of election 1936-37, out of eleven provinces Congress formed ministries in:
(a) 7 (b) 11
(c) 6 (d) 9
155. Pirpur Report was published in
(a) 1938 (b) 1939
(c) 1940 (d) 1941
156. When the Provincial part of the 1935 Act came into force?
(a) 1 April, 1937 (b) 2 April, 1937
(c) 7 April, 1937 (d) 8 April, 1937
157. When the struggle between the Congress and the Muslim League had assumed India proportions?
(a) 1930 (b) 1933
(c) 1937 (d) 1939
158. Muslims celebrated the "Day of Deliverance" on
(a) 22nd December 1939
(b) 25th December 1939
(c) 24th December 1939
(d) 23rd December 1939

ANSWERS

1. a	2. b	3. b	4. c	5. b	6. c	7. b	8. b	9. c	10. b
11. c	12. a	13. d	14. a	15. d	16. a	17. a	18. a	19. b	20. b
21. c	22. a	23. c	24. b	25. b	26. c	27. d	28. b	29. a	30. b
31. b	32. d	33. a	34. d	35. d	36. d	37. a	38. d	39. d	40. b
41. b	42. b	43. b	44. b	45. a	46. d	47. b	48. a	49. a	50. b
51. c	52. a	53. b	54. a	55. a	56. b	57. d	58. c	59. a	60. a
61. d	62. a	63. c	64. b	65. c	66. a	67. a	68. c	69. a	70. a
71. a	72. d	73. b	74. c	75. c	76. a	77. c	78. a	79. c	80. a
81. b	82. d	83. c	84. a	85. d	86. d	87. c	88. a	89. c	90. d
91. b	92. c	93. a	94. a	95. a	96. d	97. d	98. a	99. a	100. b
101. d	102. d	103. a	104. c	105. d	106. c	107. b	108. d	109. a	110. a
111. b	112. d	113. b	114. d	115. a	116. b	117. b	118. c	119. c	120. a
121. a	122. a	123. a	124. a	125. b	126. a	127. d	128. b	129. d	130. b
131. c	132. b	133. a	134. a	135. b	136. d	137. d	138. a	139. b	140. c
141. a	142. c	143. a	144. d	145. d	146. a	147. b	148. a	149. c	150. b
151. a	152. c	153. b	154. a	155. a	156. a	157. d	158. a		

PAKISTAN MOVEMENT FROM 1940 TO 1947

- Lahore Resolution is also known as
 - League Resolution
 - ☒ Pakistan Resolution
 - Khilafat Resolution
 - None of these
- The Pakistan Resolution was passed on
 - ☒ 23rd March, 1940
 - 24th March, 1940
 - 14 August, 1947
 - 6 September, 1947
- Who presented Lahore Resolution on 23rd March, 1940?
 - Liaquat Ali Khan
 - Allama Iqbal
 - ☒ A.K. Fazlul-Haq
 - Quaid-e-Azam
- The Pakistan Resolution was moved on
 - ☒ 23rd March, 1940
 - 23rd March, 1941
 - 14 August, 1947
 - 6 September, 1947
- Name the leader who supported Pakistan's Resolution from U.P.
 - ☒ Ch. Khaliquz-Zaman
 - Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy
 - Sardar Aurangzeb
 - Abdul Rab Nishtar
- When Pakistan Resolution was presented in 1940, who supported the same in a very effective way/manner?
 - ☒ Sardar Aurangzeb
 - Abdul Rab Nishtar
 - Ch. Khaliquz-Zaman
 - Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy
- The Lahore Resolution was supported by Qazi Muhammad Isa from the province of
 - ☒ Balochistan
 - KPK
 - Punjab
 - Sindh
- Name the Sindhi leader who supported Pakistan's Resolution from the province of Sindh.
 - ☒ Sir Abdullah Haroon
 - G.M. Syed
 - Ayub Khoro
 - Abdul Rab Nishtar
- Maulana Zafar Ali Khan from the province of _____ supported the Pakistan's resolution.
 - Balochistan
 - KPK
 - ☒ Punjab
 - Sindh
- Name the leader who supported Pakistan's Resolution from U.P.
 - ☒ Ch. Khaliquz-Zaman
 - Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy
 - Ayub Khoro
 - Abdul Rab Nishtar
- Who presented Lahore Resolution on 23rd March, 1940?
 - Allama Iqbal
 - Liaquat Ali Khan
 - ☒ A.K. Fazlul-Haq
 - Quaid-e-Azam
- Name the leader who supported Pakistan's Resolution from Punjab?
 - Ch. Khaliquz-Zaman
 - Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy
 - ☒ Maulana Zafar Ali Khan
 - Abdul Rab Nishtar
- Cripps Mission came in _____
 - ☒ 1942
 - 1945
 - 1947
 - 1944
- In March, 1942 who came to sub-continent with some proposals to solve constitutional problems?
 - Lord Ripon
 - Lord Minto
 - ☒ Stafford Cripps
 - Linlithgow
- In March, 1942 the British Government sent Sir Stafford Cripps, the leader of one House of Commons, with certain proposals which are popularly known as:
 - Cripps' Offer
 - ☒ Cripps' Mission
 - Cripps' proposal
 - Cripps' Plan
- In which plan a Constitutional body was offered to the Indian immediately after the World War I?
 - August Offer
 - ☒ Cripps' Plan
 - August Plan
 - none of these
- Why Muslim League opposed the Cripps

- Plan?
 (a) because idea of Pakistan was rejected in the plan
 (b) because Muslim League was not consulted
 ✓ (c) because the proposals held out the prospects of a single Union of India
 (d) Hindus were obliged in the Plan
18. After the failure of Cripps' Plan the Congress started?
 (a) Agitation Resolution
 ✓ (b) Quit India Resolution
 (c) Freedom Resolution
 (d) All of these
19. Wavel plan which was highly opposed by Quid-e-Azam was presented on
 (a) 1944 (b) 1946
 ✓ (c) 1945 (d) 1943
20. After the Cripps' Plan failure when British Government offered new proposals?
 (a) 1935 (b) 1945
 (c) 1942 (d) 1950
21. Simla Conference started on
 ✓ (a) 24th June, 1945
 (b) 24th June, 1946
 (c) 22nd September, 1945
 (d) 22nd September, 1946
22. When Viceroy hastily inducted the Congress nominees in his interim cabinet with Jawaharlal Nehru as Vice-President?
 (a) 28 August 1946 (b) 26 August 1946
 (c) 21 August 1946 ✓ (d) 24 August 1946
23. When the Muslim League joined the interim government in 1946. Liaquat Ali Khan was assigned the portfolio of:
 (a) Foreign affairs (b) Home
 ✓ (c) Finance (d) Defence
24. In the elections of 1945-46 out of total Muslim seats of 119, how many seats Bengal Muslim League won?
 (a) 114 (b) 110
 (c) 115 ✓ (d) 113
25. How many members were nominated by Muslim League for the Interim Government?
 ✓ (a) 5 (b) 8
 (c) 10 (d) 15
26. Muslim League celebrated "Direct Action Day on
 ✓ (a) 16th August 1946
- (b) 17th August 1946
 (c) 18th August 1946
 (d) 19th August 1946
27. When did the Muslim League decide to accept Cabinet Mission plan?
 (a) December 5, 1945
 ✓ (b) June 6, 1946
 (c) August 7, 1946
 (d) October 10, 1946
28. Where the conference of different parties was held to discuss the Wavell Plan?
 (a) Lahore (b) Calcutta
 ✓ (c) Simla (d) Bombay
29. Muslims celebrated "Victory Day on
 ✓ (a) 11th January 1946
 (b) 17th August 1946
 (c) 18th August 1946
 (d) 16th August 1946
30. In 1946 the mission sent by British government is called:
 (a) Special Mission (b) Cripps Plan
 ✓ (c) British Mission (d) British Mission
31. When the Indian Independence Bill was moved in the British Parliament?
 ✓ (a) 4 July 1947 (b) 10 July 1947
 (c) 2 July 1947 (d) 8 July 1947
32. Who called Mahatma Gandhi 'a half-naked fakir'?
 (a) Stalin (b) Nehru
 (c) Roosevelt ✓ (d) Churchill
33. Who went with Mountbatten to London to get the approval of the Partition Plan?
 (a) Nehru (b) Gandhi
 (c) Gerdav Singh ✓ (d) V.P. Menon
34. The British cabinet approved the Partition Plan and Mountbatten on his return to Delhi put it to a conference with Nehru, Patel, Kriplani, Jinnah and:
 (a) Liaquat Ali Khan
 (b) Abd-ur-Rab Nishtar
 (c) Baldev Singh
 ✓ (d) All of these
35. Where the referendum would be held to determine which constituent assembly it would join?
 ✓ (a) NWFP (b) Gujrat
 (c) Lahore (d) None of these
36. When Cabinet Mission announced its plan on?
 ✓ (a) 16 May 1946 (b) 16 May 1956

- (c) 16 May 1940 (d) 16 May 1935
37. British Prime Minister announced the Partition Plan in the House of Common on June 3, 1947. Who was the Prime Minister of British at that time?
 (a) Winston Churchill ✓ (b) Attlee
 (c) Hastings (d) Cornwell
38. The Cabinet Mission announced their plan on
 (a) 8th April 1947
 (b) 5th December 1947
 (c) 15th January 1947
 ✓ (d) 16th May 1946
39. According to Cabinet Mission plan in how many groups India was to be divided?
 (a) Four groups ✓ (b) Three groups
 (c) Two groups (d) Five groups
40. As per Cabinet Mission plan in which group Punjab and Sindh, were included?
 (a) First (b) Third
 ✓ (c) Second (d) Fourth
41. As per Cabinet Mission plan Bengal and Assam would be included in _____ group
 ✓ (a) 3rd (b) 2nd
 (c) First (d) 4th
42. How many boundary commission(s) were appointed to demarcate the boundaries between the new states of Pakistan and India?
 (a) five (b) ten
 (c) nine ✓ (d) two
43. Who was the chairman of Boundary Commissions of?
 (a) Abbot Radcliff ✓ (b) Cyril Radcliff
 (c) Norman Radcliff (d) Sir Radcliff
44. When the Lord Mountbatten was sent as the last Viceroy and Governor General of India?
 ✓ (a) March, 1947 (b) April, 1947
 (c) May, 1947 (d) June, 1947
45. Quid-e-Azam was sworn in as the first Governor-General of Pakistan on:
 ✓ (a) 14th August 1947
 (b) 15th August 1947
 (c) 16th August 1947
 (d) 17th August 1947
46. India and Pakistan form separate independent dominions on
 (a) 10th August 1947
 (b) 11th August 1947
- (c) 12th August 1947
 ✓ (d) 14th August 1947
47. When was the Pakistan Constituent Assembly constituted?
 ✓ (a) 20 July, 1947 (b) 20 June, 1947
 (c) 20 August, 1947 (d) 25 July, 1947
48. First meeting of constituent assembly of Pakistan was held on?
 ✓ (a) 10th August 1947
 (b) 11th August 1947
 (c) 12th August 1947
 (d) 13th August 1947
49. Who was the 1st President of the Constitution Assembly?
 (a) Liaquat Ali Khan ✓ (b) Quid-e-Azam
 (c) Abdul Rub Nishtar (d) None of these
50. The inaugural session of Pakistan's First Constituent Assembly was chaired on first day by:
 (a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
 (b) Liaquat Ali Khan
 (c) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
 ✓ (d) J.N. Mandal
51. After creation of Pakistan which of the following new ministry was held by the Quid-e-Azam himself?
 ✓ (a) Refugees Rehabilitation
 (b) States of Frontier Regions
 (c) Finance
 (d) Foreign Affairs
52. Who took oath from Governor-General Quid-e-Azam?
 ✓ (a) Justice Abdur Rasheed
 (b) Justice Patel
 (c) Justice Munir Ahmed
 (d) Justice Shah Din
53. The Cabinet Mission announced their plan on
 (a) 8th April 1947
 (b) 5th December 1947
 (c) 15th January 1947
 ✓ (d) 16th May 1946
54. Who took oath from Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan?
 (a) Justice Abdur Rasheed
 ✓ (b) Quid-e-Azam
 (c) Justice Munir Ahmed
 (d) Justice Shah Din
55. When Lahore Conference of the Muslim League passed the Pakistan Resolution?

- ✓ (a) 23rd March, 1940
(b) 24th March, 1940
(c) 25th March, 1940
(d) 22nd March, 1940
56. What was the name of proposal presented by Lord Linlithgo before the Indian Parties for getting cooperation during the war?
✓ (a) August proposal or August offer
(b) Simon proposal or offer
(c) Jinnah proposal or offer
(d) None of these
57. When Lord Linlithgo presented the August proposal?
✓ (a) 8 August, 1940 (b) 8 August, 1942
(c) 8 August, 1944 (d) 8 August, 1946
58. Cripps Mission visited India in 1942. Who was the head of this Commission?
✓ (a) Sir Stratford Cripps
(b) Sir Simon
(c) Sir Williams
(d) None of these
59. Which Indian party rejected the Cripps Proposals?
✓ (a) Muslim League (b) Congress
(c) Both a & b (d) None of these
60. The Quit India movement resolution was passed on 14 July, 1942 by Congress. It was reaffirmed on
✓ (a) 8 August, 1941
(b) 8 August, 1942
(c) 8 August, 1943
(d) 8 August, 1944
61. According to Cabinet Mission plan in how many groups India was to be divided?
(a) Four ✓ (b) Three
(c) Two (d) Five
62. As per Cabinet Mission plan in which group Punjab and Sindh, were included?
✓ (a) First (b) Third
(c) Second (d) Fourth
63. As per Cabinet Mission plan Bengal and Assam would be included in _____ group
✓ (a) 3rd (b) 2nd
(c) 1st (d) 4th
64. When the Muslim League joined the interim government in 1946, Liaquat Ali Khan was assigned the portfolio of:
✓ (a) Foreign affairs (b) Home
(c) Finance (d) Defence
65. In the elections of 1945-46 how many Muslim seats were won by Muslim League
(a) 90% (b) 95%
(c) 100% ✓ (d) 65%
66. In the elections of 1945-46 out of total Muslim seats of 119, how many seats Bengal Muslim League won?
(a) 114 (b) 111
(c) 115 ✓ (d) 113
67. When did the Viceroy asked the Congress to form an Interim-Government?
(a) June 1944
✓ (b) September 1946
(c) October 1945
(d) December 1947
68. How many members were nominated by Muslim League for the Interim Government?
✓ (a) 5 (b) 9
(c) 10 (d) 8
69. Who established the interim government of free India was established on 21 October, 1943?
✓ (a) Subhash Chandra Bose
(b) Dadabhai Naoroji
(c) Mary Carpenter
(d) Anandamohan Bose
70. In Which country the interim government of free India was established by Subhash Chandra Bose?
(a) France (b) USA
✓ (c) Singapore (d) Germany
71. How many political leaders were invited to attend a Conference at Simla in June 1945?
(a) 20 political leaders
✓ (b) 21 political leaders
(c) 23 political leaders
(d) 27 political leaders
72. Which Mission was sent to India by the British Government in order to remove the Constitutional crisis of 1946?
✓ (a) Cabinet Mission
(b) Cripps Mission
(c) Simon Mission
(d) Irwin Mission
73. When Cabinet Mission came to India and it declared its proposals?
(a) 29 March, 1944
(b) 29 March, 1945

- ✓ (c) 29 March, 1946
(d) 29 March, 1947
74. When Muslim League observed the Direct Action Day?
(a) 16 August 1942
(b) 16 August 1943
(c) 16 August 1944
✓ (d) 16 August 1946
75. The Interim Government of India was organized under the leadership of
(a) Motilal Nehru
✓ (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Mahatma Gandhi
(d) MR Jayakar
76. The Cabinet of Interim Government took oath on
(a) 2nd September, 1943
(b) 2nd September, 1944.
(c) 2nd September, 1945.
✓ (d) 2nd September, 1946
77. The Constituent Assembly first met under the chairmanship of Dr. Rajendra Prasad on
(a) 6th December, 1944
(b) 6th December, 1945
✓ (c) 6th December, 1946
(d) 6th December, 1947
78. Which Prime Minister of England declared on 20 February, 1947 that the English would leave India after transferring the power to responsible people before June 1948?
✓ (a) Lord Allee (b) Lord Clive
(c) Lord Ripon (d) None of these
79. When officially state of Hyderabad merged in the Indian Federation?
(a) 26 January, 1949
✓ (b) 26 January, 1950
(c) 26 January, 1951
(d) 26 January, 1952
80. Who appointed Quaid-i-Azam as first Governor-General of Pakistan?
(a) Referendum (b) Election
✓ (c) King (d) none of these
81. Where Quaid-i-Azam was taken to in the last months of his life?
(a) Quetta ✓ (b) Ziarat
(c) Rawalpindi (d) Murree
82. Where Quaid-i-Azam breathed his last on 11 September 1948?
(a) Ziarat (b) Quetta
(c) Murree ✓ (d) Karachi
83. How many years the 1st Constituent Assembly lasted?
(a) 6 ✓ (b) 7
(c) 5 (d) 4
84. The first Constituent Assembly originally consisted of
(a) 59 members ✓ (b) 69 members
(c) 79 members (d) 89 members
85. How many new members are added in first Constituent Assembly after its creation?
(a) 9 members ✓ (b) 10 members
(c) 19 members (d) 13 members
86. How many members of first constitution assembly from East Bengal?
(a) 43 members ✓ (b) 44 members
(c) 45 members (d) 46 members
87. Number of the members of first Constituent Assembly was increased from 69 to
(a) 59 members (b) 69 members
✓ (c) 79 members (d) 89 members
88. How many members of first constitution assembly from West Pakistan?
✓ (a) 35 members (b) 37 members
(c) 34 members (d) 36 members
89. When King George VI signed Indian Independence Bill?
(a) 11th July 1947 (b) 12th July 1947
✓ (c) 28th July 1947 (d) 26th July 1947
90. The Radcliffe Line, the border between Union of India and Dominion of Pakistan is revealed on
(a) 12th August 1947
(b) 14th August 1947
✓ (c) 17th August 1947
(d) 19th August 1947
91. When Maharajah of Jammu & Kashmir acceded to India?
(a) 24th October 1947
✓ (b) 26th October 1947
(c) 28th October 1947
(d) 29th October 1947
92. Who was the first President of Pakistan Muslim League?
(a) Nawab Salim Ullah Khan
✓ (b) Ch. Khaliquz-Zaman
(c) Nawab Waqar ul Mulik

- (d) Nawab Mohsin ul Mulik
93. When after partition, India declined to pay the agreed share of Rs.550 million in cash balances to Pakistan?

- (a) 1st January 1947
(b) 1st January 1948
(c) 1st January 1949
(d) 1st January 1950

ANSWERS

1. b	2. b	3. c	4. a	5. a	6. a	7. a	8. a	9. c	10. a
11. c	12. c	13. a	14. c	15. d	16. b	17. c	18. b	19. c	20. b
21. a	22. d	23. c	24. d	25. a	26. a	27. b	28. c	29. a	30. c
31. a	32. d	33. d	34. d	35. a	36. a	37. b	38. d	39. b	40. c
41. a	42. d	43. b	44. a	45. a	46. d	47. a	48. a	49. b	50. d
51. a	52. a	53. d	54. b	55. b	56. a	57. a	58. a	59. c	60. b
61. b	62. c	63. a	64. c	65. d	66. d	67. b	68. a	69. a	70. c
71. b	72. a	73. c	74. d	75. b	76. d	77. c	78. a	79. b	80. c
81. b	82. d	83. b	84. b	85. b	86. b	87. c	88. a	89. c	90. c
91. b	92. b	93. b							

FAMOUS PERSONALITIES OF FREEDOM MOVEMENT

- Shah Waliullah Muhaddith Dehlavi was born in Delhi on
 - 21st February 1703
 - 27th February 1703
 - 28th February 1703
 - 29th February 1703
- What is the name of father of 'Shah Waliullah'?
 - Shah Abdul Rahim
 - Allama Hijazai
 - Shah Ahmad
 - Sayyid Ahmad Shaheed
- Who translated the Holy Quran in Persian first time?
 - Al-Ghazzali
 - Tusi
 - Shah Waliullah
 - Iqbal
- Who was the founder of Madrasa Rahimiyya in Delhi?
 - Shah Abdul Aziz
 - Shah Abdul Rahim
 - Shah Rafiuddin
 - Akber Muhaddith Dehlavi
- What is the real name of 'Shah Waliullah'?
 - Qutbuddin Ahmad
 - Rafiuddin Ahmad
 - Aziz Ahmad
 - Syed Ahmed Khan
- Syed Ahmad Shaheed was born at Rai Bareilly on?
 - 24 October 1786
 - 24 October 1886
 - 25 October 1780
 - None of these
- Who was the founder of the movement of Jihad in the Sub-continent?
 - Hassan Abdali
 - Syaid Ahmad Shaheed
 - Shah Abd-ul-Aziz
 - Shah Abdul Rahim
- What was the object of "Mujahidin Movement"?
 - To make secular government
 - To make Islamic government
 - To make Non-Islamic government
 - None of these
- When did Syaid Ahmad Shaheed martyred at Balakot during battle against sikhs?
 - 1830
 - 1831
 - 1832
 - 1833
- 'Farizi Tehreek' was started in the Sub-continent to demolish those traditions which were based on Shirk. Who started this movement?
 - Syaid Mir Nasir Ali
 - Haji Shariat-ullah
 - Sheikh Ahmad Serhandi
 - None of these
- After the death of Haji Shariat-ullah, who gave vigour to the 'Farizi Tehreek'?
 - Dodo Mian
 - Sayyid Ahmad Shaheed
 - Molvi Ahmad Saeed
 - Azeem-ullah Khan
- Shah Waliullah Muhaddith Dehlavi, a prominent Islamic reformer died on
 - 26th August 1762
 - 27th August 1762
 - 25th August 1762
 - 20th August 1762
- Which newspaper inscribed the wording 'Founded by Quaid e Azam'?
 - The News
 - The Nation
 - Dawn
 - Daily Times
- Name the Muslim woman who participated in all three Round Table Conferences?
 - Fatima Jinnah
 - Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz
 - Begum Salma Tasaduq
 - None of these
- Who was Fatima Sughra?

- (a) Who put Pakistani flag on Lahore Secretariat
(b) She participated in two Round Table Conferences
(c) She was first martyred woman in Pakistan Movement
(d) None of these
16. What Quaid-i-Azam authored in 1927 to bring Muslims and Hindus close together?
(a) Hindu Muslim proposals
(b) Delhi Muslim Proposals
(c) Unity proposals
(d) Friendship Documents
17. In which year Quaid-i-Azam pledged for the incorporation of basic Muslim demands in Nehru Report?
(a) 1928 (b) 1929
(c) 1930 (d) 1931
18. When Quaid-i-Azam presented his historical Fourteen Points?
(a) 1928 (b) 1929
(c) 1930 (d) 1931
19. In which year Quaid-i-Azam took up the leadership of the Muslims?
(a) 1936 (b) 1937
(c) 1938 (d) 1939
20. When Sir Syed was born?
(a) 17 October 1817
(b) 18 October 1818
(c) 19 October 1819
(d) 20 October 1816
21. During 1857 war Sir Syed was working in the city of:
(a) Banaras (b) Bijnaur
(c) Delhi (d) Lucknow
22. Sir Syed was born in which city?
(a) Gujrat (b) Dehli
(c) Calcutta (d) Bombay
23. In which year Sir Syed set up a Scientific Society at Ghazipur?
(a) 1863 (b) 1864
(c) 1865 (d) 1866
24. Who said that congress was mainly a Hindu body which can never be sincere to the Muslims?
(a) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(b) Shah Wali Ullah
(c) Haji Shariatullah
(d) Mian Titu Mir
25. When Sir Syed wrote Risalae-Baghawat-e-Hind:
(a) 1858 (b) 1859
(c) 1860 (d) 1861
26. In which year Sir Syed Ahmad formed British India Association at Aligarh?
(a) 1864 (b) 1866
(c) 1868 (d) 1870
27. Who introduced "Two Nation Theory" in subcontinent?
(a) Quaid-e-Azam
(b) Allama Iqbal
(c) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(d) Liaquat Ali
28. Nawab Viqar-ul-Malik resigned as secretary of Aligarh college Trust in:
(a) 1910 (b) 1911
(c) 1912 (d) 1913
29. After Nawab Viqar-ul-Malik, who took over as the secretary of Aligarh College?
(a) Nawab Muhammad Ishaq Khan
(b) Nawab Mohsin-ul-Malik
(c) Sahibzada Aftab Khan
(d) Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar
30. On the advice of Quaid-i-Azam, which woman established the Muslim Students Federation (women wing)?
(a) Begum Shaista Ikram-ullah
(b) Begum Salma Tasaduq
(c) Begum Khan Zaman
(d) Begum Ra'ana Khan
31. Name the first president of Balochistan Muslim Student Federation?
(a) Fayyaz Khan
(b) Fazal Ahmad Ghazi
(c) Zafar-ullah
(d) Ijaz Hassan
32. Who became the first president of Muslim Students Federation?
(a) Hassan Jamil
(b) Raja Sahib Mehmood Abadi
(c) Laeeq Ahmad
(d) Ateeq-ur-Rehman
33. Who was Mohammad Noman Zuberi?
(a) First President of Muslim Federation
(b) First member of Muslim Federation
(c) First general secretary of Muslim Student Federation
(d) First general secretary of Muslim Student Organization
34. Unionist Party was founded by

- (a) Zafar Ali Khan
(b) Sir Sikandar Hayat
(c) Khizar Hayat
(d) None of these
35. Ghazi Ilmuddin killed
(a) Raj Pal (b) Saverkar
(c) Diyanand (d) None of these
36. Who compiled the Nehru Report?
(a) Mr. Gandhi
(b) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(c) Moti Nehru
(d) None of these
37. Lahore Resolution was presented by
(a) Quaid-e-Azam
(b) Fazl-ul-Haq
(c) Liaquat Ali Khan
(d) None of these
38. Sultan Firoze Shah Tughluq has left a brochure of thirty two pages in autobiographical writing which give a brief summary of his military campaigns, some of which failed to produce the desired results. What is the name of autobiography?
(a) Fatawa I Jahandari-Barani
(b) Futuhat i Firoze Shahi
(c) Futuhat i Tughluq Dynasty
(d) Tarikh i Forize Shahi
39. The first President of Pakistan was
(a) Quaid-e-Azam
(b) Liaquat Ali Khan
(c) Sikandar Mirza
(d) None of these
40. Name the Urdu newspaper of Maulana Zafar Ali
(a) Zamindar (b) Inqilab
(c) Hamdard (d) None of these
41. In 1913 Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar started as Urdu newspaper
(a) Zamindar (b) Inqilab
(c) Hamdard (d) None of these
42. Who took the oath of Governor General of Pakistan from Quaid-i-Azam
(a) Justice Wali Mahmood
(b) Justice A. R. Kiani
(c) Justice Mian Abdul Rashid
(d) None of these
43. Write the name of a person who has been the Governor General as well as the Prime Minister of Pakistan
(a) The Quaid-i-Azam
(b) Liaquat Ali Khan
(c) Khawaja Nazimuddin
(d) None of these
44. The last Governor General of Pakistan was
(a) Quaid-i-Azam
(b) Khawaja Nazim uddin
(c) Sikandar Mirza
(d) None of these
45. The Simla deputation was headed by
(a) Agha Khan (b) M.A. Johar
(c) Syed Amir Ali (d) None of these
46. Who started the Home Rule Movement?
(a) M. A. Jinnah
(b) B.G. Tilak
(c) Mrs. Annie Besant
(d) None of these
47. Shah Wali Ullah was born in:
(a) Agra (b) Delhi
(c) Amritsar (d) Lucknow
48. Who wrote the book Hijatul-Baligha?
(a) Allama Iqbal (b) Ibn-e-Khaldun
(c) Shah Waliullah (d) Mawardi
49. Who was the father of Shah Wali Ullah?
(a) Shah Abdur Rahim
(b) Allama Hijazai
(c) Sardar Abdul
(d) None of these
50. Who wrote Fatah al-Rahman?
(a) Shah Waliullah
(b) Allama Iqbal
(c) Al-Ghazzali
(d) Al-Mawardi
51. Who was the founder of Madrasa Rahimiyya?
(a) Shah Abdul Aziz,
(b) Shah Abdur Rahim
(c) Shah Rafiuddin
(d) Akber Muhaddith Dehlavi
52. What is the real name of 'Shah Waliullah'?
(a) Qutbuddin Ahmad
(b) Rafiuddin Ahmad
(c) Aziz Ahmad
(d) None of these
53. Which great thinker, philosopher and poet was born in Sialkot on 9 November 1877?
(a) Allama Mohammad Iqbal
(b) Nasir Kazmi
(c) Faiz Ahmed Faiz

- (d) Ahmed Fraz
54. Who is called "Poet of East" (*Shair-e-Mashriq*)?
- Nasir Kazmi
 - Allama Mohammad Iqbal
 - Faiz Ahmed Faiz
 - None of these
55. Who was Sheikh Noor Muhammad?
- Brother of Allama Iqbal
 - Son of Allama Iqbal
 - Uncle of Allama Iqbal
 - Father of Allama Iqbal
56. Who started Ganesh Mahotsav in 1893?
- Surendra Nath Banerjee
 - Allen Octavian Hume
 - W. C. Banerjee
 - Bal Gangadhar Tilak
57. In 1905 Allama Iqbal went to England for higher education. In which institution of England he got education?
- Oxford University
 - Trinity College Cambridge
 - Cambridge University
 - Lincoln Inn
58. Haider Ali died in
- 1784
 - 1884
 - 1901
 - None of these
59. Tipu Sultan is buried at
- Delhi
 - Agra
 - Seringapatam
 - None of these
60. Syed Ahmad Brailvi fell martyr at Balakot in
- 1757
 - 1830
 - 1831
 - None of these
61. Islamia College Peshawar was founded by
- Adbul Ghaffar Khan
 - Haj Sahin Tarangzai
 - Sahinzada Abdul Qayyum
 - None of these
62. The name of the newspaper edited by Maulana Abu Kalam Azad was
- Zamindar
 - Inqalab
 - Al Hilal
 - None of these
63. Shah Wali Ullah was born in
- 1702
 - 1703
 - 1704
 - None of these
64. From where Allama Iqbal got the degree of Ph. D?
- Oxford University
 - Munich University Germany
 - Cambridge University
 - Lincoln Inn, UK
65. When Allama Iqbal delivered his historical address in Alah Abad?
- 1929
 - 1930
 - 1933
 - 1934
66. The author of spirit of Islam was
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
 - Justice Syed Amir Ali
 - Allama Iqbal
 - None of these
67. When Mohan Das Karamchand Gandhi (M.K. Gandhi) was born at Porbandar in Saurashtra (Gujarat) in a well-to-do family?
- October 2, 1864
 - October 2, 1865
 - October 2, 1867
 - October 2, 1869
68. During the Tashkent agreement the foreign minister of Pakistan was
- Manzoor Qadir
 - Z.A Bhutto
 - Agha Shahi
 - None of these
69. The Khayal System of music was founded by:
- Amir Khusrau
 - Husain Shah Sharqi
 - Mian Tan Sain
 - Maiju Bawara
70. Ahmad Shah Abdali launched his early invasions against:
- Mughals
 - Marhattas
 - Sikhs
 - Rajputs
71. Darsi Nizami was named after:
- Nizamuddin Auliya
 - Nizam ul Mulk
 - Mullah Nizamuddin Sehralvi
 - Nizamul Mulk Junaidi
72. Indian National Congress was established by:
- An official of the British Government
 - A British loyalist
 - British dissident
 - A retired British official
73. Syed Ahmad Shaheed launched his Jihad Movement against:

- (d) None of these
74. Who was the founder of Faraizi Movement?
- The Christians
 - The Sikhs
 - The Hindus
 - The Hypocrites
75. When Hajj Shariatullah was born in the district of Faridpur?
- 1768
 - 1769
 - 1770
 - 1771
76. In which area of Bengal the "Faraizi Movement" was started by Hajj Shariatullah?
- East Bengal
 - South Bengal
 - West Bengal
 - North Bengal
77. When Hajj Shariatullah died?
- 1839
 - 1840
 - 1841
 - 1842
78. Hajj Shariatullah was succeeded by?
- Dudhu Mian
 - Mian Feroz Khan
 - Haji Fazal Haq
 - Haji Mohammad Mohsin
79. What was the real name of Dudhu Mian?
- Mohammad Mohsin
 - Mian Feroz Khan
 - Haji Fazal Haq
 - Haji Mohammad Yaseen
80. The 1st President of Pakistan was
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah
 - Ghulam Muhammad
 - Sikandar Mirza
 - Ayub Khan
81. The President of the 1st Constituent Assembly at the Time of Its Dissolution Was
- Liaquat Ali Khan
 - Khawaja Nazimuddin
 - Maulvi Tammizuddin
 - None of these
82. When Allama Iqbal was died?
- 21 April, 1938
 - 21 May, 1939
 - 21 June, 1934
 - 22 June, 1935
83. The first Chief Justice of Pakistan was
- Abdur Rashid
 - Sajjad Ali Shah
 - Zafar ul Haq
 - None of these
84. Maulana Mohammad Ali Johar was the editor of
- Hindustan Times
 - Azadi
 - Comrade
 - None of these
85. Now or Never pamphlet was written by
- Agha Khan
 - Ch. Rehmat Ali
 - Mohammad Ali Jinnah
 - None of these
86. Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah got his early education from:
- MAO college, Aligarh
 - St Patrick High School, Bombay
 - Sindh Madrassatul Islam, Karachi
 - Islamia College, Lahore
87. Shah Waliullah Muhaddith Dehlavi was born on
- 21st February 1703
 - 27th February 1704
 - 28th February 1705
 - 29th February 1706
88. Shah Waliullah Muhaddith Dehlavi, a prominent Islamic reformer died on
- 26th August 1761
 - 27th August 1763
 - 25th August 1764
 - 20th August 1762
89. The Simla Deputation of 1906 was led by:
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah
 - Nawab Salimullah Khan
 - Nawab Mohsin ul Mulk
 - Sir Agha Khan
90. The inaugural session of Pakistan's First Constituent Assembly was chaired by:
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah
 - Liaquat Ali Khan
 - Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
 - J.N Mandal
91. Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan retired from the British service as
- Judge
 - Revenue Commissioner
 - Principal
 - None of these
92. The founder of All India National Congress was
- Gandhi
 - None of these

- (b) A.O Hume
(c) Ram Mohan Roy
(d) None of these
93. The Muslim leader who advised the Muslims not to participate in the meetings of all India national congress was
(a) Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad
(b) Maulana Muhammad Ali
(c) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
(d) Allama Muhammad Iqbal
94. The founder of two nation theory is considered to be
(a) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
(b) Sir Karim Agha Khan
(c) Allama Muhammad Iqbal
(d) None of these
95. What was the relationship between Haji Shariatullah and Dudhu Mian?
(a) Father and son
(b) Brothers
(c) Father-in-law and son-in-law
(d) Teacher & student
96. When William Bentick sent army to Bengal to crush Titu Mir?
(a) 1829 (b) 1830
(c) 1831 (d) 1832
97. Sayyid Ahmad Shaheed was the first popular political leader in the Sub-continent. He was the disciple of:
(a) Shah Waliullah
(b) Muhammad bin Abdul Wahhab
(c) Shah Abdul Aziz
(d) Titu Mir
98. When the Sayyid Ahmd Shaheed was born in Rai-Barali (U.P.)?
(a) 1786 (b) 1787
(c) 1788 (d) 1789
99. Sayyid Ahmad Shaheed was founder of:
(a) Religious Movement
(b) Islamic Movement
(c) Social Movement
(d) Mujahideen Movement
100. Who were the interferers with the Muslim religious activities in the Punjab & N.W.F.P.?
(a) Hindus (b) Marhata
(c) Sikhs (d) None of them
101. Against whom Sayyid Ahmad Shaheed decided to wage war because of the ill-treatment of the Muslims at their hands?
(a) Hindus (b) Englishmen
- (c) Sikhs (d) Zamindars
102. In 1831 Sayyid Ahmad Shaheed met again with Sikhs. Where this battle was fought?
(a) Assam (b) Balakot
(c) Agra (d) Bombay
103. What Quaid-i-Azam joined to become the youngest Indian Barrister to be called to the bar?
(a) Hastings Inn
(b) Lincoln's Inn
(c) Oxford University
(d) Warren inn
104. When Quaid-i-Azam was elected by Bombay Muslims to the newly constituted Imperial legislative council?
(a) 1900 (b) 1905
(c) 1910 (d) 1915
105. When Quaid-i-Azam resigned from the Imperial Council?
(a) 1918 (b) 1919
(c) 1920 (d) 1921
106. Who was the first Muslim Governor of Punjab?
(a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
(b) Liaquat Ali Khan
(c) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
(d) J.N Mandal
107. Who was the first Law Minister of Pakistan?
(a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
(b) Liaquat Ali Khan
(c) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
(d) Jogandher Nath Mandal
108. Who was the first Defence Minister of Pakistan?
(a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
(b) Nawab Liaquat Ali Khan
(c) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
(d) Jogandher Nath Mandal
109. Who moved Resolution of Pakistan?
(a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
(b) Nawab Liaquat Ali Khan
(c) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
(d) Jogandher Nath Mandal
110. When Quaid-i-Azam joined Muslim League?
(a) 1915 (b) 1906
(c) 1917 (d) 1913
111. Begum Molana Muhammad Ali Joher was

- Started his political career from?
(a) Bombay (b) Lahore
(c) London (d) Delhi
113. When Nawab Liaquat Ali Khan Joined Muslim League?
(a) 1918 (b) 1922
(c) 1920 (d) 1921
112. Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

ANSWERS

1. a	2. a	3. c	4. b	5. a	6. a	7. b	8. b	9. b	10. b
11. b	12. d	13. c	14. b	15. a	16. b	17. a	18. b	19. a	20. a
21. b	22. b	23. b	24. a	25. b	26. b	27. c	28. c	29. a	30. a
31. b	32. b	33. c	34. b	35. a	36. c	37. b	38. b	39. c	40. a
41. c	42. c	43. c	44. c	45. a	46. c	47. b	48. c	49. a	50. a
51. b	52. a	53. a	54. b	55. d	56. d	57. b	58. a	59. c	60. c
61. c	62. c	63. b	64. b	65. b	66. b	67. d	68. b	69. a	70. b
71. c	72. d	73. b	74. c	75. a	76. a	77. b	78. a	79. a	80. c
81. c	82. a	83. a	84. c	85. b	86. c	87. a	88. d	89. d	90. d
91. a	92. b	93. d	94. a	95. a	96. b	97. c	98. a	99. d	100. c
101. c	102. b	103. b	104. c	105. b	106. c	107. d	108. b	109. b	110. d
111. b	112. c	113. b							

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GENERAL KNOWLEDGE
DAILY MCQS

MOST IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

- How many dynasties ruled over India during the Delhi Sultanate (1206-1526)?
(a) 4 (b) 5
(c) 6 (d) 7
- How many years Sultan Rulers ruled over India during the Delhi Sultanate?
(a) 320 (b) 321
(c) 330 (d) 331
- Which period in the Indian history is known as the "Period of the Sultan Rulers" in history?
(a) Between 1210 and 1520
(b) Between 1216 and 1516
(c) Between 1206 and 1526
(d) Between 1106 and 1536
- How many years the Slave dynasty ruled over India?
(a) 84 (b) 30
(c) 94 (d) 37
- How many years the Khiljis dynasty ruled over India?
(a) 84 (b) 30
(c) 94 (d) 37
- How many years the Tughlaqs dynasty ruled over India?
(a) 84 (b) 30
(c) 94 (d) 37
- How many years the Sayyids dynasty ruled over India?
(a) 84 (b) 30
(c) 94 (d) 37
- How many years the Lodhi dynasty ruled over India?
(a) 84 (b) 30
(c) 94 (d) 75
- When the Turks conquered the country, they divided it into a number of tracts called Iqtas, which were assigned among the leading Turkish nobles. It was these tracts, which later
(a) District (b) Tehsil
(c) Province (d) None of these
- The first invasion of Babar on India was conducted in
(a) 1519 (b) 1515
(c) 1517 (d) 1516
- During first invasion of Babar, he conquered Bajaur and
(a) Bhera (b) Lahore
(c) Multan (d) Debul
- Babar invaded India in 1526, for the time and he did not go back this India. He founded the Moghul Empire in
(a) Fifth (b) Fourth
(c) Third (d) Second
- Who defeated Ibrahim Lodhi by adopting his trusted war tactics of Tughlaqs in 1526?
(a) Babar (b) Humayun
(c) Akbar (d) Jahangir
- Babar used Artillery for the first time in the
(a) First battle of Panipat
(b) Second battle of Panipat
(c) Third battle of Panipat
(d) None of these
- Babar defeated Rana Sanga of Mewar in 1527 in the battle of
(a) Khanva (b) Panipat
(c) Haldigar (d) Ghaghara
- Babar scored a victory over Afghans in battle of 'Ghaghara' in
(a) 1526 (b) 1527
(c) 1528 (d) 1529
- Which Mughal king was declared the Chanderi war as Jihad and he constructed a minaret of the heads of the dead Rajputs?
(a) Shah Jahan (b) Humayun
(c) Akbar (d) Babar
- Babar wrote his autobiography Tuzuk-i-Babri in which language?
(a) Turkish (b) Persian
(c) Arabic (d) Urdu
- Book "Tarikh-i-Rashidi" Tells us about numerous qualities of Babar. Who wrote

- Who wrote this book?
(a) Mirza Haider (b) Shah Jahan
(c) Humayun (d) Akbar
- Which Babar's daughter wrote the book, Humayun Nama?
(a) Maham Anga
(b) Hamida Bano Begum
(c) Anjidi Bano
(d) Gulbadan Begum
- Who learnt the use of artillery from Ustad Ali and Mustafa—his two Turkish officers?
(a) Babar (b) Humayun
(c) Shershah Suri (d) Jahahgir
- What was the name of Humayun's mother?
(a) Maham Anga
(b) Hamida Bano Begum
(c) Anjidi Bano
(d) Maham Sultana
- In 1544 which Mughal king took shelter in Iran under the ruler Shah Tahmasp?
(a) Babar (b) Humayun
(c) Shershah Suri (d) Jahahgir
- When Humayun again occupied the throne of Delhi from and snatched it Suri dynasty?
(a) July 1553 (b) July 1554
(c) July 1555 (d) July 1556
- When Humayun died?
(a) 27 January, 1553
(b) 27 January, 1555
(c) 27 January, 1556
(d) 27 January, 1557
- Who has a credit to solve the early difficulties of Akbar and to safeguard the Mughal Empire?
(a) Bairam Khan
(b) Abdur Rahim
(c) Abu ul Fazal
(d) None of these
- From 1556 to 1560 the reign of Mughal administration remained in the hands of
(a) Bairam Khan (b) Abdur Rahim
(c) Abu ul Fazal (d) None of these
- Who was the guardian of Akbar?
(a) Bairam Khan (b) Abdur Rahim
(c) Abu ul Fazal (d) None of these
- In early days of his rule Akbar was under the influence of Harem particularly his foster mother. This is why some historian called the early years of Akbar as 'Purda-rule' or Petticoat government. What was the name of his foster mother?
(a) Maham Anga
(b) Hamida Bano Begum
(c) Anjidi Bano
(d) None of these
- In which year Akbar abolished the slavery system?
(a) 1561 (b) 1562
(c) 1565 (d) 1566
- Who was the first Muslim ruler who got maximum success in Rajasthan?
(a) Babar (b) Humayun
(c) Jahahgir (d) Akbar
- Which Mughal king's second attack on Gujarat is considered to be not only the fastest invasion of Akbar's time, but the fastest in the history of the world of that age?
(a) Babar (b) Humayun
(c) Jahahgir (d) Akbar
- In 1595 during Akbar's time, Muzaffar Hussain was the Persian Governor of
(a) Qandahar (b) Gazni
(c) Herat (d) Kabul
- What was the Akbar's mother name who was a religious lady of a Sufi Shia family?
(a) Maham Anga
(b) Hamida Bano Begum
(c) Anjidi Bano
(d) None of these
- Raja Birbal died fighting on the royal side in the Afghan-Baluchi rebellion during government of.
(a) Babar (b) Humayun
(c) Jahahgir (d) Akbar
- Who built an Ibadat khana at Fatehpur Sikri where every Thursday, religious deliberation were held in 1571?
(a) Raja Birbal
(b) Heer Vijay Suri
(c) Doda Mal
(d) None of these
- Akbar was also impressed by Jainism. He invited the eminent Jain scholar from Tam Gachh in Gujarat to know about this religion. What was the name of Jain scholar?
(a) Raja Birbal
(b) Heer Vijay Suri

- (c) Doda Mai
(d) None of these
38. The main mason who built Humayun's tomb belonged to Iran and his name was
(a) Mirza Meerak Ghyas
(b) Ustad Isa Khan
(c) Mohammad Hussain
(d) None of these
39. The main mason who built Taj Mahal belonged to Iran and his name was
(a) Mirza Meerak Ghyas
(b) Ustad Isa Khan
(c) Mohammad Hussain
(d) None of these
40. Why Jahangir declared Sunday as a pious day?
(a) Jahangir was born on Sunday
(b) Babur was born on Sunday
(c) Akbar was born on Sunday
(d) Nur Jahan was born on Sunday
41. Nur Jahan was an educated lady. She was interested in music, painting and poetry. She composed poetry in which language?
(a) Persian
(b) Afghani
(c) Turkish
(d) Urdu
42. The first Englishman to come to the Mughal king (Jahangir) Court was
(a) Captain Hawkins
(b) Thomas Roe
(c) Charles John
(d) None of these
43. Who was the guardian and tutor of Jahangir?
(a) Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khana
(b) Nur Jahan
(c) Behram Khahn
(d) None of these
44. The English ambassador Sir Thomas Roe came to India during reign of
(a) Aurangzeb
(b) Jahangir
(c) Farrukh Siyar
(d) Akbar
45. Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri was the autobiography of
(a) Aurangzeb
(b) Jahangir
(c) Farrukh Siyar
(d) Akbar
46. When Shahjahan was born?
(a) 5 January, 1591
(b) 5 January, 1592
(c) 5 January, 1593
(d) 5 January, 1594
47. Where Shahjahan was born?
(a) Delhi
(b) Agra
(c) Lahore
(d) Attock
48. What was the name of mother of Shahjahan?
(a) Jagat Gosain
(b) Jagat Selhi
(c) Mir Qasim
(d) Ami Chand
49. During Sirajuddaula's time, which city (English settlement) became a resort for the enemies of Nawab Sirajuddaula and the traitors?
(a) Bhopal
(b) Delhi
(c) Calcutta
(d) Agra
50. When Sirajuddaula invaded and captured the Qasim Bazar factory of English near Murshidabad?
(a) 4th June, 1756
(b) 4th June, 1757
(c) 4th June, 1758
(d) 4th June, 1759
51. The Ali Nagar Treaty was signed on 9th February, 1757 between the English and the
(a) Nawab Sirajuddaula
(b) Nawab Shujauddaula
(c) Mir Jafar
(d) Nawab Mir Qasim
52. After which war Nawab Sirajuddaula was running away from Murshidabad towards Patna where he was captured and killed?
(a) War of Plassey
(b) War of Buxar
(c) War of Patna
(d) Battle of Panipat
53. After death of Nawab Sirajuddaula, who became the Nawab of Bengal?
(a) Nawab Shujauddaula
(b) Mir Jafar
(c) Nawab Mir Qasim
(d) None of these
54. When the English declared Mir Jafar as the Nawab of Bengal?
(a) 18 June, 1757
(b) 28 June, 1757
(c) 13 June, 1757
(d) 15 June, 1757
55. After victory in Plassey war, the English Company obtained concessions to trade in
(a) Bengal
(b) Bihar
(c) Orissa
(d) All of these

56. Which war was fought between the English and the Dutch on 25 November, 1759 and the Dutch were defeated. This victory helped the English in consolidating their hold on Bengal.
(a) Plassey War
(b) Bedara War
(c) Anglo Mughal War
(d) War of Buxar
57. Which districts were given to East India Company by Mir Qasim for the expenditure of the English army?
(a) Vardhaman
(b) Midnapur
(c) Chittagao
(d) All of these
58. In 1764 the joint army of Mir Qasim, Shujauddaula and Shah Alam fought with the English. What was the name of war?
(a) Plassey war
(b) Bedara war
(c) Anglo Mughal War
(d) War of Buxar
59. Who was he victorious in Buxar War?
(a) East India Company
(b) Mir Qasim, Shujauddaula and Shah Alam
(c) Buxar War ended without result
(d) None of these
60. After the Buxar War, which treaty was signed between English and the Mughal King Shah Alam?
(a) Allahabad treaty
(b) Lahore treaty
(c) Amritsar treaty
(d) Buxar treaty
61. Allahabad treaty was signed in which year?
(a) 1764 A.D.
(b) 1765 A.D.
(c) 1767 A.D.
(d) 1769 A.D.
62. According to Allahabad Treaty, the districts of Kara and Allahabad were taken away from the Nawab of Oudh and given to Mughal King
(a) Mir Qasim
(b) Shujauddaula
(c) Shah Alam
(d) Aurangzeb Alamgir
63. According to Allahabad Treaty the East India Company agreed to pay to the king a pension of Rs. 26 lacs. In lieu the English got Diwani rights in
(a) Bengal
(b) Punjab
(c) Rajasthan
(d) Kashmir
64. After the death of Mir Jafar, which son of Mir Jafar was enthroned as Nawab of Bengal?
(a) Mir Qasim
(b) Shujauddaula
(c) Shah Alam
(d) Nizamuddaula
65. Who was the governor general of India when first time in every district of subjugated India one Civil and one Criminal Court was opened?
(a) Lord Cornwallis
(b) Lord Clive
(c) Warren Hastings
(d) Lord Ripon
66. According to the Regulating Act of 1773 established a Supreme Court at which place?
(a) Calcutta
(b) Assam
(c) Dacca
(d) Agra
67. Who introduced the Permanent settlement for first time?
(a) Lord Cornwallis
(b) Lord Clive
(c) Warren Hastings
(d) Lord Ripon
68. Where is Aga Khan Palace located?
(a) Pune
(b) Agra
(c) Ajmer
(d) Allahabad
69. Where is Pearl Mosque located?
(a) Pune
(b) Agra
(c) Ajmer
(d) Allahabad
70. Ahmednagar was founded by Ahmed Nizam Shahi. Ahmednagar is located in which Indian state?
(a) Uttar Pradesh
(b) Maharashtra
(c) Rajasthan
(d) Punjab
71. Ajmer is located in which Indian state?
(a) Uttar Pradesh
(b) Maharashtra
(c) Rajasthan
(d) Punjab
72. Which city is famous for Mayo College and the tomb of Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti?
(a) Pune
(b) Amritsar
(c) Allahabad
(d) Ajmer
73. Allahabad is located in which Indian state?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Maharashtra
(c) Rajasthan (d) Punjab
74. Where sacred place of Sikhs Golden Temple is located?
(a) Pune (b) Ajmer
(c) Allahabad (d) Amritsar
75. Jallianwala Bagh tragedy in April 1919 was took place in which city?
(a) Pune (b) Ajmer
(c) Allahabad (d) Amritsar
76. Which city was founded by Guru Ram Das?
(a) Pune (b) Ajmer
(c) Allahabad (d) Amritsar
77. Aurangabad is located in which Indian state?
(a) Uttar Pradesh
(b) Maharashtra
(c) Rajasthan
(d) Punjab
78. Ayodhya which famous for Baburi Mosque is located in which Indian state?
(a) Uttar Pradesh
(b) Maharashtra
(c) Rajasthan
(d) Punjab
79. Where is the tomb of Emperor Aurangzeb Alamgir located?
(a) Aurangabad (b) Pune
(c) Ajmer (d) Allahabad
80. Bhopal is located in which Indian state?
(a) Uttar Pradesh
(b) Maharashtra
(c) Rajasthan
(d) Madhya Pradesh
81. Bijapur is located in which Indian state?
(a) Uttar Pradesh
(b) Maharashtra
(c) Karnataka
(d) Madhya Pradesh
82. Bodh Gaya is located in which Indian state?
(a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Maharashtra
(c) Rajasthan (d) Bihar
83. Gol Gumbaz, the biggest tomb in India constructed in _____, is called the whispering gallery
(a) Bijapur (b) Ajmer
(c) Allahabad (d) Amritsar
84. Which place is situated six miles south of

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- Gaya in Bihar State where Gautama Budha attained enlightenment in a full moon light in the month of Baisakha under the Peepal tree?
(a) Bodh Gaya
(b) Pune
(c) Ajmer (d) Allahabad
85. Who built Buland Darwaza (Buland Darwaza was the gate of Fatehpur-Sikri)?
(a) Akbar (b) Aurangzeb
(c) Shahjahan (d) Jahangir
86. Who laid the foundation of Fatehpur-Sikri city in 1569?
(a) Akbar (b) Aurangzeb
(c) Shahjahan (d) Jahangir
87. Buland Darwaza was erected to commemorate the victorious campaign of Akbar of _____ in 1602 A.D.
(a) Deccan (b) Ajmer
(c) Allahabad (d) Delhi
88. Which city is famous for Fort St. George, Light-house, and St Thomas Mount and currently capital of Tamil Nadu?
(a) Chennai (b) Ajmer
(c) Allahabad (d) Amritsar
89. Dandi which famous for Salt Satyagraha (Dandi March) staged by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930 is located in which Indian state?
(a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Maharashtra
(c) Rajasthan (d) Gujarat
90. Daulatabad is located in which Indian state?
(a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Maharashtra
(c) Rajasthan (d) Gujarat
91. Where are the Red Fort, the Jama Masjid and the Qutub Minar located?
(a) Ajmer (b) Delhi
(c) Allahabad (d) Amritsar
92. Where is Rajghat (Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi) located?
(a) Ajmer (b) Allahabad
(c) Delhi (d) Amritsar
93. Where is the Humayun's tomb located?
(a) Ajmer (b) Delhi
(c) Allahabad (d) Amritsar
94. Who laid foundation of Delhi in 736 A.D?
(a) Shah Jahan (b) Tomaras
(c) Farrukh Siyar (d) Jahngir
95. Fatehpur Sikri is located in which Indian state?
(a) Uttar Pradesh

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- (a) Maharashtra
(b) Rajasthan
(c) Gujarat
96. Who made Fatehpur Sikri as capital of the Mughal Empire?
(a) Akbar (b) Aurangzeb
(c) Shahjahan (d) Jahangir
97. Gateway of India located in Mumbai erected on King George V's visit to India
(a) 1910 (b) 1911
(c) 1913 (d) 1914
98. Gazipur is located in which Indian state?
(a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Maharashtra
(c) Rajasthan (d) Gujarat
99. Golconda Fort is located in which Indian state?
(a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Maharashtra
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Rajasthan
100. Gwalior Fort is located in which Indian state?
(a) Uttar Pradesh
(b) Maharashtra
(c) Andhra Pradesh
(d) Madhya Pradesh
101. Where is famous musician Tansen's tomb located?
(a) Delhi (b) Gwalior
(c) Agra (d) Delhi
102. Haldighat a famous mountain pass where Rana Pratap fought Mughal forces led by
(a) Man Singh (b) Asif Khan
(c) Kamran (d) Both a & b
103. Jallianwala Bagh incident was took place on
(a) 11th April 1919
(b) 13th April 1919
(c) 15th April 1919
(d) 17th April 1919
104. Jama Masjid of Hyderabad lies near the North-east point of the building of Chaminar, built by Sultan Mohammed Qutub Shah the fifth King of the Qutub Shahi dynasty in
(a) 1592 (b) 1593
(c) 1594 (d) 1597
105. Jhansi a key city during War of Independence in 1857 where Queen Rani Lakshmi Bai fought against East India Company is located in which state?
(a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Maharashtra
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Bihar
106. Juma Masjid, Mandu is located in which state?
(a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Maharashtra
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Punjab
107. Junagadh is located in which state?
(a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Maharashtra
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Gujarat
108. Panipat a historical place famous for the three battles in 1526, 1556 and 1761 is located in which state?
(a) Uttar Pradesh
(b) Maharashtra
(c) Andhra Pradesh
(d) Haryana
109. Plassey (village) famous for the Battle of Plassey where Clive defeated the Siraj-ud-Daulah is located in which state?
(a) West Bengal
(b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Maharashtra
(d) Andhra Pradesh
110. Qutub Minar is located in
(a) Delhi (b) Agra
(c) Assam (d) Dhaka
- Note:** Qutub Minar is the tallest minaret in the world (990 ft. high) completed by Sultan Iltutmish in 1232 A. D
111. Red Fort is a fort of red stone built in Delhi on the Banks of the river Yamuna by
(a) Shah Jahan (b) Jahangir
(c) Shahjahan (d) Aurangzeb
112. Srirangapattanam was the capital of Tipu Sultan during his time. Srirangapattanam is located in which state?
(a) Uttar Pradesh
(b) Maharashtra
(c) Andhra Pradesh
(d) Karnataka
113. Where is Sher Shah Suri's tomb located/
(a) Sasaram (b) Kolkata
(c) Delhi (d) Sikandra
114. Sasaram is located in which state?
(a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Maharashtra
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Bihar
115. Where is Akbar's tomb located?
(a) Kolkata (b) Delhi

110. Which city was commenced by Akbar and completed by his son Jahangir, after 14 years at a cost of Rs. 15 Lakhs?
- (a) Sikandra (b) Udaipur
(c) Kolkata (d) Lahore
117. Surat is located in which state?
- (a) Uttar Pradesh
(b) Maharashtra
(c) Andhra Pradesh
(d) Gujarat
118. Which city is famous for Taj Mahal?
- (a) Pune (b) Agra
(c) Ajmer (d) Allahabad
- Note:** Taj Mahal (Agra, Uttar Pradesh) was erected by Shah Jahan in memory of his wife Mumtaz. It has been estimated that the cost of it was about Rs. 3 crores at that time. Taj Mahal was designed by Shiraz (Iranian Architect). Over 20,000 men were employed for its construction for over twenty years.
119. The Mysore Palace was built in 1897 by the ruler of Mysore named?
- (a) Tipu Sultan (b) Haider Ali
(c) Raja Partab (d) None of these
120. Victoria Memorial was magnificent building having an art gallery depicting the history of the British rule in India. It was erected by voluntary collections in the memory of Queen Victoria in
- (a) Udaipur (b) Kolkata
(c) Delhi (d) Lahore
121. When Britain abolished "suttee" in India (widow burning herself to death on her husband's funeral pyre)?
- (a) 4th December 1827
(b) 4th December 1828
(c) 4th December 1829
(d) 4th December 1820
122. When Mohan Das Karamchand Gandhi (M.K. Gandhi) was born at Porbandar in Saurashtra (Gujarat) in a well-to-do family?
- (a) October 2, 1864
(b) October 2, 1865
(c) October 2, 1867
(d) October 2, 1869
123. Kohinoor Diamond was found probably from which among the following mines?
- (a) Golconda (b) Kaizhandi

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- (c) Panna (d) Bijapur
124. When Babur joined Humayun at Agra, he presented him a magnificent diamond?
- (a) Kohinoor (mountain of light)
(b) Peacock diamond
(c) Red diamond
(d) Blue diamond
125. The Kohinoor was given to Humayun by the family of the _____ whom he had given protection.
- (a) Raja of Bijapur
(b) Raja of Deccan
(c) Raja of Gwalior
(d) Raja of Bhopal
- Note:** Humayun later gave the diamond to Shah Tahmasp of Persia. The Shah sent it as a present to Nizam Shah in the Deccan. Somehow, the gem returned into the treasury of the Mughal emperor, Shah Jehan. When Nadir Shah plundered Delhi in 1739, he seized the diamond and named it Koh-i-noor. The Kohinoor passed through several hands before finally resting in the Tower of London, where it remains on display.
126. Who was the first woman ruler of Delhi?
- (a) Chand Bibi
(b) Noor Jahan
(c) Razia Sultana
(d) None of these
127. Who wrote Lords of the Khyber?
- (a) Andre Joseph (b) Kipling
(c) Yousuf Khan (d) Andre Singer
128. When Ranjit Singh captured Peshawar?
- (a) 1718 (b) 1857
(c) 1818 (d) 1843
129. Mission with Mountbatten is written by:
- (a) Alan Campbell Johnson
(b) Anwar H. Syed
(c) Herbert Feldman
(d) Douglas E. Asford
130. The Durand Line is the border between:
- (a) Pakistan & Afghanistan
(b) Pakistan & Iran
(c) Iran & Afghanistan
(d) Russia & Pakistan
131. Where the Bala Hisar Fort is situated?
- (a) Sawabi (b) Peshawar
(c) Mardan (d) Naushehra

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132. In which city the Mahabat Khan Mosque is situated?
- (a) Mardan (b) Kohat
(c) Sawabi (d) Peshawar
133. Where the Cunningham Clock-tower is situated?
- (a) Kohistan (b) Peshawar
(c) Hangu (d) Mansehra
134. Which province is known as "Bab-ul-Islam"?
- (a) Punjab
(b) Sindh
(c) Baluchistan
(d) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
135. Name the author of The Reconstruction of Religious Thought?
- (a) J.M.S. Baljon
(b) Allan McGrath
(c) Douglas E. Asford
(d) Dr. Allama Iqbal
136. Where the Wazir Khan's Mosque is situated?
- (a) Sheikhupura (b) Quetta
(c) Peshawar (d) Lahore
137. Who built the mosque known as Quwwat-ul-Islam near the Delhi Fort of Rai Pithora?
- (a) Alauddin Khalji
(b) Ibrahim Sharqi
(c) Hussain Shah Sharqi
(d) Qutubuddin Aibak
138. The first Conference of the Indian National Congress was held at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College, Bombay under the chairmanship of
- (a) Surendra Nath Banerjee
(b) Allen Octavian Hume
(c) W. C. Banerjee
(d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
139. Who started Ganesh Mahotsav in 1893?
- (a) Surendra Nath Banerjee
(b) Allen Octavian Hume
(c) W. C. Banerjee
(d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
140. In 1576 who was defeated by Akbar in battle of Haldighati?
- (a) Hemu Bekal
(b) Rana Sanga
(c) Rana Pratap
(d) None of these
141. When Rana Pratap a great warrior of India died?
- (a) 1593 (b) 1594
(c) 1596 (d) 1597
142. When Guru Arjun Dev was executed on order of Jehangir?
- (a) 1602 (b) 1603
(c) 1604 (d) 1606
143. When Jehangir married Nur jahan?
- (a) 1606 (b) 1604
(c) 1611 (d) 1621
144. When Sir Thomas Roe visited court of Jehangir?
- (a) 1611 (b) 1613
(c) 1619 (d) 1615
145. The famous mosque known as Dhair Ka Jhopra was constructed by Qutubuddin Aibak. Where it was located?
- (a) Ajmer (b) Jaunpur
(c) Delhi (d) Agra
146. Who built Alai Darwaza which is considered to be the most precious jewel of Islamic architecture?
- (a) Alauddin Khalji
(b) Ibrahim Sharqi
(c) Hussain Shah Sharqi
(d) Qutubuddin Aibak
147. Who built the new city of Siri and the Hazaar Situn palace in this city?
- (a) Alauddin Khalji
(b) Ibrahim Sharqi
(c) Hussain Shah Sharqi
(d) Qutubuddin Aibak
148. Who built the Jhajharri mosque at Jaunpur in 1430?
- (a) Alauddin Khalji
(b) Ibrahim Sharqi
(c) Hussain Shah Sharqi
(d) Qutubuddin Aibak
149. Who built the most important mosque at Jaunpur known as Jami mosque?
- (a) Alauddin Khalji
(b) Ibrahim Sharqi
(c) Hussain Shah Sharqi
(d) Qutubuddin Aibak
150. The mosque of Lal Darwaza was built in the middle of the 15th century at:
- (a) Ajmer (b) Jaunpur
(c) Delhi (d) Agra
151. The Vijay Nagar kingdom was divided into 6 provinces. The chief of the province was

- known as
(a) Nayak (b) Insha
(c) shiks (d) Mamaliq
152. *Tajur Masir* is the first historical narrative of which deals with the beginning of the Muslim rule in India. The author gives in detail the military exploits of Qutubuddin Aibek from 1192 to 1206. Who wrote this book?
(a) Hassan Nizami
(b) Minhajus Siraj
(c) Amir Kusrau
(d) Ziauddin barani
153. *Tabquat i Narisi* is an elaborate history of the Islamic world in twenty-three compact volumes. Who wrote this book?
(a) Hassan Nizami
(b) Minhajus Siraj
(c) Amir Kusrau
(d) Ziauddin barani
154. Which of the following books are written by Amir Khusrau
(a) *Miftahed Futuh*, *Khazainul Futuh*,
(b) *Dewal Rani*, *Khisiy Khani*,
(c) *Nuh Sipir* and *Tughluq Nama*.
(d) All of the above
155. Quiran us Sa'adain gives an eye-witness account of the meeting that took place in Oudh between Sultan Kaigubad and his father Bughra Kha, the governor of Bengal. Who wrote this book?
(a) Hassan Nizami
(b) Minhajus Siraj
(c) Amir Kusrau
(d) Ziauddin barani
156. *Tughluq Nama* was composed by _____ to commemorate the victory of Ghisuddin Tughluq over Khurram Khan (1320 AD), leading to the establishment of a new ruling dynasty.
(a) Hassan Nizami
(b) Minhajus Siraj
(c) Amir Kusrau
(d) Ziauddin barani
157. *Tarikh i Firoze Shahi* book preserved the history of the Delhi Sultanat for the period 1259 to 1352; it gives the history of nine rulers from Balban to Firoze Shah Tughluq. Who wrote this book?
(a) Ziauddin barani
(b) Hassan Nizami
(c) Minhajus Siraj
(d) Amir Kusrau
158. Sultan Firoze Shan Tughluq has left a brochure of thirty two pages in autobiographical writing which give a brief summary of his military campaigns, some of which failed to produce the desired results. What is the name of autobiography?
(a) *Fatawa i Jahandari-Barani*
(b) *Futuhat i Firoze Shahi*
(c) *Futuhat i Tughluq Dynasty*
(d) *Tarikh i Forize Shahi*
159. *Tarikh i Forize Shahi* book is devoted exclusively to the reign of Firoze Tughluq and constitutes the most accurate and authentic contemporary account of his times. Who wrote this book?
(a) Shams i Siraj Aff
(b) Hassan Nizami
(c) Minhajus Siraj
(d) Ziauddin barani
160. *Tuzuk i Mubarak Shahi* is the only contemporary source discovered so far on the history of the Sayyad dynasty (1414-51). Who wrote this book?
(a) Yahaya bin Ahmed Sirhindi
(b) Hassan Nizami
(c) Minhajus Siraj
(d) Ziauddin barani
161. *Futuhus Salatin* was written in 1349-50, on the Turkish rule in India from the Ghaznavids to Muhammad bin Tughluq. Who wrote this book?
(a) Hassan Nizami
(b) Minhajus Siraj
(c) Amir Kusrau
(d) Khwaja Abdullah Malik Isami
162. *Kitab ur Rehla* was the book written by an Arab traveler and adventurer from Morocco. Who was he?
(a) Ibn batutta
(b) Hassan Nizami
(c) Minhajus Siraj
(d) Amir Kusrau
163. *Kitab ur Rehla* book is a primary source of history of the region of _____ which throws light on the socio-political condition of his times?
(a) Alauddin Khilji
(b) Sher Shah suri

- (c) Muhammad bin Tughluq
(d) Firoze Tughluq
164. Where the tomb of Jahangir is situated?
(a) Agra (b) Shahdara
(c) Sheikhpura (d) Delhi
165. Who built tomb of Jahangir?
(a) Shah Jehan (b) Jahangir
(c) Hamayun (d) Noor Jahan
166. Where Shalimar Garden is located?
(a) Sheikhpura (b) Islamabad
(c) Lahore (d) Rawalpindi
167. Who built Shalimar Garden?
(a) Shah Jehan (b) Aurangzeb
(c) Shah Alam (d) Hamayun
168. Mention the city where the tomb of Hazrat Madhu Lal Hussain is situated?
(a) Chunian (b) Sheikhpura
(c) Lahore (d) Kasur
169. The Sindh assembly was the first British Indian legislature to pass the resolution in favour of Pakistan. Who presented this resolution?
(a) Sir Aga Khan (b) M A Jinnah
(c) Abdul Rab (d) G. M. Syed
170. When British took Peshawar from Sikhs?
(a) 1848 (b) 1870
(c) 1858 (d) 1838
171. 12 rules of conduct, propagated as "Dastur-ul-Amal" were of which Mughal emperor?
(a) Akbar
(b) Jahangir
(c) Shahjahan
(d) Aurangzeb
172. Who led the Dandi March which also known as Salt Satyagraha in 1930?
(a) Motilal Nehru
(b) Abbas Tyabji
(c) Mahatma Gandhi
(d) MR Jayakar
173. After the death of Maratha ruler Shahu, the real power of the Mahratha State came in the hands of
(a) Gurus (b) Peshwas
(c) Naiks (d) None of these
174. Nawab Murshid Quli Khan of Bengal transferred his capital from Dacca to
(a) Agra (b) Murshidabad
(c) Assam (d) Moongher
175. Nawab Mir Qasim of Bengal transferred his capital from Murshidabad to
(a) Assam (b) Moongher
(c) Dacca (d) Agra
176. Who defeated the English army in the first Anglo-Mysore war?
(a) Tipu Sultan (b) Dev Raj
(c) Hyder Ali (d) Mir Qasim
177. When Hyder Ali conquered Arcot?
(a) 1781 (b) 1782
(c) 1783 (d) 1784
178. In 1781 at Porn Novo Hyder Ali was defeated by
(a) Sir Eyerkoot
(b) Lord Clive
(c) Lord Dalhousie
(d) None of these
179. Ali Muhammad Khan established the State of
(a) Assam (b) Bangal
(c) Rohilkhand (d) Tamil Nadu
180. The early capital of Rohilkhand was 'Awala' which later shifted to
(a) Murshidabad (b) Assam
(c) Moongher (d) Rampur
181. The only part of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa that lies east of the Indus is:
(a) Swat (b) Kohistan
(c) Naushehra (d) Hazara
182. Our Freedom Fighters is written by:
(a) Keith Callard
(b) Sheila McDonough
(c) G. Allana
(d) Lawrence Ziring
183. Who wrote India wins Freedom?
(a) Maulana Abu'al Kalam Azad
(b) Anwar H. Syed
(c) Allan McGrath
(d) Herbert Feldman
184. Where the tomb of Qutub-ud-Din Aibak is situated?
(a) Islamabad (b) Sheikhpura
(c) Lahore (d) Kasur
185. Which philosophy was presented by Hazrat Sheikh Ahmad Sarhandi against the movement of Wahdat-ul-Wajood?
(a) wahadat-ul-Islam
(b) Wahdat-ul-Shahud
(c) Both of these
(d) None of these

186. Mughal art and architecture reached its height under Akbar's son, Jahangir and grandson:
(a) Aurangzeb (b) Babar
(c) Shah Jahan (d) Sher Shah Sun
187. The capital of the kingdom of Maharaja Ranjit Singh was:
(a) Amritsar (b) Patiala
(c) Kapurthala (d) Lahore
188. Who was the last Mughal emperor to sit on the peacock throne?
(a) Bahadur Shah Zafar
(b) Aurangzeb
(c) Muhammad Shah
(d) Shah Alam II
189. The Peacock throne was made for:
(a) Jahangir (b) Akbar
(c) Shahjahan (d) Aurangzeb
190. Who died by falling from his horse during a game of Polo?
(a) Qutub-ud-Din (b) Babar
(c) Sher Shah Sun (d) Shah Jahan
191. Where the Haran Minar is located?
(a) Shahadara (b) Sheikhupura
(c) Lahore (d) Gujranwala
192. Where the shrine of Shah Daula is situated?
(a) Wazirabad (b) Gujrat
(c) Lahore (d) Multan
193. Who is the builder of the Rohtas Fort?
(a) Shah Jahan (b) Akbar
(c) Qutubuddin (d) Sher Shah Sun
194. Where Quaid-e-Azam stayed during his last illness in 1948?
(a) Harina Lake (b) Kohlu
(c) Ziarat (d) Makran
195. Where the shrine of Baba Khairwan is situated?
(a) Kharan (b) Ziarat
(c) Kalat (d) Mastun
196. Mention the place where the shrine of Syed Abdul Latif Shah is located?
(a) Rawalpindi (b) Islamabad
(c) Jhelum (d) Lahore
197. Where the Goira Sharif is located?
(a) Rawalpindi (b) Murree
(c) Islamabad (d) Rwat
198. Shams ud Din Iltutmish led the funeral prayer of:
(a) Hazrat Baba Fand
- (b) Hazrat Nizam ud Din Oila Kaki
(c) Hazrat Khawaja Qutb ud Din Bakhtiar
(d) None of these
199. Who secured many trade faculties for the English by Jahangir?
(a) William Hawkins
(b) William Edward
(c) Sir Thomas Roe
(d) None of these
200. Muhammad bin Qasim came to Sindh via:
(a) Makran (b) Conval
(c) Sirbunder (d) Bundar Abbas
201. Where Akbar was born?
(a) Lahore (b) Kabul
(c) Umarkot (d) Iran
202. What is meant by Moenjodaro?
(a) Civilised City
(b) beautiful gardens
(c) Mound of the Dead
(d) civilization
203. Where the Minaret of Masum Shah is located?
(a) Rohri (b) Hyderabad
(c) Sukkur (d) Jacobabad
204. Where the shrine of Khawaja Ghulam Fareed is located?
(a) Pakpattan (b) Multan
(c) Mithankot (d) Bahawalpur
205. Fort Munro is located at:
(a) Karthar Hills (b) Karakoram Hills
(c) Panjpir Hills (d) Sulaiman Hills
206. Where the earliest mosque in the Sub-continent is situated?
(a) Jacobabad (b) Banbhore
(c) Sukkur (d) Rohri
207. Who was the first Muslim commander-in-Chief of Army?
(a) Gen. M. Musa Khan
(b) G. M. Ayub Khan
(c) Gen. Irshad Buski
(d) Gen. M. Ishtiaq Khan
208. Who laid the foundation of the first independent Turkish kingdom in India?
(a) Mohammad bin Qasim
(b) Qutubuddin Aibak
(c) Ghiasuddin Balban
(d) None of these
209. Which country first of all recognized Pakistan as an independent state?

- (a) Afghanistan (b) USA
(c) Iran (d) Turkey
210. Who composed the verses of the National Anthem?
(a) Faiz Ahmad Faiz
(b) Josh Malieh Abadi
(c) Ahmad Nadim Kasmi
(d) Abul Asar Hafeez Jullundhri
211. Who was the Nawab of Bengal during Battle of Plassey?
(a) Siraj-ud-daola
(b) Mir Jafar
(c) Mir Qasim
(d) None of these
212. "Islam is our race, Islam is our country". Who said this?
(a) Quaid-e-Azam
(b) Allama Iqbal
(c) Liaquat Ali
(d) None of these
213. Who designed the mausoleum Quaid-e-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah?
(a) Gul Daood
(b) Nayyar Ali Dada
(c) Yahya Merchant
(d) Wasif Ahmed
214. Who said "Our foreign policy is one of the friendliness and goodwill towards all nations"?
(a) Quaid-e-Azam
(b) Nawab Liaquat Ali
(c) General Pervez Musharraf
(d) Shaikat Aziz
215. The local bodies government system was introduced in subcontinent in:
(a) 1880 (b) 1886
(c) 1881 (d) 1884
216. Babar came to India originally from:
(a) Ferghana (b) Khiva
(c) Khorasan (d) Seistan
217. The percentage of Muslims in Jammu and Kashmir is:
(a) 80% (b) 70%
(c) 90% (d) 95%76.
218. The author of Pathway to Pakistan is:
(a) Richard Symond
(b) Douglas E. Asford
(c) Choudhry Khaliqzaman
(d) Lawrence Ziring
219. Who wrote "Freedom Movement of India"?
(a) I.H. Qureshi (b) S.M. Burk
(c) Mushtaq Ahmad (d) K.K. Aziz
220. Who said these words "I want to die in an independent country instead of slave Hindustan"?
(a) Ch. Rehmat Ali
(b) Hafeez Jallandhri
(c) Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar
(d) None of these
221. When Pakistan became the member of UNO?
(a) 30th September 1947
(b) 30th November 1947
(c) 30th December 1947
(d) None of the above
222. Who coined the word "Pakistan"?
(a) Ch. Rehmat Ali
(b) Liaquat Ali Khan
(c) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(d) Quaid-e-Azam
223. The largest fort of Pakistan that is Rani Kot Fort is situated near the city:
(a) Hyderabad (b) Peshawar
(c) Rawalpindi (d) Lahore
224. Gandhara Art is related to:
(a) Mohenjodaro (b) Kot Digi
(c) Harappa (d) Taxila
225. Who built the mausoleum of Jahangir and where?
(a) Nur Jahan at Lahore
(b) Shahjahan at Agra
(c) Shahjahan at Delhi
(d) Nur Jahan at Fatehpur Sikri
226. Friday was declared for the first time as an official weekly holiday by:
(a) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
(b) General Zia Ul Haq
(c) Nawaz Sharif
(d) Benazir Bhutto
227. In Sep 1958 the Deputy Speaker was killed in the provincial assembly of:
(a) Bengal (b) Punjab
(c) KPK (d) Sindh
228. When Pakistan became Islamic Jamhooria?
(a) 23 March 1954
(b) 23 March 1946
(c) 23 March 1956
(d) 23 March 1953
229. Which of following books preface was

124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000

written by Quaid-e-Azam?

- (a) Jinnah of Pakistan
- (b) Pakistan and Muslim India
- (c) The man who ruled India
- (d) Discovery of Pakistan

230. Name the author of "Pakistan in the Twentieth Century, A Political History."

- (a) S. Akbar Zaidi
- (b) Stanley Wolpert
- (c) Lawrence Ziring
- (d) Wheeler Mortimer

231. Who united all the Sikhs and founded a kingdom in the Punjab?

- (a) Guru Nanak
- (b) Guru Gobind Singh
- (c) Ranjit Singh
- (d) Guru Tegh Bahadur

232. Who is called "Baba-e-Urdu"?

- (a) Mirz Asad Ullah Ghalib
- (b) Mulvi Abul Haq
- (c) Deputy Nazir Ahmad
- (d) Syed Ahmad Khan

233. Name of the first chief Justice of Pakistan:

- (a) Justice Sardar A. Rashid
- (b) Justice Bashir Ahmad
- (c) Justice AR Cornelius
- (d) Justice S.A. Rehman

234. Name of Five Thousand Years of Pakistan is?

- (a) Ayub Khan
- (b) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- (c) Wheeler R.E.M.
- (d) Wheeler Mortimer

235. Who was the first Foreign Minister of Pakistan?

- (a) Ghulam Muhammad
- (b) Chaudhry Muhammad Ali
- (c) Abdur Rub Nishtar
- (d) Zafarullah Khan

236. Who was the first commander-in-chief of Army after independence?

- (a) Gen. Frank Meservy
- (b) Gen. Harvey Door
- (c) Gen. H.G. Merk
- (d) Gen. G. Austen

237. Who was the first Muslim chief of Air Force of Pakistan?

- (a) Air Marshal Asghar Khan
- (b) Air Marshal Noor Khan
- (c) Air Marshal Arshad Feroz
- (d) Air Marshal Faiz

238. "The Myth of Independence" is written by

- (a) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- (b) G. Allana
- (c) G.W. Chaudhry
- (d) K.K. Aziz

239. Who is the author of "Muslim League yesterday and Today"?

- (a) Dr. Safdar Mahmood
- (b) K.K. Aziz
- (c) K.B. Saeed
- (d) None of these

240. What is the new name of Lyallpur?

- (a) Multan
- (b) Attock
- (c) Dera Ghazi Khan
- (d) Faisalabad

241. Where the Ranikot Fort is located?

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Sindh
- (c) Balochistan
- (d) KPK

242. What is the old name of Attock?

- (a) Cambellpur
- (b) Banjul
- (c) Patan
- (d) Akmolpur

243. Ali Mardan Khan is famously known for his

- (a) Roads
- (b) Canals
- (c) Invasions
- (d) None of these

244. Which of the following name is the old name of Pakpattan?

- (a) Ajodhan Pur
- (b) Naring Singh
- (c) Mahmood Kot
- (d) Mughalpura

245. Where the Mausoleum of Hazrat Baha-ud-Din Zakaria is located?

- (a) Lahore
- (b) Multan
- (c) Karachi
- (d) Peshawar

246. Where the Mausoleum of Musa Pak Shaheed is located?

- (a) Lahore
- (b) Multan
- (c) Gujrat
- (d) Rawalpindi

247. Mausoleum of Shah Gardez Where it is the shrine of Hazrat Muhammad Shah Yusuf Gardezi commonly known as Shah Gardez?

- (a) Lahore
- (b) Multan
- (c) Karachi
- (d) Gujrat

248. The mausoleum of Shams-ud-Din, commonly known as Shah Shams Tabrez, is located in:

- (a) Lahore
- (b) Multan
- (c) Bahawalpur
- (d) Bahawalnagar

249. Where Nur Jehan's Tomb is located?

125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280

- (a) 1858 (b) 1861
(c) 1892 (d) 1902
269. What is the total length of first railway track?
(a) 86 Km (b) 97 Km
(c) 115 Km (d) 169 Km
270. "The Transfer of Power in India" is written by
(a) Keith Callard (b) Quaid Azam
(c) Liaquat Ali Khan (d) V.P. Memon
271. Who wrote Glimpses World History?
(a) Jawar Lal Nehru
(b) Amir Khan
(c) Mahata Gandhi
(d) None of these
272. "Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah, The Story of a Nation" is written by
(a) Chaudhry Muhammad Ali
(b) G.W. Chaudhry
(c) G. Allana
(d) K. Ali
273. "The Last Days of United Pakistan" is written by
(a) G.W. Chaudhry
(b) Ahmad Mushtaq
(c) Dr. Waheed Qureshi
(d) Chaudhry Muhammad Ahsan
274. Who was the author of the book "Jinnah: India Partition Independence"?
(a) Tariq Ali
(b) Imtiaz Gul
(c) Jaswant Singh
(d) G.W. Chaudhry
275. Who wrote A Nation is Born?
(a) Syed Mahmud Hassan
(b) Parvaiz Iqbal Cheema
(c) G.W. Choudhry
(d) Altaf Gauhar
276. Struggle for Pakistan was written by:
(a) Lawrence Ziring (b) Richard Symond
(c) I.H. Qureshi (d) Keith Callard
277. The author of The Emergence of Pakistan is:
(a) P. Calvocrassi
(b) Douglas E. Asford
(c) Mohammad Ali Choudhry
(d) Keith Callard
278. The Great Divide: Britain, India and Pakistan is written by:
(a) Annemane Schimmel
- (b) H.V. Hudson
(c) Sheila McDonough
(d) J.M.S. Baljon
279. The writer of The Spirit of Islam is:
(a) Amir Ali
(b) Douglas E. Asford
(c) W. Howard Wriggins
(d) Hasan Askari Rizvi
280. Where Guru Nanak was born?
(a) Nankana Sahib (b) Lahore
(c) Amritsar (d) Jalundhar
281. Where the complete Buddhist monastery in Pakistan is found?
(a) Takht-e-Hazara (b) Sost
(c) Hangu (d) Takht-e-Bahi
282. Shahbaz Garhi is situated near?
(a) Peshawar (b) Swat
(c) Mardan (d) Kohistan
283. Sachal Sarmast was a renowned Sindh Sufi poet during the Kalhora era. His real name was:
(a) Mast Tawakli (b) Abdul Wahab
(c) Shams Wahab (d) Abdul Hayee
284. Which is the World's largest graveyard?
(a) Kirthar Hills
(b) Makli Hill
(c) Karachi graveyard
(d) Mohenjodaro graveyard
285. Where the Shah Jahan Mosque is situated?
(a) Thatta (b) Jacobabad
(c) Sibi (d) Larkana
286. In which province Ranikot Fort is located?
(a) Sindh (b) Balochistan
(c) Punjab (d) KPK
287. Where are the Tomb of Bahawal Halim and Ustad Ladla are situated?
(a) Multan (b) Uch
(c) Bahawalpur (d) Ahmadpur East
288. Where Jalaluddin Surkh Bukhari is buried?
(a) Uch Sharif (b) Jehanian
(c) Bahawalpur (d) Multan
289. Derawar Fort is located near:
(a) Multan (b) Bahawalpur
(c) Jahanian (d) Ahmadpur East
290. Where the Noor Mahal is located?
(a) Multan (b) Uch Sharif
(c) Bahawalpur (d) Bahawalnagar
291. Where the Tomb of Rukn-e-Alam is situated?

- (a) Bahawalpur (b) Hasan Abdal
(c) D.G. Khan (d) Multan
292. Mention the city in which the tomb of Shah Shams Tabriz is located?
(a) Tabriz (b) Lahore
(c) Kabul (d) Multan
293. Where the shrine of Baba Fareed Shakar Gunj is situated?
(a) Pakpattan (b) Multan
(c) Bahawalpur (d) Uch
294. Where the Baheshti Darwaza is located?
(a) Sahiwal (b) Pakpattan
(c) Uch (d) Multan
295. Who is the author of Modern Muslim India and the Birth of Pakistan?
(a) S.M. Ikram
(b) Shahid Javed Burki
(c) Parvaiz Iqbal Cheema
(d) Richard Symond
296. Al Beruni came to India along with:
(a) Mahmud of Ghazni
(b) Muhammad-bin-Qasim
(c) Muhammad Ghuri
(d) None of these
297. Who built Lahore Fort?
(a) Jahangir (b) Babar
(c) Akbar (d) Sikhs
298. Who enclosed the Lahore city within a red brick wall?
(a) Shah Jahan (b) Akbar
(c) Sher Shah Suri (d) Hamayun
299. Who built Badshahi Mosque?
(a) Shah Jahan (b) Aurangzeb
(c) Hamayun (d) Akbar
300. Where the Shrine of Mian Mir is situated?
(a) Okara (b) Lahore
(c) Kasur (d) Sheikhupura
301. The Mausoleum of Data Ganj Baksh is in:
(a) Sheikhupura (b) Lahore
(c) Multan (d) Gujranwala
302. Ibn Batutah visited India during the rule of—
(a) Alaauddin Khilji
(b) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
(c) Sher Shah Suri
(d) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
303. Name the author of Kashful Mahjub?
(a) Rukne Alam
(b) Data Ganj Baksh
- (c) Mian Mir
(d) Baha-ud-Din Zakariya
304. Who built GT Road?
(a) Akbar
(b) Sher Shah Suri
(c) Babar
(d) Hamayun
305. The local government system was first introduced in subcontinent by:
(a) Lord Minto (b) Lord Canning
(c) Lord Reading (d) Lord Ripon
306. Shahnama-i-Islam was written by
(a) Firdausi
(b) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(c) Hafeez Jallundhri
(d) None of these
307. Who wrote Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah as I Knew Him?
(a) Richard Symond
(b) P. Calvocrassi
(c) Shahid Javed Burki
(d) A.H. Isphani
308. _____ came to India as the representative of the ruler of Portugal and he met Zamorin of Calicut and obtained trade facilities.
(a) Albukirk
(b) Almada
(c) Alexander VI
(d) Vasco de Gama
309. In which year Pope Alexander VI granted the Portuguese the monopoly to trade with the east?
(a) 1472 (b) 1482
(c) 1492 (d) 1592
310. Who remained the first Portuguese Governor of India from 1505 to 1509?
(a) Albukirk
(b) Almada
(c) Alexander VI
(d) Vasco de Gama
311. Who remained the first Portuguese Governor of India from 1505 to 1509?
(a) Albukirk
(b) Almada
(c) Alexander VI
(d) Vasco de Gama
312. Who the second Portuguese Governor of India?
(a) Albukirk

- (b) Almeda
(c) Alexander VI
(d) Vasco de Gama
313. Which European East Company faced no rivalry with other European companies due to the main aim of it was to trade with the islands of south-east Asia and India was just a passage for them?
(a) Portuguese East India Company
(b) British East India Company
(c) Dutch East India Company
(d) French East India Company
314. In 1608, the first English fleet of British East India Company reached India under the leadership of:
(a) Captain Hawkins
(b) Sir Reo Thomas
(c) Almeda
(d) Alexander John
315. In 1717 which Mughal King granted a Firman to the British and giving them the trade rights?
(a) Aurangzeb
(b) Jahangir
(c) Farrukh Siyar
(d) Akbar
316. When Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated?
(a) 30th January 1948
(b) 30th January 1949
(c) 25th January 1948
(d) 26th January 1948
317. Battle of Haldighati was fought in 1576 AD and Akbar defeated Rana Pratap in this war. Rana Pratap was the Raja of
(a) Mewar
(b) Assam
(c) Bengal
(d) Mysore
318. In 1692, the Nawab of Bengal issued an order to the French Company and they established a commercial Factory at
(a) Murshadabad
(b) Calcutta
(c) Chandra Nagar
(d) Delhi

ANSWERS

1. b	2. a	3. c	4. a	5. b	6. c	7. d	8. d	9. c	10. a
11. a	12. a	13. a	14. a	15. a	16. d	17. d	18. a	19. a	20. d
21. a	22. d	23. b	24. c	25. c	26. a	27. a	28. a	29. a	30. b
31. d	32. d	33. a	34. b	35. d	36. a	37. b	38. a	39. b	40. c
41. a	42. a	43. a	44. b	45. b	46. b	47. c	48. a	49. c	50. a
51. a	52. a	53. b	54. b	55. d	56. b	57. d	58. d	59. a	60. a
61. b	62. c	63. a	64. d	65. c	66. a	67. a	68. a	69. b	70. b
71. c	72. d	73. a	74. d	75. d	76. d	77. b	78. a	79. a	80. d
81. c	82. d	83. a	84. a	85. a	86. a	87. a	88. a	89. d	90. b
91. b	92. c	93. b	94. c	95. a	96. a	97. b	98. a	99. c	100. d
101. b	102. d	103. b	104. c	105. a	106. c	107. d	108. d	109. a	110. a
111. a	112. d	113. a	114. d	115. d	116. a	117. d	118. b	119. a	120. b
121. c	122. d	123. a	124. a	125. c	126. c	127. d	128. c	129. a	130. a
131. b	132. d	133. b	134. b	135. d	136. d	137. d	138. c	139. d	140. c
141. d	142. d	143. c	144. d	145. a	146. a	147. a	148. b	149. c	150. b
151. a	152. a	153. b	154. d	155. c	156. c	157. a	158. b	159. a	160. a
161. d	162. a	163. c	164. b	165. d	166. c	167. a	168. c	169. d	170. a
171. b	172. c	173. b	174. b	175. b	176. c	177. a	178. a	179. c	180. d
181. d	182. c	183. a	184. c	185. b	186. c	187. d	188. c	189. c	190. a
191. b	192. b	193. d	194. c	195. b	196. b	197. c	198. c	199. c	200. a
201. c	202. c	203. c	204. c	205. d	206. b	207. b	208. b	209. c	210. d

211. a	212. b	213. c	214. a	215. d	216. a	217. a	218. c	219. a	220. c
221. a	222. a	223. a	224. d	225. a	226. a	227. a	228. c	229. b	230. c
231. c	232. b	233. a	234. c	235. d	236. a	237. a	238. a	239. a	240. d
241. b	242. a	243. b	244. a	245. b	246. b	247. b	248. b	249. a	250. d
251. c	252. b	253. b	254. b	255. d	256. a	257. b	258. b	259. d	260. a
261. d	262. b	263. b	264. c	265. a	266. a	267. b	268. b	269. d	270. d
271. a	272. c	273. a	274. c	275. c	276. c	277. c	278. b	279. a	280. a
281. d	282. c	283. b	284. b	285. a	286. a	287. b	288. a	289. b	290. c
291. d	292. d	293. a	294. b	295. a	296. a	297. c	298. b	299. b	300. b
301. b	302. d	303. b	304. b	305. d	306. d	307. c	308. d	309. c	310. b
311. b	312. a	313. c	314. a	315. c	316. a	317. a	318. c		

BIRD EYE VIEW OF INDO-PAK HISTORY

RULERS OF THE GHAZNAVID DYNASTY

King	Period From	Period To
Alptigin		
Ishaq	961	963
Bilgetigin	963	966
Bortigin	966	975
Sabuktigin	975	977
Ismail	977	997
Mahmud	997	998
Masud I	998	1030
Muhammad	1030	1041
Mawdud	1041	1041
Masud II	1041	1048
Ali	1048	1048
Abdul-Rashid	1048	1049
Toghrul	1049	1052
Farrukh-Zad	1052	1053
Ibrahim	1053	1059
Masud III	1059	1099
Shirzad	1099	1115
Arsalan-Shah	1115	1116
	1116	1117

RULERS OF THE GHURID DYNASTY

Personal Name	Reign From	Reign To
Muhammad bin Shansabani	1010	1011
Abu Ali bin Muhammad	1011	1030
Abbas bin Shith	1030	1059
Muhammad bin Abbas	1059	1081
Qutb-ud-din Hasan bin Muhammad	1081	1100
Izz-ud-din Hussain bin Hasan	1100	1146
Saif-ud-din Sam bin Hussain	1146	1149
Baha-ud-din Sam bin Hussain	1149	1155
Alauddin Hussain bin Hussain	1155	1161
Saif-ud-din Muhammad bin Hussain	1161	1175
Sultan Shahab-ud-din Muhammad Ghori	1175	1206

RULERS OF MAMLUK/SLAVE DYNASTY

Sultan (King)	Reign From	Reign To
Mamluk/Slave dynasty	1206	1290
Qutb-ud-din Aibak	1206	1210
Aram Shah	1210	1211
Shams ud din Iltutmish	1211	1236
Rukn ud din Firuz	1236	1236
Raziyyat-ud-din Sultana	1236	1240
Muiz ud din Bahram	1240	1242
Ala ud din Masud	1242	1246
Nasir ud din Mahmud	1246	1266
Ghiyas ud din Balban	1266	1286
Muiz ud din Qaiqabad	1286	1290

RULERS OF THE KHILJI DYNASTY

Sultan (King)	Period From	Period To
The Khilji Dynasty	1290	1320
Jalauddin Khalji	1290	1296
Alauddin Khalji	1296	1316
Shihabuddin Omar	1316	1316
Mubarak Khan	1316	1320
Khusro Khan	1320	1320

RULERS OF THE TUGHLAQ DYNASTY

Sultan (King)	Period From	Period To
The Tughlaq Dynasty	1320	1414
Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq	1320	1324
Muhammad Tughlaq	1324	1351
Firoz Shah Tughlaq	1351	1388
Mohammad Khan	1388	1388
Ghiyassuddin Tughlaq Shah II	1388	1388
Abu Baqr	1389	1390
Nasiruddin Muhammad	1390	1394
Humayun Malik	1394	1395
Nasiruddin Mahmud	1395	1412

RULERS OF THE SAYYID DYNASTY

Sultan (King)	Period From	Period To
The Sayyid Dynasty	1414	1451
Khizr Khan	1414	1421
Mubarak Shah	1421	1433
Muhammad Shah	1433	1443

Alauddin Alam Shah

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1443

1451

RULERS OF THE LODHI DYNASTY

Sultan (King)	Period From	Period To
The Lodhi Dynasty	1451	1526
Bahlol Lodhi	1451	1488
Sikandar Lodhi	1489	1517
Ibrahim Lodhi	1517	1526

RULERS OF THE SURI DYNASTY

Sultan (King)	Period From	Period To
Sher Shah Suri	1540	1545
Islam Shah Suri	1545	1554
Firuz Shah Suri	1554	1554
Muhammad Adil Shah	1554	1555
Ibrahim Shah Suri	1554	1555
Sikandar Shah Suri	1555	1555
Adil Shah Suri	1555	1555
	June 22, 1555	1556

RULERS OF THE MUGHAL DYNASTY

Emperor	Reign Period From	To Period
Mughal Dynasty	1526	1857
Babur	1526	1530
Humayun	1530	1540
Humayun	1530	1540
Akbar	1555	1556
Jahangir	1556	1605
Shah Jahan	1605	1627
Aurangzeb	1627	1658
Bahadur Shah I	1658	1707
Jahandar Shah	1707	1712
Farrukhsiyar	1712	1713
Rafi Ul-Darjat	1713	1719
Rafi Ul-Daulat	1719	1719
Nikusiyar	1719	1719
Muhammad Ibrahim	1719	1743
Muhammad Shah	1720	1744
Ahmad Shah Bahadur	1720	1748
Alamgir II	1748	1754
Shah Jahan III	1754	1759
Shah Alam II	1759	1772
Akbar Shah II	1759	1806
	1806	1837

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1837

1857

NAWABS OF BENGAL

Name of Nawab	Reign Period From	Reign Period To
Murshid Quli Jafar Khan	1707	1727
Sajauddin Khan	1727	1739
Sarifraz Khan	1739	1740
Alivardi Khan	1740	1756
Siraj Ud Daulah	1756	1757
Mr Jafar	1757	1760
Mr Qasim	1760	1763
Mr Jafar Khan	1763	1765
Najm ud Daulah	1765	1766
Saif ud Daulah	1766	1770

NAWABS OF OUDH

Name of Nawab	Reign Period From	Reign Period To
Saadat Ali Khan I	1719	1737
Safdar Jang	1737	1753
Shuja-ud-Daula	1753	1775
Shuja-ud-Daula	1775	1797
Asaf-Ud-Daula	1797	1798
Wazir Ali Khan	1798	1814
Saadat Ali Khan II	1814	1827
Akhil Sharma	1827	1837
Nasiruddin Haider	1837	1842
Muhammad Ali Shah	1842	1847
Amjad Ali Shah	1847	1856
Wajid Ali Shah	1856	1858
Birjis Qadra		

NIZAMS OF HYDERABAD

Name of Nazim	Reign Period From	Reign Period To
Mir Qamaruddin Khan, Nizal ul Mulk, Asif Jah I	1720	1748
Mir Ahmed Ali Khan Nasir Jang Nazam-ud-Dowlah	1748	1750
Nawab Hidayat Mohuddin Sa'adu'llah Khan Bahadur, Muzaffar Jang	1750	1751
Nawab Syed Mohammed Khan, Amir ul Mulk, Salabat Jang	1751	1762
Nawab Mir Nizam Ali Khan Bahadur, Nizam ul Mulk, Asif Jah II	1762	1803

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Nawab Mir Akbar Ali Khan Sikandar Jah, Asif Jah III	1803	
Nawab Mir Farkhonda Ali Khan Nasir-ud-Daulah, Asif Jah IV	1829	1829
Nawab Mir Tahniat Ali Khan Afzal ud Daulah, Asif Jah V	1857	1857
Nawab Mir Mahboob Ali Khan, Asif Jah VI		1869
Nawab Mir Osman Ali Khan, Asif Jah VII	1869	1911
	1911	1948

RULERS OF SIKH EMPIRE

Name of Sikh ruler	Reign Period From	Reign Period To
Maharaja Ranjit Singh	1801	1839
Kharak Singh	1839	1840
Nau Nihal Singh	1840	1840
Chand Kaur	1840	1840
Sher Singh	1840	1842
Duleep Singh	1842	1843
	1843	1849

GOVERNORS-GENERALS OF BRITISH INDIA

Sr. No.	Name (birth-death)	Took office	Left office
1	Warren Hastings (1732-1818)	20 October 1773	1 February 1785
2	Sir John Macpherson (acting) (1745-1821)	1 February 1785	12 September 1786
3	The Earl Cornwallis (1738-1805)	12 September 1786	28 October 1793
4	Sir John Shore (1751-1834)	28 October 1793	18 March 1798
5	Sir Alured Clarke (acting) (1744-1832)	18 March 1798	18 May 1798
6	The Earl of Mornington (1760-1842)	18 May 1798	30 July 1805
7	The Marquess Cornwallis (1738-1805)	30 July 1805	5 October 1805
8	Sir George Barlow, Bt (acting) (1762-1847)	10 October 1805	31 July 1807
9	The Lord Minto (1751-1814)	31 July 1807	4 October 1813
10	The Earl of Moira (1754-1826)	4 October 1813	9 January 1823
11	John Adam (acting) (1779-1825)	9 January 1823	1 August 1823
12	The Lord Amherst (1773-1857)	1 August 1823	13 March 1828
13	William Butterworth Bayley (acting) (1782-1860)	13 March 1828	4 July 1828
14	Lord William Bentinck (1774-1839)	4 July 1828	20 March 1835
15	Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bt (acting) (1785-1846)	20 March 1835	4 March 1836
16	The Lord Auckland (1784-1849)	4 March 1836	28 February 1842
17	The Lord Ellenborough (1790-1871)	28 February 1842	June 1844

Ilmi Indo-Pak History MCQs For CSS

18	William Wilberforce Bird (acting) (1784-1857)	June 1844	23 July 1844
19	Sir Henry Hardinge (1785-1856)	23 July 1844	12 January 1848
20	The Marquess of Dalhousie (1812-1860)	12 January 1848	28 February 1856
21	The Viscount Canning (1812-1862)	28 February 1856	1 November 1858

VICEROYS OF BRITISH INDIA (1858-1947)

Sr. No.	Name (birth-death)	Took office	Left office
1	The Earl Canning (1812-1862)	1 November 1858	21 March 1862
2	The Earl of Elgin (1811-1863)	21 March 1862	20 November 1863
3	Sir Robert Napier (acting) (1810-1890)	21 November 1863	2 December 1863
4	Sir William Denison (acting) (1804-1871)	2 December 1863	12 January 1864
5	Sir John Lawrence, Bt (1811-1879)	12 January 1864	12 January 1869
6	The Earl of Mayo (1822-1872)	12 January 1869	8 February 1872
7	Sir John Strachey (acting) (1823-1907)	9 February 1872	23 February 1872
8	The Lord Napier (acting) (1819-1898)	24 February 1872	3 May 1872
9	The Lord Northbrook (1826-1904)	3 May 1872	12 April 1876
10	The Lord Lytton (1831-1891)	12 April 1876	8 June 1880
11	The Marquess of Ripon (1827-1909)	8 June 1880	13 December 1884
12	The Earl of Dufferin (1826-1902)	13 December 1884	10 December 1888
13	The Marquess of Lansdowne (1845-1927)	10 December 1888	11 October 1894
14	The Earl of Elgin (1849-1917)	11 October 1894	6 January 1899
15	The Lord Curzon of Kedleston (1859-1925)	6 January 1899	18 November 1905
16	The Earl of Minto (1845-1914)	18 November 1905	23 November 1910
17	The Lord Hardinge of Penshurst (1858-1944)	23 November 1910	4 April 1916
18	The Lord Chelmsford (1868-1933)	4 April 1916	2 April 1921
19	The Earl of Reading (1860-1935)	2 April 1921	3 April 1926
20	The Lord Irwin (1881-1959)	3 April 1926	18 April 1931
21	The Earl of Willingdon (1866-1941)	18 April 1931	18 April 1936
22	The Marquess of Linlithgow (1887-1952)	18 April 1936	1 October 1943
23	The Viscount Wavell (1883-1950)	1 October 1943	21 February 1947

24.	The Viscount Mountbatten of Burma (1900–1979)	21 February 1947	15 August 1947
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BRITISH EMPERORS OF INDIA (1877–1947)

Queen or King	Reign Period From	Reign Period To
Queen-Empress Victoria 1st Jan.	1877	
King-Emperor Edward VII	1901	1901
King-Emperor George V	1910	1910
King-Emperor Edward VIII	1936	1936
King-Emperor George VI	1936	1947

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF INDO-PAK HISTORY

BC Era

- 3000: Beginning of the Merghar Civilization
- 3000: Beginning of the Indus Valley Civilization
- 2800: Kot Diji phase of the Indus Valley Civilization begins. The civilization used an early form of the Indus signs, the so-called Indus script.
- 2500: Establishment of the cities of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro in the Indus Valley
- 2200: India is invaded by the Aryans from the west who drive away the Dravidians
- 2200: Rigveda (Famous book of Hindu Religion) was written
- 2000: Decline of the Indus Valley Civilization
- 1800: Late Harappan Phase of the Indus Valley Civilization begins.
- 1700: Indus Valley Civilization comes to an end.
- 1100: With the discovery of iron, Indo-Aryans start using iron tools
- 750: Indo-Aryans rule over 16 Mahajanapadas (16 Great States) in northern India, from the Indus to the Ganges
- 700: Beginning of the caste system, with the Brahmins taking the highest class
- 600: The Upanishads are composed in Sanskrit
- 600: Vedic Civilization comes to an end after the Historical Vedic religion evolves into early classical Hinduism.
- 600: Beginning of historic period under Achaemenians; Sindh & Punjab as provinces of the empire of Darius I of Persia
- 599: Mahavira, 24th Tirthankar of Jainism is born.
- 563: Siddhartha Gautama, founder of Buddhism is born as a prince of the Shakya tribe, which ruled parts of what is now Northern Bihar and Southern Nepal in Ancient India.
- 543: Bimbisara of Bihar conquers the Magadha region in the northeast
- 538: Cyrus the Great, founder of the Persian Achaemenid Empire conquers northwestern parts of the Indian Subcontinent.
- 527: Prince Siddhartha Gautama attains enlightenment and becomes the Buddha
- 516: North Pakistan becomes easternmost province of Achaemenid Empire of Persia. Gandharais semi-independent kingdom
- 500: The ascetic prince Mahavira establishes Jainism in northern India
- 493: Bimbisara dies and is succeeded by Ajatashatru
- 461: Ajatashatru expands the Magadha territory and dies shortly afterwards
- 350: Panini describes the grammar and morphology of Sanskrit in the text Ashtadhyayi. Panini's standardized Sanskrit is known as Classical Sanskrit.
- 333: Persian rule in the northwest ends after Darius III is defeated by Alexander the Great, who establishes the Macedonian Empire after inheriting the Persian Achaemenid Empire.
- 327: Alexander the Great of Macedonia invades the Indus valley, fights the famous battle with Porus
- 326: Ambhi king of Taxila surrenders to Alexander.
- 326: Porus who ruled parts of the Punjab, fought Alexander at the Battle of the Hydaspes River.
- 325: During the siege of the capital of the Mallians (modern Multan), Alexander was seriously wounded by an arrow in the chest, later he died of that wound
- 321: Mauryan Empire is founded by Chandragupta Maurya in Magadha after he defeats the Nanda dynasty and Macedonian Seleucid Empire. Mauryan capital city is Patliputra (Modern Patna in Bihar)
- 305: Chandragupta Maurya defeats

- Seleucus Nicator of the Seleucid Empire.
- 304: Seleucus gives up his territories in the subcontinent (Afghanistan/Baluchistan) to Chandragupta in exchange for 500 elephants. Seleucus offers his daughter in marriage to Chandragupta to seal their friendship.
- 304: Magadha king Chandragupta Maurya buys the Indus valley and establishes the Maurya dynasty with Pataliputra as the capital.
- 300: Ramayana, a famous epic is composed
- 300: Chola dynasty establishes his kingdom over southern India with capital in Thanjavur
- 290: Chandragupta's son Bindusara, extends the empire to the Deccan region
- 273: Ashoka the Great regarded as the greatest ancient Indian emperor, grandson of Chandragupta Maurya, ascends as emperor of the Mauryan Empire.
- 266: Ashoka conquers and unifies most of South Asia, along with Afghanistan and eastern Iran.
- 265: Kalinga War takes place between Ashoka and the kingdom of Kalinga. After conquering Kalinga, Ashoka reportedly regrets what he had done, leading him to adopt Buddhism, which then became the quasi-official state religion of the Mauryan Empire.
- 259: Mauryan emperor Ashoka converts to Buddhism and sends out Buddhist missionaries to nearby regions
- 232: Ashoka dies and is succeeded by Kunala.
- 230: Simuka declares independence from Mauryan rule and establishes the Satavahana Empire.
- 220: Maurya dynasty expands to almost all of India
- 200: Kuninda Kingdom established.
- 200: Mahabharata, another famous epic is composed
- 185: Andhras occupy the east coast of India
- 185: Bactrian Greeks conquer North-West Pakistan
- 184: Maurya dynasty ends and marks the beginning of Sunga dynasty
- 180: Establishment of the Indo-Greek kingdom.
- 150: Patanjali writes the "Yoga Sutras"
- 100: Bhagavata Gita is composed
- 80: Establishment of the Indo-Scythian kingdom.
- 78: End of Sunga dynasty
- 75: Arrival of Scythians (Sakas) from central Asia
- 65: The Pandyan king sends ambassadors to the Greek and Roman lands.
- AD Era
- 10: Establishment of the Indo-Parthian kingdom.
- 50: Thomas, an apostle of Jesus, visits India
- 50: The first Buddhist stupa is constructed at Sanchi
- 68: Establishment of the Kushan empire by Kujula Kadphises.
- 78: Beginning of Saka Era
- 120: Accession of Kanishka
- 240: Sri-Gupta starts the Gupta Empire in Magadha, with its capital in Patliputra
- 300: The Pallava dynasty is established in Kanchi
- 320: Chandragupta I ascends to the Gupta throne.
- 335: Samudragupta ascends the Gupta throne and expands the empire.
- 350: The Sangam is compiled in the Tamil language in the kingdom of Madurai and the Puranas are composed
- 380: Chandragupta II, Samudragupta's son becomes the Gupta Emperor.
- 380: Two giant Buddha statues are carved by Buddhist monks in the rock at Afghanistan
- 390: Chandra Gupta II extends the Gupta kingdom to Gujarat
- 450: Kumaragupta builds the monastic university of Nalanda
- 450: Invasions by the Huna.
- 450: White Huns (Hephthalites) attacked Gandhara, sacked its cities and burnt down its many monasteries and centres of learning
- 499: Hindu mathematician Aryabhata writes the "Aryabhattiyam", the first book on Algebra
- 500: Beginning of Bhakti cult in Tamil Nadu
- 528: Gupta Empire sees a downfall due to continuous barbaric invasions
- 550: Chalukyan kingdom is established in central India with capital in Badami
- 565: Sassanians and Turks overthrow Huns
- 600: Pallava dynasty governs southern India

- from Kanchi
- 606: Harsha Vardhana, a Buddhist king builds the kingdom of Thanesar in north India and Nepal with capital at Kannauj in the Punjab
- 625: Pulikesin extends the Chalukyan Empire in central India
- 637: Badami Chalukya power at its peak. Pulakesin II pushes north up to the Narmada and defeats the invading Harshavardhana of Kanauj
- 647: King Harsha Vardhana is defeated by the Chalukyas at Malwa
- 650: Pallavas of Kanchipuram are defeated by the Chalukyas
- 670: Pallavas establish themselves at a new city at Mamallapuram
- 711: Muhammad Bin Qasim, the first Muslim Commander entered India as conqueror
- 712: Muhammad bin Qasim conquers Sindh and Southern Punjab
- 712: First Muslim, Muhammad Bin Qasim defeats King Dahir
- 715: Muhammad bin Qasim called back
- 750: Gurjara - Pratiharas rule the north of India and the Palas establish themselves in eastern India
- 753: Rashtrakutas, a Chalukya dynasty, expands from the Deccan into south and central India
- 775: Chalukyas defeat the Rashtrakutas and move the capital at Kalyani
- 800: Many kingdoms are created in central India and in Rajasthan by Rajputs
- 814: Nripatunga Amoghavarsha I becomes Rashtrakuta king. Kannada literature flourishes.
- 846: Cholas get back their independence from the Pallavas
- 870: From 870 to 1026 Hindu Shahi ruled from Multan to Kabul
- 885: Pratihara Empire reaches its peak and extends its empire from Punjab to Gujarat to Central India
- 888: End of the Pallava dynasty
- 985: Rajaraja Chola extends the Chola Empire to all of south India and constructs the temple of Thanjavur
- 997: Mahmud of Ghazni raids northern India
- 998: Mahmud of Ghazni conquers the area of Punjab
- 1000: Chola king Rajaraja builds the Brihadeshvara Temple in Thanjavur
- 1000: First invasion of Sultan Muhammad of Ghazni in subcontinent
- 1001: Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni defeated Jaipal in subcontinent who was ruler of Punjab.
- 1019: Mahmud Ghazni attacks north India and destroys Kannauj, which is the capital of the Gurjara-Pratihara Empire
- 1021: Mahmud Ghazni defeats Tarnochalpal and annexes Punjab
- 1026: Somnat temple was destroyed by Muhammad Ghazni
- 1050: Chola Empire conquers Srivijaya, Malaya and the Maldives
- 1058: Sumra Dynasty ends the Arab domination and establishes its own rule over Sindh.
- 1084: Mahipala raises the Palas to the peak of their power
- 1120: Kalyani Chalukya power at its peak. Vikramaditya VI ushers in Vikrama Chalukya era.
- 1148: Ghaurids Period started from 1148 and ended in 1206
- 1157: The Kalachuris under Bijjala II capture Kalyani
- 1190: Chalukya Empire is split among Hoysalas, Yadavas and Kakatiyas
- 1191: "Victory of Prithviraj Chauhan". First battle of Tarain between Mohammed Ghori and Prithviraj III and Ghauri is defeated by Prithivi Raj Chauhan III.
- 1192: Mohammad of Ghori defeats Prithvi Raj, captures Delhi and establishes a Muslim sultanate at Delhi
- 1194: Battle of Chandawar fought between Ghauri and Jayachandra and Ghauri defeated Jayachandra and killed him.
- 1206: Gakhars kill Muhammad Ghori during a raid on his camp on the Jhelum River
- 1206: The slave Dynasty was found in India
- First Islamic state was established in India and Qatub-u-din Aibek became the first ruler of Islamic state of India. The Ghurid slave Qutub-ud-din Aibek becomes the first sultan of Delhi
- 1210: Death of Qatub-u-Din Aibek during playing polo in Lahore.
- 1221: Mongol Genghiz Khan invaded India
- 1229: 18th February, the representatives of the Caliph of Baghdad came to Delhi and they gave the Investiture of the Caliph to Iltutmish. The Caliph thus accepted him as the Sultan of Delhi. Now Delhi became a free state

- legitimately.
- 1250: Chola dynasty comes to an end
- 1290: End of Slave Dynasty in subcontinent
- 1290: The Khilji Dynasty was founded in subcontinent
- 1290: The coronation of Jalaluddin Feroz Shah was done in 1290 at the Kilokhari Apurva Palace built by Kaikubad
- 1290: Jalal ud-Din Firuz became the first ruler of the Khilji sultanate at Delhi
- 1310: Ala-ud-din Khalji's army under Malik Kafur occupies Devagiri ending the Seuna Yadava Kingdom
- 1311: Gen Malik Kafur returns to Delhi after campaign in South India
- 1320: End of Khilji Dynasty in subcontinent
- 1320: The Thughlaq Dynasty was founded in subcontinent
- 1320: Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq became the king of Delhi
- 1323: Ulugh Khan defeats Prataparudra ending the Kakatiya dynasty
- 1324: Muhammad bin Tughlaq became the king of Delhi
- 1325: The Turks invade and Muhammad bin Tughlaq becomes sultan of Delhi
- 1329: Quilon the first Indian Diocese was erected by Pope John XXII and Jordanus was appointed the first Bishop
- 1336: Vijayanagara Empire established by Harihara I and his brother Bukka Raya I
- 1343: The southern kingdom builds its capital at Vijayanagar (Hampi)
- 1343: Veera Ballala III killed at the Battle of Madurai
- 1347: Governor Hasan Gangu revolts against Muhammad bin Tughlaq founding the Bahmani Sultanate
- 1351: Feroz Shah Tughlaq became the king of Delhi
- 1370: Vijayanagar kingdom takes over the Muslim sultanate of Madura in Tamil Nadu
- 1370: Bukka, the Vijayanagara ruler and his son Kumara Kamapna capture the entire Tamil speaking parts.
- 1388: Mohammad Khan became the king of Delhi
- 1388: Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq Shah II became the king of Delhi
- 1389: Abu Baqr became the king of Delhi
- 1390: Nasiruddin Muhammad became the king of Delhi
- 1394: Humayun Malik became the king of
- 1395: Delhi in Nasiruddin Mahmud became the king of Delhi
- 1398: Tamerlane plunders Lahore
- 1401: Dilawar Khan establishes the Malwa Sultanate in present-day northern India
- 1407: Zafar Khan: governor of Gujarat, declares himself as Sultan Muzaffar Shah founding the Gujarat Sultanate/Muzaffarid dynasty
- 1414: End of Thughlaq Dynasty in subcontinent
- 1414: Beginning of Suddat Dynasty in subcontinent
- 1414: Khizr Khan, deputized by Timur to be the governor of Multan takes over Delhi founding the Sayyid dynasty
- 1414: Khizr Khan became the king of Delhi
- 1421: Mubarak Shah became the king of Delhi
- 1421: Muhammad Shah became the king of Delhi
- 1424: Deva Raya II succeeded his father Veera Vijaya Bukka Raya as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire
- 1443: 1Alauddin Alam Shah became the king of Delhi
- 1443: Famous traveler Abdur Razzaq visited India
- 1451: End of Suddat Dynasty in subcontinent
- 1451: The Lodhi Dynasty was founded in India
- 1451: Bahlul Khan Lodhi ascends the throne of the Delhi sultanate starting the Lodhi dynasty
- 1446: Malikarjuna Raya succeeds his father Deva Raya II
- 1451: Bahlol Lodhi became the king of Delhi
- 1469: Guru Nanak was born in a small village Talwandi near Nankana Sahib. Guru Nanak was the founder of Sikhism
- 1485: Saluva Narasimha Deva Raya drives out Praudha Raya ending the Sangama Dynasty
- 1486: Sher Shah Suri (original name Farid Khan) born in Sasaram
- 1489: Sikandar Lodhi became the king of Delhi
- 1490: Guru Nanak Dev Ji establishes Sikhism and the city of Amritsar
- 1494: Accession of Babur in Fraghana
- 1497: Babur, a ruler of Afghan, becomes the ruler of Ferghana and establishes the Mughal dynasty in India
- 1497: Vasco da Gama departs for trip to India
- 1498: First voyage of Vasco da Gama to India

- standard textbook in 25 countries. Babur dies, and is succeeded by his son Humayun.
- 1530: Babur dies and his son Humayun succeeds as the next Mughal emperor
- 1631: Portuguese Lost Hugli to Qasim Khan, a Mughal role
- 1539: Humayun was defeated by Afghan ruler Sher Shah Suri and the Battle of Chausa.
- 1539: Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun and became India's emperor
- 1540: Babur's son Humayun loses the empire to Afghan Leader Sher Shah and goes into exile in Persia
- 1541: 1541 to 1543, Sher Shah Suri built the Rohtas Fort
- 1545: Death of Sher Shah Suri.
- 1555: Humayun recaptured the throne of Delhi
- 1555: Mughal king Humayun comes to fight Sher Shah and regains India
- 1556: Humayun dies and his son Akbar becomes one of the greatest rulers of India
- 1556: Humayun converts from Sunni Islam to Shia Islam, to gain the alliance of the Shah of Persia. Humayun dies, and is succeeded by his son Akbar.
- 1556: Second Battle of Panipat was fought between Hemubikal and Akbar.
- 1564: Hazrat Mujaddid Alf Sani whose real name was Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi was born
- 1572: Akbar annexes Gujarat.
- 1574: Akbar annexes Bengal.
- 1582: Din-e-Ilahi founded by Akbar
- 1586: Yusufzais defeat Akbar in the Karakar pass
- 1586: Akbar annexes Kashmir.
- 1592: Shahjahan was born on 5 January, 1592 at Lahore. The name of his mother was Jagat Gosain.
- 1600: East India company is formed in England. Gets exclusive trading rights with India.
- 1600: East India Company established
- 1601: John Lancaster leads 1st East India Company voyage from London
- 1602: Dutch set up a small commercial organisation, named the United East India Company in 1602. The Dutch East India Company was formed with powers to make wars, conclude treaties, acquire territories and build fortresses in
- (discovery of seas route to India via the Cape of Good Hope)
- 1500: Vasco de Gama established a factory at Cochin
- 1500: Kingdom of Kochi is taken over by the Portuguese creating the first European settlement in India.
- 1500: Vasco-de-Gama was followed by Alfonso de Albuquerque. Albuquerque was the real founder of the Portuguese empire in the east.
- 1500: Sikandar Lodhi laid the foundation of Asian naval theater.
- 1500: Francis co de Almeida became the first Portuguese governor in India
- 1500: The Christian-Islamic power struggle, in Europe and the Middle East, spills over into the Indian Ocean as Battle of Chaul during the Portuguese-Mamluk War
- 1500: Battle of Diu marks the beginning of the dominance of the Europeans in the Asian naval theater.
- 1500: Albuquerque succeeded Almeida as governor. Defeat of the combined fleet of Gujarat, Egypt and Zamorin at the hands of Almeida
- 1512: Portuguese Lost Surat to the English
- 1517: Ibrahim Lodhi became the king of Delhi
- 1519: The first invasion of Babar on India was conducted. During this invasion, he conquered Bajaur
- 1522: Portuguese land on the Coromandal coast
- 1526: Mughal ascendancy (1526-1707), nominal rule by Mughals (1707-1857)
- 1526: First Battle of Panipat; Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi; foundation of Mughal dynasty by Babur
- 1527: Battle of Khanwa—Babur defeated Rana Sanga
- 1527: Babur makes secret pact with Mewar general Sihadi that he will give Sihadi a kingdom, if Sihadi betrays Mewar King Rana Sanga in Battle of Khanwa, thus leading to the annexation of Mewar.
- 1530: Governor of Portuguese company Nino da Cunha transferred his capital from Cochin to Goa.
- 1530: Death of Babur and accession of Humayun
- 1530: Babur completes his Baburnama, reflecting on society, politics, economics, history, geography, nature, flora and fauna, which to this day is a

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- March, 1602, by a Charter of the Dutch Parliament.
- 1605: The Dutch set up first factory at Masulipatam in 1605
- 1605: Death of Akbar and accession of Jahangir
- 1605: Akbar dies, and is succeeded by his son Jahangir.
- 1605: Akbar dies and is succeeded by his son Jahangir
- 1608: Captain William Hawkins visited the Mughal Court of Jahangir.
- 1609: Emperor Jahangir issued farman permitting the English to establish a factory at Surat
- 1611: East India Company is established in India by the British
- 1612: Battle at Surat India: English fleet beats Portuguese
- 1613: The English East India Company's factory was set up at Surat.
- 1614: American Indian princess Pocahontas, daughter of chief Powhatan marries English colonist John Rolfe
- 1615: Sir Thomas Roe was successful in obtaining two farmans from the Mughal Court confirming free trade with exemption from inland toll.
- 1616: The East India Company established its branch factory at Masulipatnam.
- 1617: Jahangir's son, Prince Khurram receives the title of Shah Jahan
- 1627: Shivaji establishes the Maratha kingdom
- 1628: Jahangir announces "Chain of Justice" outside his palace that anyone can ring the bell and get a personal hearing with the emperor. Jahangir dies, and is succeeded by his son Shah Jahan.
- 1628: Shah Jahan becomes emperor of India
- 1630: Birth of Shivaji. (Shivaji was a founder of Mahara Empire)
- 1631: Shah Jahan succeeds Jahangir and builds the world famous Taj Mahal
- 1632: The English obtained the Golden Farman with the right to trade in the kingdom of Golkunda for a fixed customs duty, from the Sultan of Golkunda.
- 1633: The eastern branch factory of East India Company was established in Harnapur, Balasore.
- 1634: The English permitted to trade in India (in Bengal)
- 1639: The local king of Madras (Now Chennai) granted the Company a lease
- 1642: Shalimar Bagh was constructed by Shahjahan
- 1644: Shivaji takes oath of Independence at Rareshwar.
- 1647: Construction of Taj Mahal in Agra
- 1651: Nawab Shuja-ud-din of Bengal granted the English, the right to carry on their trade on payment of a fixed duty.
- 1658: Shah Jahan completes Taj Mahal, Jama Masjid, and Red Fort. Imperial treasuries drained by architectural and military overexpenditures. Shah Jahan dies, and is succeeded by his son Aurangzeb.
- 1658: Shah Jahan's son Aurangzeb seizes power
- 1658: Accession of Aurangzeb, Shahjahan imprisoned
- 1659: Shivaji's ill-equipped and small Maratha army defeat mighty Adilshahi troops at the Battle of Pratappgarh in a major upset in Indian history. Shivaji personally kills Adilshahi commander Afzal Khan (general).
- 1661: Portuguese King presents Bombay to his daughter as dowry
- 1662: King Charles II of England was given Bombay (Now Mumbai) as dowry after marrying the Portuguese princess
- 1664: In the middle of the seventeenth century Louis XIV's finance minister Colbert formed a French East India Company named Compagnie des Indes Orientales.
- 1666: Death of Shahjahan
- 1667: The English obtained the royal farman to trade in Bengal from the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb.
- 1668: Set up the first French factory at Surat in 1668.
- 1669: The second French factory was set up at Masulipatnam in 1669
- 1674: Forces led by Shivaji defeat Aurangzeb's troops, and establishes Maratha Empire.
- 1674: Construction of Badshahi Mosque in Lahore.
- 1675: Guru Tegh Bahadur, the ninth Guru of Sikhs is executed in Delhi by the order of Aurangzeb for his support for the Kashmiri Hindus to practice their religion.

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- Shivaji dies of fever at Raigad.
- Aurangzeb invades the Deccan
- The English East India Company replaced its headquarters from Surat to Bombay.
- The Governor of Bengal gave the English Company Dastaks (Free trade passes) on the payment of a fixed duty.
- Guru Gobind Singh, the 10th Guru of Sikhs creates KHALSA, the saint-soldier at Anandpur Sahib, Punjab.
- Death of Shah Wali-ullah
- Kahoro Dynasty establishes its rule over Sindh
- Shah Waliullah was born
- Mughal army besiege Sikhs at Anandpur Sahib fort, Guru's family is separated, two sons die in battle, two younger sons buried alive in a wall by the order of Mughal ruler of Sirhind
- Death of Aurangzeb
- Aurangzeb dies, and is succeeded by son Bahadur Shah I.
- Civil war breaks in Maharashtra between Maharani Tarabai and Shahu, Maratha Empire breaks into two divisions.
- Aurangzeb dies, destabilizing the Mughal Empire
- Guru Gobind Singh survives an assassination attempt by Mughal assassins at Nanded, Maharashtra. Guru instruct Banda Singh to take charge of Khalsa army and liberate people. Guru Gobind Singh appoints Adi Granth as the eternal Guru of Sikhs before his death.
- Banda Singh Bahadur emerges in Punjab and sacks the Mughal establishments of Sirhind, Samana, Sadhaura, Kaithal, Sonapat, and Haryana
- Mughal army captures Banda Singh Bahadur. The Sikhs are brought to Delhi and executed after public torture.
- English obtained a number of trade concessions from the Mughal Emperor Farrukhsiyar after the Emperor was cured of a painful disease by the English Surgeon William Hamilton.
- Pamheiba decrees Vaishnavism as the state religion of Manipur
- Bajirao I is appointed the Peshwa by Maratha Emperor Shahu.
- Pamheiba invades Tripura
- Annexation of Rajputana by, Peshwa Bajirao
- Bajirao I conquers Delhi, Mughal Emperor is spared and kept as titular head.
- Nadir Shah invades India
- Nadir Shah of Persia invades subcontinent
- Bajirao I annexes Bengal and Orissa.
- Bajirao I dies, with the distinction of winning every battle he fought. He is succeeded by Balaji Bajirao
- First massacre of Sikhs by Mughal army led by Diwan Lakhpat Rai of Lahore
- Britain becomes the leading colonial power in India
- English troops under sir Robert Clive occupy Arcot India
- French army surrenders to the English in Trichinopoly India
- Commodore William James captures the pirate fortress of Suvarnadurg on west coast of India.
- Brit Gen E Braddock mortally wounded during French & Indian War
- Britain declares war on France (7 Years' or French & Indian War)
- 146 Brit soldiers imprisoned in India- Black Hole of Calcutta-most die
- India rebels defeat Calcutta on British army
- French and Indian War: Kittanning Expedition.
- British troops under Robert Clive occupy Fulta India
- British troops occupy Calcutta India
- Battle at Rossbach (7 year war/French & Indian War)
- British defeat Siraj-ud-daulah at the Battle of Plassey
- The British East India Company's private army under Robert Clive annexes Bengal for the company in the Battle of Plassey. Edmund Burke has Robert Clive arrested for the act.
- Battle of Plassey, establishment of British political rule in Bengal at the hands of Lord Clive
- Mary Campbell is abducted from her home in Pennsylvania by Lenape during the French and Indian War.
- British troops chase French out of Masulipatam India

- 1760: Battle at Wandewash India: British troops beat French
- 1760: Marathas comprehensively defeat the Nizam, Maratha Empire reaches its zenith.
- 1761: Battle at Panipat India: Afghan army beats Mahratten
- 1761: The British capture Pondicherry, India from the French.
- 1761: The Marathas are defeated in the Third battle of Panipat bringing an end to their expansion.
- 1761: Sikhs attack Afghan army of Ahmad Shah Abdali carrying exploits of Panipat and rescue 20,000 Indian women, mostly Maratha.
- 1761: Third Battle of Panipat: Shah Alam-II becomes India's emperor
- 1761: Marathas rule over most of northern India
- 1762: Second massacre of Sikhs by Ahmad Shah Abdali of Afghanistan.
- 1764: Britain expands to Bengal and Bihar
- 1764: Mary Campbell, a captive of the Lenape during the French and Indian War, is turned over to forces commanded by Colonel Henry Bouquet.
- 1766: Sikhs defeat Afghans army of Ahmad Shah Abdali and establish Sikh rule in Punjab.
- 1766: First Anglo-Mysore War begins.
- 1767: Gentlemen 17 forbid private slave transport India to Cape of Good Hope
- 1768: Ching-Thang Khomba and Suramphaa invade Manipur.
- 1769: First Anglo-Mysore War ends.
- 1769: A famine kills ten million people in Bengal and the East India Company does nothing to help them
- 1772: Young Madhavrao Peshwa dies of tuberculosis.
- 1773: Narayanrao Peshwa is murdered by his uncle Raghunathrao's wife in front of Raghunathrao.
- 1773: Warren Hastings, governor of Bengal establishes a monopoly on the sale of opium. Regulating Act passed by the British.
- 1774: Chief Justice of the Maratha Empire, Ram Shastri passes death sentence against the ruling Peshwa Raghunathrao for murdering his nephew.
- 1777: First Anglo-Maratha War begins.
- 1779: Maratha sardar Mahadji Shinde routs the British army at the Battle of Wadgaon.
- 1782: First Anglo-Maratha War ends with the restoration of status quo as per Treaty of Salbar.
- 1780: Second Anglo-Mysore War begins.
- 1782: Talpur Balochs defeat the last Kalhora ruler Mian Abdul Nabi in the battle of Halani
- 1784: Second Anglo-Mysore War ends with the Treaty of Mangalore.
- 1789: Third Anglo-Mysore War begins.
- 1792: Third Anglo-Mysore War ends.
- 1793: Permanent Settlement of Bengal
- 1795: Battle at Kurdia India: Mahratten beat Mogols
- 1796: 1st elephant arrives in US from India
- 1796: Ching-Thang Khomba moves Manipur's capital to Kangla
- 1798: England signs treaty with Nizam of Hyderabad, India
- 1798: Fourth Anglo-Mysore War begins.
- 1799: British defeat Tipu Sultan
- 1799: Fourth Anglo-Mysore War ends with the death of Tipu Sultan and the restoration of the Wodeyar dynasty.
- 1764: Battle of Buxar was fought between Britishers and Mir Qasim.
- 1765: Clive appointed Company's Governor in India
- 1780: 1780-84, Second Mysore War was fought.
- 1781: Haji Shariat Ullah the founder of Farazi Movement was born
- 1784: Pitt's India Act
- 1786: Syed Ahmed Shaheed was born
- 1790: 1790-92, Third Mysore War was fought between English men and Tipu Sultan
- 1799: Fourth Mysore War was took place
- 1799: 10th May Death of Tipu Sultan
- 1800: Sikhs conquered the Punjab
- 1800: 10th July, The British Indian Government established the Fort William College to promote Urdu, Hindi and other vernaculars of sub continent.
- 1801: Sikhs become dominant force in Punjab, Ranjit Singh rules (1799-1839).
- 1803: Second Anglo-Maratha War begins
- 1805: Second Anglo-Maratha War ends
- 1807: East India Company signs treaty of Amritsar with Maharaja Ranjit Singh
- 1817: Third Anglo-Maratha War begins
- 1825: The Assam Rifles rebelled against the

- English.
- 1817: October 17, Birth of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan at Delhi
- 1828: Death of Khwaja Fariduddin, maternal grandfather of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
- 1828: Fraizi Movement was started in Bengal by Haji Shariat Ullah.
- 1829: Prohibition of Sati by law
- 1830: The Ahoms again rebelled against the English. This time, the English Company adopted a peaceful policy and granted north Assam and some other region to King Purandar Singh.
- 1831: Administration of Mysore is taken over by East India Company
- 1831: Syed Ahmad Shaheed was martyred at Balakot
- 1832: Urdu declared as official language
- 1833: Raja Teerath Singh of Nanakkalo rebelled against the English with the help of Garo, Khampati and Sinhoppo tribes. Soon it took the shape of a mass-movement. In 1833, the English could crust it with superior military force.
- 1833: The Indian troops stationed at Sholapur rebelled due to non-payment of the full allowances.
- 1837: Sayyid-ul-Akhbar started by Sayyid Muhammad Khan and Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- 1838: Death of Syed Muhammad Muttaqi, father of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- 1839: Tea from India 1st time arrived in UK
- 1839: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan appointed Naib Munshi at Agra.
- 1839-42: First Afghan War
- 1841: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan appointed Munsif at Mainpuri, December 24.
- 1842: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan transferred from Mainpuri to Fatehpur Sikri, January 10.
- 1842: 4,500 British & Indian troops leave Kabul, massacred before India
- 1842: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan received the title of Jawad-ud-Daula Arif Jung from the Mughal court.
- 1843: British defeat Talpurs in the battle of Miani and annex Sindh
- 1845-46: First Anglo-Sikh War
- 1845: Death of Sayyid Muhammad Khan, brother of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- 1846: Sir Syed Ahmad Khan became Chief Judge
- 1846: First edition of Asar-us-Sanadid Sir Syed Ahmed Khan appeared.
- 1846: British Government sold Kashmir to Galab Singh.
- 1846: Battle of Allwal, Brits beat Sikhs in Punjab (India)
- 1846: British defeat Sikhs in battle of Sobraon, India
- 1846: Battle of Sobraon ends 1st Sikh War in India
- 1847: Sir Syed wrote his famous book 'Asar ul Sanadid'
- 1848: Lord Dalhousie becomes the Governor-General of India
- 1849: British defeat Sikhs and annex Punjab & East India Company occupied Punjab.
- 1859: Gobind Garh regiment rebelled.
- 1853: Railway, postal services & telegraph line introduced in India
- 1855: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan appointed permanent Sadr Amin at Bijnor, January 13.
- 1855: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan edited A'in-i-Akbari.
- 1857: On 1 January, 1857, the use of British made Enfield Rifles was started in India. In the cartridges of this Rifle, the fat of cows and pigs were used.
- 1857: In March 1857, the soldiers of Bairakpur Cantt refused to use the fat cartridges.
- 1857: On 2 May, 1857, the Oudh Regiment of Lucknow too refused to use these cartridges. As a result, the Oudh regiment was disbanded.
- 1857: To the soldiers of Meerut who had refused to use the fat cartridges, an English military officer—Carr Michael Smith issued the jail punishment of 5 years.
- 1857: On 10 May, 1857, a section of the infantry and cavalry of Merrut rebelled at about 5 P.M.
- 1857: The rebels marched to Delhi, captured the city and declared Bahadurshah the emperor of India. Bahadurshah assumed the leadership of revolt in Delhi.
- 1857: During this rebellion, Nana Saheb established his suzerainty over Kanpur and declared himself the Peshwa.
- 1857: In Bundelkhand Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi assumed the leadership of the revolt.
- 1857: In Bihar, the zamindar of Jagdishpur, named Kunwar Singh led the revolt.
- 1857: On 28 May, 1857, the soldiers of

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- Nasirabad Cantt in Rajasthan, rebelled.
- 1857: Kota and Adwa were the main centres of revolt in Rajasthan.
- 1857: The Central India, Tantya Tope led the revolt.
- 1857: In U.P. the important centres of revolution were Jhansi, Kanpur, Bareilly, Meerut, Lucknow, Aligarh, Mathura and Agra.
- 1857: The Bareilly rebellion was led by Batakhs Khan.
- 1857: The Commissioner of Oudh, Henry Laurence died of a blast on 4th July, 1857.
- 1857: While suppressing the revolt, the English officer Neil buried the dead Brahmans and burnt the dead Muslims.
- 1857: On 14 December, 1857, the English army blasted Kashmir Gate of Delhi.
- 1857: In November 1857 the rebels defeated the English General Windham near Kanpur.
- 1857: Vinayak Damodar Saverker was the first to name the rebellion of 1857 as the first war of Indian independence.
- 1857: According to Sir Seeley, the rebellion of 1857 was fully a national revolt conducted by selfish soldiers.
- 1857: Sir John Lawrence, P. E. Roberts and V. A. Smith have called it a Sepoy Mutiny.
- 1857: After crushing the revolt of 1857, they constituted an India Council and abolished the Board of Directors. There were 15 members in the India Council and a Secretary of State for India.
- 1857: First War of Indian Independence also known as Revolt of 1857 or Sepoy Mutiny.
- 1857: War of Independence was fought started from Meerath on 10 May 1857.
- 1858: In March 1858, under the leadership of Kunwar Singh, the rebels captured Azamgarh.
- 1858: While marching towards Benaras from Azamgarh, there was an encounter between Kunwar Singh and the English officer Lord Mark in which Lord Mark had to run away to save his life.
- 1858: Kunwar Singh of Jagdishpur was the only leader to have died under the banner of freedom.
- 1858: British Crown officially takes over the Indian Government.
- 1858: The British ascended the Indian throne abolished.
- 1858: British East India Company was abolished.
- 1858: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan appointed Sadru-us-Sadur, Moradabad.
- 1858: After the revolt, Lord Canning announced the Declaration of the Queen at a Durbar held at Allahabad. He called it, 'the Magna Carta of Indian people'.
- 1858: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan published Tanikh-e-Sarkashi-i-Zilla Bijnor.
- 1859: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan published Causes of the Indian Revolt.
- 1859: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established a madrasa at Moradabad.
- 1860: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan published Loyal Muhammadans of India.
- 1861: Indian Legislative Councils Act was introduced which envisaged association of Indians with the administration at higher level.
- 1861: Legislative Council Act, 1861 the first ever constitutional structure was formulated.
- 1862: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan edited Tanikh-i-Feroz Shahi.
- 1864: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan laid the foundation of a madrasa at Ghazipur.
- 1864: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan transferred to Aligarh.
- 1864: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan elected Honorary Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain, July 4.
- 1864: Sir Syed set up a Scientific Society in Ghazipur which translated the modern works from English to Urdu and Persian.
- 1865: Treaty of Sinchula is signed in which Bhutan ceded the areas east of the Teesta River to the British East India Company.
- 1866: The Allahabad High Court (then Agra High Court) is established in India.
- 1866: Aligarh Institute Gazette started by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
- 1866: British Indian Association was founded by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
- 1867: Dar-ul-Uloom-i-Deoband began functioning in a small mosque at Deoband.
- 1767-69: First Mysore War was fought.
- 1768: Haji Shariatullah was born.
- 1867: Hindu-Urdu Controversy began at Banaras.

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- 1868: Abyssinian War ends as British and Indian troops capture Magdala.
- 1869: Mahatma Gandhi was born.
- 1869: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan Left Benares for England, April 1. Sir Syed Ahmad's journey to London with his son.
- 1870: 20 April 1870, Birth of Maulvi Abdul Haq, Father of Urdu, Pakistani scholar (d.1961).
- 1870: Foundation of Society for the Educational Progress of Indian Muslims.
- 1870: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan Left London for India, September 4.
- 1870: Sir Syed Ahmad Khan started Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq December 24.
- 1872: Foundation of Muhammadan College Committee.
- 1875: Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established M.A.O school at Aligarh, May 24.
- 1875: Regular teaching starts at M.A.O. School, June 1.
- 1876: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan retired from service.
- 1876: 25th December-Quaid-i-Azam was born at Karachi.
- 1877: M.A.O school was upgraded to the status of college and was inaugurated by Lord Lytton.
- 1877: National Muhammadan Association was founded by Syed Ameer Ali.
- 1877: 1st January, England's Queen Victoria proclaimed empress of India.
- 1877: 9th November Allama Iqbal was born in Sialkot.
- 1878: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan Nominated member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.
- 1878: Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar was born.
- 1883: Ilbert Bill was introduced to bring Indian and European magistracy on equal footing.
- 1883: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan founded Muhammadan Civil Service Fund Association.
- 1883: Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established Muhammadan Association, Aligarh.
- 1884: Anjuman-i-Hamayat-i-Islam was established in subcontinent.
- 1885: Foundation of Indian National Congress by A.O. Hume.
- 1885: First meeting of the Indian National Congress.
- 1886: Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established Muhammadan Educational Conference.
- 1887: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan nominated member of the Civil Service Commission by Lord Dufferin.
- 1888: British Govt. gave the title of "Sir" to Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
- 1888: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established Patriotic Association at Aligarh.
- 1889: Ali Garh Trustship Bill was passed.
- 1892: Indian Council Act enlarged the Membership of the Central Legislative Council.
- 1894: Nadva-Tul-Ulema was established as a result of some religious minded Government servants, Sufis and Ulemas.
- 1897: 9th March. Syed Jamal-ud-Din Afghani died.
- 1897: Choudhry Rahmat Ali was born.
- 1898: Sir Syed died after rendering invaluable service to Muslims at Aligarh on March 27, 1898.
- 1899: Lord Curzon becomes Governor-General and Viceroy of India.
- 1901: Death of Queen Victoria.
- 1901: Formation of new province NWFP.
- 1905: 16th October. First partition of Bengal under Lord Curzon.
- 1905: The First Partition of Bengal takes place.
- 1906: 1st October. The Muslim delegation comprising 35 Muslim leaders known as Simla Deputation called on the Viceroy.
- 1906: 30th December. Foundation of Muslim League at Dhaka.
- 1908: Sir Agha Khan became the first president of Muslim League.
- 1908: Syed Ameer Ali established Muslim League in London.
- 1909: Indian Council Act introduced also known as Manto Marlay Reforms.
- 1909: Quaid-e-Azam became the member of Legislative Council from Bombay.
- 1911: Delhi Darbar. King and Queen of British visit India; Partition of Bengal is annulled.
- 1911: 14th January. Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar issued Comrade English newspaper from Calcutta.
- 1912: "Al-Halal" Urdu newspaper was issued by Maulana Abu-Kalam-Azad.
- 1912: The Imperial capital shifted to Delhi from Calcutta.
- 1913: Quaid-e-Azam joined Muslim League.
- 1913: Accident of Kanpur occurred 133.

- Muslims were killed in this incident.
- 1913: Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar issued "Hardard" Urdu newspaper.
- 1914: World War I begins
- 1914: 31st December, Death of Maulana Altaf Hussain Hali
- 1914: Death of Maulana Shibli Nomani.
- 1916: December. Muslim League and Congress for the first time in the history of India hold their joint session in Lucknow
- 1916: Lucknow Pact signed by Muslim League and Congress
- 1917: 27th January, Death of Waqar-ul-Mulk.
- 1918: World War I ends
- 1919: Rowlatt Act gave extraordinary power to government to suppress the freedom struggle
- 1919: The cruel Jallianwalla Bagh massacre takes place due to protests against the Rowlatt Act
- 1919: Khilafat Movement launched in subcontinent
- 1919: Massacre at Jallianwalla Bagh in Amritsar by General Dyer
- 1919: Montague-Chelmsford Reforms introduced in subcontinent
- 1920: Non-cooperation Movement launched
- 1920: April. Quaid-e-Azam resigned from the Congress
- 1920: Jamia Milia Aligarh was established by Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar.
- 1920: M.A.O College of Aligarh got the status of University.
- 1920: Persenkatani Communist of India (PKI) political party forms
- 1920: Indian Bill Wambsganns makes 1st unassisted World Series triple play
- 1920: Indian's Elmer Smith hits 1st World Series grand slam
- 1921: Hindu Mahasabha was established.
- 1922: Chauri-Chaura violence takes place due to Civil Disobedience Movement
- 1922: Brit. magistrates in India sentence Gandhi to 6 years for disobedience
- 1925: The Communist Party of India is founded.
- 1926: Indian Emil Levensen pitches complete doubleheader victory (Red Sox).
- 1926: Imperial Airways begins England-India mail & passenger service
- 1927: Boycott of Simon Commission,
- 1928: broadcasting started in India
- 1928: Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru requests independence of India
- 1928: Simon Commission came to India to report working of the reforms
- 1928: Death of Syed Ameer Ali.
- 1928: Simon Commission comes to India and is boycotted by all parties
- 1928: Nehru Report was issued by Congress
- 1929: After rejecting Nehru Report Quaid-e-Azam gave his famous fourteen points in a meeting held in Delhi
- 1929: Mother Teresa arrives in Calcutta to begin a her work amongst India's poorest and diseased people.
- 1929: Indian National Congress proclaims goal for India's independence
- 1929: Indian Independence Movement: At the Delhi Central Assembly, Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt throw handbombs and bombs to court arrest.
- 1929: 24th April, 1st non-stop England to India flight takes-off
- 1929: 26th April, 1st non-stop England to India flight lands
- 1929: 29th march. Ghazi Ilam-ud-Din killed Rajpal.
- 1930: Allama Iqbal gave his historical Presidential-Address at Allahabad
- 1930: Civil Disobedience movement launched, Dandi March by Gandhi (April 6, 1930)
- 1930: Salt Satyagraha is launched as an agitation against salt tax. First Round Table Conference takes place
- 1930: Mahatma Gandhi starts civil disobedience in India
- 1931: New Delhi becomes capital of India
- 1931: Second Round Table Conference takes place and Irwin-Gandhi Pact is signed
- 1931: Gandhi-Irwin Pact
- 1931: Under Gandhi-Irwin Pact Congress called off the agitation and agreed to participate in the second Round Table Conference
- 1931: Khaksar Movement was established by Maulana Anait-ullah Mashroqi.
- 1931: 4th January. Death of Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar
- 1932: Communal Award envisaged communal representation for depressed classes besides Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs
- 1933: Chaudhri Rehmat Ali issued a Pamphlet "Now or Never"
- 1933: Pakistan National Movement was

- established by Ch. Rehmat Ali.
- 1934: Civil Disobedience Movement is called off
- 1934: Quaid-e-Azam became the permanent president of Muslim League.
- 1935: A strong earthquake with a magnitude of 7.7 jolted Quetta killing over 50,000 people
- 1935: Government of India Act 1935 was enacted
- 1935: Sindh separated from Bombay.
- 1937: Congress forms ministries in 7 provinces.
- 1938: 18th February. Death of Maulana Shaukat Ali by Muslim League.
- 1938: Pirpur Report was published.
- 1939: World War II begins (September)
- 1939: 22nd December, Muslims celebrated the "Day of Deliverance."
- 1940: 23rd March. The famous resolution, which came to be known as Pakistan Resolution was moved by Maulvi Fazal-ul-Haq and passed unanimously
- 1940: 24th March. The famous resolution, which came to be known as Pakistan Resolution was passed unanimously
- 1942: Arrival of Cripps Mission in India, Quit India Movement launched (August 8)
- 1942: Cripps Mission proposed Dominion status for India after the Second World War
- 1942: Cripps Mission is formed; Quit India Movement is launched; Indian National Army is formed.
- 1942: Death of Sir Abdullah Haroon.
- 1945: Wavell Plan envisaged constitution of executive council in such a way as to give representation to all major communities in India and Quit India movement launched
- 1945: Simla Conference was held between all parties of subcontinent at Simla. Muhammad Ali Jinnah participated in Simla Conference.
- 1946: January 11, All-India Muslim League sweeps the polls in Muslim constituencies
- 1946: 11th January. Muslims celebrated "Victory Day."
- 1946: British Cabinet Mission visit India; Interim government formed at the Centre
- 1946: 16th August. Muslim League celebrates "Direct Action Day."
- 1946: April 4, Muhammad Ali Jinnah Met with Cabinet Mission
- 1946: April 9, Muhammad Ali Jinnah called a convention of all Muslim members of the Central and Provincial
- 1946: May 16, Cabinet Mission Plan announced
- 1946: June League accepts Cabinet Mission Plan. League also accepts Short-Term (Interim Government) Plan
- 1946: July Conditional acceptance of Cabinet Mission Plan by Congress. Congress rejects Short-Term Plan.
- 1946: August 16, Direct Action Day
- 1946: October 25, All-India Muslim League agrees to participate in the Interim Government
- 1946: December 2, Reaches London on invitation from Secretary of State
- 1946: December 6, British Government's clarification upholds League's viewpoint on Cabinet Mission Plan
- 1947: Pakistan gains independence
- 1947: February 20, Prime Minister Attlee announces that the British would relinquish power in India by June 1948
- 1947: June 3, Plan envisaging partition of India and establishment of Pakistan announced. Jinnah's historic broadcast accepting the Plan
- 1947: July, Indian Independence Act passed by British Parliament
- 1947: August 7, Muhammad Ali Jinnah left Delhi for Karachi by air
- 1947: Division of India; India and Pakistan form separate independent-dominions
- 1947: 10th August first meeting of constituent assembly of Pakistan.
- 1947: 16th June creation of Pakistan fund.
- 1947: 11th August. Quaid-e-Azam elected as the first President of first Constituent Assembly
- 1947: 14th August 1947 Partition of India and Independence from the British rule
- 1947: 17th August declaration of Red Cliff Award.
- 1947: The Quaid's first public appearance after assumption of office was also on Eid day, August 18th
- 1947: 22 August, Iran was the first country that recognized Pakistan on 22 August 1947.
- 1947: On September 17, the Quaid, accompanied by Fatima Jinnah visited

- refugee camps in Karachi.
- 1947: The Quaid laid the Foundation-stone of the Vakia Textile Mills on September 25.
- 1947: Pakistan became the member of the Commonwealth of Nations on 14th August 1947.
- 1947: August 1947, The US welcomes the independence of India from British rule,
- and becomes one of the first countries to recognize Pakistan.
- 1947: 24th October Azad Kashmir got independence.
- 1947: 30th September Pakistan became the 53rd member of UNO
- 1947: October, Bahawalpur was the first state which joined Pakistan.

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**GENERAL KNOWLEDGE
DAILY MCQS**

CSS PREVIOUS SOLVED PAPERS OF INDO-PAK HISTORY

PAPER-I-HISTORY OF INDO-PAK CSS 2002

- After the death of Qutb Uddin Aibak ----
 (a) Aram Shah
 (b) Shams ud Din Iltutmish
 (c) Nasir ud din Mahmood
 (d) None of these
- Shams ud Din Iltutmish led the funeral prayer of
 (a) Hazrat Baba Farid
 (b) Hazrat Nizam ud Din Olia
 (c) Khawaja Qutb ud Din Bakhtiar Kaki
 (d) None of these
- Who was the last ruler of slave dynasty?
 (a) Razia Sultana
 (b) Nasir ud din Mahmood
 (c) Ghias ud Din Balban
 (d) None of these
- After the advent of the muslim in south asia new art which emerged is known as
 (a) Islamic Art
 (b) Gandhara Art
 (c) Indo-Islamic Art
 (d) None of these
- Tuzk-i-Babri was first written in
 (a) Turkish
 (b) Persian
 (c) Arabic
 (d) None of these
- Rana Sanga's real name was
 (a) Rana Sangram
 (b) Moolraj
 (c) Bir Narayan
 (d) None of these
- The battle of Kahnwah was fought in the year
 (a) 1526
 (b) 1527
 (c) 1530
 (d) None of these
- Din panah palace was raised at Delhi by
 (a) Hamayun
 (b) Akbar
 (c) Shah Jahan
 (d) None of these
- Babur's reign was from 1526 to
 (a) 1530
 (b) 1532
 (c) 1534
 (d) None of these
- The battle between Nadir Shah and Muhammad shah was fought in 1739 at
 (a) Delhi
 (b) Sirhind
 (c) Karnal
 (d) None of these
- The 3rd battle of panipat was fought in
 (a) 1760
 (b) 1761
 (c) 1762
 (d) None of these
- Padshanama was written by
 (a) Abdul Hamid Lahori
 (b) Inayat Khan
 (c) Muhammad Sali
 (d) None of these
- Who secured many trade faculties for the English by Jahangir?
 (a) William Hawkins
 (b) William Edward
 (c) Sir Thomas Roe
 (d) None of these
- Arjumand Bano was the ___ wife of Shah Jahan
 (a) 1st
 (b) 2nd
 (c) 3rd
 (d) None of these
- The real name of Noor Jahan
 (a) Ladli Begum
 (b) Mahr un Nisa
 (c) Jahan Ara
 (d) None of these
- Haren Minar was built by
 (a) Akbar
 (b) Jahangir
 (c) Noor Jahan
 (d) None of these
- Aurangzeb was the ___ son of Shah Jahan
 (a) 1st
 (b) 2nd
 (c) 3rd
 (d) None of these
- The tomb of Qutb uddin Aibak is in
 (a) Lahore
 (b) Delhi
 (c) Agra
 (d) None of these
- Ali Mardan khan is famously known for his
 (a) Roads
 (b) Canals
 (c) Invasions
 (d) None of these
- The fifth sikh peshwas Guru Arjan Singh was executed by the Mughal Emperor

- (a) Akbar ✓ (b) Jahangir
(c) Alamgir (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1. a	2. c	3. d	4. c
5. a	6. a	7. b	8. a
9. a	10. a	11. b	12. a
13. c	14. a	15. b	16. b
17. d	18. a	19. b	20. b

PAPER-II-HISTORY OF INDO-PAK
CSS 2002

- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan went to England along with his son named—
(a) Syed Masud ✓
(b) Syed Mahmood
(c) Syed Muhammad Khan
(d) None of these
- Viceroy — laid the foundation stone of M.A.O. College Aligarh
(a) Lord Lytton ✓
(b) Lord Ripon
(c) Lord Mayo
(d) None of these
- The real name of Waqar Ul Mulk was—
(a) Mushtaq Hussain ✓
(b) Mendi Ali
(c) Chirag Ali
(d) None of these
- Ch. Rahmat Ali wrote his book 'Now or Never' in
(a) 1930
(c) 1933 ✓
(b) 1932
(d) None of these
- Nawab Abdul Latif founded Muhammadan literary society in
(a) 1863 ✓
(b) 1870
(c) 1883
(d) None of these
- The author of the book 'The Spirit of Islam' was
(a) Sir Agha Khan
(c) Syed Amir Ali ✓
(b) Allama Iqbal
(d) None of these
- The founder of Islamia College of Peshawar was
(a) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar ✓
(b) Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum
(c) Dr. Khan Sahib
(d) None of these
- Nehru Report was prepared under the Chairmanship of
(a) Jawahar Lal Nehru ✓
(b) Motilal Nehru
- Allama Iqbal died on
(a) 21st April 1937
(b) 21st April 1938 ✓
(c) 21st April 1939
(d) None of these
- Pakistan Resolution was presented by
(a) Quaid-e-Azam (b) Liaquat Ali Khan
(c) Faza-ul-Haq ✓
(d) None of these
- Allama Iqbal obtained his Ph.D degree from the university of
(a) London
(c) Munich ✓
(b) Oxford
(d) None of these
- Who founded the Unionist Party?
(a) Sikandar Hayat ✓
(b) Khizar Hayat
(c) Zafar Ali Khan
(d) None of these
- Iskandar Mirza took over as president of Pakistan in
(a) 1956 ✓
(b) 1957
(c) 1958
(d) None of these
- The founder of 'Two Nation Theory' is
(a) Dr. Abdul Hamid
(b) Sir Syed Ahmad ✓
(c) Shafiq Ali Khan
(d) None of these
- The author of the book 'Political System of Pakistan' is
(a) Dr. Wasti
(b) Khalid Bin Saeed ✓
(c) Dr. Yar Muhammad
(d) None of these
- The Canal Water Dispute was solved through the good offices of
(a) Security Council (b) O.I.C.
(c) World Bank ✓
(d) None of these
- The site for Islamabad was selected in
(a) 1960 ✓
(b) 1961
(c) 1962
(d) None of these
- Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto inaugurated the new Education Policy in
(a) 1972
(c) 1974 ✓
(b) 1973
(d) None of these
- NAM is the abbreviation of
(a) Non Arab Muslim
(b) Non Arya Movement
(c) New Affiliated Maktab
(d) None of these ✓

20. E.C.O is the new name of
(a) O.I.C (b) NAM
(c) R.C.D. ✓
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

1. a	2. b	3. a	4. c
5. a	6. c	7. b	8. b
9. b	10. c	11. c	12. a
13. a	14. b	15. b	16. c
17. a	18. c	19. d	20. c

PAPER-I-HISTORY OF INDO-PAK
CSS 2003

- Year of accession of Qutb-uddin Aibak was;
(a) 1213
(c) 1210 ✓
(b) 1215
(d) 1206
- Year of accession of Ghiasuddin Tughluq was;
(a) 1322
(c) 1320 ✓
(b) 1321
(d) None of these
- Year of accession of Muhammad Bin Tughluq was—
(a) 1393
(c) 1395 ✓
(b) 1390
(d) None of these
- Year of accession of Islam Shah Suri was
(a) 1547
(c) 1549 ✓
(b) 1545
(d) None of these
- Humayun died in 1556
(a) 1557
(c) 1560 ✓
(b) 1556
(d) 1559
- Emperor Akbar died in 1605
(a) 1607
(c) 1606 ✓
(b) 1605
(d) None of these
- Nurjahan's father's name was:
(a) Mirza Muhammad Ali
(b) Mirza Ghiyas Beg ✓
(c) Mirza Ali Beg
(d) None of these
- Sir Thomas Roe was:
(a) Historian
(c) Ambassador ✓
(b) Musician
(d) None of these
- Shah Jahan was born in:
(a) 1592 ✓
(c) 1596
(b) 1594
(d) None of these
- Aurangzib was born in:
(a) 1618 ✓
(c) 1621
(b) 1619
(d) None of these
- Nadir Shah invaded India in:
(a) 1733
(c) 1738 ✓
(b) 1735
(d) 1739
- Wolseley Haig was:
(a) Soldier
(c) Historian ✓
(b) Artist
(d) None of these
- Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded Punjab second time in:
(a) 1739
(c) 1749 ✓
(b) 1745
(d) None of these
- Baji Rao was:
(a) Soldier ✓
(c) Historian
(b) Artist
(d) None of these
- The Sikhs were organized by:
(a) Guru Gobind ✓
(c) Guru Nanak
(b) Guru Arjun
(d) None of these
- Zia Uddin Bami was:
(a) writer
(c) Historian ✓
(b) Scholar
(d) Artist
- Tabqat-e-Nasiri was translated by
(a) Bani
(c) Elliot ✓
(b) Raverty
(d) None of these
- Ain-i-Akbari was translated by:
(a) Dowson
(c) Blochmann ✓
(b) Mahajan
(d) None of these
- Memoirs of Jahangir was translated by:
(a) Thomas Roe ✓
(c) Beveridge
(b) Tulsi Das
(d) None of these
- Sultan Qaiqabad was grandson of:
(a) Aibek
(c) Balban ✓
(b) Khilji
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

1. d	2. c	3. d	4. b
5. b	6. b	7. b	8. c
9. a	10. a	11. d	12. c
13. c	14. a	15. a	16. c
17. d	18. c	19. a	20. c

PAPER-II-HISTORY OF INDO-PAK
CSS 2003

- Bombay came to British possession through
(a) Occupation
(c) Dower ✓
(b) Purchase
(d) None of these
- Haileybury College is known for training of the Indian:
(a) Civil service ✓
(c) Defence men
(b) Missionaries
(d) None of these

3. The High Courts in India were established under the act of:
(a) 1858 ✓ (b) 1861 ✓ (c) 1892 (d) None of these
4. Bce Amma Real name was:
(a) Razia Sultana ✓ (b) Qutub Begum ✓ (c) Abadi Bano ✓ (d) None of these
5. Quaid-e-Azam visited NWFP in his life time
(a) Once ✓ (b) Twice ✓ (c) Thrice (d) None of these
6. Shud Sangathan Movement originated by
(a) Shardanand ✓ (b) S. S. Moon ✓ (c) Jivan Das (d) None of these
7. Bande Matram was composed in:
(a) Bengal ✓ (b) Madras ✓ (c) Bihar (d) None of these
8. Raja Sahib of Mahmudabad's actual name was
(a) Amir Ahmad ✓ (b) Ahmad Kuli ✓ (c) Abdul Haq (d) None of these
9. Muslim League Government in Balochistan was formed in
(a) 1940 ✓ (b) 1942 ✓ (c) 1945 (d) None of these
10. Pirpur Committee Report appeared in
(a) 1936 ✓ (b) 1940 ✓ (c) 1942 (d) None of these
11. Atta Ullah Bukhan was the founder of
(a) Deoband School ✓ (b) Ahl-e-Bayt ✓ (c) Chaitan Magazine (d) None of these
12. Anglo sikh war concluded in 1849 at
(a) Lahore ✓ (b) Ludhiana ✓ (c) Gujrat (d) None of these
13. Who was the president Muslim league in 1932?
(a) Aziz Ahmad ✓ (b) 1932 ✓ (c) Allama Iqbal (d) Muhammad Shafi
14. Chaudhary Rehmat Ali was student at Cambridge's college called
(a) Christ Church ✓ (b) Trinity ✓ (c) Emmanuel ✓ (d) None of these
15. Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in
(a) 1913 ✓ (b) 1915 ✓ (c) 1917 (d) None of these
16. Afghanistan was ruled in 1947 by
(a) Aman Ullah ✓ (b) Sardar Daud ✓ (c) Zahir Shah ✓ (d) None of these
17. The prime Minister of England during the round table conferences was
(a) George Canning ✓ (b) Gladstone ✓ (c) Disraeli (d) None of these
18. The Chief Minister of Punjab in 1940 was
(a) Sikandar Hayat ✓ (b) Fazal Hussain ✓ (c) Nawab Mamdot (d) None of these
19. NWFP got the status of the Governor's province
(a) 1901 ✓ (b) 1932 ✓ (c) 1937 (d) None of these
20. First Chief Minister of Sindh was
(a) Abdullah Haroon ✓ (b) Ayub Khuroo ✓ (c) Syed Mehdi (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1. c	2. a	3. b	4. c
5. b	6. a	7. a	8. a
9. d	10. d	11. b	12. a
13. a	14. c	15. b	16. c
17. d	18. a	19. a	20. b

PAPER-I-HISTORY OF INDO-PAK
CSS 2004

1. Mahmud Ghaznavi died in the year
(a) 930 ✓ (b) 1030 ✓ (c) 1130 (d) None of these
2. Sarai Adal was a
(a) Court of Justice ✓ (b) Inn ✓ (c) Cloth Market ✓ (d) None of these
3. Who was Wolseley Haig?
(a) Soldier ✓ (b) Artist ✓ (c) Historian ✓ (d) None of these
4. Amiran-i-Sadda were
(a) Foreign nobles ✓ (b) Local nobles ✓ (c) Rajputs (d) None of these
5. _____ was appointed Ambassador to China by Muhammad Tughluq
(a) Iltutmish ✓ (b) Khawaja Jahan ✓ (c) Amir Khusrav (d) None of these

6. Amir Timur attached South Asia in the year
(a) 1390 ✓ (b) 1398 ✓ (c) 1490 (d) None of these

7. The city of Jaunpur was founded by
(a) Jauna Khan ✓ (b) Feroz Shah ✓ (c) Sher Shah (d) None of these

8. Fuad-ul-Fawaid was written by
(a) Amir Hasan ✓ (b) Amir Khusrav ✓ (c) Hasan Nizami (d) None of these

9. Ziauddin Barni was a
(a) Poet ✓ (b) Historian ✓ (c) Social Worker (d) None of these

10. Alai Durvaza was built by
(a) Alaul Mulk ✓ (b) Ali Mardan ✓ (c) Shah Jahan ✓ (d) None of these

11. Battle of Kanwah was fought in the year
(a) 1527 ✓ (b) 1530 ✓ (c) 1535 (d) None of these

12. Original name of the Sher Shah was
(a) Sher Khan ✓ (b) Hasan Khan ✓ (c) Farid Khan ✓ (d) None of these

13. Humayun was born in the year (1508)
(a) 1508 ✓ (b) 1510 ✓ (c) 1512 (d) None of these

14. Akbar was born at
(a) Agra ✓ (b) Kabul ✓ (c) Qandhar ✓ (d) None of these

15. Original name of Nur Jahan was
(a) Nur Begum ✓ (b) NurunNisa ✓ (c) MehrunNisa ✓ (d) None of these

16. Under Shah Jahan Qandhar was conquered by
(a) Dara Shikoh ✓ (b) Aurangzeb ✓ (c) Shah Shujah (d) None of these

17. Akbar Nama was written by
(a) Mullah Badayuni ✓ (b) Abul Fazal ✓ (c) Faizi (d) None of these

18. Gulbadan Bano was a _____ of Humayun
(a) Sister ✓ (b) Wife ✓ (c) Daughter (d) None of these

19. Fateh pur Sikri was built by
(a) Babur ✓ (b) Sher Shah ✓ (c) Shah Jahan ✓ (d) Akbar ✓

20. Khyal, a form of music, was invented by
(a) Amir Khusrav ✓ (b) Tan sen ✓ (c) Beju (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1. b	2. c	3. c	4. a
5. a	6. b	7. b	8. a
9. b	10. d	11. a	12. c
13. a	14. d	15. c	16. b
17. b	18. a	19. d	20. a

PAPER-II-HISTORY OF INDO-PAK
CSS 2004

1. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan retired from service in
(a) 1875 ✓ (b) 1876 ✓ (c) 1877 (d) None of these
2. The Fraizi Movement was founded by
(a) Dadhu Main ✓ (b) Hazrat Shah Wali Ullah ✓ (c) Haji Shariat Ullah ✓ (d) None of these
3. The first Central Office of Muslim League was established at
(a) AliGarh ✓ (b) Dacca ✓ (c) Lucknow ✓ (d) None of these
4. All India Muslim Students Federation was founded at
(a) Calcutta ✓ (b) Ali Garh ✓ (c) Lahore (d) None of these
5. Allama Iqbal got his Ph.D Degree from
(a) London University ✓ (b) Munich University ✓ (c) Cambridge University (d) None of these
6. The first Anglo-Sikh war started in
(a) 1845 ✓ (b) 1846 ✓ (c) 1849 (d) None of these
7. Lord Minto succeeded as Viceroy of India
(a) Lord Ripon ✓ (b) Lord Curzon ✓ (c) Lord Lytton (d) None of these
8. The Muslims were granted the right of separate electorate under the Act of
(a) 1909 ✓ (b) 1919 ✓ (c) 1935 (d) None of these
9. Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar died during the Round Table Conference
(a) First ✓ (b) Second ✓ (c) Third (d) None of these
10. Cripps Mission reached India in
(a) 1940 ✓ (b) 1941 ✓ (c) 1942 (d) None of these

11. Quaid-i-Azam reached Pakistan on
☒ (a) 7th August, 1947
 (b) 10th August, 1947
 (c) 11th August, 1947
 (d) 14th August, 1947
12. The First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan consisted of members at the time of the creation of Pakistan
☒ (a) 69
 (b) 79
 (c) 89
 (d) None of these
13. Pakistan became Islamic Republic in
 (a) 1947 ☒ (b) 1956
 (c) 1962
 (d) None of these
14. Nizam-e-Islam Party was founded by
 (a) Maulana Shabbir Ahmad Usmani
 (b) Ch. Rehmat Ali
 (c) Ch. Muhammad Ali
☒ (d) None of these
15. The famous book "Hayat-e-Jawaid" was written on the life of
 (a) Dr. Javed Iqbal
☒ (b) Allama Iqbal
☒ (c) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
 (d) None of these
16. The Sino-Pak. Boundary Agreement was signed in
 (a) 1961
☒ (c) 1963
 (b) 1962
 (d) None of these
17. 1962 Constitution of Pakistan was enforced on 1962
 (a) 23th March
☒ (b) 8th June 1962
 (c) 14th August
 (d) None of these
18. QJRI Camp was
 (a) A Summer Camp
 (b) A P.O. Ws Camp
☒ (c) An Ammunition Depot
 (d) None of these
19. I.I. Chundrigar was the _____ Prime Minister of Pakistan
 (a) 5th
☒ (b) 6th
 (c) 7th
 (d) None of these
20. The Author of "Political System in Pakistan" is
 (a) G. W. Choudhry
 (b) Aziz Ahmad
☒ (c) Khalid Bin Sayed
 (d) None of these

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. c | 3. c | 4. b |
|------|------|------|------|

5. b	6. a	7. b	8. a
9. a	10. c	11. a	12. a
13. b	14. d	15. c	16. c
17. b	18. c	19. b	20. c

PAPER-I-HISTORY OF INDO-PAK
CSS 2005

1. Tarikh-e-Farishta was written by
 (a) Noorullah
☒ (b) Muhammad Qasim
 (c) Minhaj Siraj
 (d) None of these
2. Zaheer ud Din Babur had 2 daughters
☒ (b) Two Daughters
 (a) One Daughter
 (c) Three Daughters
 (d) None of these
3. How many time Mahmood invaded India?
☒ (c) Seventeen
 (a) Ten
 (b) Thirteen
 (d) None of these
4. Diwan-e-Arz under Muslim Sultans dealt with offices of
☒ (c) Revenue
☒ (b) Army
 (a) Irrigation
 (d) None of these
5. Sultan Aram Shah belonged to
 (a) Khilji Dynasty
☒ (b) Slave Dynasty
 (c) Tughluq Dynasty
 (d) None of these
6. Fataw-e-Alamgiri was edited by:
 (a) Adat Sultan
 (b) Molvi Nabi Beg
 (c) Abdul Haq
☒ (d) None of these
7. Jalaluddin Khwarizm came to India during the reign of:
 (a) Albak
☒ (b) Iltutmash
 (c) Balban
 (d) None of these
8. Sultan Ruknuddin firoz Shah belonged to the dynasty of:
☒ (c) Tughluq
 (a) Slave
 (b) Khilji
 (d) None of these
9. Deccan was conquered first under
☒ (b) Alauddin Khilji
 (a) Balban
 (c) Muhammad Bin Tughluq
 (d) None of these
10. Abu Rehan Alberuni was
 (a) Painter
 (b) Poet
☒ (d) None of these
 (c) Administrator

11. Tabqat-e-Nasri was a book on:
☒ (a) History
 (b) Poetry
 (c) Religion
 (d) None of these
12. Jital was an item of:
☒ (a) Currency
 (b) weight
 (c) Measurement
 (d) None of these
13. Ibn-e-Batutah by birth was a:
 (a) Turk
 (b) Afghan
 (c) Arab
☒ (d) None of these
14. Nizamuddin auliya flourished during the reign of:
☒ (a) Alauddin Khilji
 (b) Humayun
 (c) Akbar
 (d) None of these
15. Guru Nanak lived during the reign of
☒ (a) Babur
 (b) Akbar
 (c) Jahangir
 (d) None of these
16. Mahmood Gawaan was a minister under the
☒ (c) Bahmanis
 (a) Khilji
 (b) Mughals
 (d) None of these
17. Ahmad Shah Abdali was born at
☒ (a) Kabul
 (b) Peshawar
 (c) Multan
 (d) None of these
18. Akbar married his first Hindu wife from the house of
 (a) Marwar
☒ (b) Amber
 (c) Jaipur
 (d) None of these
19. Ruqia Sultana Begum was wife of
 (a) Babur
 (b) Akbar
 (c) Humayun
☒ (d) None of these
20. "Histoire de Mogor" was written by
☒ (a) Father Monscrate
 (b) Dugarric
 (c) Goerreiro
 (d) None of these
- (c) Dadhu Mian
 (d) None of these
2. On which aspect of Islam did the great poet and philosopher Allama Iqbal emphasize in the famous book "Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam"?
☒ (b) Ijtihad
 (a) Jihad
 (c) Interest
 (d) None of these
3. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan founded M.A.O College in Aligarh in
 (a) 1868
☒ (b) 1877
 (c) 1885
 (d) None of these
4. Who was A.O. Hume?
 (a) British foreign minister
☒ (b) A retired civil Officer
 (c) Governor General
 (d) None of these
5. Aligarh College upgraded to the status of university in
 (a) 1898
☒ (c) 1920
 (b) 1910
 (d) None of these
6. Name the viceroy with whom the Simla Deputation met
 (a) Lord Mayo
☒ (c) Lord Minto
 (b) Lord Hastings
 (d) None of these
7. The Muslim and Hindu started non cooperative movement for
 (a) Restoration of Khilafat
 (b) Indian independence
☒ (c) Both a & b
 (d) None of these
8. Which report rejected the demands for separate electorates previously accepted by Hindus in Lucknow Pact?
☒ (a) Nehru Report
 (b) Simon Report
 (c) Cripps Report
 (d) None of these
9. The Simon Commission arrived in the sub continent in
 (a) 1929
☒ (c) 1927
 (b) 1928
 (d) None of these
10. Muhammad Ali Jinnah was given the title of Quaid-e-Azam in
 (a) 1936
☒ (b) 1938
 (c) 1935
 (d) None of these
11. Who is the author of the book titled "Last Days of Quaid"
☒ (a) Col. Elahi Bakhsh

ANSWERS

1. b	2. b	3. c	4. c
5. b	6. d	7. b	8. c
9. b	10. d	11. a	12. a
13. d	14. a	15. a	16. c
17. a	18. b	19. d	20. a

PAPER-II-HISTORY OF INDO-PAK
CSS 2005

1. The Faraizi Movement was founded by
☒ (b) Haji Shariat Ullah
 (a) Shah Waliullah

Last Days of Quaid Col. Elahi Bakhsh

17. a	18. c	19. c	20. b
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PAPER-I-HISTORY OF INDO-PAK CSS 2006

- (b) Sir Muhammad Shafi
(c) G. Aliana
(d) None of these
12. Who took the oath of governor general of Pakistan from Quaid-e-Azam?
(a) Justice A.R. Kiani
(b) Justice Gulzar
(c) Justice Din Shah
(d) None of these
13. In which constitution system of Zakat and Usher was introduced in the country
(a) 1956
(b) 1962
(c) 1973
(d) None of these
14. When Pakistan gave an application to the united Nation to become its member, which country opposed it?
(a) India
(b) Iran
(c) Afghanistan
(d) None of these
15. In the North East Pakistan has a common border with
(a) Iran
(b) China
(c) Afghanistan
(d) None of these
16. The oldest regional language of Pakistan is:
(a) Sindhi
(b) Pashtu
(c) Barohi
(d) Punjabi
17. When Pakistan joined NAM
(a) 1979
(b) 1978
(c) 1977
(d) None of these
18. Under the constitution of 1956 which language declared as national language
(a) Urdu
(b) Bengali
(c) Both a & b
(d) None of these
19. Under which constitution "Bicameralism" was introduced in Pakistan
(a) 1956
(b) 1962
(c) 1973
(d) None of these
20. When was the first SAARC Conference held?
(a) 1984
(b) 1985
(c) 1983
(d) None of these
21. Muhammad Bin Qasim was called back by
(a) Walid bin Abdul malik
(b) Sulaiman bin Abdul malik
(c) Khalid bin Abdul malik
(d) None of these
22. Mahmud Ghaznavi died as result of
(a) Illness
(b) Conspiracy
(c) Fatal attack
(d) None of these
23. Hazrat Data Gunj Bakhsh Ali Hajveri came to India with
(a) Muhammad bin qasim
(b) Sultan Mahmud ghaznavi
(c) Sultan Masud of ghazna
(d) None of these
24. Qutb ud din Aibak died during the game of
(a) Wrestling
(b) Polo
(c) Football
(d) None of these
25. Changhez khan came to India during the reign of
(a) Iltutmish
(b) Balban
(c) Babur
(d) None of these
26. Second battle of Tarain was fought in
(a) 1190
(b) 1191
(c) 1192
(d) None of these
27. Razia Sultana married with
(a) Altunia
(b) Jamal ud din yaqut
(c) Bahram shah
(d) None of these
28. Ibn Batuta visited India in
(a) 12th century
(b) 13th century
(c) 14th century
(d) None of these
29. Babur assumed the title of "Padsha"
(a) After the conquest of Kabul
(b) After the 1st battle of Panipat
(c) After the battle of kanwah
(d) None of these
30. Sayyid Mahdi Khawaja was the husband of
(a) Gulbadan begum
(b) Khanzada begum
(c) Masuma begum
(d) None of these
31. A public kitchen famously known as

ANSWERS

1. b	2. b	3. b	4. b
5. c	6. c	7. c	8. a
9. c	10. b	11. a	12. d
13. c	14. c	15. b	16. c

- "langar-i-fukra" was opened by
(a) Sher Shah
(b) Humayun
(c) Akbar
(d) None of these
12. Akbar was crowned as king at
(a) Karnal
(b) Lahore
(c) Kalanur
(d) None of these
13. The colour of the marble of Taj Mahal is
(a) Red
(b) White
(c) Blue
(d) None of these
14. Aurangzeb Alamgir had
(a) One son
(b) Two sons
(c) Three sons
(d) None of these
15. The original name of the Mahmood Shah was
(a) Khush akhtar
(b) Buland akhtar
(c) Raushan akhtar
(d) None of these
16. The ninth Sikh Peshwa Guru Teg Bahadur was executed by
(a) Akbar
(b) Jahangir
(c) Aurangzeb
(d) None of these
17. Jahangir's reign was from 1605 A.D to
(a) 1625 A.D
(b) 1626 A.D
(c) 1628 A.D
(d) None of these
18. How many invasions Ahmad shah Abdali made on the subcontinent?
(a) 3
(b) 5
(c) 8
(d) None of these
19. "Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi" the best source of information for the reign of Sher Shah Suri was written by
(a) Al-beruni
(b) Abbas Sarwani
(c) Gulbadan
(d) None of these
20. Todar maal was the Revenue Minister of
(a) Sher shah
(b) Akbar
(c) Shah Jahan
(d) None of these
- (c) English
(d) Greek
2. Lahore was given to Ranjit Singh by
(a) Nadir Shah
(b) Ahmad Shah Abdali
(c) Sikandar Mirza
(d) None of these
3. The Battle of Plassey was fought in
(a) 1657
(b) 1757
(c) 1857
(d) None of these
4. Haidar Ali died in
(a) 1784
(b) 1884
(c) 1901
(d) None of these
5. Tipu Sultan is buried at
(a) Delhi
(b) Agra
(c) Seringapatam
(d) None of these
6. Sir Syed was born in
(a) 1810
(b) 1817
(c) 1830
(d) None of these
7. Syed Ahmad Brailvi fell martyr at Balakot in
(a) 1757
(b) 1830
(c) 1831
(d) None of these
8. The war of Independence of 1857 started from
(a) Delhi
(b) Meerat
(c) Cawnpore
(d) None of these
9. Islamia College Peshawar was founded by
(a) Abdul Ghaffar Khan
(b) Haj Sahin Tarangzai
(c) Sahinzada Abdul Qayyum
(d) None of these
10. Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam was founded in
(a) 1884
(b) 1892
(c) 1902
(d) None of these
11. The name of the newspaper edited by Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar was
(a) Zamindar
(b) Inqalab
(c) Al Hilal
(d) None of these
12. Unionist Party was founded by
(a) Zafar Ali Khan
(b) Sir Sikandar Hayat
(c) Khizar Hayat
(d) None of these
13. Ghazi Ilmuddin killed
(a) Raj Pal
(b) Saverkar
(c) Diyanand
(d) None of these
14. Who compiled the Nehru Report?
(a) Mr. Gandhi
(b) Jawahar Lal Nehru

ANSWERS

1. b	2. a	3. a	4. b
5. a	6. c	7. a	8. c
9. a	10. b	11. a	12. c
13. b	14. d	15. b	16. c
17. d	18. c	19. b	20. b

PAPER-II-HISTORY OF INDO-PAK CSS 2006

1. Which of the European nations came first to South Asia?
(a) Portuguese
(b) Dutch

11th Indo-Pak History MCQs For CSS

- ✓ (c) Motti Nehru
(d) None of these
15. Lahore Resolution was presented by
(a) Quaid-e-Azam ✓ (b) Fazl-ul-Haq
(c) Liaquat Ali Khan (d) None of these
16. Sikandar Mirza declared Martial Law on
✓ (a) October 8, 1958
(b) October 27, 1958
(c) November 1, 1958
(d) None of these
17. War of 1965 resulted in signing of
(a) Delhi Pact (b) Lahore Pact
(c) Moscow Pact ✓ (d) Tashkent Pact
18. Pakistan People's Party was founded in
(a) 1966 ✓ (b) 1967
(c) 1968 (d) None of these
19. The first President of Pakistan was
(a) Quaid-e-Azam
(b) Liaquat Ali Khan
✓ (c) Sikandar Mirza
(d) None of these
20. The Constitution of 1973 was promulgated on
(a) March 23, 1973
✓ (b) August 14, 1973
(c) December 25, 1973
(d) None of these
3. Which city was named as Mehmoodabad?
(a) Agra (b) Sonnat
✓ (c) Lahore (d) None of these
4. Kitab-ul-Hind was written by
(a) Zia uddin Burni (b) Minhaj Siraj
✓ (c) Al-Beron (d) None of these
5. The first amongst the Delhi Sultans to earn title of "Sultan from the Baghdad Caliph" was
(a) Qutab uddin Aibak
✓ (b) Shamus uddin Iltutmish
(c) Alla uddin Khilji
(d) None of these
6. Baba Fareed Ganj Shakar was a saint of
(a) Qadiriya Silsilah
✓ (b) Chishtia Silsilah
(c) Soharwardiya Silsilah
(d) None of these
7. Raj Tarangni was
(a) a book ✓ (b) a form of dance
(c) a female musician
(d) None of these
8. Akbar's tomb is situated at
(a) Haiderabad (b) Aurangabad
(c) Allahabad ✓ (d) None of these
9. — secured many trade facilities for the English by Emperor Jahangir
(a) William Hawkins
(b) William Edward
✓ (c) Sir Thomas Roe
(d) None of these
10. Humayun Nama was written by
(a) Hamayun
(b) Mulla Badayuni
(c) Muhammad Qasim
✓ (d) None of these
11. Fatehpur Sikri was built by
(a) Babar (b) Shah Jehan
(c) Sher Shah ✓ (d) None of these
12. Hameeda Bano was mother of
(a) Akbar ✓ (b) Shah Jehan
(c) Jehangir (d) None of these
13. The 1st Battle of Panipat was fought in
(a) 1521 AD ✓ (b) 1526 AD
(c) 1531 AD (d) None of these
14. At the time of his coronation at Kalanour the age of Akbar was
✓ (a) Thirteen and half
(b) Fifteen

ANSWERS

1. d	2. d	3. b	4. a
5. c	6. b	7. c	8. b
9. c	10. a	11. d	12. b
13. a	14. c	15. b	16. a
17. d	18. b	19. c	20. b

PAPER-I-HISTORY OF INDO-PAK CSS 2007

1. Sindh and Multan were conquered by Muhammad bin Qasim under the reign of the Islamic Caliph
✓ (a) Umer bin Abdul Aziz
(b) Waleed bin Abdul Malik
(c) Suleman bin Abdul Malik
(d) None of these
2. Jaipal fought with Mehmood of Ghazna near Peshawar in
(a) 998
(c) 1004
✓ (b) 1001
(d) None of these

11th Indo-Pak History MCQs For CSS

- (c) Eighteen
(d) None of these
15. Francois Bernier the English traveler visited India during the period of
(a) Jahangir
✓ (b) Shah Jehan
(c) Aurangzeb
(d) None of these
16. "Zill-e-Elahi" means
(a) Defender of Allah's faith.
(b) Slave of Allah
✓ (c) Shadow of Allah
(d) None of these
17. Ibn-e-Batuta visited India during the reign of
✓ (a) Muhammad Tughluq
(b) Alla uddin Khilji
(c) Ghias uddin Balban
(d) None of these
18. Battle of Plassay (1757) was fought between
(a) The English and the French
✓ (b) The ruler of Bengal and East India Company
(c) Mughal King of Delhi and the English
(d) None of these
19. Aurangzeb Alamgir ascended the throne on
(a) 1654 AD ✓ (b) 1658 AD
(c) 1662 AD (d) None of these
20. Manuchi was a European traveler who came in the court of
✓ (a) Shah Jehan (b) Jehangir
(c) Akbar (d) None of these
3. Partition of Bengal took place in
✓ (a) 1905 (b) 1906
(c) 1911 (d) None of these
4. When All India Muslim League was founded in 1906, one of its aims was
(a) to fight against Hindus
(b) to fight for independence
✓ (c) to promote loyalty to the British Govt
(d) None of these
5. Mr. Jinnah joined the Muslim League in
(a) 1906 (b) 1911
✓ (c) 1913 (d) None of these
6. Simla Deputation was led by
(a) Mohsin ul-Mulk
(b) Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar
✓ (c) Sir Aga Khan
(d) None of these
7. Viharul-Mulk died in 1917
(a) 1907 (b) 1911
✓ (c) 1917 (d) None of these
8. In 1913 Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar started as Urdu newspaper
(a) Zamindar (b) Inqilab
✓ (c) Hamdard (d) None of these
9. The Communal Award was announced in
(a) 1930 ✓ (b) 1931
(c) 1933 ✓ (d) None of these
10. The 'Day of Deliverance' was observed on
(a) November 20, 1939
(b) November 22, 1939
✓ (c) December 22, 1939
(d) None of these
11. British Cabinet Minister Mr. Cripps came to India in
✓ (a) 1942 (b) 1944
(c) 1946 (d) None of these
12. Who took the oath of Governor General of Pakistan from Quaid-e-Azam
(a) Justice Wali Mahmood
(b) Justice A. R. Kiani
✓ (c) Justice Mian Abdul Rashid
(d) None of these
13. The 'Objective Resolution' was accepted by the Constituent Assembly in
(a) 1947 (b) 1948
✓ (c) 1949 (d) None of these
14. Write the name of a person who has been the Governor General as well as the Prime

ANSWERS

1. b	2. b	3. c	4. c
5. c	6. b	7. a	8. d
9. c	10. d	11. d	12. a
13. b	14. a	15. c	16. c
17. a	18. b	19. b	20. a

PAPER-II-HISTORY OF INDO-PAK CSS 2007

1. Shah Wali Ullah was born in
(a) 1702 ✓ (b) 1703
(c) 1704 (d) None of these
2. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan died in
(a) 1896 ✓ (b) 1898
(c) 1899

- Minister of Pakistan
 (a) The Qaid-i-Azam
 (b) Liaqat Ali Khan
 ✓ (c) Khawaja Nazimuddin
 (d) None of these
15. When Pakistan gave an application to the United Nations to become its member, which country opposed it
 (a) India
 (b) Iran
 ✓ (c) Afghanistan
 (d) None of these
16. Pak-China border Dispute was settled in
 (a) 1962
 (b) 1963
 (c) 1964
 (d) None of these
17. Pakistan People's Party was founded in
 (a) 1965
 (b) 1966
 ✓ (c) 1967
 (d) 1969
18. The Constitution of 1956 was promulgated on
 ✓ (a) March 23, 1956
 (b) August 14, 1956
 (c) December 25, 1956
 (d) None of these
19. The last Governor General of Pakistan was
 (a) Qaid-i-Azam
 (b) Khawaja Nazim uddin
 ✓ (c) Sikandar Mirza
 (d) None of these
20. Pakistan became member of Non-Aligned Movement in
 (a) 1977
 (b) 1978
 (c) 1980
 ✓ (d) 1979

ANSWERS

1. b	2. b	3. a	4. c
5. c	6. c	7. c	8. c
9. d	10. c	11. a	12. c
13. c	14. c	15. c	16. b
17. c	18. a	19. c	20. d

PAPER-I-HISTORY OF INDO-PAK
CSS 2008

1. After his second coronation Humayun could only rule for
 ✓ (a) Six months
 (b) two years
 (c) two and a half years
2. At the time of his coronation at Kalanaur the age of Akbar was
 ✓ (a) Thirteen and a half years
 (b) fifteen and a half years
 (c) seventeen and a half years
 (d) 14 years
3. The Mughal troops captured Chittor in 1568 after defeating
 (a) Raja Pratab Singh
 (b) Raja Amar Singh
 (c) Rana Sangram Singh
 ✓ (d) Rana Uday Singh
4. The Afghan power in Orissa was crushed by
 ✓ (a) Raja Todarmal
 (b) Raja Man Singh
 (c) Munim Khan
 (d) None of these
5. Tabaqat-i-Akbari was written by
 ✓ (a) Khawaja Nizamuddin Ahmad
 (b) Badanni
 (c) Abul Fazal
 (d) None of these
6. The office of Wakil became prominent during the reign of
 (a) Jahangir
 (b) Aurangzeb
 ✓ (c) Akbar
 (d) None of these
7. Which of the following officers was the guardian of Islamic Law?
 (a) Qazi-ul Quzat
 ✓ (b) Muhtasib
 (c) Sadr-us-Sadr
 (d) None of these
8. Who divided the Mughal Empire into provinces for the first time?
 (a) Babur
 (b) Humayun
 (c) Jahangir
 ✓ (d) Akbar
9. Head of the civil and military administration of the province was
 (a) Diwan
 ✓ (b) Nazim
 (c) Bakshi
 (d) None of these
10. The Mughal emperor who allowed a chain with bells to be hung outside his palace was
 (a) Akbar
 ✓ (b) Jahangir
 (c) Shah Jahan
 (d) None of these
11. Which of the following was not a chronicler

- of history of Sultanate?
 ✓ (a) Abbas Khan Sharwani
 (b) Amir Khusrau
 (c) Zai-ud-Din Barani
 (d) None of these
12. Foreign traveler whose account does not throw light on the history of sultanate was
 (a) Ibne Batutah
 (b) Marco Polo
 ✓ (c) Abdur Razzaq
 (d) None of these
13. Who was the first Sultan of Delhi to issue regular currency?
 (a) Amar Shah
 (b) Iltutmish
 (c) Balban
 (d) None of these
14. Sultan who called himself Naib-i-Khudai or Deputy of God was
 (a) Iltutmish
 (b) Alla-ud-Din Khilji
 ✓ (c) Balban
 (d) None of these
15. Timur (Tamerlane) invaded India during the reign of
 (a) Nasiruddin Muhammad
 (b) Tughlaq Shah
 ✓ (c) Nasiruddin Mahmud Tughlaq
 (d) None of these
16. Rulers of Lodhi dynasty were
 (a) Turks
 ✓ (b) Afghans
 (c) Iranians
 (d) None of these
17. Highest point of territorial expansion of the sultanate was during the reign of
 (a) Alla-ud-Din Khilji
 ✓ (b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
 (c) Firoz Shah
 (d) None of these
18. Coming of Khiljis to power is known as
 ✓ (a) Khilji revolution
 (b) Khilji Imperialism
 (c) Khilji Coup
 (d) None of these
19. Who selected the site for the city of Agra as his capital?
 ✓ (a) Sikander Lodhi
 (b) Bahlul Lodhi
 (c) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
 (d) None of these
20. Military officer of the Sultanate who was the highest in Military graduation was
 ✓ (a) Khan
 (b) Malik
 (c) Amir
 (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1. a	2. a	3. d	4. b
5. a	6. c	7. b	8. d
9. b	10. b	11. a	12. c
13. b	14. c	15. c	16. b
17. b	18. a	19. a	20. a

PAPER-II-HISTORY OF INDO-PAK
CSS 2008

1. In which language Shah Wali Ullah translated the Holy Quran
 (a) English
 (b) Persian
 (c) Turkish
 (d) None of these
2. Indian National Congress was established in
 (a) 1883
 ✓ (b) 1885
 (c) 1887
 (d) None of these
3. Who was the Viceroy at the time of partition of Bengal?
 (a) Lord Caning
 ✓ (b) Lord Curzon
 (c) Lord Minto
 (d) None of these
4. The Simla deputation was headed by
 ✓ (a) Agha Khan
 (b) M.A. Johar
 (c) Syed Amir Ali
 (d) None of these
5. Separate electorate was provided in
 ✓ (a) 1909
 (b) 1919
 (c) 1935
 (d) None of these
6. Who was the author of 'My India Years'?
 (a) Lord Curzon
 ✓ (b) Lord Hardinge
 (c) Lord Mountbatten
 (d) None of these
7. Sanghata Movement was started by
 (a) Dr. Hergopal
 (b) Dr. Moonje
 ✓ (c) Dr. Swami
 (d) None of these
8. Mopla revolt was started in
 (a) 1920
 ✓ (b) 1921
 (c) 1922
 (d) None of these
9. Who started the Home Rule Movement?
 (a) M. A. Jinnah
 (b) B.G. Tilak
 ✓ (c) Mrs. Annie Besant
 (d) None of these
10. The subjects were divided into central and

provincial by the Act of
(a) 1909 (b) 1919
(c) 1935 (d) None of these

11. The first Chief Justice of Pakistan was

- (a) Abdur Rashid
(b) Sajad Ali Shah
(c) Zafar ul Haq
(d) None of these

12. Treaty of Lausanne was signed in
(a) 1921 (b) 1922
(c) 1923 (d) None of these

13. Muhammad Ali Jinnah joined the All India Muslim League in

- (a) 1911 (b) 1912
(c) 1913 (d) None of these

14. Maulana Mohammad Ali Johar was the editor of

- (a) Hindustan Times
(b) Azadi

- (c) Comrade
(d) None of these

15. Who started the Shuddhi Movement?

- (a) Nehru
(b) Triak
(c) Gandhi
(d) None of these

16. Bande-Matram was a

- (a) Anthem (b) Film
(c) Novel (d) None of these

17. Now or Never pamphlet was written by

- (a) Agha Khan
(b) Ch. Rehmat Ali
(c) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
(d) None of these

18. The book 'verdict on India' was written by

- (a) Beverley Nicholas
(b) Charles Nicholas
(c) Peter Nicholas
(d) None of these

19. The first Round Table was held in

- (a) London (b) Delhi
(c) Lahore (d) None of these

20. Famous Wardha scheme was about

- (a) Culture (b) Education
(c) Religion (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1. b	2. b	3. b	4. a
5. a	6. b	7. c	8. c

9. c	10. b	11. c	12. c
13. c	14. c	15. d	16. c
17. b	18. a	19. a	20. b

PAPER-I-HISTORY OF INDO-PAK
CSS 2009

1. Raja dahir's wife name is

- (a) Jodha Bai (b) Rani Bai
(c) Ladi Bai (d) None of these

2. Raja dahir's wife

- (a) Was made hostage
(b) Was freed

- (c) Committed suicide
(d) None of these

3. Sabuktigin was

- (a) Son Of Alaptagin
(b) Nephew Of Alaptagin
(c) Son in Law Of Alaptagin
(d) None of these

4. The founder of ghaznavide dynasty was

- (a) Mahmood Ghauri
(b) Sabuktigin
(c) Alaptagin
(d) None of these

5. Abu rehan al-biruni was a famous

- (a) Conqueror (b) Sultan
(c) Historian (d) None of these

6. The founder of slave dynasty was

- (a) Qutub Ud Din Aibak
(b) Iltutmish
(c) Nasir Ud Din Mahmud Shah
(d) Balban

7. Razia sultana was the daughter of

- (a) Qutub Ud Din Aibak
(b) Muhammad Ghauri
(c) Iltutmish
(d) Balban

8. Amongst the sultans of delhi who presented the theory of kingship

- (a) Iltutmish
(b) Balban

- (c) Alauddin Khilji
(d) None of these

9. Warden of marches was the title of

- (a) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
(b) Mahmood Of Ghazni
(c) Muhammad Ghauri
(d) None of these

10. Ibn-e-bututa was

- (a) An Arab (b) A Moorish
(c) A Turk (d) None of these

11. Baburnama is a

- (a) Travelogue (b) Autobiography
(c) Biography (d) None of these

12. Shaibani khan defeated

- (a) Babur (b) Ibrahim Lodhi
(c) Humayun (d) None of these

13. The battle of gogra was fought between

- (a) Rajputes And Babur
(b) Lodhis And Babur
(c) Marhates And Babur
(d) None of these

14. Humayun died from

- (a) Excessive Alcohol Drinking
(b) Cholera
(c) Fall From Library Stairs
(d) None of these

15. Sher shah Suri snatched the throne of Delhi from

- (a) Babur
(b) Humayun
(c) Jehangir
(d) None of these

16. During The 16th Century The Pioneer Of Efficient Administration Reforms In India Is Considered To Be

- (a) Sher Shah Suri
(b) Akbar
(c) Humayun
(d) None of these

17. The suri dynasty was brought to an end by

- (a) Sher Shah Suri (b) Humayun
(c) Akbar (d) None of these

18. Fateh pur sikri was declared the capital of his kingdom by

- (a) Jehangir (b) Akbar
(c) Aurangzeb (d) None of these

19. The chain of justice was hanged for the convenience of people for quick justice by

- (a) Noor Jahan (b) Jehangir
(c) Akbar (d) None of these

20. Taj mahal was constructed as his queen (Mumtaz Mahal) mausoleum by

- (a) Shah Jahan (b) Jehangir
(c) Akbar (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1. c	2. c	3. c	4. b
5. c	6. a	7. c	8. b
9. a	10. b	11. b	12. a
13. b	14. c	15. b	16. a
17. b	18. b	19. b	20. a

PAPER-II-HISTORY OF INDO-PAK
CSS 2009

1. British india company was granted permission of trade with India by

- (a) Emperor Akbar (b) Jehangir
(c) Shah Jahan (d) None of these

2. The first British governor general of India was

- (a) Lord Dilhousie
(b) Cornwallis

- (c) Warren Hastings
(d) None of these

3. Sir sayed Ahmed khan retired from the British service as

- (a) Judge
(b) Revenue Commissioner
(c) Principal
(d) None of these

4. During the war of independence England was ruled by

- (a) King James (b) King Williams
(c) Queen Victoria (d) None of these

5. All India national congress was founded in

- (a) 1865 (b) 1875
(c) 1885 (d) None of these

6. The founder of All India National Congress was

- (a) Gandhi (b) A.O Hume
(c) Ram Mohan Roy (d) None of these

7. The Muslim leader who advised the Muslims not to participate in the meetings of all India national congress was

- (a) Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad
(b) Maulana Muhammad Ali

- (c) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
(d) Allama Muhammad Iqbal

8. The founder of two nation theory is considered to be

- (a) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
(b) Sir Karim Agha Khan
(c) Allama Muhammad Iqbal
(d) None of these

9. Partition of Bengal in 1905 was carried out

- by
(a) Lord Cornwallis (b) Lord Minto
(c) Lord Curzon (d) None of these

10. Simla deputation was led by
(a) Sir Kanim Agha Khan
(b) Sir Salimullah Khan
(c) Nawab Wiqar Ul Mulk
(d) None of these

11. The Muslims of Indian subcontinent were granted the right of separate electorate in
(a) 1909 (b) 1919
(c) 1935 (d) None of these

12. The author of spirit of Islam was
(a) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
(b) Justice Syed Amir Ali
(c) Allama Iqbal
(d) None of these

13. During hijrat movement Muslims migrated to
(a) Afghanistan (b) Turkey
(c) Iran (d) None of these

14. All India national congress participated in the
(a) 1st Round Table Conference
(b) 2nd Round Table Conference
(c) 3rd Round Table Conference
(d) None of these

15. Shari Report highlighted the atrocities of
(a) The British Rule
(b) Congress Ministries
(c) Dyre At Jallianwala Bagh
(d) None of these

16. The 1st President of Pakistan was
(a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
(b) Ghulam Muhammad
(c) Sikandar Mirza
(d) Ayub Khan

17. The membership of Pakistan in the UNO was opposed by
(a) India (b) Afghanistan
(c) Israel (d) None of these

18. The President of the 1st Constituent Assembly at the time of its dissolution was
(a) Liaqat Ali Khan
(b) Khawaja Nazimuddin
(c) Maulvi Tahiruddin
(d) None of these

19. Pakistan-China boundary dispute was settled during the government of

- (a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
(b) Ghulam Muhammad
(c) Ayub Khan
(d) None of these
20. During the Tashkent agreement the foreign minister of Pakistan was
(a) Manzoor Qadir (b) Z.A Bhutto
(c) Agha Shahi (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1. b	2. c	3. a	4. c
5. c	6. b	7. c	8. a
9. c	10. a	11. a	12. b
13. a	14. b	15. b	16. c
17. b	18. c	19. c	20. b

PAPER-I-HISTORY OF INDO-PAK
CSS 2010

1. Chachnama was originally written in:
(a) Persian (b) Arabic
(c) Turkish (d) Sindhi
2. First Muslim Expedition sent to India by:
(a) Hazrat Umar (R.A)
(b) Hazrat Usman (R.A)
(c) Hazrat Ali (R.A)
(d) Hujaj bin Yousaf
3. Muhammad Bin Qasim stayed at Makran before entering Sindh for:
(a) 3 Months (b) 2 Months
(c) 1 Month (d) 2 Weeks
4. The first Mosque in South Asia was built in:
(a) Sindh (b) Bhopal
(c) Baluchistan (d) Bengal
5. The Ghaznavid Rule over present day Pakistan areas lasted for:
(a) 300 years (b) 250 years
(c) 200 years (d) 150 years
6. Ibn-Batuta travelled for:
(a) 35 years (b) 28 years
(c) 20 years (d) 15 years
7. Sultan Qutb ud Din Aibak could rule for:
(a) 35 years (b) 18 years
(c) 15 years (d) 5 years
8. The Khilji Dynasty enjoyed India rule for:
(a) 90 years (b) 70 years
(c) 50 years (d) 30 years
9. The Khayal System of music was founded

- by:
(a) Amir Khusrau
(b) Husain Shah Sharqi
(c) Mian Tan Sain
(d) Majnu Bawara

10. Queen Noor Jehan was born at:
(a) Delhi (b) Iran
(c) Chaghi (d) Agra

11. In the year 1719 how many Mughal Kings sat on throne?
(a) 5 (b) 4
(c) 2 (d) 1

12. Ahmad Shah Abdali launched his early invasions against:
(a) Mughals (b) Marhattas
(c) Sikhs (d) Rajputs

13. When the Third Battle of Panipat was fought?
(a) 1526 (b) 1757
(c) 1761 (d) 1764

14. The British fought Plassey War against:
(a) Haider Ali (b) Tipu Sultan
(c) Sirajuddaula (d) Marhattas

15. Darsi Nizami was named after:
(a) Nizamuddin Auliya
(b) Nizam ul Mulk
(c) Mullah Nizamuddin Sabawi
(d) Nizamul Mulk Juraiddi

16. Maharaja Ranjeet Singh ruled Punjab for:
(a) 60 years (b) 50 years
(c) 40 years (d) 20 years

17. Karachi was occupied by the British in:
(a) 1820 (b) 1839
(c) 1842 (d) 1843

18. Delhi fell to the British Army in:
(a) 1796 (b) 1803
(c) 1849 (d) 1857

19. When the first Anglo Afghan War was fought:
(a) 1813 (b) 1820
(c) 1839 (d) 1843

20. Before 1857 how many universities had been established by the British:
(a) 16 (b) 13
(c) 3 (d) Not a single.

ANSWERS

1. d	2. d	3. c	4. a
5. d	6. a	7. d	8. d

9. a	10. b	11. c	12. b
13. c	14. c	15. c	16. c
17. d	18. d	19. c	20. d

PAPER-II-HISTORY OF INDO-PAK
CSS 2010

1. Indian National Congress was established by:
(a) An official of the British Government
(b) A British loyalist
(c) British dissident
(d) A retired British official
(e) None of these
2. Kabir Das of the Bhakti Movement was:
(a) A Preacher (b) A Mystic
(c) A Poet (d) A Warrior
3. Kashful Mahjub was written by:
(a) Mujadid Alf Thani
(b) Syed Ali Haideri
(c) Syed Muinuddin Ajmeri
(d) Sheikh Bahauddin Zakariya
(e) None of these.
4. The Millenial Movement was lauched against:
(a) The Mughals (b) The British
(c) The Marhattas (d) The Muslims
(e) None of these.
5. The East India Company owes its success in India to:
(a) Lord Dalhousie (b) Lord Cornwallis
(c) Warren Hastings (d) Lord Clive
6. Third Battle of Panipat was fought between:
(a) British and the Mughals
(b) British and Sikhs
(c) British and Afghans
(d) Afghans and the Marhattas
(e) None of these.
7. Syed Ahmad Shaheed launched his Jihad Movement against:
(a) The Christians (b) The Sikhs
(c) The Hindus (d) The Hypocrites
(e) None of these.
8. The Faraizi Movement was lauched in:
(a) Bengal (b) Hyderabad
(c) Kashmir (d) Maharashtra
(e) None of these.
9. Hazrat Mahal who fought during the War of Independence 1857 against the British

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GENERAL KNOWLEDGE
DAILY MCQS

- was:
- Queen of Jhansi
 - Ruler of Jodhpur
 - Begum of Nizam of Hyderabad
 - Begum of Awadh
 - None of these
10. Dar Uloom Deoband was founded in:
- 1865
 - 1855
 - 1866
 - 1867
11. Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah got his early education from:
- MAO College, Aligarh
 - St Patrick High School, Bombay
 - Sindh Madrassatul Islam, Karachi
 - Islamia College, Lahore
 - None of these
12. The Simla Deputation of 1906 was led by:
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah
 - Nawab Salimullah Khan
 - Nawab Mohsin ul Mulik
 - Sir Aga Khan
 - None of these
13. Delhi Muslim Proposals were presented in:
- 1927
 - 1925
 - 1930
 - 1932
14. One of the main points of Jinnah's 14 points was Muslim's Representation in the central Legislature equal to:
- Half of the members
 - 2/3rd Members
 - 1/3rd Members
 - 1/4 Members
 - none of these
15. The inaugural session of Pakistan's First Constituent Assembly was chaired by:
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah
 - Liaquat Ali Khan
 - Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
 - J. N. Mandal
 - None of these
16. The First Chief Minister of West Pakistan Province in 1955 was:
- Abdul Qayyum Khan
 - Dr Khan Sahib
 - Malik Feroz Khan Noon
 - Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy
17. The First Indigenous Constitution was given to Pakistan by:
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah
 - Liaquat Ali Khan
 - Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto

- (d) Ch. Muhammad Ali
18. In Sep 1958 the Deputy Speaker was killed in the provincial assembly of:
- Bengal
 - Punjab
 - KPK
 - Sindh
19. In the 1970-71 which party got the majority seats in the National Assembly of Pakistan?
- Pakistan People Party
 - Pakistan Muslim League
 - Awami League
 - National Awami Party
20. Friday was declared for the first time as an official weekly holiday by:
- Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto
 - General Zia ul Haq
 - Nawaz Sharif
 - Benazir Bhutto

ANSWERS

1. d	2. b	3. b	4. d
5. d	6. d	7. b	8. a
9. d	10. c	11. c	12. d
13. a	14. c	15. d	16. b
17. d	18. a	19. c	20. b

PAPER-I-HISTORY OF INDO-PAK CSS 2011

- Daulat Khan Lodhi was governor of:
 - Multan
 - Lahore
 - Delhi
 - Sialkot
- Shaikh Mubarak was father of:
 - Abdul Qadir Badauni
 - Faizi
 - Abul Fazal
 - Nagouri
 - None of these
- Dilawer Khan was sent to welcome Babur by:
 - Sikander Khan Lodhi
 - Daulat Khan Lodhi
 - Ibrahim Lodhi
 - Alam Khan Lodhi
 - None of these
- Rani Ladi was:
 - A brave lady
 - Sister of Dahir
 - Widow of Dahir
 - None of these
- Majority of the population of Sindh was:
 - Jat
 - Meds
 - Muslims
 - Buddhist
 - None of these

6. Subuktigin died in:
- November, 997
 - August, 997
 - September, 997
 - August, 998
 - None of these
7. Battle of Tarain was fought in:
- 1010
 - 1001
 - 1011
 - None of these
- Note: Battle of first Tarain was fought in 1191 and Battle of second Tarain was fought in 1192.
8. Qutb-ud-din Bakhtiyar Kaki came from:
- Baghdad
 - Bukhara
 - Ghazni
 - Ush
 - None of these
9. Qutb Minar was built by:
- Qutbuddin Aibak
 - Qubacha
 - Iltutmish
 - Alla-ud-Din
- Note: Construction of Qutb Minar was started by Qutbuddin Aibak and completed by Iltutmish in Delhi.
10. Nazim-ul-Mulk Junaidi was wazir of:
- Nur-ud-Din Mubarak
 - Mahmud Ghaznawi
 - Iltutmish
 - Qutb-ud-Din Aibak
 - None of these
11. Muiz-ud-din Behram was dethroned on:
- 5th March, 1241
 - 7th April, 1242
 - 15th May, 1242
 - 8th May, 1241
 - None of these
12. Balban was appointed as Amir-i-Hajib by:
- Najmuddin Altamash
 - Alauddin Masood
 - Nasiruddin Mahmud
 - Qutabuddin Hussain
 - None of these
13. Malik Jalaluddin Firuz ascended the throne on:
- 14th June, 1291
 - 14th June, 1290
 - 13th June, 1289
 - 14th June, 1292
 - None of these
14. Bughra Khan was son of:
- Kishlu Khan
 - Balban
 - Kaiqubad
 - Khizar Khan
 - None of these
15. The author of Fawaid-ul-Fuad is:
- Balakhi
 - Amir Khusrau
 - Amir Hassan
 - Aufi
 - None of these
16. Devagiri was made capital with the name of Daulatabad by:
- Allauddin Khilji
 - Giyath-ud-Din Tughluq
 - Muhammad Bin Tughluq
 - None of these
17. Second battle of Panipat was fought on:
- 2nd November, 1555
 - 2nd October, 1556
 - 5 November, 1555
 - 2nd November, 1556
 - None of these
18. Qandahar was conquered by Humayun in:
- September, 1545
 - September, 1544
 - October, 1546
 - March, 1547
 - None of these
19. Battle of Chausa was started on:
- 26th February, 1539
 - 26th March, 1540
 - 26 June, 1539
 - 20th June, 1540
 - None of these
20. The battle of Haldighati was fought on:
- 21st June, 1576
 - 15th June, 1557
 - 16th June, 1577
 - 15th June, 1567
 - None of these

ANSWERS

1. a	2. c	3. b	4. c
5. a	6. b	7. d	8. d
9. a	10. c	11. c	12. c
13. b	14. b	15. c	16. c
17. c	18. a	19. c	20. a

PAPER-II-HISTORY OF INDO-PAK CSS 2011

- Punjab National Unionist Party was founded in:
 - 1923
 - 1922
 - 1931
 - 1925

Ilmi Indo-Pak History MCQs For CSS

- (e) None of these
2. What is said to be the last effort of the British Government to keep India united?
 (a) The Simla Conference
 ✓ (b) The Cabinet Mission
 (c) Cripps Mission
 (d) Communal Award
 (e) None of these
3. When Muhammad Ali Jinnah was awarded the title of the Quaid-i-Azam?
 (a) 1947 (b) 1937
 (c) 1940 ✓ (d) 1938
 (e) None of these
4. Baluchistan Muslim League was founded in:
 (a) 1936 (b) 1932
 (c) 1931 (d) 1946
 ✓ (e) None of these
5. Who was the first Chief Martial Law Administrator of Pakistan?
 (a) Z.A. Bhutto
 (b) G.M. Sayyid
 (c) Ghulam Ishaq Khan
 (d) Nawab Akbar Bugti
 ✓ (e) None of these *Musharraf*
6. What was the rate of population growth in Pakistan according to 1998 Census?
 (a) 3.1% ✓ (b) 2.6%
 (c) 1.5% (d) 2.7%
 (e) None of these
7. How many censuses have been conducted in Pakistan up till 2010?
 ✓ (a) 5 (b) 6
 (c) 7 (d) 8
 (e) None of these
8. How many religio-political parties were in the Pakistan National Alliance?
 (a) 7 ✓ (b) 9
 (c) 3 (d) 4
 (e) None of these
9. Who participated in all the three sessions of the Round Table Conference (1930-1932)?
 (a) Fatima Jinnah
 (b) Annie Besant
 (c) Jahan Ara Gul
 ✓ (d) Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz
 (e) None of these
10. The Protection of Women (Criminal Laws Amendment) Bill was adapted in:
 (a) November, 2006
 (b) December, 2006
 (c) July, 2007
 (d) May, 2008
 (e) None of these
11. During 1972-1977, the opposition leader in the Sindh Assembly was:
 ✓ (a) Shah Faridul Haq
 (b) Mumtaz Ali Bhutto
 (c) Muhammad Khan Junejo
 (d) Mola Bux Soomro
 (e) None of these
12. Arya Samaj was founded in:
 (a) 1879 (b) 1880
 ✓ (c) 1875 (d) 1885
 (e) None of these
13. "Thoughts on Pakistan" was written by:
 (a) I. H. Qureshi
 (b) Chaudhary Muhammad Ali
 (c) Khalid B. Sayeed
 ✓ (d) Dr. Ambedkar
 (e) None of these
14. Bahawalpur Museum was established in:
 (a) 1971 (b) 1972
 (c) 1973 ✓ (d) 1974
 (e) None of these
15. The British Government shifted her capital from Calcutta to Delhi in:
 (a) 1911 (b) 1912
 (c) 1914 (d) 1916
 (e) None of these
16. Who spoke in favour of Lahore Resolution?
 (a) Maulana Hasrat Mohani
 (b) Maulana Shabbir Ahmad Usmani
 ✓ (c) Maulana Abdul Hamid Badayuni
 (d) Maulana Abdus Sattar Niazi
 (e) None of these
17. Who supported "Pakistan Resolution"?
 ✓ (a) Raj Gopalacharya
 (b) Abul Kalam Azad
 (c) M.K. Gandhi
 (d) Lala Lajpat Rai
 (e) None of these
18. The powers of Indian Legislative Councils were increased by:
 (a) Communal Award
 ✓ (b) Minto-Marley Reforms
 (c) Gandhi-Irwin Pact
 (d) Simon Commission
 (e) None of these

Ilmi Indo-Pak History MCQs For CSS

19. The Pakistani Ulama gave a call of strike as a protest against the proposed amendments in the Blasphemy Act on:
 (a) May 18, 2001 (b) May 25, 2002
 (c) May 19, 2000 ✓ (d) May 1, 2005
 (e) None of these
20. The last general elections in Pakistan were held in:
 (a) 2002 (b) 2003
 (c) 2008 (d) None of these
- Note: Last general elections in Pakistan were held on 11th May 2013
7. The British fought Plassy war against:
 (a) Haider Ali (b) Tipu Sultan
 ✓ (c) Sirajuddula (d) None
8. Dars-i-Nizami was named after:
 (a) Nizamuddin Auliya
 (b) Nizamul Mulk
 (c) Mullah Nizamuddin
 (d) None
9. Lord Dalhousie introduced doctrine that in absence of natural heirs the states will be annexed to company rule, it is called as
 ✓ (a) Doctrine of Lapse
 (b) Doctrine of Monroe
 (c) Doctrine of Caption
 (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1. b	2. b	3. d	4. e
5. e	6. b	7. a	8. b
9. d	10. a	11. a	12. c
13. d	14. d	15. a	16. c
17. a	18. b	19. d	20. d

PAPER-I-HISTORY OF INDO-PAK CSS 2012

1. Who was the governor of Sindh after Muhammad Bin Qasim?
 (a) Zaid Bin Marwan
 ✓ (b) Yazid Bin Muhallab
 (c) Abdullah Bin Haris
 (d) none
2. The Aryan arrived in South Asia in:
 (a) 3500 BC-3000 BC
 (b) 4500 BC-4000 BC
 (c) 5000 BC-4500 BC
 ✓ (d) 2500 BC-2000 BC
3. The most ancient civilization is:
 (a) Harrapa (b) Mohjudaru
 ✓ (c) Mehargarh (d) None
4. Shah Waliullah translated Holy Quran in which language?
 (a) Punjabi ✓ (b) Persian
 (c) English (d) Urdu
5. Who was the mughal emperor who accepted the British pension firstly?
 (a) Alamgir-II ✓ (b) Shah Alam-II
 (c) Akbar-II (d) None
6. Ahmad Shah Abdali launched his early invasion against:
 (a) Mughal ✓ (b) Marhatas
7. The British fought Plassy war against:
 (a) Haider Ali (b) Tipu Sultan
 ✓ (c) Sirajuddula (d) None
8. Dars-i-Nizami was named after:
 (a) Nizamuddin Auliya
 (b) Nizamul Mulk
 (c) Mullah Nizamuddin
 (d) None
9. Lord Dalhousie introduced doctrine that in absence of natural heirs the states will be annexed to company rule, it is called as
 ✓ (a) Doctrine of Lapse
 (b) Doctrine of Monroe
 (c) Doctrine of Caption
 (d) None of these
10. Who claimed to be consulted about Islamic jurisdiction in Delhi sultanate first (who was author as well as a judge)?
 ✓ (a) Noor uddin Mubbarak
 (b) Nizamuddin Auliya
 (c) Nizamul Mulk
 (d) Mullah Nizamuddin
11. Delhi life was disturbed by shifting of capital to daulatabad? Who shifted capital?
 ✓ (a) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
 (b) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
 (c) Ghiyassuddin Tughlaq
 (d) Nasiruddin Muhammad
12. Who was the ruler of Punjab when the Lahore Treaty was signed in 1846 between the Sikhs and the English after the defeat of Sikhs in the first Anglo Sikh war?
 (a) Charhat Singh (b) Tej Bahadur
 (c) Ranjeet Singh ✓ (d) Dalip Singh
13. Who introduced the Permanent settlement for first time in Bengal?
 ✓ (a) Lord Cornwallis (b) Lord Clive
 (c) Warren Hastings (d) Lord Ripon
14. What was the Immediate cause of Revolt of 1857 (War of independence of 1857)?
 (a) Annexation of Avadh on the ground of bad-governance
 (b) Inefficient administrative machinery of the company
 (c) Growing suspicion among native rulers over Lord Dalhousie's policies of Doctrine of Lapse
 ✓ (d) Greased Cartridges

Ilmi Indo-Pak History MCQs For CSS

15. Khawaja Baqi Billah founded which silsilah
(a) Suharwardi (b) Naqshbandi
(c) Chishtiyah (d) None of these
16. When Sir Thomas Roe visited court of Jahangir?
(a) 1611 (b) 1613
(c) 1619 (d) 1615
17. Who laid the foundation of Fatehpur-Sikri city in 1569?
(a) Akbar The Great
(b) Aurangzeb
(c) Shahjahan
(d) Jahangir
18. Who was the first Turkish Sultan of Delhi who separated religion from politics?
(a) Alauddin Khilji
(b) Mubarak Khan
(c) Firoz Shah
(d) Jalaluddin Khilji
19. Who was the king of Delhi at the time of Timur Invasion on India?
(a) Muhammad Shah Tughlaq
(b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
(c) Mohammad Khan
(d) Ghiyassuddin Tughlaq
20. When Sikandar Lodhi became the king of Delhi Sultanate?
(a) 1484 (b) 1486
(c) 1489 (d) 1492
21. Anjuman-i-Himayat e Islam was started in:
(a) 1849 (b) 1884
(c) 1885 (d) None
22. The constitution of All India Muslim League was written by:
(a) Mohsin ul Mulk
(b) Muhammad Ali Johar
(c) Nawab Salimullah of Dacca
(d) None
23. The first session of Muhammad Educational Conference was held in Bengal:
(a) 1886 (b) 1899
(c) 1906 (d) None
24. The London branch of Muslim League was started by:
(a) Syed Amir Ali (b) Sir Hassan
(c) Hasan Bilgrami (d) None of these
25. "Hamdard" newspaper was edited by
(a) Moulana SHoukat Ali
(b) Moulana Muhammad Ali Johar
(c) Moulana Zafar Ali Khan
(d) None of these
26. "Shudhi" movement was started by:
(a) Jawahrial Nehru
(b) Moulana Zafar Ali Khan
(c) Mahatma Gandhi
(d) None
27. Simla Conference started on
(a) 24th June, 1945
(b) 24th June, 1946
(c) 22nd September, 1945
(d) 22nd September, 1946
28. Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy was occurred when people gathered peacefully protest in Amritsar against the
(a) Rowlatt Act (b) Albert Bill
(c) Irwin Bill (d) None of these
29. The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched on
(a) 1 August, 1920
(b) 1 August, 1921
(c) 1 August, 1922
(d) 1 August, 1923
30. According to the Government of India Act of 1919, the Dyarchy System was introduced at
(a) Federal level
(b) District level
(c) Provincial level
(d) None

ANSWERS

1. b	2. d	3. c	4. b
5. b	6. b	7. c	8. c
9. a	10. a	11. a	12. d
13. a	14. d	15. b	16. d
17. a	18. a	19. a	20. c

PAPER-II-HISTORY OF INDO-PAK CSS 2012

1. Before 1857 how many Universities on Western pattern were established in India?
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) None
2. When the MAO College at Ali Garh was started?
(a) 1873 (b) 1875
(c) 1877 (d) 1878
3. According to the Government of India Act of 1919, the Dyarchy System was introduced at
(a) Federal level
(b) District level
(c) Provincial level
(d) None

Ilmi Indo-Pak History MCQs For CSS

- (d) None of these
13. When Partition of Bengal into force?
(a) 1 October, 1905
(b) 11 October, 1905
(c) 13 October, 1905
(d) 16 October, 1905
14. When All India Muhammadan Educational Conference was formed by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in
(a) 1882 (b) 1884
(c) 1886 (d) 1888
15. 1st session of All India Muslim League was held in 1907 at
(a) Karachi (b) Lahore
(c) Amritsar (d) Delhi
16. When Muslim League was observed Day of deliverance?
(a) 24th December 1939
(b) 26th December 1939
(c) 22nd December 1939
(d) 28th December 1939
17. Poor man's budget in India just before partition was presented by...
(a) Muhammad Ali Johar
(b) Mohsin ul Mulk
(c) Liaquat Ali Khan
(d) None of these
18. The London branch of Muslim League was started in:
(a) 1908
(b) 1907
(c) 1905
(d) None of these
19. Who died in battlefield during war of independence 1857?
(a) Bakht Khan (b) Bahadur Shah
(c) Nana Sahib (d) None of these
20. Which charter act allowed Indians to join civil services?
(a) Charter Act of 1799
(b) Charter Act of 1773
(c) Charter Act of 1793
(d) Charter Act of 1833

ANSWERS

1. d	2. c	3. b	4. b
5. a	6. a	7. b	8. d
9. a	10. a	11. a	12. c

13. d	14. c	15. a	16. c
17. c	18. a	19. a	20. d

PAPER-I-HISTORY OF INDO-PAK CSS 2013

1. Which was the capital of Umayyids at the time of Muhammad Bin Qasim's invasion on Sindh?
(a) Baghdad
(b) Kufa
(c) Damascus
(d) None of these
2. Which city was named as the "City of Gold" by the Arabs during Muhammad Bin Qasim's invasion on Sindh?
(a) Debal
(b) Multan
(c) Brahmad Abad
(d) None of these
3. To which "SILSILAH" (Order) Sheikh Baha-ud-Din Zakriya Multani belongs?
(a) Chishtiyah
(b) Suharwardiya
(c) Qadriya
(d) None of these
4. Which Sultan adopted the policy of "Matrimonial Alliances" towards his rivals who challenged his authority?
(a) Qutbuddin Aibak (b) Iltutmish
(c) Balban (d) None of these
5. During which reign Khawaja Qutb-ud-Din Bakhtiyar Kaki died?
(a) Qutbuddin Aibak (b) Iltutmish
(c) Razia Sultana (d) None of these
6. Who ruled India from 1236 to 1240?
(a) Iltutmish (b) Bahram Shah
(c) Razia Sultana (d) None of these
7. Who succeeded Ghias-ud-Din Balban?
(a) Kaiqubad (b) Kaikhusrau
(c) Jalaluddin Khilji (d) None of these
8. Who wrote "FATWA-I-JAHANDARI"?
(a) Syed Ahmad Shaheed
(b) Zia-ud-Din Barani
(c) Shah Wali Ullah
(d) None of these
9. "Jamaat Khana Masjid" at the Dargah of Nizam-ud-Din Auliya was constructed in 1325 by:

Razia Sultana 1236-1240
4. Y. C. 1325

- ✓ (a) Khizer Khāna son of Ala-ud-Din Khilji
 (b) Muhammad Bin Tughluq
 (c) Firuz Tughluq
 (d) None of these

10. Which Sultan believed that "The Sultan is the shadow of God"?
 (a) Iltutmish
 (b) Muhammad Bin Tughluq
 ✓ (c) Akbar
 (d) None of these

11. During which Dynasty Amir Timur's invasion of India took place?
 (a) Khilji
 ✓ (b) Tughluq
 (c) Lodhi
 (d) None of these

12. Who was the founder of the Sayyid Dynasty?
 (a) Muhammad Shah
 ✓ (b) Khizar Khan
 (c) Mubarak Shah
 (d) None of these

13. "Guru Nanak" was born during the reign of:
 ✓ (a) Bahlol Lodhi (b) Sikandar Lodhi
 (c) Ibrahim Lodhi (d) None of these

14. "Diwan-i-Arz" related to the matters of:
 ✓ (a) War (b) Land revenue
 (c) Finance (d) None of these

15. The "Rohtas Fort" is situated in the province of:
 (a) KPK
 ✓ (b) Punjab
 (c) Sindh (d) None of these

16. Which Mughal Emperor imprisoned Sheikh Ahmad Sarhindi?
 ✓ (a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
 (c) Shah Jahan (d) None of these

17. Where was Shah Jahan at the time of the death of Jahangir?
 (a) Agra
 ✓ (b) Lahore
 (c) Deccan (d) None of these

18. In which year Noor Jahan died?
 (a) 1625 (b) 1635
 ✓ (c) 1645 (d) None of these

19. Where is "Moti Masjid"?
 ✓ (a) Lahore Fort (b) Agra Fort
 (c) Rohtas Fort (d) None of these

20. Amalgamation of Islamic, Iranian and Hindi Architecture to shape the Indo-Islamic Architecture was done by:
 (a) Iranians
 (b) Greeks

- ✓ (c) Mughals
 (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1. a	2. a	3. b	4. b
5. b	6. c	7. a	8. b
9. a	10. c	11. b	12. b
13. a	14. a	15. b	16. a
17. b	18. c	19. a	20. c

PAPER-II-HISTORY OF INDO-PAK
CSS 2013

1. The battle of Plassey was fought in:

- ✓ (a) June, 1757
 (b) May, 1758
 (c) March, 1756
 (d) None of these

2. Name the first Governor General of the British in India:

- ✓ (a) Warren Hastings (b) Lord Clive
 (c) Lord Mayo (d) None of these

3. The territory of Sindh was annexed by the British in:

- ✓ (a) 1840 (b) 1841
 ✓ (c) 1843 (d) None of these

4. Name the first British Viceroy of India:

- (a) Lord Hardings (b) Lord Canning
 (c) Lord Minto (d) None of these

5. The Territory of Kashmir was sold by the British to the Sikhs for Rupees:

- (a) 65 Lacs ✓ (b) 75 Lacs
 (c) 90 Lacs (d) None of these

6. Anjuman Himyat-i-Islam was founded in Lahore in:

- ✓ (a) 1880 (b) 1882
 ✓ (c) 1884 (d) None of these

7. The writer of Bande Matram was:

- (a) Patel ✓ (b) Chatterji
 (c) Benerji (d) None of these

8. Syed Ameer Ali became the Judge of Calcutta High Court in:

- (a) 1886 (b) 1888
 ✓ (c) 1890 (d) None of these

9. Name the founder of Jamia Millia Islamia:

- ✓ (a) Maulana Jauhar
 (b) Maulana Azad

- (c) Maulana Zafar Ali
 (d) None of these

10. When was the Muslim League, London Branch, founded?
 ✓ (a) 1908 (b) 1910
 (c) 1911 (d) None of these

11. Who was the author of the Book, 'The Spirit of Islam'?
 (a) Alama Shibli (b) Shaikat Ali
 ✓ (c) Syed Ameer Ali (d) None of these

12. How long is the Common Boundary line between Pakistan and Afghanistan:
 (a) 1300 Km (b) 1400 Km
 (c) 1500 Km ✓ (d) None of these

13. Who was the founder of Punjab Unionist Party?
 ✓ (a) Sir Fazal Hussain
 (b) Chhoto Ram
 (c) Sikandar Hayat
 (d) None of these

14. Muslim League observed Direct Action Day on:
 (a) 14th July, 1944
 (b) 5th March, 1945
 ✓ (c) 16th August, 1946
 (d) None of these

15. Pakistan became member of UNO in:
 ✓ (a) September, 1947 (b) August, 1947
 (c) December, 1947 (d) None of these

16. Name the first Muslim Barrister of Bombay High Court:
 (a) Ali Imam (b) M.A. Jinnah

- ✓ (c) Ameer Ali (d) None of these

17. Radcliff Boundary Award was announced on:
 (a) 13 August, 1947
 (b) 15 August, 1947
 ✓ (c) 17 August, 1947
 (d) None of these

18. Who was the first Chairman of the Senate of Pakistan?
 (a) Habibullah Khan (b) Fazal Illahi
 (c) Wasim Sajjad (d) None of these

19. The territory of Gawadar was given to Pakistan by:
 (a) The Sheikh of Kuwait
 ✓ (b) The Ruler of Oman
 (c) Amir of Qatar
 (d) None of these

20. Karachi Steel Mill was inaugurated in:
 ✓ (a) December, 1973
 (b) May, 1975
 (c) December, 1974
 (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1. a	2. a	3. c	4. b
5. b	6. c	7. b	8. c
9. a	10. a	11. c	12. d
13. a	14. c	15. a	16. c
17. c	18. a	19. b	20. a

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