

CUET UG (History) - 03 June 2025 Shift 2

Question1

Identify the region from which a sculpture depicting Buddha's departure from his palace was discovered and is dated c. 200 CE:

1. Junagarh
2. Mandor
3. Bodh Gaya
4. Amaravati

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

A sculpture (c. 200 CE) from **Amaravati (Andhra Pradesh)**, depicting the departure of the Buddha from his palace.

Question2

Who composed the *Fawa'id-al-Fu'ad*, a collection of conversations of Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya?

1. Mir Khwurd Kirmani
2. Amir Hasan Sijzi Dehlavi

- 3. Abdul Haqq Dehlavi
- 4. Miya Mir

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: B

Solution:

An early text on **malfuzat** is the Fawa'id-al-Fu'ad, a collection of conversations of Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya, compiled by **Amir Hasan Sijzi Dehlavi**, a noted Persian poet.

Question3

'Erythraean' was the Greek name for:

- 1. Red Sea
- 2. Arabian Sea
- 3. Bay of Bengal
- 4. Indian Ocean

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

“Erythraean” was the Greek name for the **Red Sea**.

Question4

In 1565, who led the Vijayanagara army into battle at ‘Rakshasi-Tangadi’?

- 1. Rama Raya**
- 2. Krishnadeva Raya**
- 3. Deva Raya**
- 4. Harihara II**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

In 1565 **Rama Raya, the chief minister of Vijayanagara**, led the army into battle at Rakshasi-Tangadi (also known as Talikota), where his forces were routed by the **combined armies of Bijapur, Ahmadnagar and Golconda**.

Question5

When did the Deccan Riots Commission present a report to the British Parliament?

- 1. 1871**
- 2. 1889**
- 3. 1878**
- 4. 1874**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

The commission’s findings were presented to the British Parliament in 1878 as the *Deccan Riots Report*, a crucial document for **historical inquiry**. It offers scholars a **comprehensive range of primary sources** for analyzing the **causes and dynamics of the riot**.

Question6

Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
Regions	Leaders
(A) Kanpur	(I) Kunwar Singh
(B) Jhansi	(II) Shah Mal
(C) Bihar	(III) Nana Sahib
(D) Uttar Pradesh	(IV) Rani Lakshmi Bai

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- 2. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
- 3. (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- 4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Options:

- A.
- 1
- B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: D

Solution:

The correct sequence is 4. (A)-(III),(B)-(IV),(C)-(I),(D)-(II)

Question7

By the 10th century, the compositions of the 12 *Alvars* were compiled in an anthology known as:

- 1. Nalapira Prabandham**
- 2. Deviyara Prabandham**
- 3. Alvariya Prabandham**
- 4. Nalayira Divyaprabandham**

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

By the tenth century the compositions of the 12 Alvars were compiled in an anthology known as the **Nalayira Divyaprabandham (“Four Thousand Sacred Compositions”)**.

Question8

Identify the correct statements regarding the Harappan seals and sealings:

(A) The Harappan seal is possibly the most distinctive artefact of Harappan or Indus Valley civilization.

(B) Seals and sealing were used to facilitate long-distance communication.

(C) Harappan seals usually have a line of writing, probably containing the name and title of the owner.

(D) The sealing also conveyed the identity of the sender.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B) and (D) only
2. (A), (B) and (C) only
3. (A), (B), (C) and (D)
4. (B), (C) and (D) only

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

All the statements are correct.

Question9

In some Harappan seals, a figure is shown seated cross-legged in a yogic posture, sometimes surrounded by animals. It has been regarded as a depiction of:

- 1. Proto Shiva**
- 2. Proto Vishnu**
- 3. Proto Rudra**
- 4. Proto Prithvi**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

A figure depicted seated cross-legged in a “yogic” posture, often surrounded by animals, is believed to represent *Proto-Shiva*—an early form of one of Hinduism’s major deities.

Question10

Who is known as the 'best ruler' of the Satavahana dynasty?

- 1. Gotami-Puta-Siri-Gupta**
- 2. Gotami-Putra-Siri-Kama**
- 3. Gotami-Puta-Siri-Satakarni**
- 4. Gotami-Puta-Siri-Satnami**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3

D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

The best-known ruler of the Satavahana dynasty, **Gotami-puta Siri-Satakani**, described himself as both a **unique Brahmana (eka bamhana)** and a **destroyer of the pride of Kshatriyas**.

Question11

Which traveller gives a description on 'widespread poverty' of the early decades in the 17th century?

- 1. Pelsaert**
- 2. Peter Mundy**
- 3. Seydi Ali Reis**
- 4. Mahmud Wali Balkhi**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

Pelsaert, a **Dutch traveller** of the early seventeenth century, was struck by the **severe poverty** in the Indian subcontinent. He described it as a land of “stark want and bitter woe.”

Question12

Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Travellers)	List-II (Countries)
(A) Duarte Barbosa	(I) Portugal
(B) Marco Polo	(II) Spain
(C) Antonio Monserrate	(III) Italy
(D) Peter Mundy	(IV) England

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) – (I), (B) – (II), (C) – (III), (D) – (IV)
2. (A) – (I), (B) – (III), (C) – (II), (D) – (IV)
3. (A) – (I), (B) – (III), (C) – (IV), (D) – (II)
4. (A) – (III), (B) – (IV), (C) – (I), (D) – (II)

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct option is 2. (A)-(I),(B)-(III),(C)-(II),(D)-(IV)

Question13

Identify the correct statements about Ibn Battuta and his travels:

- (A) Ibn Battuta's book of travels, called *Rihla*, was written in Urdu.
- (B) It provides rich and interesting details about social-cultural life

in the subcontinent of the 14th century.

(C) This Moroccan traveler was born in Tangier.

(D) Travelling overland through Central Asia, Ibn Battuta reached Sind.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B) and (D) only

2. (A), (B) and (C) only

3. (A), (B), (C) and (D)

4. (B), (C) and (D) only

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: D

Solution:

(B), (C) and (D) are the correct statements but (A) stands incorrect because Ibn Battuta's book of travels, called Rihla, written in **Arabic**.

Question14

Which stone inscription records the history of a guild of silk-weavers who originally lived in Gujarat?

1. Mandasor Inscription

- 2. Parayaga Inscription
- 3. Allahabad Inscription
- 4. Vibhuti Inscription

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

The **Mandasor Inscription** is a 5th-century CE stone inscription from **Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh**, dating to the reign of **Gupta ruler Kumaragupta I**.

It documents the activities of a **guild of silk weavers (tantuvayas)** who migrated from Lata (Gujarat) to Dasapura (Mandsaur).

Question15

Who declared in one of the sessions of the Constituent Assembly, that he wanted, "a strong and united Centre"?

- 1. Hansa Mehta
- 2. B.R. Ambedkar
- 3. N.G. Ranga
- 4. Baldev Singh

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: B

Solution:

Dr. **B.R. Ambedkar**, during the Constituent Assembly debates, emphasized the need for **a strong and united Centre** to maintain the unity and integrity of India, especially in the context of post-partition challenges and diverse regional interests.

Question16

Who was M.K. Gandhi's political mentor?

- 1. Bal Gangadhar Tilak**
- 2. Gopal Krishna Gokhale**
- 3. Lala Lajpat Rai**
- 4. Aurobindo Gosh**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: B

Solution:

Gandhiji's acknowledged political mentor, **Gopal Krishna Gokhale**, as well as **Mohammad Ali Jinnah**, who, like Gandhiji, was a lawyer of Gujarati extraction trained in London

Question17

Nayanars were devotees of _____.

- 1. Vishnu**
- 2. Lakshmi**
- 3. Narayana**

4. Shiva

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

Nayanars were leaders who were devotees of **Shiva**.

Question18

Which British artist went on a voyage to the Pacific (1772–75) and then came to India?

- 1. Augustus Cleveland**
- 2. William Hodges**
- 3. Francis Hamilton**
- 4. Charles Cornwallis**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: B

Solution:

William Hodges was a British artist who accompanied Captain Cook on his second voyage to the Pacific (1772-75), and then came to India.

Question19

Identify the name of the Governor-General who described the kingdom of Awadh as “a cherry that will drop into our mouth one day”:

1. Lord Malcolm
2. Lord Dalhousie
3. Lord Mayo
4. Lord Canning

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: B

Solution:

In 1851 Governor General **Lord Dalhousie** described the kingdom of Awadh as “a cherry that will drop into our mouth one day”.

Question20

Identify the correct statements regarding Al-Biruni:

- (A) Al-Biruni was well versed in several languages: Persian, Hebrew, Sanskrit etc.
- (B) Al-Biruni was born in Syria.
- (C) Al-Biruni was familiar with the work of Plato and other Greek

philosophers.

(D) Al-Biruni read their work in Arabic translations.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B) and (D) only
2. (A), (B) and (C) only
3. (A), (B), (C) and (D)
4. (A), (C) and (D) only

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

(A),(C) and (D) are correct but (B) is incorrect because Al-Biruni was born in 973, in **Khwarizm in present day Uzbekistan**.

Question21

Identify the most famous court-historian during Akbar's reign:

1. Mir Samad
2. Mir Hasan
3. Abu'l Fazl
4. Abu'l Nizami

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

Abu'l Fazl was the **most famous court historian during Akbar's reign**. He was not only a scholar but also one of Akbar's closest advisors and a member of his *Navaratnas* (Nine Jewels).

He authored two major historical works:

- **Ain-i-Akbari** – a detailed record of Akbar's administration, economy, culture, and society.
 - **Akbarnama** – the official chronicle of Akbar's reign, describing his life, policies, and achievements.
-

Question22

Ibn Batutta returned to his home in _____, about thirty years after he had set out.

- 1. 1355**
- 2. 1334**
- 3. 1354**
- 4. 1356**

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

Ibn Battuta returned home in **1354**, about **30 years after he had set out**.

Question23

Who remarked that South Africa was "the making of the Mahatma":

- 1. Bipin Chandra Pal**
- 2. Lala Lajpat Rai**
- 3. Louis Fischer**
- 4. Chandran Devanesan**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

Chandran Devanesan observed that South Africa was “the making of the Mahatma,” as it was there that Gandhi developed **satyagraha**, promoted **interreligious harmony**, and challenged **social discrimination** within Indian society.

Question24

Identify the incorrect statements regarding the travellers in Medieval India:

- (A) Jean-Baptiste Tavernier travelled to India atleast seven times.**
- (B) Manucci, the french doctor, never returned to Europe and settled down in India.**
- (C) Francois Bernier was closely associated with the Mughal court.**
- (D) Danishmand Khan, was a syrian noble at the Mughal court.**

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. (A), (B) and (D) only**
- 2. (A), (B) and (C) only**
- 3. (A), (B), (C) and (D)**
- 4. (B), (C) and (D) only**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

Jean-Baptiste Tavernier visited India six times, not seven. Manucci did return to Europe, and Danishmand Khan was an Iranian, not Syrian noble at the Mughal court.

Question25

The most important idea in _____ is that the entire world is animated.

- 1. Buddhism**
- 2. Hinduism**
- 3. Jainism**
- 4. Shaivism**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3

D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

The most important idea in **Jainism** is that the entire world is animated: **even stones, rocks and water have life.**

Question26

Identify the year of Champaran Movement:

1. 1917
2. 1918
3. 1921
4. 1922

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

In **1917**, Mahatma Gandhi spent much of his time in **Champaran**, working to secure **tenancy rights** and **freedom of cultivation** for the peasants.

Question27

Match List-I with List-II:

List – I	List – II
(A) Lapis Lazuli	(I) Khetri

List – I	List – II
(B) Carnelian	(II) South Rajasthan
(C) Copper	(III) Shortughai
(D) Steatite	(IV) Lothal

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) – (I), (B) – (II), (C) – (III), (D) – (IV)
2. (A) – (III), (B) – (II), (C) – (I), (D) – (IV)
3. (A) – (II), (B) – (I), (C) – (IV), (D) – (III)
4. (A) – (III), (B) – (IV), (C) – (I), (D) – (II)

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: D

Solution:

The correct option is 4. (A)-(III),(B)-(IV),(C)-(I),(D)-(II)

Question28

Which Mughal chronicle mentions the irrigation devices of Northern India?

1. Akbar Nama
2. Babur Nama

3. Ain-i Akbari

4. Shah Nama

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: B

Solution:

Babur Nama that describes the irrigation devices the emperor observed in northern India.

Question29

Who introduced the Subsidiary Alliance in Awadh (1801)?

1. Lord Hardinge

2. Lord Hastings

3. Lord Wellesley

4. Lord Cornwallis

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

The Subsidiary Alliance in Awadh was introduced by **Lord Wellesley** in 1801 to bring Awadh under British control.

Question30

Most Ashokan inscriptions were in _____ language.

1. Sanskrit
2. Pali
3. Prakrit
4. Arabic

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

Most Asokan inscriptions were in the **Prakrit** language.

Question31

Identify the region where the Jotedars were most powerful in the 18th-century:

1. East-Bihar
2. United-Provinces
3. West-Punjab
4. North-Bengal

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

In Francis Buchanan's survey of the **Dinajpur district in North Bengal** we have a vivid description of this class of rich peasants known as jotedars

Question32

Identify the regions where archaeologists have found the terracotta models of the 'plough' and evidence of ploughed field?

- 1. Cholistan, Banawali and Kalibangan**
- 2. Ganweriwala, Mitathal and Harappa**
- 3. Ameri, Balakot and Siswal**
- 4. Manda, Sutkagendor and Amravati**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

Archaeologists discovered **terracotta plough models at Banawali and evidence of ploughed fields at Kalibangan and Cholistan**, showing the agricultural practices of the **Harappan Civilization**.

Question33

Who wrote the earliest histories of the uprising (1857), noting that, “the panchayats were a nightly occurrence in the Kanpur Sepoy lines”?

1. James Outram
2. Charles Mason
3. Charles Ball
4. Captain Hearsey

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

Charles Ball, who wrote one of the earliest histories of the uprising, noted that panchayats were a nightly occurrence in the Kanpur sepoy lines. What this suggests is that some of the decisions were taken collectively

Question34

Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
Ruler	Dynasty
(A) Asoka	(I) Maurya
(B) Kanishka	(II) Gupta
(C) Samudragupta	(III) Kushana
(D) Rudradaman	(IV) Shaka

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) – (I), (B) – (II), (C) – (III), (D) – (IV)
2. (A) – (I), (B) – (III), (C) – (II), (D) – (IV)
3. (A) – (IV), (B) – (I), (C) – (II), (D) – (III)
4. (A) – (III), (B) – (IV), (C) – (I), (D) – (II)

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: B

Solution:

Option 2: (A) – (I), (B) – (III), (C) – (II), (D) – (IV)

Question35

Arrange the following events in a chronological order:

- (A) Ryots in Deccan villages rebel**
- (B) Santhal Rebellion**
- (C) Permanent Settlement in Bengal**
- (D) First revenue settlement in the Bombay Deccan**

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B), (C), (D)
2. (A), (C), (B), (D)
3. (B), (A), (D), (C)

4. (C), (D), (B), (A)

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: D

Solution:

The correct order is

(C) Permanent Settlement in Bengal - 1793

(D) First revenue settlement in the Bombay Deccan - 1818

(B) Santhal rebellion - 1855-56

(A) Ryots in Deccan villages rebel - 1875

Question36

Who founded the Mauryan Empire in c. 321 BCE?

1. Asoka

2. Bimbisara

3. Kautilya Maurya

4. Chandragupta Maurya

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

The growth of Magadha culminated in the emergence of the Mauryan Empire. **Chandragupta Maurya**, who founded the empire (c. 321 BCE), extended control as far northwest as Afghanistan and Baluchistan.

Question37

When was the Constitution of India signed?

1. December 1949

2. January 1949

3. January 1947

4. August 1947

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

The Constitution of India was adopted and signed on **26 December 1949** by the Constituent Assembly. It came into effect on **26 January 1950**, marking the beginning of the Republic of India.

Question38

Which Jataka story describes the plight of the subjects of a wicked king: these included elderly women and men, cultivators, herders, village boys, and even animals?

- 1. Panchatantra Jataka**
- 2. Abhidhamma Jataka**
- 3. Gandantindu Jataka**
- 4. Jivika Jataka**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

The **Gandatindu Jataka** narrates the suffering of people under a **wicked king**, where villagers—young and old, even animals—faced constant misery, robbed at night and taxed by day. When the king, in disguise, heard their curses, he found that many had **abandoned their villages to live in the forests** to escape oppression.

Question39

Francis Buchanan was a physician who came to India and served in the Bengal Medical Service from:

- 1. 1784 to 1905**
- 2. 1794 to 1815**
- 3. 1799 to 1820**
- 4. 1788 to 1910**

Options:

- A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: B

Solution:

Francis Buchanan was a physician who came to India and served in the Bengal Medical Service **from 1794 to 1815.**

Question40

Who composed the *Natyashastra* in Sanskrit?

- 1. Panini**
- 2. Ashvaghosh**
- 3. Charaka**
- 4. Bharata**

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

The *Natyashastra*, written by **Bharata**, is an ancient **Sanskrit treatise on dramaturgy and performing arts**, covering theatre, dance, and music.

Question41

Read the passage and answer the questions:

Vijayanagara Empire

The first dynasty, known as the Sangama dynasty, exercised control till 1485. They were supplanted by the Saluvas, military commanders, who remained in power till 1503 when they were replaced by the Tuluvas.

Krishnadeva Raya belonged to the Tuluva dynasty.

Krishnadeva Raya's rule was characterised by expansion and consolidation. This was the time when the land between the Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers was acquired (1512), the rulers of Orissa were subdued (1514) and severe defeats were inflicted on the Sultan of Bijapur (1520). Although the kingdom remained in a constant state of military preparedness, it flourished under conditions of unparalleled peace and prosperity. Krishnadeva Raya is credited with building some fine temples and adding impressive gopurams to many important south Indian temples. He also founded a suburban township near Vijayanagara called Nagalapuram after his mother. Some of the most detailed descriptions of Vijayanagara come from his time or just after. Strain began to show within the imperial structure following Krishnadeva Raya's death in 1529. His successors were troubled by rebellious nayakas or military chiefs. By 1542 control at the centre had shifted to another ruling lineage, that of the Aravidu, which

remained in power till the end of the seventeenth century. During this period, as indeed earlier, the military ambitions of the rulers of Vijayanagara as well as those of the Deccan Sultanates resulted in shifting alignments. Eventually this led to an alliance of the Sultanates against Vijayanagara.

‘Gopurams’ are important feature of which building during Krishnadeva Raya’s rule?

1. Forts
2. Roads
3. Temples
4. Tanks

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: C

Solution:

Gopurams, or royal gateways, were towering structures that often surpassed the main shrine in height, making **temples** visible from afar. They also symbolized **royal power and authority**, showcasing the **wealth, skill, and resources** commanded by kings.

Question42

Read the passage and answer the questions:

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or military chiefs. By 1542 control at the centre had shifted to another ruling lineage, that of the Aravidu, which remained in power till the end of the seventeenth century. During this period, as indeed earlier, the military ambitions of the rulers of Vijayanagara as well as those of the Deccan Sultanates resulted in shifting alignments. Eventually this led to an alliance of the Sultanates against Vijayanagara.

Who inflicted severe defeats on the Sultan of Bijapur (1520)?

1. Rama Raya
2. Krishnadeva Raya
3. Harihara
4. Hoysalas

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: B

Solution:

According to the passage, “severe defeats were inflicted on the Sultan of Bijapur (1520)” during the reign of **Krishnadeva Raya**, the ruler of the *Tuluva dynasty* of the Vijayanagara Empire. His reign (1509–1529) was marked by military expansion and consolidation of the empire. The defeat of the Sultan of Bijapur was one of

Question43

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The first dynasty, known as the Sangama dynasty, exercised control till 1485. They were supplanted by the Saluvas, military commanders, who remained in power till 1503 when they were replaced by the Tuluvas.

Krishnadeva Raya belonged to the Tuluva dynasty.

Krishnadeva Raya's rule was characterised by expansion and consolidation. This was the time when the land between the Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers was acquired (1512), the rulers of Orissa were subdued (1514) and severe defeats were inflicted on the Sultan of Bijapur (1520). Although the kingdom remained in a constant state of military preparedness, it flourished under conditions of unparalleled peace and prosperity. Krishnadeva Raya is credited with building some fine temples and adding impressive gopurams to many important south Indian temples. He also founded a suburban township near Vijayanagara called Nagalapuram after his mother. Some of the most detailed descriptions of Vijayanagara come from his time or just after. Strain began to show within the

imperial structure following Krishnadeva Raya's death in 1529. His successors were troubled by rebellious nayakas or military chiefs. By 1542 control at the centre had shifted to another ruling lineage, that of the Aravidu, which remained in power till the end of the seventeenth century. During this period, as indeed earlier, the military ambitions of the rulers of Vijayanagara as well as those of the Deccan Sultanates resulted in shifting alignments. Eventually this led to an alliance of the Sultanates against Vijayanagara.

Which was the second dynasty of the Vijayanagara Empire?

- 1. Sangama Dynasty**
- 2. Tuluvas Dynasty**
- 3. Saluvas Dynasty**
- 4. Aravidu Dynasty**

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: C

Solution:

The passage mentions that the *Sangama dynasty* was the first to rule Vijayanagara until 1485. After them, the *Saluvas*, who were military commanders, took control and ruled till 1503. Hence, the Saluvas were the **second dynasty** of the Vijayanagara Empire.

Question44

Read the passage and answer the questions:

Vijayanagara Empire

The first dynasty, known as the Sangama dynasty, exercised control till 1485. They were supplanted by the Saluvas, military commanders, who remained in power till 1503 when they were replaced by the Tuluvas.

Krishnadeva Raya belonged to the Tuluva dynasty.

Krishnadeva Raya's rule was characterised by expansion and consolidation. This was the time when the land between the Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers was acquired (1512), the rulers of Orissa were subdued (1514) and severe defeats were inflicted on the Sultan of Bijapur (1520). Although the kingdom remained in a constant state of military preparedness, it flourished under conditions of unparalleled peace and prosperity. Krishnadeva Raya is credited with building some fine temples and adding impressive gopurams to many important south Indian temples. He also founded a suburban township near Vijayanagara called Nagalapuram after his mother. Some of the most detailed descriptions of Vijayanagara come

from his time or just after. Strain began to show within the imperial structure following Krishnadeva Raya's death in 1529. His successors were troubled by rebellious nayakas or military chiefs. By 1542 control at the centre had shifted to another ruling lineage, that of the Aravidu, which remained in power till the end of the seventeenth century. During this period, as indeed earlier, the military ambitions of the rulers of Vijayanagara as well as those of the Deccan Sultanates resulted in shifting alignments. Eventually this led to an alliance of the Sultanates against Vijayanagara.

The 'Raichur-Doab' is the land between which among the following rivers:

- 1. Tungabhadra and Kaveri**
- 2. Tungabhadra and Krishna**
- 3. Krishna and Kaveri**
- 4. Tungabhadra and Shipra**

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: B

Solution:

The **Raichur Doab** refers to the **fertile land between the Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers**, a region historically contested by several South Indian kingdoms due to its **strategic and agricultural importance**.

Question45

Read the passage and answer the questions:

Vijayanagara Empire

The first dynasty, known as the Sangama dynasty, exercised control till 1485. They were supplanted by the Saluvas, military commanders, who remained in power till 1503 when they were replaced by the Tuluvas.

Krishnadeva Raya belonged to the Tuluva dynasty.

Krishnadeva Raya's rule was characterised by expansion and consolidation. This was the time when the land between the Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers was acquired (1512), the rulers of Orissa were subdued (1514) and severe defeats were inflicted on the Sultan of Bijapur (1520). Although the kingdom remained in a constant state of military preparedness, it flourished under conditions of unparalleled peace and prosperity. Krishnadeva Raya is credited with building some fine temples and adding impressive gopurams to many important south Indian temples. He also founded a suburban township near

Vijayanagara called Nagalapuram after his mother. Some of the most detailed descriptions of Vijayanagara come from his time or just after. Strain began to show within the imperial structure following Krishnadeva Raya's death in 1529. His successors were troubled by rebellious nayakas or military chiefs. By 1542 control at the centre had shifted to another ruling lineage, that of the Aravidu, which remained in power till the end of the seventeenth century. During this period, as indeed earlier, the military ambitions of the rulers of Vijayanagara as well as those of the Deccan Sultanates resulted in shifting alignments. Eventually this led to an alliance of the Sultanates against Vijayanagara.

Identify the township named after Krishnadeva Raya's mother during his reign?

- 1. Vijayanagara**
- 2. Hampi**
- 3. Orissa**
- 4. Nagalapuram**

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: D

Solution:

The passage states that Krishnadeva Raya founded a suburban township near Vijayanagara called *Nagalapuram*, named after his mother. This reflects his devotion and the architectural growth that took place under his reign.

Question46

Read the passage and answer the questions:

The Making and Unmaking of the Non-Cooperation

During the Great War of 1914–18, the British had instituted censorship of the press and permitted detention without trial. Now, on the recommendation of a committee chaired by Sir Sidney Rowlatt, these tough measures were continued. In response, Gandhiji called for a countrywide campaign against the “Rowlatt Act”. In towns across North and West India, life came to a standstill, as shops shut down and schools closed in response to the bandh call. The protests were particularly intense in the Punjab, where many men had served on the British side in the War – expecting to be rewarded for their service. Instead they were given the Rowlatt Act. Gandhiji was detained while proceeding to the Punjab. The situation in the province grew progressively more tense, reaching a bloody climax in

Amritsar in 1919, when a British Brigadier ordered his troops to open fire on a nationalist meeting. More than four hundred people were killed in what is known as the Jallianwala Bagh massacre. It was the Rowlatt satyagraha that made Gandhiji a truly national leader. Emboldened by its success, Gandhiji called for a campaign of “non-cooperation” with British rule. Indians who wished colonialism to end were asked to stop attending schools, colleges and law courts, and not pay taxes. In sum, they were asked to adhere to a “renunciation of (all) voluntary association with the (British) Government”. If non-cooperation was effectively carried out, said Gandhiji, India would win swaraj within a year.

Identify the month and year of 'Jallianwala Bagh Massacre':

- 1. March 1919**
- 2. April 1919**
- 3. April 1918**
- 4. March 1914**

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

Answer: B

Solution:

The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place in **April 1919** when General Dyer ordered firing on a peaceful gathering in Amritsar. This brutal event became a turning point in India's freedom struggle.

Question47

Read the passage and answer the questions:

The Making and Unmaking of the Non-Cooperation

During the Great War of 1914–18, the British had instituted censorship of the press and permitted detention without trial. Now, on the recommendation of a committee chaired by Sir Sidney Rowlatt, these tough measures were continued. In response, Gandhiji called for a countrywide campaign against the “Rowlatt Act”. In towns across North and West India, life came to a standstill, as shops shut down and schools closed in response to the bandh call. The protests were particularly intense in the Punjab, where many men had served on the British side in the War – expecting to be rewarded for their service. Instead they were given the Rowlatt Act. Gandhiji was detained while proceeding to the Punjab. The situation in the province grew progressively more tense, reaching a bloody climax in Amritsar in 1919, when a British Brigadier ordered his

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The main institutional feature of the 'Rowlatt Act' introduced by the British was:

- 1. Reward for Services**
- 2. Censorship of Press**
- 3. Bandh Call**
- 4. Public Welfare**

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

Answer: B

Solution:

In 1919, the British extended wartime measures of **press censorship and detention without trial** through the **Rowlatt Act**. In response, Gandhiji launched a **countrywide campaign** against it, turning the issue into a **broader movement for Indian rights**.

Question48

Read the passage and answer the questions:

The Making and Unmaking of the Non-Cooperation

During the Great War of 1914–18, the British had instituted censorship of the press and permitted detention without trial. Now, on the recommendation of a committee chaired by Sir Sidney Rowlatt, these tough measures were continued. In response, Gandhiji called for a countrywide campaign against the “Rowlatt Act”. In towns across North and West India, life came to a standstill, as shops shut down and schools closed in response to the bandh call. The protests were particularly intense in the Punjab, where many men had served on the British side in the War – expecting to be rewarded for their service. Instead they were given the Rowlatt Act. Gandhiji was detained while proceeding to the Punjab. The situation in the province grew progressively more tense, reaching a bloody climax in Amritsar in 1919, when a British Brigadier ordered his

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Identify the timeline of the 'First World War':

- 1. 1912–14**
- 2. 1913–16**
- 3. 1914–18**
- 4. 1914–20**

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: C

Solution:

The First World War lasted from 1914 to 1918, involving major global powers and heavily impacting India's economy and political awakening.

Question49

Read the passage and answer the questions:

The Making and Unmaking of the Non-Cooperation

During the Great War of 1914–18, the British had instituted censorship of the press and permitted detention without trial. Now, on the recommendation of a committee chaired by Sir Sidney Rowlatt, these tough measures were continued. In response, Gandhiji called for a countrywide campaign against the “Rowlatt Act”. In towns across North and West India, life came to a standstill, as shops shut down and schools closed in response to the bandh call. The protests were particularly intense in the Punjab, where many men had served on the British side in the War – expecting to be rewarded for their service. Instead they were given the Rowlatt Act. Gandhiji was detained while proceeding to the Punjab. The situation in the province grew progressively more tense, reaching a bloody climax in Amritsar in 1919, when a British Brigadier ordered his troops to open fire on a nationalist meeting. More than

four hundred people were killed in what is known as the Jallianwala Bagh massacre. It was the Rowlatt satyagraha that made Gandhiji a truly national leader. Emboldened by its success, Gandhiji called for a campaign of “non-cooperation” with British rule. Indians who wished colonialism to end were asked to stop attending schools, colleges and law courts, and not pay taxes. In sum, they were asked to adhere to a “renunciation of (all) voluntary association with the (British) Government”. If non-cooperation was effectively carried out, said Gandhiji, India would win swaraj within a year.

'Detention without Trial' was a feature of which Act?

- 1. Non-Cooperation Act**
- 2. Interim Government Act**
- 3. Rowlatt Act**
- 4. Reward Act**

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: C

Solution:

The **Rowlatt Act (1919)** permitted **detention without trial**, leading to widespread protests as Indians saw it as an unjust continuation of wartime repression.

Question50

Read the passage and answer the questions:

The Making and Unmaking of the Non-Cooperation

During the Great War of 1914–18, the British had instituted censorship of the press and permitted detention without trial. Now, on the recommendation of a committee chaired by Sir Sidney Rowlatt, these tough measures were continued. In response, Gandhiji called for a countrywide campaign against the “Rowlatt Act”. In towns across North and West India, life came to a standstill, as shops shut down and schools closed in response to the bandh call. The protests were particularly intense in the Punjab, where many men had served on the British side in the War – expecting to be rewarded for their service. Instead they were given the Rowlatt Act. Gandhiji was detained while proceeding to the Punjab. The situation in the province grew progressively more tense, reaching a bloody climax in Amritsar in 1919, when a British Brigadier ordered his troops to open fire on a nationalist meeting. More than four hundred people were killed in what is known as the

Jallianwala Bagh massacre. It was the Rowlatt satyagraha that made Gandhiji a truly national leader. Emboldened by its success, Gandhiji called for a campaign of “non-cooperation” with British rule. Indians who wished colonialism to end were asked to stop attending schools, colleges and law courts, and not pay taxes. In sum, they were asked to adhere to a “renunciation of (all) voluntary association with the (British) Government”. If non-cooperation was effectively carried out, said Gandhiji, India would win swaraj within a year.

In which region of West India were the protests about the 'Rowlatt Act' most intense?

- 1. Punjab**
- 2. Delhi**
- 3. Bengal**
- 4. United Provinces**

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: A

Solution:

The **Rowlatt Act** sparked intense protests in the **Punjab**, where many veterans had hoped for rewards after serving in the war. Tensions peaked in **April 1919** at **Amritsar**, when British troops fired on a nationalist gathering, killing over **400 people** in the **Jallianwala Bagh massacre**.
