

History
Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti P.G.T. Exam., 2014
(Held On 1-6-2014)

1. Which of the following is not one of the Harappan sites related to the maritime activities of the Harappan people?
 - a) Lothal
 - b) Balakot
 - c) Sokta kob
 - d) Desalpur**

2. Which of the following findings helps us most to understand the religious and social life of the Indus Valley age?
 - a) Burial grounds
 - b) Terracotta figures and seals**
 - c) Furniture and pottery
 - d) Remains of houses and other buildings

3. Which of the following was not a religious belief of the Harappan people?
 - a) Belief in evil spirits and life hereafter
 - b) Cult and fire
 - c) Adoration of trees and animals
 - d) Erection of large prayer houses**

4. Evidence of ploughing the land is found from?
 - a) Rangpur
 - b) Harappa
 - c) Kalibangan**
 - d) Roper

5. Which one of the following is not true about Janapada?
 - a) Its literal meaning is the place where people place their feet
 - b) A Janapada was essentially an agricultural settlement
 - c) The Janapadas were often named after the dominant Kshatruya clans
 - d) The establishment of Janapada show that trade had become the most important factor in the contemporary life**

6. Which of the following archaeo-logical cultures formed the material background of the sixteen mahajanapadas?
 - a) PGW pre-iron phase culture
 - b) Copper-hoard culture
 - c) NBPW culture**
 - d) PGW iron phase culture

7. Which of the following texts gives a list of Mahajanapadas?
 - a) Anguttara**

- b) Mahabharata
c) Jatakas
d) Therigatha
8. Which one of the following cities had the largest city area in the second urbanization?
a) Shravasti
b) Patliputra
c) Rajgriha
d) Kausambi
9. What does term 'Panchayam' stand for?
a) Five elements
b) Five rules
c) Five books
d) Five jewels
10. One taking entry in Buddha Sangha was called—
a) Upasampada
b) Bhikkshu
c) Sharaman
d) ANusavan
11. The first sermon of Buddha is called—
a) Mahabhinishkrama
b) Dharma chakra pravartan
c) Dhamma ghos
d) Mahaparinirvana
12. Ten sheel prescribed by Buddha did not include—
a) Satya
b) Ahimsa
c) Self study
d) Asteya
13. One of the edicts discovered in 1915, which gave the name of its author as king Ashoka 'Priyadarsi' is—
a) Mansehra edict
b) Girnar
c) Maski edict
d) Sarnath inscription
14. Which of the following inscriptions proves Chandragupta Mauryas's conquest of Western India?
a) Junagarh Rock Edict of Rudradaman
b) Girnar Rock Rdict of Ahoka
c) Sopra Rock Edict of Ahoka

- d) Separate (Kalinga) Rock Edict
15. Which of the following does not constitute the doctrinal aspects of Ashoka Dhamma?
- Non-Injury
 - Restraint in behavior
 - Equal treatment to all
 - Fear of sin**
16. Which of the following supposed causes of disintegration of the Mauryan Empire is the least likely one?
- Succession of weak kings after Ashoka
 - Military inactivity on account of Ashoka's pacifist policies
 - Brahminical revolt against the pro-Buddhist policy of Ashoka
 - Absence of national consciousness and representative institutions**
17. With which one of the following is 'The Allahabad Pillar Inscription' associated?
- Mahapadama Nanda
 - Chandra Gupta Maurya
 - Ashoka
 - Samudra Gupta**
18. Name the earliest example of a 'Panchayatana' composition in Indian temple architecture—
- The Dashavatara temple at Deogarh**
 - The Parvati temple at Nachna Kuthara
 - The Laxman temple at Sirpur
 - The Kankali temple at Tigawa
19. Which of the following cities was regarded as best silk cloth producer during the Gupta period?
- Varanasi**
 - Prayag
 - Ujjain
 - Pataliputra
20. The term 'Nigama' stood for a –
- Corporation of guild
 - Group of merchants
 - Group of inhabitants of the same town**
 - Group of Artisans
21. Which animal is declared as 'Aghanya' in Rigveda?
- Horse
 - Goat
 - Cow**
 - Sheep

22. What is not correct about later Vedic Age?
- a) They had knowledge of iron
 - b) They did not know about glass manufacturing**
 - c) Agriculture was the main occupation
 - d) Kingship was becoming hereditary
23. Vanijya word has been used in—
- a) Taittiriya Brahmana**
 - b) Satpatha Brahmana
 - c) Gopath Brahmana
 - d) Aitreya Brahmana
24. The first Sultan of Delhi to issue regular currency and declare Delhi as the capital of his empire was-
- a) Alam shah
 - b) Iltutmish**
 - c) Nasiruddin Mahmud
 - d) Balban
25. The Sultan who refused to recognize the authority of the Calif was-
- a) Alauddin Khalji
 - b) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
 - c) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
 - d) Qutbuddin Mubarak**
26. A Persian historian of the Sultanate period who accompanied Alauddin Khalji on his expedition to Chittor was-
- a) Amir khusrau**
 - b) Minhaj-us-Siraj
 - c) Ziauddin Barani
 - d) Shams-i-Siraj Afif
27. Which of the following Sultan tried to organize the army on the decimal system, on the Mongol Pattern?
- a) Ghiyasuddin Balban
 - b) Alauddin Khalji**
 - c) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
 - d) Firoz Tughlaq
28. Abwabs were-
- a) Religious taxes such as zakat
 - b) Toll taxes
 - c) Miscellaneous kinds of taxes like the house Taxes, Grazing tax irrigation Tax etc.**
 - d) Taxes on merchandise and custom duties

29. Who said the universe is the Vedas the Creation is the Quran'?
- Kabir
 - Bulle Shah
 - Rajjab**
 - Guru Nanak
30. A great Sufi Saint who was a bitter critic of the all other Scriptures, was—
- Mian Mir
 - Bulle Shah**
 - Yari Sahib
 - Shah Karim
31. What is meant by the doctrine of 'fana' preached by the sufi Saints?
- Transcendental Meditation
 - Communion with God Through love
 - Annihilation of human attributes through union with God**
 - Inflaming the fire of love thought sama to achieve the supreme state of ecstasy
32. After recapturing Delhi and his second coronation in Delhi, Humayun could only rule for—
- Six months**
 - Two and a half years
 - Two years
 - Fourteen months
33. The Jesuit missionary who held personal discussion with Akbar and has written interesting account of him, was—
- Sir Thomas Toe
 - Antony Monserrate**
 - Rudolf Aquaviva
 - Francis Henriquez
34. A contemporary Mughal historian who prepared a list of charges against Akbar and called him the enemy of Islam was-
- Baduani**
 - Niamtullah
 - Abbas Khan Sarwani
 - Nizamudding Ahmad
35. Which of the following land revenue system in operation during Mughal times is associated with Raja Todermal and is sometimes called Todarmal's bandobast?
- Batai
 - Jarib
 - Kankut

d) Zabti

36. Mughal architecture reveals a happy blending of—

- a) Turkesh and Persian style
- b) Turkish and Afghan style
- c) Persian and Indian style
- d) Timurid and Indian style**

37. The mughal emperor who was an excellent connoisseur of paintings was—

- a) Akbar
- b) Jahangir**
- c) Shah Jahan
- d) Humayun

38. French East India Company was founded by—

- a) Colbert**
- b) De La Haye
- c) Duplex
- d) Dumas

39. On which occasion did the Portuguese handover Mumbai to English?

- a) Marriage of Charles II with the Portuguese princess Catherine of Bragana**
- b) By the Treaty of Ax la Chapelle
- c) As a result of Portugal's independence from the control of Spain
- d) The defeat of Spanish Armada by the English

40. Name the state which granted the 'Golden Farman' to Holland to trade freely on payment of 500 'PAGODAS' a year as duty was-

- a) Golconda**
- b) Bijapur
- c) Berar
- d) Ahmadnagar

41. The commercial objective of the Portuguese in India was to—

- a) Capture territories on the western coast
- b) Capture trade of textile and spices
- c) Oust Arabs and the Persians from India's Maritime trade
- d) Capture trade of pepper and other superior spices**

42. Which one of the following is true about the position of the French company in India in the 18th century?

- a) It was private company
- b) It was a private company supported by the French government
- c) It was essentially a state enterprise**
- d) It was controlled by the French merchants doing trade in India

43. The Carnatic wars were fought between the-
- a) British and the Nawab of Carnatic
 - b) French and the Nawab of Barnatic
 - c) British and the Portuguese
 - d) **British and the French**

44. In 18 century the economic of which province was controlled by Jagat Seth?
- a) **Bengla**
 - b) Gujarat
 - c) Rajasthan
 - d) Orissa

45. Sir John Shore's Policy in India is described as—
- a) Active interference
 - b) Aggressive friendship
 - c) Policy of appeasement
 - d) **Non-Interference**

46. Which of the following acts ended the trading rights of East India Company?
- a) Regulating Act of 1773
 - b) Charter Act of 1813
 - c) **Charter Act of 1833**
 - d) Charter Act of 1853

47. A state annexed by the Doctrine of Lapse was—
- a) Seringapatam
 - b) **Jaitpur And Sambhalpur**
 - c) Coimbatore
 - d) Vellore

48. Consider the following-

1. Annexation of udaipur
2. Annexation of Jhansi
3. Annexation of Punjab
4. Annexation of Oudh

The correct chronological sequence of these events is-

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

49. Who among the following was the leader of the Revolt of 1857 in Rohilkhand?
- a) Hasan khan
 - b) Pir Ali

- c) **Khan Bahadur Khan**
- d) Kunwar Singh

50. Which of the following remained loyal to the British during the 1857 revolt?

- 1. Sikandar Begum of Bhopal
 - 2. Diwan Maniram Dutta of Assam
 - 3. Maharaja Gulab Singh
 - 4. Sir Jang Bahadur, prime Minister of Nepal
- a) 1,2,3
 - b) 2,3,4
 - c) **3,4,1**
 - d) 1,2,4

51. Which of the following leaders and their areas of tribal unrest is wrongly matched?

- a) **Rani Gaidinlu – Assam**
- b) Alluri Sitaramraju – Rampa region
- c) Roop Singh – Panch Mahal
- d) Birsa Munda- Chhota Nagpur

52. The Father of Muslim Renaissance in Bengal was-

- a) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- b) **Ameer Ali**
- c) Nawab Abdul Latif Khan
- d) Nawab Samiullah khan

53. Which of the following Social-Religious Movements raised the slogan “India for India”?

- a) Brahma Samaj
- b) Prathana Samaj
- c) **Arya Samaj**
- d) Satya Shodhak Samaj

54. Who said one religion one caste and one God for Mankind?

- a) **Sri Narayan Guru**
- b) Ramaswamy Naieker
- c) Jyotiba Phule
- d) Mahatma Gandhi

55. Which famous social reformer wrote the book Jnana Yoga Karma Yoga and raja Yoga’?

- a) **Swami Vivekananda**
- b) Ranade
- c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- d) Ramakrishna Paramahansa

56. The Monotheism and social reform movement preached by sapha Har Movement (1870) turned into as-
- a) Violent movement against the Zamindars
 - b) Peasant movement demanding reduction in rent
 - c) **Campaign against revenue settlement**
 - d) Movement for a separate state
57. Who talked of the Economic drain theory for the first time?
- a) Gopal Krishan Gokhale
 - b) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
 - c) **Dadabhai Naoroji**
 - d) Shyamji Krishna Verma
58. The British Economic policy in India was laid down-
- a) For the Industrialisation of India
 - b) **To bring India at par with the Western countries**
 - c) For the material development of the Indians
 - d) To Convert India at par with the Western countries
59. Delhi became the capital of India in-
- a) 1910
 - b) **1911**
 - c) 1916
 - d) 1923
- 60 Which of the following Acts introduced the Principle of the Constitutional autocracy'?
- a) The Indian Council Act of 1909
 - b) Government of India Act of 1919
 - c) **The act of 1935**
 - d) Indian Independence Act of 1947
61. The epic of the Gilgamesh, one of the greatest contribution of the Babylonians, is about-
- a) **Mesopotamian kings who experiences many adventures**
 - b) About the religion of the Mesopotamian people
 - c) The hardship of the people during that very period
 - d) Secrets of immortality of the king
62. One of the most important condification of Mesopotamia was accomplished during the reign of—
- a) Nebuch Advezzar
 - b) Akhenahon
 - c) Sargon I
 - d) **Hammurabi**
63. The Ancient Athenians are credited with-

- a) Inventing and using wheel
- b) Eliminating slavery
- c) **Establishing government that had a democratic element**
- d) Inventing the printing press

64. Which ancient civilization established the basis of western democracy?

- a) Phoenician
- b) Egyptian
- c) Mesopotamian
- d) **Greek**

65. Which societal condition was basis to the development of Greek Philosophy?

- a) Rigid social classes
- b) Emphasis on individualism
- c) Religious uniformity
- d) **Mass education**

66. The Ancient city of Sparta was-

- a) Primarily concerned with the health of their people
- b) **A powerful military state**
- c) Granted universal suffrage to their people
- d) Placed great emphasis on literature and art

67. Mansa Musa's Journey to Mecca in the 1300's indicates that-

- a) The Crusades had a great influence on western Africa
- b) Most of the African leaders were educated in Middle East
- c) European culture was superior to the culture of western Africa
- d) **Islam has a major influence on the Mali Empire**

68. Which activity occurred during the golden age of Muslim culture?

- (A) Writing of books containing Greek and Roman ideas
- (B) Beginning of pilgrimages to Mecca
- (C) Opposition to freedom of thought to foreign ideas by Muslims
- (D) **Major discoveries in mathematics and science**

69. Which factor helps in explaining the scientific and literary achievements of the Muslims during their Golden age?

- (A) Expansion of Trans-Atlantic trade
- (B) Innovations introduced by the Europeans during the Renaissance
- (C) **Cultural diversity accepted by many Islamic governments**
- (D) Legal equality of all people in the Islamic empire

70. The Prophet Mohammad was forced to flee Mecca because—

- (A) He sought to convert the merchants there to polytheism
- (B) **He threatened the economy of the city by attacking the Kabba**
- (C) His aristocratic origin posed a threat to the Arabs who had settled in the city

(D) The materialism he taught was unacceptable to the city leaders

71. Which of the following pairs is wrongly matched?

(A) John Key-'The Flying Shuttle' in 1733 A.D.

(B) Arkwright-'The Water Frame' in 1769 A.D.

(C) Samuel Crompton~Invented a steam engine in 1705 A.D.

(D) Edmund Cartwright-'The Power Loom' in 1785 A.D.

72. Who Introduced the Penny Postage System?

(A) George Stephenson

(B) Rowlatt Hill

(C) Abraham Darby

(D) John Macadam

73. Which of the following factors is not responsible for the decline of feudalism in western Europe?

(A) Rise of cities and towns

(B) Crusades

(C) Rise of Capitalistic Economy

(D) Village self-sufficient econo-

74. Which one of the following is not feature of Manor?

(A) Manor is the economic basis of feudalism in Western Europe

(B) Manor played a decisive role in the decline of western feudalism

(C) Each manor had its own court presided over by the Lord

(D) Feudal Lord often possessed a number of Manors

75. Which one of the following is not the cause of the Renaissance?

(A) Invention of the printing Press

(B) Decline of feudalism in Western Europe

(C) Emergence of a new concept~Humanism

(D) Decline of urbanization in Western Europe

76. Which one of the following is not the religious effect of the Reformation?

(A) New faith in christianity

(B) Forced the Catholics to reform their own faith

(C) Origin of feudalism in Germany

(D) Improvement in the character of clergy

77. Co-hung means-

(A) A group of Chinese traders recognized by the government and consisted of 13 traders

(B) White Lotus Society

(C) Association of worshipping Gods

(D) Process of modernization

78. The Red Army was formed by-

- (A) Chiang-Kai-Shek
- (B) Mao-Tse-Tung**
- (C) Zhen Duxiu
- (D) Sun Yat Sen

79. Which one of the following is not true about the 'Shinto'?

- (A) Shinto's worshipped all forms of nature
- (B) Shintoinism preached loyalty to the Emperor
- (C) It was the state religion under the Meiji
- (D) It supported feudalism in Japan**

80. Anglo-Japanese Alliance was signed in-

- a) 1912 A.D.
- b) 1894 A.D.
- c) 1902 A.D.**
- d) 1908 A.D.

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