History Questions with Answers in English

Prehistoric Period

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Pre-history means

(a) period having written evidences

(b) period having no written evidences

(c) period which have all the 3 evidence like time, place and events.

2. Old stone age people

(a) wore cotton clothes

(b) wore leaves, barks of trees and skin of animals.

(c) wore woollen clothes.

3. The first animal tamed by primitive man was

(a) cow  (b) horse  (c) dog

4. .................. was the first metal used by man.

(a) Silver  (b) Brass  (c) Copper  (d) Platinum

5. The Harappan culture belonged to ........................ .

(a) Palaeolithic Age  (b) Neolithic Age  (c) Chalcolithic Age  (d) None

6. Wheel was invented during ..........  .

(a) Old Stone Age  (b) New Stone Age

(c) Copper Age  (d) Modern Age
7. ................ was the main occupation in the New Stone Age.

(a) Fishing  
(b) Weaving  
(c) Agriculture  
(d) None

8. Pimpet Ca cave is located in ............... .

(a) Tamil Nadu  
(b) Maharashtra  
(c) Madhya Pradesh  
(d) Rajasthan

9. The evidences which distinguish the historical and pre-historical period are .............. .

(a) stone implements  
(b) ruins  
(c) written evidences  
(d) excavations

10. In an archaeological excavation in your area, if you come across a handle made out of bone and a stone axe, which age do they after to ............... .

(a) Old Stone Age  
(b) New Stone Age  
(c) Copper Age  
(d) Present Age

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. The early man ............... depending on nature.

Ans: was a nomad

2. To know the truths of ancient period, we must read ............... .

Ans: history

3. The primitive age is ............... than the ancient period.

Ans: older

4. The Old stone age man used ............... stones.

Ans: flint
5. We must read ............... to know about the primitive age.

Ans: archaeological evidences

6. The period when the tools were made up of Iron was called ............

Ans: Iron Age

7. New stone age man used ................. to make pots

Ans: wheels

8. The custom of burial was practised during the ............... Age.

Ans: New Stone

9. .................. is known as the Old Stone Age.

Ans: Palaeolithic Age

III. Match the following:

1. Tamil Nadu ............... (a) Pagalkhat
2. Andhra Pradesh ............... (b) Athirampakkam
3. Madhya Pradesh ............... (c) Karnool
4. Karnataka ............... (d) Pimpet Ca

Ans: 1.(b); 2.(c); 3.(d); 4.(a);

2.

1. New Stone Age ............... (a) Evidences
2. Old Stone Age ............... (b) Trade
3. Flint Stone ............... (c) Fire
4. Palm Leaves ............... (d) Wheel
5. Iron Age ............... (e) Pallavaram
Ans: 1.(d); 2.(e); 3.(c); 4.(a); 5.(b);

**Indus Valley Civilization**

**I. Choose the correct answer:**

1. Which of these help you to know about Indus Valley Civilization?
   
   (a) some inscriptions  
   (b) archaeological evidences
   (c) copper plates

   
   (a) Garden city  
   (b) Port city
   (c) Mound of Dead

3. Port Lethal of the Copper Stone Age is in ................ .
   
   (a) Punjab  
   (b) Sindu
   (c) Gujarat

4. Harappan Civilization was ................ .
   
   (a) Civilization of village  
   (b) Civilization of town
   (c) Civilization of corporation

5. The metal unknown to Indus Valley people .............. .
   
   (a) gold  
   (b) iron
   (c) copper

   
   (a) Buried City  
   (b) City of Fort
   (c) City of Rivers

7. The ‘Buried City’ was ................... .
8. The Indus Valley Civilization flourished in India about ............... years ago.
(a) 4700 (b) 4600
(c) 4500 (d) 4200

9. The statue of a dancing girl made out of ............. was found in Mohenjo-daro.
(a) limestone’s (b) bronze
(c) silver (d) copper

10. The houses in Indus valley Civilization had no ................... .
(a) doors (b) shells
(c) walls (d) roofs

11. Gold and silver were used as .................. .
(a) weights (b) shells
(c) ornaments (d) decorating material

12. The Indus Valley houses differ from the modern days houses in ........................... .
(a) kitchen (b) window
(c) bathroom (d) door

13. The Indus valley people believed in life after death because ............... .
(a) they worshiped Shiva
(b) they buried the dead with food and ornaments
(c) a statue of a man, with beard made of limestone was found
(d) excavation of dancing girl's statue
II. Fill in the blanks:

1. The main God of the Harappans was .......................... .

Ans: Pasupathi

2. The excavation of the Indus Valley civilization Was done in .......................... .

Ans: 1921 A.D

3. The Great Bath is situated at ............................

Ans: Mohenjo-daro

4. ................. was the writing used by the Indus Valley people.

Ans: Pictographic

5. River Ravi is a branch of ............................ river.

Ans: Indus

6. ................... was the main occupation in Indus Valley.

Ans: Agriculture

7. The surplus grains were stored in ............................ .

Ans: granary

8. The people worshipped ................. in Indus Valley.

Ans: Lord Shiva

9. ................... would have destroyed the Indus Valley Civilization.

Ans:

III. Match the following:

1.

1. Great Bath                     (a) Pots
2. Excavation (b) Burnt clay
3. Wheel (c) Ravi
4. Terracotta (d) Mohenja-daro
5. Punjab (e) 1921

Ans: 1.(d); 2.(e); 3.(a); 4.(b); 5.(c);

2.

1. 1856 (a) Great Bath
2. Citadel (b) Excellent sculpture
3. Mound of Dead (c) Railway lines
4. Dancing girl (d) Mohenjo-daro

Ans: 1.(c); 2.(a); 3.(d); 4.(b);

Ancient Tamil Nadu

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The area that was considered as the most ancient one in the world.
   (a) Ganges valley (b) the area in the south of Vindhyas
   (c) North west valley

2. The land mass on the South Kanyakumari during pre-historic period
   (a) Continent of Kumari (b) Continent of Bharath
   (c) Continent of Africa

3. The place where evolution of man began
   (a) Mediterranean countries (b) Asyria
   (c) Lemuria
4. Which year is considered as the birth year of Thiruvalluvar
(a) AD 31  
(b) BC 31  
(c) AD 13

5. The city where the Second Sangam was held
(a) Thenmadurai  
(b) Kapadapuram  
(c) Koodal Nagar

6. Kallanai was built by ............. .
(a) Karikalan  
(b) Rajendra Cholan  
(c) Neduncheziyan  
(d) Paari

7. Madras Presidency was renamed in the year ............. as Tamil Nadu.
(a) 1967  
(b) 1965  
(c) 1966  
(d) 1969

8. During the Sangam period, the mountainous region was called ............. .
(a) Kurinchi  
(b) Mullai  
(c) Palai  
(d) Neidel

(a) Delhi  
(b) Madurai  
(c) Selam  
(d) Madras

II. Fill in the blanks:
1. .................. was the organisation where the Tamil poets assembled and did the literary research in Tamil.

Ans: Sangam
2. The ................... were the ancestors of the people of Cape Comorin.

**Ans:** Ancient Tamilians

3. The historical period of the Tamil began from ................. age.

**Ans:** Sangam


**Ans:** Tolkappium

5. ................... was the most important occupation of the Sangam age.

**Ans:** Agriculture

6. The ruler who led an expedition up to the Himalayas was ................... .

**Ans:** Chera Senguttuvan

7. Sangam people worshipped ................... .

**Ans:** Hero stones

**III. Match the following:**

1. Tolkappiam ........................................
2. Mullai ...........................................
3. Pandiyar Neduncheziyan ........................
4. Heroic death ...................................
5. Kurinchi ........................................
6. Neithel ..........................................  

**Ans:** 1.(e); 2.(f); 3.(a); 4.(b); 5.(c); 6.(d);

2.

1. Pongal ...........................................

**Ans:** Kapadapuram
2. Pandyas  
3. Thiruvalluvar  
4. Bow and arrow

Ans: 1.(d); 2.(a); 3.(b); 4.(c);

The Vedic Period

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The period of Rig Veda
   (a) BC 1600- BC 1000  
   (b) BC 1000- BC 600  
   (c) BC 1500- BC 1000

2. The unit currency used during Rig Vedic Period
   (a) Nishka  
   (b) Rupee  
   (c) Dollar

3. The woman who excelled in education in the Later Vedic Period
   (a) Gargi  
   (b) Abala  
   (c) Kosa

4. The main occupation of Aryans during the Rig Vedic period was ................. .
   (a) weaving  
   (b) fishing  
   (c) agriculture

5. Wealth was calculated in terms of .............. in Later Vedic period.
   (a) sheep  
   (b) cows  
   (c) hens

6. Cotton clothes were worn by people of ................. .
(a) Early Vedic age  
(b) Tamilians

(c) Dracidians

7. Caste system was also known as .................. .

(a) Danur Veda  
(b) Sati

(c) Varna Dharma

8. People who were traders and farmers were .................. .

(a) Brahmanas  
(b) Kshatriyas

(c) Vaishyas

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. The head of the village was .................. .
   
   Ans: Grahmini

2. Widows .................. was in practice during the Early Vedic Period.
   
   Ans: remarriage

3. Assembly that consisted of the Representatives of people was .................. .
   
   Ans: Samiti

4. According to .................. , he widow would throw herself into the funeral pyre of her husband.
   
   Ans: Sati

5. The head of Jana was .................. .
   
   Ans: Rajan (king)

6. The Aryans migrated to India through the .................. passes.
   
   Ans: Khyber and Bolan
7. Caste system became rigid during .................
   Ans: Later Vedic period

8. The basic unit of the society during the Vedic period was .................
   Ans: Family

9. Brahmin students stayed in the ................... and learnt.
   Ans: Gurukul

III. True or False

1. Sabta Sindhu is called the ‘Land of Seven Rivers’.
   Ans: True

2. The Commandar in chief was the Senai.
   Ans: True

3. Widows' remarriage was not allowed in Rig Vedic Age.
   Ans: False

4. The basic unit of the society was family.
   Ans: True

5. Tiger was unknown to the Dravidians.
   Ans: False

IV. Match the following:

1.

1. Satamana          (a) Shiva
2. Praja             (b) Rajan
3. Rudra             (c) Vishwapathy
4. Head of Jana  (d) Coins

5. Head of Visu  (e) People of the kingdom

Ans: 1.(d); 2.(e); 3.(a); 4.(b); 5.(c);

2.

1. Barter system  (a) Woman scholar

2. Gargi  (b) Exchange of goods

3. Kshatriyas  (c) Commander

4. Swarna  (d) Unit of currency

5. Senai  (e) Warrior class

Ans: 1.(b); 2.(a); 3.(e); 4.(d); 5.(c);

Jainism and Buddhism

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The one who laid strong foundation to Jainism.

   (a) Vardhamana Mahavira  (b) Athinathan

   (c) Rishabadeva

2. The principle stressed by Jainism.

   (a) idol worship  (b) not to all

   (c) untouchability

3. A place in Tamil Nadu where you can see Jain sculptures.

   (a) Girnar  (b) Kazhugumalai

   (c) Hathigumba

4. The place where Buddha was enlightened.
(a) Kundagrammam         (b) Deer park
(c) Gaya

5. One of the most important kings who followed Buddhism.
(a) Chandra Gupta  (b) Ashoka
(c) Bindusara

6. The teachings of Mahavira is known as ............... .
(a) Triratna  (b) Eight Fold path
(c) None  (d) Both (a) and (b)

7. The statue of Gomatheswara at Sarvanabelagola is at ............... .
(a) Karnataka  (b) Kerala
(c) Andhra Pradesh  (d) Mumbai

(a) Conqueror  (b) guru
(c) priest  (d) bishop

9. The Buddhists' religious texts are called ............... .
(a) Tripitakas  (b) Chaityas
(c) Viharas  (d) None

II. Fill in the blanks:
1. ............... was known as Conqueror or Jina.

   Ans: vardhamana Mahavira

2. The principles stressed by Jainism are called ............... .

   Ans: Triratna or Three Gems
3. ...................... is the place where Gomatheswara statue is situated.

**Ans:** Saravanabelagola

4. The principles of Buddha are called ...................... .

**Ans:** Eight Fold Paths

5. The organisation of the Buddhist marks is called ................ .

**Ans:** Sangam

6. The Dharma Chakra in our National Flag is taken from the ................. pillar.

**Ans:** Ashoka

7. Ahimsa means ................. .

**Ans:** Non- violence

8. The son of Buddha was ................. .

**Ans:** Rahul

9. The prayer halls of the Buddhist monks are called ....................... .

**Ans:** Chaityas

### III. True or False:

1. Mysore is the place where Gomatheswara statue is situated.

**Ans:** False

2. The son of Buddha was Rahul.

**Ans:** True

3. The founder of Jainism was Buddha.

**Ans:** False

4. Mahavira was the 24th Thiruthankara.
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Ans: True

5. There are 24 spokes in the Ashoka Chakra.

Ans: True

IV. Match the following:

1.
1. Tripitakam (a) Worshipped Buddha
2. Hinayana (b) Buddha’s first sermon
3. Silapathigaram (c) Who accepted Buddha’s principles
4. Deer Park (d) Jain literature
5. Mahayana (e) Religious text of Buddhists.

Ans: 1.(e); 2.(c); 3.(d); 4.(b); 5.(a);

2.
1. Ajanta and Ellora (a) Idol worship
2. Dharma Chakra (b) Cave paintings
3. Gauthama Buddha (c) Enlightenment
4. Mahayana (d) Siddhartha
5. Pipal tree (e) Ashoka pillar

Ans: 1.(b); 2.(e); 3.(d); 4.(a); 5.(c);

Rise of Kingdom

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The one who built the fort of Pataliputra.

(a) Ashoka   (b) Bimbisara
(c) Ajathasatru

2. The book written by Megasthenese.
   (a) Arthasastra  (b) Indica
   (c) Mudra-rakshasa

3. Ashoka ascended the throne in ............... .
   (a) BC 232  (b) BC 273
   (c) BC 255

4. The place where the Third Buddhist Council was held ............
   (a) Pataliputra  (b) Kashmir
   (c) Kapilavastu

5. ............... was the first capital of Magadha.
   (a) Rajgir  (b) Pataliputra
   (c) Siravasthi  (d) None

6. Bimbisara belonged to ............... dynasty.
   (a) Sisunaga  (b) Mauryan
   (c) Haryanka  (d) Ashoka

7. The first emperor who established the welfare state for people was ............
   (a) Kanishka  (b) Alexander
   (c) Ashoka  (d) Chandragupta

8. Ashoka's stone edicts are written in ............... language.
   (a) French  (b) Hindi
   (c) Prakrit  (d) Tamil
II. Fill in the blanks:

1. ______________ was the first Nanda king.
   Ans: Mahapadmananda

2. Chandragupta was a follower of ______________.
   Ans: Jainism

3. Sisunaga defeated the ______________ dynasty.
   Ans: Haryanka

4. For the convenience of Mauryan administration ______________ was the northern province.
   Ans: Taxilla

5. Buddhism became world religion by the efforts of ______________.
   Ans: Ashoka

6. Ajatasatru laid a fort at ______________.
   Ans: Pataliputra

III. Match the following:

1. 

   1. Swarnagiri (a) BC 324-299
   2. Magadha dynasty (b) East province
   3. Ashoka's Pillar (c) Mahamatras
   4. Dosali (d) Bell shaped
   5. Higher officials (e) South Province

   Ans: 1.(e); 2.(a); 3.(d); 4.(b); 5.(c);
I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The official language of the Gupta's ........................
   (a) Tamil  (b) Pali  (c) Sanskrit  (d) Greek

2. ........................ was defeated by Pulikesin II.
   (a) Harsha  (b) Sasanka  (c) Kumara Gupta  (d) Chandra Gupta

3. ........................ empire was the last empire in North Indian before conquest.
   (a) Harsha  (b) Ashoka  (c) Chandra gupta  (d) Kumara Gupta

4. The Chinese traveller who visited India during Gupta's period was ..............
   (a) Hieun  (b) Fahien  (c) Enlai  (d) None

5. ........................ was the first important king of the Gupta dynasty
   (a) Chandra Gupta I  (b) Kumara Gupta  (c) Pulikesin II  (d) Harisena

6. Who was considered as the most powerful king of the Kushanas?
   (a) Pulakesin II  (b) Kanishka  (c) Sasanka  (d) Kumara Gupta

7. The Gandhara Art is a mixture of Indo ........................ style.
   (a) Pallava  (b) Gupta  (c) Greek  (d) Pandya
II. Fill in the blanks:

1. ....................... established the Kushana Dynasty.
   Ans: Kadphises I

2. The book Buddha Charita was written by ..........  .
   Ans: Ashvägosha

3. ..................... was the physician of the Gupta period.
   Ans: Dhanavantri

4. ...................... was the king of Thaneshwar.
   Ans: Harshavardhana

5. The period of Guptas was called the .......... of India.
   Ans: Golden Age

6. The books written by Harsha are Nagananda and ..........  .
   Ans: Ratnavali

7. ......................... was the capital of Harsha.
   Ans: Kanauj

   Ans: Harsha Charita

9. Nalanda University was founded by .................  .
   Ans: Kumara Gupta

10. The Chinese traveller who visited India during Gupta's period was ..........  .
    Ans: Fahien

11. The world famous paintings and sculptures of the Guptas are found at ..........  .
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Ans: Ajanta

III. True or false:

1. Peshawar was the capital of Kanishka.
   Ans: True

2. Si-Yu-Ki was written by Hieun Tsang.
   Ans: True

3. Ajilasim was the Greek architect.
   Ans: True

4. Mehrauli pillar belongs to the age of Guptas.
   Ans: True

5. Ashvaghosha wrote Sutralankar.
   Ans: True

IV. Match the following:

1. Fourth Buddhist Council (a) Established Kushan Empire
2. Samudra Gupta's period (b) Kumara Gupta
3. Kanishka's period (c) Kanishka
4. Pannar (d) Yueh-Chi tribe
5. Harsha (e) AD 335-AD 375
6. Kushan (f) AD 78-AD 101
7. Ashoka II (g) Harshacharitra
8. Nalanda University (h) Kashmir
9. Kadphise I (i) Priyadharshika
Ans: 1.(h); 2.(e); 3.(f); 4.(g); 5.(i); 6.(d); 7.(c); 8.(b); 9.(a);

2.
1. Vasmithra (a) Kanishka
2. Aryabhatta (b) Sanskrit scholar
3. Kalidasa (c) Mahavibha
4. Ajilasim (d) Mathematician
5. Saka era (e) Great architect

Ans: 1.(c); 2.(d); 3.(b); 4.(e); 5.(a);

The north Indian kingdoms – The Rajputs

I. Choose the correct answer

1. The Middle Period or the medieval period extended from the _______ th century.
   a. 8 – 18
   b. 1-8
   c. 18- present
   d. none

2. The founder of the Pratihara dynasty was ______
   a. Mahendrapala
   b. Mihirabjoja
   c. Nagabhatta I
   d. None

3. Dharmapala founded the famous University at ______
   a. Nalanda
   b. Taxila
   c. Vikramasila
   d. none

4. The most important ruler of the Chauhan dynasty was ______ Chauhan.
   a. Jayapala
   b. Mahipala
   c. Prithviraj
   d. none
5. The capital of the Paramaras was at ______
   a. Delhi    b. Malwa
   c. Dhara    d. none

6. The ancient Indian History comes to a close with the end of the rule of ____
   a. Harsha    b. Chandra Gupta
   c. Asoka

7. Pratiharas ruled their kingdom with _____ as capital.
   a. Kanauj    b. Bengal
   c. Bihar

8. Dharmapala was a staunch _____
   a. Buddhist   b. Jain
   c. Hindu

9. The city of Delhi was founded by the ______
   a. Pratiharas    b. Palas
   c. Tomars

10. Rana Ratan Singh was defeated by _____
    a. Iltumish   b. Sikandar
    c. Ala-ud-din-Khilji

11. The Bhakti Cult started during the period of the ______
    a. Guptas      b. Vardhanas
    c. Rajputs

12. Rajasekhara was the court poet of______
a. Deva Pala                       b. Mahendrapala  
c. Gopala  
13. Bala Ramayana was written by ____  
a. Rajasekhara         b. Jayadeva  
c. Gopala  
14. The court poet of Prithviraj Chauhan was ____  
a. Rajasekhara  b. Kalhana  
c. Chand Bardai  
20. Dilwara Temple is located at ____  
a. Konark  b. Mount Abu  
c. Kanchi

II. Fill in the blanks

1. The Pratiharas were also known as ____  
Ans: Gurjaras  
2. Gopala extended his power over ____  
Ans: Magadha  
3. The Nalanda University was renovated by ____  
Ans: Dharmapala  
4. Raja Bhoja constructed a beautiful lake near ____  
Ans: Bhopal  
5. Bhaskaracharya wrote Siddhanta Shiromani, a book on ____  
Ans: Astronomy
6. Paratiharas had their capital at _______.
   Ans: Kanauj

7. The founder of the Pala dynasty was _______.
   Ans: Gopala

8. Dharmapala renovated the _______ University.
   Ans: Nalanda

9. The Tripartite struggle lasted nearly for _______ years.
   Ans: 200

10. Jaichand Rathor was defeated by _____
    Ans: Muhammad of Ghori

11. Rana Ratan Singh was the ruler of _______.
    Ans: Mewar

12. Karpuramanjari was written by _______.
    Ans: Rajasekhara

13. Mural paintings and Miniature paintings become popular during the _______.
    Ans: Rajput period

14. Lingaraja temple is located at _______.
    Ans: Bhubaneswar

III. Match the following

1. Khajuraho Temples
   a. Mount Abu
   b. Chandellas
3. Rajasekara  
   c. Prithivi raj Raso

4. Sun Temple  
   d. Karpuramanjari

5. Dilwara Temple  
   e. Konark

Ans: 1-b, 2-c, 3-d, 4-e, 5-a

2.

1. Kalhana  
   a. Gita Govindam

2. Jaya Deva  
   b. Rajput's period

3. Bhaskara Charya  
   c. Tourist Centre

4. Mural Painting  
   d. Raja Tarangini

5. Jaipur Palace  
   e. Siddanta Shiromani

Ans: 1-d, 2-a, 3-e, 4-b, 5-c

3.

1. The Palas  
   a. Kanauj

2. The Rathors  
   b. Delhi

3. The Paramaras  
   c. Bengal

4. The Tomars  
   d. Avanti

5. The Pratiharas  
   e. Malwa

Ans: 1-c, 2-a, 3-e, 4-b, 5-d

The kingdoms of the deccan

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. The Virupaksha temple is built on the model of the _______ temple.

   a. Kailasanatha  
   b. Brihadeeswara
c. Hoysaleswara

2. The Rashtrakuta power became invincible during the time of _____.
   a. Dandidurga  
   b. Govinda  
   c. Dhurva

3. Vishnuvardhana, the Hoysala ruler shifted his capital from Sosavir to _____.
   a. Dwarasamudra  
   b. Warangal  
   c. Devagiri

4. The Kakatiya dynasty came to an end with the death of _______.
   a. Prataparudra-II  
   b. Vinayakadeva  
   c. Rudramba

5. The most distinguished Yadhava ruler was _____.
   a. Jaitrapala  
   b. Singhana  
   c. Krishna

6. Dakshinapatha is the ____ most part of India.
   a. Southern  
   b. Northern  
   c. Western

7. Vatapi was the capital of the _____.
   a. Chalukyas  
   b. Cheras  
   c. Cholas

8. The greatest ruler of the later Western Chalukyas was______
   a. Pulakesin II  
   b. Kirtivarman-II  
   c. Vikramaditya-II
9. Pulakesin II was defeated by ______
   a. Mahendra Varma  
   b. Narasimha Varman  
   c. Kulothungan

10. Ravikirti was the court poet of ______
   a. Pulakesin-II  
   b. Pulakesin-I  
   c. Tailapa-II

11. The famous Kohinoor Diamond belonged to the _____
   a. Hoysalas  
   b. Yadavas  
   c. Kakatiyas

II. Fill in the blanks

1. The greatest king of the Early Western Chalukyas was ______
   Ans: Pulakesin-II

2. Kulothunga Chola merged the Chalukyan Kingdom with the ______ Empire.
   Ans: Chola

3. The descendants of the Rathors of the North were the ______
   Ans: Rashtrakutas

4. Krishna I built the ______ temple at Ellora.
   Ans: Kailasanatha

5. Ballala III was the last great ruler of ______ dynasty.
   Ans: Hoysala

6. The Deccan is separated from Northern India by the ______ ranges.
   Ans: Vindhya and Satpura
7. The Pallava King Mahendra Varma was defeated by ______
Ans: Pulakesin II

8. The founder of the Rashtrakuta empire was ______
Ans: Dantidurga

9. The court poet of Pulakesin-II was _____
Ans: Ravikirti

10. The Virupaksha Temple is located at ______
Ans: Pattadakal

11. The Kohinoor diamond was unearthed in _____
Ans: Kollur

III. Match the following

1.
1. Pulakesin –I  a. Devagiri
2. Virupaksha Temple  b. Dwara samudra
3. Hoysalas  c. Warangal
4. Kakatiyas  d. Early Western Chalukyas
5. Yadavas  e. Pattadakal

Ans: 1-d,2-e,3-b,4-c,5-a

2.
1. Early Western Chalukyas  a. Brother of Pulakesin-II
2. Ravikirti  b. 70 Vishnu Temples
3. Vishnu Vardhana  c. Kanchipuram
4. Aihole
d. Vatapi

5. Kailasanath Temple
e. Court Poet

**Ans: 1-d,2-e,3-a,4-b,5-c**

3.

1. Rashtrakuta Territory
ero. Kaviraja Marga

2. Dantivarman
b. Parsavaudaya

3. Amoghavarsha
c. On the banks of the River Krishna

4. Jinasena
d. Malkhed, the capital

5. Kollur
e. Pallava ruler

**Ans: 1-d,2-e,3-a,4-b,5-c**

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**The south Indian kingdoms**

**I. Choose the correct answer.**

1. The pallavas under ____ overthrew the Kalangras and established their supremacy over Thondaimandalam.

   a. Simha Vishnu  
   b. Mahendravarman I  
   c. Narasimhavarman II

2. Narasimhavarman I assumed the title____

   a. Vatapikondan  
   b. Jayankondan  
   c. Kadaramkondan

3. The Kallanai across river Cauvery was built by ______

   a. Rajendra I  
   b. Karikala Chola  
   c. Rajaraja Chola
4. Parantaka I, the son of Aditya I defeated the Pandya ruler and look up the title _______
   a. Madurai Kondan
   b. Mudikondan
   c. Kadaram Kondan

5. The Pandya Empire was called Pandya______
   a. Mandalam
   b. Valanadu
   c. Uravai

6. Andal Composed ______
   a. Devaram
   b. Thiruppavai
   c. Ramayananam

7. The ancient Tamizhagam was divided into _____ political units.
   a. three
   b. four
   c. two

8. Mamalla means a great ____
   a. ruler
   b. wrestler
   c. writer

9. The famous Sanskit scholar Dandin spent many years in the court of ____
   a. Narasimha Varma I
   b. Parameswaran I
   c. Narasimha Varman II

10. Thirumangai Alwar lived during the time of ____
    a. Nandivarman II
    b. Narasimha Varman II
    c. Mahendra Varman II

11. Rock cut temples were introduced by ____
a. Mahendra Varman I  
b. Nandi Varman II  
c. Kirthi Varman

12. Chittiraikarapuli means having very good skill in ____
   a. painting  
b. writing  
c. singing

13. The most powerful of the Chola dynasty was ____
   a. Rajaraja I  
b. Vijayalaya  
c. Uttama Chola

14. Sithannavasal cave temples are famous for _____ paintings.
   a. Chola  
b. Chera  
c. Pandya

II. Fill in the blanks

1. During the period of Narasimhavarman-I ______ visited Kanchipuram.
   Ans: Hieun Tsang

2. Monolithic Rathas are found at ____
   Ans: Mamallapuram

3. _____ was called ‘Sungam Thavirtha Cholan’.
   Ans: Kulottunga I

4. The Chola kings were patrons of ______: Ans: Saivism

5. Thiruvasaga was composed by _____
   Ans: Manickavasagar

6. The paintings of Srivallabha Pandya are seen in the ______ cave temples.
Ans: Sithannavasal

7. Mamalla means a ______: Ans: great wrestler

8. Narasimhavarman II built the ______ at Panamalai.
   Ans: Talagirisvara temple

9. The Pallava’s Architecture began the ____ of temple architecture.
   Ans: Dravidian style

10. The rock cut temples were introduced by ____
    Ans: Mahendravarman I

11. Mahendra Varman assumed the title of ______ for his mastery in music.
    Ans: Sankitanajati

12. Mahendra Varman assumed the title ____ for his skill in painting.
    Ans: Chittirakarapuli

13. Kallanai was built by ____
    Ans: Karikala

14. The Chola’s emblem was ______
    And: Tiger

15. Rajaraja I constructed the ____ at Tanjore in 1010 A D.
    Ans: Brahadeeswara Temple

16. Paintings done directly on walls are called ___
    Ans: mural paintings

17. Bharatanatyam as a fine art came to be developed during the _____ period.
    Ans: Chola
III. Match the following

1.
1. Uravai  a. Sanskrit Grammarian
2. Shore Temple  b. Ramayana
3. Kambar  c. Village Assembly
4. Brahadesswara Temple  d. Greek writer
5. Megasthenese  e. Tanjore
6. Katyayana  f. Mamallapuram

Ans: 1-c, 2-f, 3-b, 4-e, 5-d, 6-a

2.
1. Mandagapattu  a. Kanchi
2. The Shore Temple  b. Panamalai
4. Talagirisvara Temple  d. Cave Temple
5. Thirumangai Alwar  e. Mamallapuram

Ans: 1-d, 2-e, 3-a, 4-b, 5-c

3.
1. Mattavilasa Prahasana  a. Bharavi
2. Kirathajunyam  b. Dandin
3. Avanti Sundari Kathasara  c. Pallava period
4. Bharatavenba  d. Mahendra Varman I
5. Nandi Kalambhagam  e. Perundevanar
History

Ans: 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-e, 5-c

4.

1. Idaidurainadu a. Areas in Hyderabad
2. Vanavasi b. Raichur Doab
3. Kollipakkai c. Malkhed
4. Mannai Kadakkam d. Ceylon
5. Ilamandalam e. Kadamba capital

Ans: 1-b, 2-e, 3-a, 4-c, 5-d

5.

1. Ramayana a. Sekizhar
2. Periya puranam b. Ottakuthar
3. Panniru thirumurai c. Kambar
4. Muvarula d. Jeyakondar
5. Kalingathuparani e. Nambiandar Nambi

Ans: 1-c, 2-a, 3-e, 4-b, 5-d

6.

1. Jatavarman Kulasekara I a. 1216-1238
2. Maravarman Sundara Pandya I b. 1253-1268
3. Maravarman Sundara Pandya II c. 1268-1308
4. Jatavarman Sundara Pandya I d. 1190-1216
5. Maravarman Kulasekaran I e. 1238-1253

Ans: 1-d, 2-a, 3-e, 4-b, 5-c
Arab and Turkish Invasions

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Muhammad-bib-Qasim was sent to conquer ______
   a. Sind  b. Delhi  c. Ghori


3. Somnath temple was plundered by Mahmud of Ghazni in ______
   a. 1025 A.D  b. 1027 A.D  c. 1001 A.D

4. In the first Battle of Tarain Muhammad of Ghori was defeated by ______
   a. Sabuktigiri  b. Ghiyasuddin  c. Prithviraj

5. The Commander of Muhammad of Ghori was ______

6. Multan was named as the city of ______
   a. God  b. Gold  c. Beauty

7. The Jizya tax was collected from ______
   a. all  b. Muslims
c. non-Muslims

8. Mahmud of Ghazni was the first ____ invader.
   a. Turkish  
   b. Mangolian  
   c. Arab

9. “The History of India” was written by ____
   a. Henry Elliot  
   b. Ilbert  
   c. Mecaulay

10. Somnath temple is located at ____
    a. Gujarat  
    b. Orissa  
    c. Maharashtra

11. Muhammad of Ghori appointed Qutb-ud-din-Aibak as his
    a. Treasurer  
    b. Commander  
    c. Minister

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Prophet Muhammad was the founder of ____
   Ans: Islam

2. Muhammad-bin-Qasim invaded Sind in ____ A.D.
   Ans: 712

3. In the Second Battle of Tarain Muhammad of Ghori killed ____
   Ans: Prithviraj

4. Muhammad-bin-Baktiyar Khilji captured Nadia in ____
   Ans: Bengal
5. Muhammad of Ghori was considered to be the real founder of a ______ Empire in India.

Ans: Turkish

6. Dahir was the ruler of ____

And: Sind

7. Brahma Gupta wrote______

Ans: Brahma Siddanta

8. Manaka was a ____

Ans: Physician

9. Sabuktgin was the ruler of ____

Ans: Ghazni

10. Firdausi and Alberuni were patronized by ____

Ans: Mahmud of Ghazni

11. In the First Battle of Tarain Prithviraj Chauhan defeated ______

Ans: Muhammad of Ghori

12. The Second Battle of Tarain marked the beginning of the ______ in the heart of Hindustan.

Ans: Turkish rule


Ans: Nalanda

14. The real founder of the Turkish Empire in India was ____

Ans: Muhammad of Ghori

III. Match the following

1. Al-Hajjaj a. City of Gold
2. Multan
b. Governor of Iraq

3. Sabuktigin
c. Kathiawar

4. Somnath Temple
d. Scholar

5. Firdausi
e. Ruler of Ghazni

**Ans: 1-b, 2-a, 3-e, 4-c, 5-d**

2.

1. First Battle of Tarain  
   a. 1194 A.D

2. Second Battle of Tarain  
   b. 712 A.D

3. Battle of Chandwar  
   c. 1192 A.D

4. Arab conquest of Sind  
   d. 1025 A.D

5. Expedition of Somnath Temple  
   e. 1191 A.D

**Ans: 1-e, 2-c, 3-a, 4-b, 5-d**

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### Sultanate of Delhi

**I. Choose the correct answer**

1. The Mamaluk rule was founded by ____
   
   a. Balban  
   b. Iltumish  
   c. **Qutb-ud-din-Aibak**

2. The first Turkish ruler to introduce Arabic coinage was_______
   
   a. **Iltutmish**  
   b. Amir Khusrau  
   c. Amir Hasan

3. The poet known as the “Parrot of India” was_____
   
   a. Alberuni  
   b. Kaiqubad
c. Amir Khusrau

4. The founder of the Sayyid Dynasty was____
   a. Khizr Khan       b. Muhhamad Shah
   c. Daulat Khan Lodi

5. Babur the ruler of Kabul was invited by ______ to invade India.
   a. Bahlul Lodi       b. Ibrahim Lodi
   c. Daulat Khan Lodi

6. The period from 1206 A.D to 1526 A.D came to be known as ___
   a. Rajput period       b. Mughal period
   c. Sultanate period

7. Qutb-ud-din-Aibak founded the ____ dynasty.
   a. Khilji       b. Mamaluk
   c. Tughluq

8. Qutb-ud-din was called Lakh Baksh for his _____
   a. humility       b. generosity
   c. kindness

9. The construction of Qutb Minar was started by ____
   a. Iltumish       b. Aram Shah
   c. Qutb-ud-din Aibak

10. The first Sultan to invade South India was ____
    a. Balban       b. Alauddin
    c. Iltmish
11. The Lodi dynasty was founded by ____
   a. Ibrahim Lodi  
   b. Sikandhar Lodi  
   c. Bahlol Lodi

12. The city of Agra was built by ____
   a. Sinkandhar Shah  
   b. Firoz Shah  
   c. Muhammad Shah

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Quwat-ul-Islam mosque at Ajmer was built by ______
   Ans: Qutb-ud-din

2. The first woman ruler of the Sultanate period was _____
   Ans: Sultana Razia

3. The founder of the Tughluq dynasty was_____
   Ans: Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq

4. Bahlol Lodi occupied the throne of Delhi in _____
   Ans: 1457 A.D

   Ans: Sehnnal

6. The Turkish domination in India was founded by ____
   Ans: Qutb-ud-din-Aibak

7. The term Mamaluk means a _____
   Ans: slave

8. The construction of Qutb Minar was completed by ____
9. Ala-ud-din-Khilji’s trustworthy general was ______
Ans: Malik Kafur

10. The Lodi Dynasty was founded by ___
Ans: Bahlol Lodi

11. Amir Khusrau was a great _____
Ans: Persian poet

12. Babur ended the ____ dynasty.
Ans: Lodi

13. The Mughal rule was established in ____
Ans: 1526 A.D

III. Match the following

1.
1. Qutb-ud-din-Aibak a. Divine Right Theory
2. Balban b. Muhammad-bin-Tughluq
3. Jalal-ud-din Firoz Khilji c. Ruler of Samarqand
4. Prince Juna khan d. Lakh Baksh or Giver of Lakhs
5. Timur e. Policy of Peace

Ans: 1-d,2-a,3-e,4-b,5-c

2.
1. Lakh Baksh a. Between the Ganga and the Jamuna
2. Mamaluk b. Iltutmish
3. The Doab region   c. Ilbari Turk
4. Introduction of copper Jital  d. Slave
5. Balban  e. Giver of Lakhs

Ans: 1-e, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b, 5-c

3.
1. Poibos  a. Military department
2. Dìwan-i-Ariz  b. Army General
3. Sidi Maula  c. Ruler of Devagiri
4. Ulugh Khan  d. A Religious leader
5. Ramachandra Deva  e. A form of salutation

Ans: 1-e, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b, 5-c

4.
1. Shahana-i-mandi  a. Marriage Bureau
2. Taquavi loans  b. Hospitals
3. Diwani-i-kherat  c. Helping the poor
4. Dar-ul-shafa  d. Marketing System
5. Diwan-i-Istibqaq  e. To agriculturists

Ans: 1-d, 2-e, 3-a, 4-b, 5-c

5.
1. Wazir  a. Minister of Justice
2. Diwani-l-Risalt  b. Defence Minister
3. Diwan-l-Insha  c. Correspondence Minister
4. Diwan-I-Ariz d. Prime Minister

5. Qazi-ul-quzar e. Foreign Affairs Minister

Ans: 1-d, 2-e, 3-c, 4-b, 5-a

The Vijayanagar and Bahmani Kingdoms

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The Vijayanagar Empire was founded in the year ..................

   (a) 1337 A.D   (b) 1336 A.D   (c) 1338 A.D

2. The brothers Harihara and Bukka served under the Hoysala King ..................

   (a) Vira Ballala-III   (b) Narasimhan-II   (c) Billiama-VI

3. The most famous king of the Vijayanagar empire was ...................

   (a) Harihara   (b) Bukka   (c) Krishnadeva Raya

4. The Muslim kingdom that rose to prominence in the Deccan in 1347 A.D was the ................... kingdom.

   (a) Slave   (b) Vijayanagar   (c) Bahmani

5. Muhammed Gawan was the Regent of ...................

   (a) Muhammad Shah-III   (b) Hasan Gangu   (c) Ahmad Shah

6. Krishnadeva Raya belonged to ............ dynasty

   (a) Saluva   (b) Tuluva
(c) Sangama

7. Domingo Paes, was a ___________ traveller

(a) Portuguese  (b) French
(c) Italian

8. In the battle of Talikota __________ was defeated

(a) Ramaraya  (b) Devaraya II
(c) Krishnadeva Raya

9. Hazara Ramasami temple was built under the ___________

(a) Vijayanaga empire  (b) Bahmani kingdom
(c) Chola empire

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. A group of eight scholars called ____________ adorned the court of Krishnadeva Raya.

Ans: Ashtadiggajas

2. The Vijayanagar Empire reached its zenith of glory during the period of ____________.

Ans: Krishnadeva Raya

3. Ramaraya was defeated and killed in the Battle of __________

Ans: Talikota

4. The Bahmani Kingdom was founded by __________

Ans: Hasan Gangu Bahmani

5. The Bahmani Sultans encouraged Arabic and __________ learning.

Ans: Persian

6. Vijayanagar Empire was founded on the southern banks of __________
Ans: Tungabhadra

7. The capital of Vijayanagar Empire was ...................

Ans: Hampi

8. Harihara I was succeeded by .................

Ans: Bukka I

9. Krishnadeva Raya wrote Amuktamalyada in ....................

Ans: Telugu

10. Golgumbaz in Bijapur is called the ................

Ans: whispering gallery

III. Match the following:

1.

1. Vijayanagar           (a) Bijapur
2. Battle of Talikota    (b) Ushaparinayam
3. Krishnadeva Raya      (c) Gulbarga
4. Juma Masjid           (d) Southern bank of Tungabhadra
5. Golgumbaz             (e) 1565 A.D

Ans: 1.(d); 2.(e); 3.(b); 4.(c); 5.(a);

2.

1. Sayana                (a) In Sanskrit
2. Usha Parinayam        (b) Exported
3. Amuktamalyada         (c) Imported
4. Pearls and saffron    (d) Commentaries on Vedas
5. China silk and velvets (e) In Telugu

Ans: 1.(d); 2.(a); 3.(e); 4.(b); 5.(c);

3.

1. Madarasa (a) Peace loving king
2. Tarafdar (b) A great learning
3. Muhammad Shah II (c) A place for learning
4. Feroz Shah (d) Merciless ruler
5. Ahmad Shah (e) Governor

Ans: 1.(c); 2.(e); 3.(a); 4.(b); 5.(d);

Bhakti and Sufi Movements

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The Bhakti movement spread during the ........... period in Indiaa.
   (a) Medieval
   (b) Ancient
   (c) Modern

2. Shankaracharya was born at .............. in Kerala.
   (a) Kaladi
   (b) Talwandi
   (c) Mewar

3. Gurunanak was the founder of ..............
   (a) Sikhism
   (b) Virasaivism
   (c) Vaishnavism

4. Sufism originated in ..............
   (a) Iraq
   (b) Turkey
5. The saints of the Bhakti movement advocated

(a) devotion to God  (b) rituals  
(c) superstitious beliefs

6. The Nayanmars popularized the fame of

(a) Siva  (b) Vishnu  
(c) Nature

7. Tiruvasagam was written by

(a) Appar  (b) Sundar  
(c) Manikavasagar

8. The glories of Lord Vishnu were sung by

(a) Nayanmars  (b) Alwars  
(c) Sikhs

9. Ramananda was the follower of

(a) Kabir  (b) Ramanuja  
(c) Basava

10. Mirabai was very popular in

(a) Maharashtra  (b) Karnataka  
(c) Rajasthan

11. Sultan Balban was a devotee of

(a) Nizam-ud-din-Auliya  (b) Baba Farid  
(c) Saint Nagore Andavar
II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Shankaracharya preached ................ philosophy.
   Ans: Advaita

2. Ramanuja, an exponent of the Bhakti movement was born at ............... near Chennai.
   Ans: Sriperumbudur

3. Basava was the founder of ................
   Ans: Virasaivism

4. Gnanadeva wrote a commentary on Bhagavat Gita called ................
   Ans: Gnaneswari

5. ................ festival celebrated at Nagore Dargah.
   Ans: Kandhuri Urs

6. Sekhiza wrote................
   Ans: Periyapuranam

7. Devaram is a collection of ..............
   Ans: hymns

8. Nalayira Divya Prabhandam was complied by ................
   Ans: Nadamuni

9. Tulsidas wrote .................
   Ans: Ramcharit manas

10. Saint Nagore Andavar belonged to the .................
    Ans: 16th century A.D

11. The shrine at Nagore is dedicated to ..............
Ans: Saint Nagore Andavar

III. Match the following:

1.
1. Nayanmars  
2. Manikavasagar  
3. Alwars  
4. Mirabai  
5. Chokamela

(a) Dalit Writer  
(b) Vaishnavites  
(c) Tiruvasagam  
(d) Saivities  
(e) Devotee of Krishna

Ans: 1.(d); 2.(c); 3.(b); 4.(e); 5.(a);

2.
1. Appar  
2. Andal  
3. Manikavasagar  
4. Nadamuni  
5. Sekhizhar

(a) Tiruvasagam  
(b) Periyapuranam  
(c) Nalayira Divya Prabhandam  
(d) Saivism  
(e) Vaishnavism

Ans: 1.(d); 2.(e); 3.(a); 4.(c); 5.(b);

3.
1. Sankaracharya  
2. Ramanuja  
3. Chaitanya  
4. Guru Nanak  
5. Mirabai

(a) Bengal  
(b) Talwandi  
(c) Kaladi  
(d) Rajasthan  
(e) Sriperumbudur
Ans: 1.(c); 2.(e); 3.(a); 4.(b); 5.(d);

4.
1. Sufi  (a) Purity
2. Safa  (b) Chain
3. Suffa  (c) Master
4. Silsila  (d) Wool
5. Murshid  (e) Platform outside the mosque

Ans: 1.(d); 2.(a); 3.(e); 4.(b); 5.(c);

The Great Mughals

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. The first Battle of Panipat was fought in A.D. _______
   a. 1536  
   b. 1526  
   c. 1506

2. Sher Shah has been called as the “Fore-runner of______
   a. Akbar  
   b. Humayun  
   c. Shan Jahan

3. ______ setup a “Chain of Justice”.
   a. Aurangzeb  
   b. Jahangir  
   c. Babur

4. Guru Arjun Dev was the ____ Sikh guru.
   a. fifth  
   b. ninth  
   c. tenth
5. The last sultan of Delhi was ______

a. Ibrahim Lodi  
b. Sikandar Lodi  
c. Ala-ud-din

6. Chengiz Khan belonged to ______

a. China  
b. Mongolic

c. Burma

7. 'Memoirs of Babur' was written in ______ language.

a. Urdu  
b. Turkish

c. Hindi

8. Farid was the original name of ______

a. Sher Shah  
b. Ibrahim Lodi

c. Sikandar Lodi

9. The father of modern currency was the title given to ______

a. Bairam Khan  
b. Akbar

c. Sher Shah

10. Tansen was a great ______

a. Painter  
b. Architect

c. Musician

11. Jahangir built Shalimar gardens at ______

a. Kolkata  
b. Delhi

c. Srinagar

12. Pearl Mosque is the name given to ______
a. Jama Masjid  

b. Moti Masjid  
c. Buland Darwaza  

II. Fill in the blanks  

1. Humayun means______  
Ans: fortunate  

2. In the second Battle of Panipat, Akbar defeated ____  
Ans: Hemu  

3. The reign of _____ has been called as the “Golden Age of the Mughals”.  
Ans: Shah Jahan  

4. Tansen lived in the court of ______  
Ans: Akbar  

5. The last sultan of Delhi was _____  
Ans: Ibrahim Lodi  

6. Babur was a descendent of ____ from his father's side.  
Ans: Timur  

7. Babar wrote his autobiography known as ____  
Ans: Tuzuk-i-Babri  

8. Sher Shah founded the ______  
Ans: Sur dynasty  

9. Purana Qila is located at ________  
Ans: Delhi  

10. Akbar married _____ the princes of Jaipur.
Ans: Jodhabai

11. Akbar's tutor was ______
Ans: Sheikh Mubarak

12. Akbar's Tomb at Sikandara was built by ______
Ans: Jahangir

13. Shah Janan built a new capital called ______
Ans: Shahjahanabad

III. Match the following

1.
1. Rana Sanga a. 1582
2. Din-I-Ilahti b. Revenue system
3. Second Battle of Panipat c. Ruler of Mewar
4. Raja Todarmal d. 1556

Ans: 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b

2.
1. Dault Khan Lodi a. Foundation for the Mughal Empire
2. Banur b. The rule of Bengal and Bihar
3. Sher Khan c. Brother of Humayun
4. Hindal d. Governor of Punjab

Ans: 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c

3.
1. Farid a. Bundelkhand
2. Sherkhan b. Son of Hussain
3. Fort of Kalinjar c. Military Administration
4. Dagh System d. Lion King

Ans: 1-b,2-d,3-a,4-c

4.
1. Espionage system a. The father of Modern currency
2. Shershah b. Adam Khan
3. Mansoleum at Sasaram c. Intelligence Department
4. Maham Anaga d. Indo Muslim Architecture

Ans: 1-c,2-a,3-d,4-b

5.
1. Durgavathi a. Ain-i-Akbari
2. Akbar b. Great Musician
3. Abdul Fazal c. Gondwana
4. Tansen d. abolished Jizya

Ans: 1-c,2-d,3-a,4-b

6.
1. Din-I-Ilaahi a. Grade
2. Mansab b. Sikh Guru
4. Guru Arjun Dev d. Conqueror of the world

Ans: 1-c,2-a,3-d,4-b
History

7.

1. Nur Jahan a. Engineer King
2. Shah Jahan b. Pearl Mosque
3. Taj Mahal c. Light of the World
4. Moti Masjid d. Mumtaz

Ans: 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b

8.

1. Zabti system a. Judicial Department
2. Chief Qazi b. Important branch of army
3. Cavalry c. Revenue Minister
4. Raja Todal Mal d. Revenue Administrator

Ans: 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c

IV. Answer in one word.

1. When was the Battle of Kanwah fought?
   Ans: A.D. 1527

2. How is Jahangir’s Autobiography known as?
   Ans: Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri

3. Who was Akbar’s guardian?
   Ans: Bairam Khan

4. Who was known as the “light of the world”?
   Ans: Nur Jahan

5. Where was Babur born?
a. At Farhana in Central Asia

6. Who supported Humayun to recover?
   Ans: Shah of Persia

7. Name the dynasty founded by Sher Shah.
   Ans: Sur dynasty

8. Where did Akbar have his religious discussions?
   Ans: At Ibadat Khana

9. Where did Akbar build a new palace?
   Ans: At Fatehpur Sikri

10. What marble was used by Shah Jahan in his buildings?
    Ans: White Marble

11. How long did it take to complete the construction of Taj Mahal?
    Ans: 22 years

12. Who was the ‘Fore runner of Akbar’ in revenue administration?
    Ans: Shershah

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**Rise of the Marathas**

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Shivaji’s tutor was ______

2. Shivaji had a council of ______ ministers called “Ashtapradhan”
   a. seven  b. eight
3. The first Peshwa was _____
   a. Balaji Viswanath  
   b. Balaji Baji Rao
   c. Baji Rao

4. Treaty of Purandhar was signed between ____ and Shivaji.
   a. Raja Jaisingh
   b. Afzal khan
   c. Shaistakhan

5. Shivaji got himself coronate at ______
   a. Torna
   b. Raigarh
   c. Kalya

6. Chauth was a type of __
   a. territory
   b. army
   c. tax

7. Peshwa Baji Rao captured Bassein from the _____
   a. Portuguese
   b. Dutch
   c. British

8. The Third Peshwa was ______
   a. Balaji Vishwanath
   b. Balaji Baji Rao
   c. Baji Rao

9. The Third Battle of Panipat took place in ____
   a. A.D. 1526
   b. A.D. 1556
   c. A.D. 1761
II. Fill in the blanks.

1. The Marathas adopted _____ warfare.
   Ans: Guerilla

2. The Sultan of Bijapur sent _____ to subdue Shivaji.
   Ans: Afzal Khan

3. The prime Minister of the Maratha Empire was called ___
   Ans: Peshwa

4. After Aurangzeb's death _____ became the Mughal Emperor.
   Ans: Bhagadhr Shah I

5. Marathas lived in the _____ of the Deccan.
   Ans: hilly region

6. Aurangzeb called Shivaji ______
   Ans: Mountain Rat

7. Shivaji assumed the title of ______
   Ans: Chatrapati

8. Shivaji abolished the ______ system
   Ans: Zamindari

9. Shivaji collected Chauth and _____
   Ans: Sardeshmuki

10. The greatest of the Peshwas was ___
    Ans: Baji Rao

III. Match the following
History

1.

1. Baji Rao a. Persia
2. Nadir Shah b. Ashtapradhan
3. Nyayadhish c. King of Afghanistan
4. Ahmad Shah Abdali d. Forward policy

Ans: 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c

2.

1. Bhakti cult a. Strong leader
2. Shivaji b. Irregular warfare
3. Shivner c. Tukaram
4. Guerilla Warfare d. Hillfort

Ans: 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b

3.

1. Shivaji a. Baghnakh
2. Tiger Claws b. Eight Ministers
3. Ashtapradhan c. Maratha Territory
4. Swarajya d. Mountain Rat

Ans: 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c

4.

1. Nyayadhish a. Hereditary
2. Sardeshmuki b. Followed forward policy
3. Peshwaship c. Chief Justice
History

4. Baji Rao
d. Tax

Ans: 1-c,2-d,3-a,4-b

5.

1. Ahmad Shah Abdali
da. Oudh
2. Nazib-ud-daulah
b. Persia
3. Shuja-ud-daulah
c. Afghanistan
4. Nadir Shah
d. Rohilkhand

Ans: 1-c,2-d,3-a,4-b

IV. Answer in a word.

1. When was the third Battle of Panipat fought?
Ans: A.D. 1761

2. In which year did Nadir Shah invade India?
Ans: A.D. 1739

3. When was the treaty of Purandhar signed?
Ans: A.D. 1665

4. Name the peculiar type of warfare developed by the Marathas.
Ans: Guerilla warfare

5. Who called Shivaji a ‘mountain rat’?
Ans: Aurangzeb

6. Where did Shivaji get himself coronated?
Ans: At Raigarh

7. Name the council which assisted Shivaji.
Ans: Ashtapradhan

8. How was the territory under Shivaji called?
Ans: Swarajya

3. Advent of the Europeans

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. The great trading centre _____ was captured by Ottoman Turks in 1458 A.D.
   a. Afghanistan  
   b. Constantinople  
   c. Baluchistan

2. _____ was the first Viceroy of Portuguese possessions in India.
   a. Francisco-de-Almedia  
   b. Alfonso-de-Albequerque  
   c. Barthalomeo Diaz

3. The English East India Company was started in _____
   a. 1600 A.D  
   b. 1644 A.D  
   c. 1664 A.D

4. _______ became the head quarters of the French settlements in India.
   a. Chandranagore  
   b. Pondicherry  
   c. Mahe

5. India had commercial contact with _____ countries from time immemorial.
   a. European  
   b. African  
   c. American

6. The first to start his voyage was _______
   a. Vasco-da-Gama  
   b. Columbus
c. Bartholomeu Diaz

7. The Dutch people were from _____
   a. England                  b. Holland
   c. Finland

8. Sir Thomas Roe arrived at the court of Jahangir in ______
   a. A.D.1600                b. A.D.1605
   c. A.D.1615

9. Charles II the King of England got ____ as a part of the dowry.
   a. Madras
   b. Delhi
   c. Bombay

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. The Portuguese captured Goa from the Sultan of __________
   Ans: Bijapur

2. Captain William Hawkins visited the court of the Mughal emperor_____
   Ans: Jahangir

3. Sir Thomas Roe arrived India in ______
   Ans: A.D. 1615

4. ______ came to India in 1742 as the Governor of the French Possessions.
   Ans: Dupleix

5. The Ottoman Turks captured Constantinople in ____
   Ans: A.D. 1453

6. The real founder of the Portuguese power in India was ______
Ans: Albuquerque

7. Amboyna massacre took place in _____
Ans: A.D.1623

8. The English captured Chinsura from the _____
Ans: Dutch

9. The foundation for modern Madras laid by ______
Ans: Francis Day

10. In 1640 A.D., the English built ______ to protect their trade.
Ans: Fort St. George

11. Colbert was the minister of ______
Ans: Louis XIV

12. The headquarters of the French settlements in India was ______
Ans: Pondicherry

III. Match the following

1.
2. Mahe               b. French settlement
3. Spice Islands      c. Portuguese Sailor
4. King James I       d. East Indies

Ans: 1-c,2-b,3-d,4-a

2.
1. Pepper            a. Portugal
2. Alexandria          b. Reached Calicut
3. Prince Henry       c. Export

Ans: 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b

3.
1. The Portuguese     a. Persian Gulf
2. Port of Ormuz      b. East Asia
3. Spice Islands      c. Dutch Company
4. Masulipatnam       d. Blue Water Policy

Ans: 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c

4.
1. Queen Elizabeth    a. Madras
2. Fort St. George    b. Calcutta
3. Fort William       c. Tranquebar
4. Danish             d. The English East India Company

Ans: 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c

5.
1. The French East India Company a. Headquarters of the French
2. Pondicherry        b. A.D. 1725
3. Captured Mahe      c. Colbert
4. Captured Karaikal  d. A.D. 1739

Ans: 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d
IV. Answer in a word.

1. When was the French East India Company formed?
   Ans: A.D. 1664

2. Who was Francis Day?
   Ans: Francis Day laid the foundation for modern Madras

3. In which city is Fort St. George located?
   Ans: Madras

4. In which continent is the Cape of Good Hope located?
   Ans: Africa

5. Who were the first to discover a new sea route to India?
   Ans: The Portuguese

6. How was Cape of Storm renamed?
   Ans: Cape of Good Hope

7. Who reached Calicut in A.D. 1498?
   Ans: Vasco-da-Gama

8. Who were victorious at the end of the three Carnatic Wars?
   Ans: The British

4. Anglo-French Struggle (Carnatic Wars)

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. The Carnatic Wars were fought in ______
   a. 1736-1744       b. 1740-1744
   C. 1746-1763
2. The battle of Plassey was fought in ______
   a. 1764  
   b. 1757  
   c. 1765

3. The founder of the British Empire in India was ______
   a. Robert Clive  
   b. Dupeix  
   c. Mir Jafar

4. Count-de-Lally was defeated by Sir Eyre Coote at the battle of ______
   a. Madras  
   b. St. Thomas  
   c. Wandiwash

5. Arcot was the capital of ______
   a. Carnatic  
   b. Mahe  
   c. Bombay

6. The Treaty of Pondichery brought the _____ Carnatic war to an end
   a. First  
   b. Second  
   c. Third

7. Dyarchy was introduced by ______
   a. Clive  
   b. Dupleix  
   c. Hyder ali

II. Fill in the blanks,
1. The capital of Carnatic was _____
   Ans: Arcot

2. The Hero of Arcot was ____
Ans: Clive

3. The Battle of _____ made the English East India company a sovereign power in India.
   Ans: Buxar

4. La Bourdonnais was the French Governor of _____
   Ans: Mauritius

5. Camatic was originally ruled by ____
   Ans: Anwar-ud-din

6. Dost Ali was the Newab of ____
   Ans: Carnatic

7. The Treaty of Paris was concluded in _____
   Ans: A.D. 1763

8. The Battle of Buxar was fought in ____
   Ans: A.D. 1764

9. Hyder Ali was the ruler of ____
   Ans: Mysore

10. The Governor of Bengal in A.D. 1765 was ____
    Ans: Clive

III. Match the following

1. First Carnatic War          a. Treaty of Allahabad
2. Third Carnatic War          b. Village near Calcutta
3. Plassey                    c. Aix-la-chappelle
4. Battle of Buxar              d. Treaty of Paris
2.

1. Anwar-ud-din  
   a. French Governor
2. Dupleix  
   b. Chanda Sahib
3. Muzzafur Jung  
   c. Anwar-ud-din
4. Nasir Jung  
   d. Carnatic

Ans: 1-d,2-a,3-b,4-c

3.

1. Mohammad Ali  
   a. French Governor
2. Bussy  
   b. Ended the Third Carnatic war
3. Sir Eyre Coote  
   c. Nawab of Carnatic
4. Treaty of Paris  
   d. Wandiwash

Ans: 1-c,2-a,3-d,4-b

4.

1. Battle of Plassey  
   a. A.D. 1764
2. Battle of Buxar  
   b. A.D. 1769
3. Treaty of Allahabad  
   c. A.D. 1757
4. Treaty of Madras  
   d. A.D. 1765

Ans: 1-c,2-a,3-d,4-b

IV. Answer in a word.

1. Who had a ambition to establish the French power in India?

Ans: Dupleix
2. Who changed the course of the Second Carnatic War?
Ans: Robert Clive

3. Who gave the Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the British?
Ans: Shah Alam II

4. Who introduced the dual government in Bengal?
Ans: Robert Clive

IV. Answer in a word
1. Name the treaty which was signed at the end of the First Anglo-Mysore war.
Ans: Treaty of Madras

2. Who was made as the Nawab of Bengal after the battle of Plassey?
Ans: Mir Jafar

3. When did the battle of Buxar take place?
Ans: Oct 22, 1764 A.D.

Rule of the English East India company from A.D. 1773 – A.D. 1857

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Warren Hastings was appointed as the Governor of Bengal in _______
   a. 1772    b. 1773
   c. 1774

2. The 1st Chief Justice of British India was ______
   a. Sir Thomas    b. Sir Elijah Impey
   c. Sir Morse

3. Under the Regulating Act, the Supreme Court was set up at ______
a. Calcutta       b. Madras

c. Bombay

4. _____ was the son of Hyder Ali.

a. Dost Ali       b. Mir Qasim

c. Tipu Sultan

5. The first Governor General was ______


c. Cornwallis

6. A Board of Revenue was setup at ______

a. Bombay       b. Calcutta

c. Madras

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. In 1772 a terrible famine affected ______

Ans: Bengal

2. The British Prime Minister ______ passed the Pitts India Act in 1784.

Ans: William Pitt

3. Warren Hastings put an end to the Dual Government introduced by ______

Ans: Robert Clive

4. The Second Anglo-Mysore War came to an end by the Treaty of ______

Ans: Mangalore

5. In A.D. 1773, the British Parliament passed the ______

Ans: Regulating Act
6. Governor General's Executive council consisted of ______
   Ans: four members

7. The Supreme Court was established at ______
   Ans: Calcutta

8. The first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was ______
   Ans: Sir Elijah Impey

9. To remove the defects of the Regulating Act, the ______ was passed in A.D.1784.
   Ans: Pitt's India Act

III. Match the following

1.

1. Nawab of Oudh   a. Civil Court
2. Hyder Ali       b. Ruler of Benares
3. Sadar Diwani Adalat c. Ruler of Mysore
4. Raja Chait Singh d. Shuja-ud-daulah

Ans: 1-d, 2-c, 3-a, 4-b

2.

1. Regulating Act   a. First Governor General
2. Warren Hastings  b. Calcutta
3. Supreme Court   c. First Chief Justice
4. Sir Elijah Impey d. Landmark in Constitutional Development

Ans: 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c

3.
2. Board of Control  b. Control over company
3. Commander in chief  c. Pitts India Act
4. British Government  d. Governor General

**Ans: 1-c,2-a,3-d,4-b**

4.
1. Custom House  a. Calcutta
2. Sadar Nizamat Adalat  b. Islamic Studies
3. Board of Revenue  c. Dacca
4. Calcutta Madarasa  d. Criminal Court

**Ans: 1-c,2-d,3-a,4-b**

5.
1. Treaty of Mangalore  a. Benares
2. Treaty of Salbai  b. Impeached
3. Raja Chait Singh  c. Tipu Sultan and the English
4. Warren Hastings  d. British and Marathas

**Ans: 1-c,2-d,3-a,4-b**

IV. **Answer in a word.**

1. Name the Act passed by the British Parliament in 1773.
   
   Ans: Regulating Act

2. Which Act removed the defects of the Regulating Act?
   
   Ans: Pitt’s India Act
3. What was set up to buy quality goods for the company?

Ans: A Board of Trade

4. What was the first landmark in the constitutional development of India?

Ans: Passing of the Regulating Act

5. Who was the first Governor General of British India?

Ans: Warren Hastings

6. Who was the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court?

Ans: Sir Elijah Impey

7. Which Act helped the British government to have control over the company affairs?

Ans: Pitts India Act

Lord Cornwallis (A.D. 1786 - A.D. 1793)

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Lord Cornwallis became the Governor General of Bengal in ____
   a. A.D. 1786       b. A.D. 1787
   c. A.D. 1788

2. During the Third Anglo-Mysore War, Tipu attacked _____ a Hindu State in South India.
   a. Oudh       b. Travancore
   c. Carnatic

3. _____ is called the Father of Indian Civil Service.
   a. John Shore       b. Cornwallis
   c. Wellesley

4. The Fourth Anglo Mysore war fought in _____
a. 1789  

b. 1799  

c. 1779  

5. The worst affected people under the permanent revenue settlement were the_____  

a. Cultivators  

b. Zamindars  

c. Indians  

6. Cornwallis reserved all high posts for the_____  

a. English  

b. Educated  

c. Indians  

7. The title ‘Tiger of Mysore’ was given to____  

a. Hyder Ali  

b. Tipu Sultan  

c. Raja Krishna  

8. Subsidiary Alliance was introduced by_______  

a. Wellesley  

b. Cornwallis  

c. George Barlow  

9. The first to enter into Subsidiary Alliance was______  

a. Nizam of Hyderabad  

b. Tipu Sultan  

c. Marathas  

II. Match the following  

1. Permanent Revenue Settlement a. Lord Wellesley  

2. Subsidiary Alliance b. Treaty of Seringapatnam  

3. Sir John Shore c. Lord Cornwallis  

4. Third Anglo Mysore War d. Non-intervention
2.
1. Permanent Revenue Settlement  a. Owners of lands
2. Zamindars  b. East India Company
3. Stable Income  c. Ten years
4. Cultivators  d. Worst affected

Ans: 1-c,2-a,3-b,4-d

3.
1. Civil Service System  a. For the British
2. High posts  b. On the basis of merit
3. Promotions  c. For the Indians
4. Subordinate post  d. Better Administration

Ans: 1-d,2-a,3-b,4-c

4.
1. Cornwallis  a. Thanas
2. Commissioner of Police  b. Daroga
3. Districts  c. Calcutta
4. Thana  d. Created a permanent Police force

Ans: 1-d,2-c,3-a,4-b

III. Fill in the blanks.

1. The permanent land revenue settlement was introduced in _______

Ans: A.D 1793
2. _______ created a permanent police force in India.

Ans: Cornwallis

3. A new code of regulations known as Cornwallis code was compiled by _______

Ans: George Barlow

4. Lord Wellesley became the Governor – General in ____

Ans: 1796

5. One of the major reforms of Cornwallis was ______

Ans: Permanent Revenue Settlement

6. Cornwallis reorganized the _______ department.

Ans: Revenue

7. The ______ emblem was sculptured on Tipu's throne.

Ans: Tiger

8. The Peshwa _____ accepted the Subsidiary Alliance.

Ans: Baji Rao II

IV. Answer in a word.

1. Who were the worst affected by the ‘Permanent Settlement’?

Ans: Cultivators

2. What policy did Wellesley follow?

Ans: Policy of expansion

3. Who was the first Indian ruler to join the subsidiary alliance?

Ans: The Nizam of Hyderabad

4. What was the major reform introduced by Cornwallis?
Ans: Permanent Revenue Settlement

5. When was the Permanent Revenue Settlement introduced?
Ans: A.D. 1793

6. What was established to supervise the work of the collectors?
Ans: A Board of Revenue

7. How did Wellesley bring the princely states under the control of the British?
Ans: Through Subsidiary Alliance

8. Where was Tipu's family sent?
Ans: To Vellore fort

9. Who made the English East India Company as a strong political power in India?
Ans: Wellesley

Marquess of Hastings (A.D. 1813 – A.D. 1823)

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Lord Hastings completed the work started by Lord ______
   a. Warren Hastings    b. Wellesley
   c. Minto I

2. The Charter Act was passed in ______
   a. 1813    b. 1814
   c. 1815

3. The fourth Anglo-Maratha war began in ______
   a. 1817    b. 1718
   c. 1870
4. The _____ system of revenue was introduced during the period of Lord Hastings.
   a. Mahalwari  
   b. Ryotwari  
   c. Permanent

5. The Charter Act of A.D. 1813 deprived the company of its _____ to trade with India.
   a. monopoly  
   b. an investment  
   c. an entry

6. Amarsingh was the leader of the ______
   a. Gurkhas  
   b. Marathas  
   c. Pindaris

7. Bengal Tenancy Act was passed to protect the ______
   a. Zamindars  
   b. Tenants  
   c. British

8. A college was opened in A.D. 1817 in Calcutta for the development of _____ language.
   a. English  
   b. Latin  
   c. Sanskrit

9. Samachar Patrika was a ______ newspaper.
   a. English  
   b. Vernacular  
   c. Tamil

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. The Bengal Tenancy Act was passed by _____
   Ans: Hastings

2. The war between the Gurkhas and the English came to an end by the Treaty of ______
3. Charter Act of 1813 allowed the missionaries to popularize ______ in India.
   Ans: Christianity

4. The Gurkhas were the inhabitants of ______
   Ans: Nepal

5. Hastings became the Governor General in ______
   Ans: 1813

6. Hastings made the English _____ in India.
   Ans: the paramount power

7. Satara was given to one of the descendants of ______
   Ans: Shivaji

8. The first vernacular newspaper was ______
   Ans: Samachar Patrika

III. Match the following

1.
   1. Amar singh a. Pindari leader
   3. Amir khan c. Gurkha leader
   4. Kathmandu d. Governor General

Ans: 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b

2.
   1. Development of Education a. Preached Christianity
History

2. Missionaries  b. During the time of Hastings
3. Monopoly Trade  c. One lakh rupees
4. Charter Act of A.D. 1813  d. Came o an end

Ans: 1-c,2-a,3-d,4-b

3.
1. Amar Singh  a. One of the leaders of Pindaris
2. Karim khan  b. Attacked the British Residency
3. Pindaris  c. Gurkha leader
4. Baji Rao II  d. Central India

Ans: 1-c,2-a,3-d,4-b

4.
1. Pratab Singh  a. Development of English Language
2. College at Calcutta  b. Madras Presidency
3. Vernacular newspaper  c. Satara
4. Ryotwari System  d. Samachar Patrika

Ans: 1-c,2-a,3-d,4-b

IV. Answer in a word.

1. To whom the state of Satara was given?
Ans: Pratab Singh

2. Name the first vernacular newspaper published during the time of Lord Hastings.
Ans: Samachar Patrika

3. What was the company deprived of by the Charter Act of A.D. 1813?
Ans: Monopoly trade

4. What was the amount allotted for the development of education in India by the Charter Act of 1813?

Ans: One lakh of rupees

Lord William Bentinck

(A.D. 1828 – A.D. 1835)

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Lord Amherst was succeeded by ...................... as the Governor General of India.
   (a) William Bentinck   (b) Lord Hastings   (c) Lord Curzon

2. Lord William Bentinck is famous for his ..................
   (a) appearance   (b) wars   (c) reforms

3. The use of ...................... as court language was abolished.
   (a) English   (b) Persian   (c) Sanskrit

4. Human Sacrifice was practiced by ......................
   (a) Wild tribes of Orissa   (b) Rajputs   (c) People of Central India

5. Hasting was succeeded by ......................
   (a) Amherst   (b) Dalhousie   (c) Bentinck

   (a) First   (b) Second   (c) Third

7. Bentinck introduced ...................... as Court language.
   (a) Vernacular language   (b) English   (c) Hindi

8. Macaulay was the first ......................
(a) Law Member    (b) Chief Justice    (c) Military General

9. Bentinck was helped by __________ in removing Sati.
   (a) Dayanand Saraswathi    (b) Atmaram Pandurang
   (c) Raj Ram Mohan Roy

10. Raj Ram Mohan Roy was a __________.
    (a) Social Reformer    (b) Educationist    (c) Industrialist

11. Major Sleeman helped Bentinck in removing __________.
    (a) the Thugs    (b) Rajputs    (c) wild tribes of Orissa

12. Bentinck made __________ as medium of instruction.
    (a) English    (b) Persian    (c) Hindi

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. The first Burmese war came to an end by the Treaty of __________ in A.D. 1826.
   Ans: Yandaboo

2. __________ is considered to be one of the greatest Governors General of India.
   Ans: Bentinck

3. __________ was made as the first law member in the executive council of the Governor General.
   Ans: Macaulay

4. The evil practice that prevailed in the Indian society was __________.
   Ans: Female infanticide

5. The Treaty of Yandaboo was concluded in __________.
   Ans: A.D. 1826

6. Bentinck followed the policy of __________.  Ans: non-intervention
7. A new post called .................. was created in the Executive Council of the Governor General.

Ans: Law Member

8. The Sati Prohibition Act was passed in .............

Ans: A.D. 1829

9. Bentinck established a medical college in .............

Ans: Calcutta

10. Bentinck promoted ..................... education in India.

Ans: English

III. Match the following.

1.

1. Abolition of Sati  (a) English Education
2. Major Sleeman  (b) 1829
3. RajaRam Mohan Roy  (c) Suppression of Thugs
4. Macaulay  (d) Social reformer

Ans: 1.(b); 2.(c); 3.(d); 4.(a);

2.

1. Amherst  (a) Non Intervention Policy
2. Bentinck  (b) Reduction of Bhatta
3. Military officers  (c) Allahabad
4. Civil and Criminal court  (d) First Burmese war

Ans: 1.(d); 2.(a); 3.(b); 4.(c);

3.
History

1. Bentinck     (a) Charter Act of 1833
2. Law Member   (b) Passed by Bentinck
3. Raja Ram Mohan Roy (c) Commander in Chief
4. Sati Prohibition Act (d) Social Reformer

Ans: 1.(c); 2.(a); 3.(d); 4.(b);

4.

1. Tribes of Rajputana     (a) A gang of robbers
2. Wild Tribes of Orissa   (b) Suppressed the Thugs
3. The Thugs                (c) Female Infanticide
4. Major Sleeman           (d) Human Sacrifice

Ans: 1.(c); 2.(d); 3.(a); 4.(b);

5.

1. English     (a) Abolished the monopoly of the company
2. Charter Act of 1833 (b) Benefit of the Christians
3. Appointment of the Bishops (c) Welfare oriented
4. Bentinck's policy     (d) Medium of Instruction

Ans: 1.(d); 2.(a); 3.(b); 4.(c);

IV. Answer in a word:

1. When did Bentinck become the Governor General of India?

Ans: 1828

2. Where was the Elphinston College established?

Ans: Bombay
3. Who reduced the Bhatta of Military officer?
   Ans: Bentinck

4. What type of policy was followed by Bentinck?
   Ans: Non Intervention

5. Where did Bentinck setup a civil and criminal court?
   Ans: At Allahabad

6. Which language was abolished as court language?
   Ans: Persian

7. What was introduced in the place of Persian?
   Ans: Vernacular language

8. When was the Sati prohibition Act passed?
   Ans: 1829

9. Where did Bentinck open a Medical College?
   Ans: At Calcutta

Lord Dalhousie

(A.D. 1848 – A.D. 1855)

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by .................
   (a) Lord Dalhousie   (b) Lord Amherst   (c) Lord Hastings

2. ................. was annexed by Lord Dalhousie due to misgovernment.
   (a) Satara   (b) Jhansi   (c) Oudh

3. The Hindu Widow Re-Marriage Act was passed in .................
   (a) 1853   (b) 1855   (c) 1856
4. The first railway line was laid between Bombay and …………..
(a) Madras  (b) Thana  (c) Pune

5. Doctrine of Lapse became one of the root causes for ……………………
(a) Local revolt  (b) Sepoy mutiny  (c) Freedom movement

6. Dalhousie made …………… as the summer capital.
(a) Simla  (b) Mussorie  (c) Kashmir

7. Dalhousie made …………… as the winter capital.
(a) Calcutta  (b) Bombay  (c) Chennai

8. In 1854 a railway line was laid from Howrah to ……………
(a) Raniganj  (b) Bhuwaneshwar  (c) Lahore

9. The maker of modern India was ……………
(a) Wellesley  (b) Clive  (c) Dalhousie

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Lord Dalhousie became the Governor General of India in …………………
   
   Ans: 1848

2. …………… was the first kingdom to be annexed by the British under the Doctrine of Lapse.
   
   Ans: Satara

3. Ganga canal was constructed during the reign of ……………
   
   Ans: Dalhousie

4. The new policy introduced by Dalhousie was …………………
   
   Ans: Doctrine of Lapse

5. In 1852, the Nawab of Oudh was …………………
Ans: Wajid Ali Shah

6. The first railway line from Bombay to Thane was laid in ............
Ans: 1853

7. Sir Charles Wood's Despatch was introduced in ................
Ans: 1854

8. Dalhousie acquired the title ..................
Ans: Maker of Modern India

III. Match the following.

1.

1. First railway line (a) adopted son of Baji Rao II
2. Woods Despatch (b) Nawab of Oudh
3. Nana Sahib (c) 1853
4. Wajid Ali Shah (d) 1854

Ans: 1.(c); 2.(d); 3.(a); 4.(b); 

2.

1. Dalhousie (a) Sikh Kingdom
2. Multan (b) The British
3. Mulraj (c) Doctrine of Lapse
4. Annexation of Punjab (d) Leader of the Sikhs

Ans: 1.(c); 2.(a); 3.(d); 4.(b);

3.

1. Nawab of Oudh (a) Calcutta
2. Lieutenant Governor (b) Wajid Ali Shah

3. Summer Capital (c) Simla

4. Winter capital (d) Bengal

**Ans:** 1.(b); 2.(d); 3.(c); 4.(a);

4. 

1. Bombay to Thana (a) 1854

2. Howrah to Raniganj (b) 1856

3. Madras to Arakonam (c) 1848

4. Dalhousie (d) 1853

**Ans:** 1.(d); 2.(a); 3.(b); 4.(c);

5. 

1. Director General (a) Introduced free Trade

2. Dalhousie (b) Rurkee

3. Engineering College (c) Shifted from Calcutta to Simla

4. Army headquarters (d) Post and Telegraph Offices

**Ans:** 1.(d); 2.(a); 3.(b); 4.(c);

**IV Answer the following in one word:**

1. When was the second Anglo-Sikh fought?

**Ans:** 1848-49

2. Who set up public works department?

**Ans:** Dalhousie

3. Name the universities set up during the period of Dalhousie.
Ans: Calcutta, Bombay and Madras

4. Who was the Governor General of India in 1848?

Ans: Dalhousie

5. What was the new policy introduced by Dalhousie?

Ans: Doctrine of Lapse

6. Who introduced railways in India?

Ans: Dalhousie

7. Name the canal dug during the period of Dalhousie.

Ans: Ganga Canal

8. Who was called the maker of modern India?

Ans: Dalhousie

The Great Revolt of A.D. 1857

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The Great Revolt of A.D. 1857 took place during the period of Lord ..............

(a) Bentinck  (b) Canning  (c) Dalhousie

2. The sepoy mutiny first broke out in ..............

(a) Barrackpore  (b) Delhi  (c) Kanpur

3. .............. was the first soldier who refused to use the greatest catridge.

(a) Mangal Pandey  (b) Nana Sahib  (c) Bahadur Shah

4. The main political cause for the great Revolt of A.D. 1857 was ..............

(a) Heavy Taxes  (b) Dual government  (c) Doctrine of Lapse

5. The Great Revolt took place in ..............
History

(a) A.D. 1847  
(b) A.D. 1857  
(c) A.D. 1867

6. The General Service Enlistment Act was passed by .................
   (a) Canning  
   (b) Dalhousie  
   (c) Bentinck

7. The immediate cause of the Revolt was .................
   (a) Enfield Rifle  
   (b) Poverty  
   (c) Ill-treatment

8. In Delhi, the leader of the mutineers was .................
   (a) Nana Saheb  
   (b) Lakshmi Bai  
   (c) Bahadur Shah II

9. Begum Hazarat Mahal was the ruler of .................
   (a) Mysore  
   (b) Tanjore  
   (c) Oudh

10. Viceroy was the name given to the .................
    (a) Governor General  
    (b) Governor  
    (c) Lieutenant Governor

11. A Royal Durbar was held at .................
    (a) Allahabad  
    (b) Ahmadabad  
    (c) Hyderabad

12. The first Viceroy of India was .................
    (a) Ripon  
    (b) Lytton  
    (c) Canning

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. ................. was the culmination of the accumulated grievances of the Indian people against the British rule.
   Ans: Sepoy Mutiny

2. The Great Revolt of A.D. 1857 is also known as .................
   Ans: First war of Indian Independence

3. The immediate cause of the revolt of 1857 was the introduction of .................
Ans: Greased Cartridges

4. The English troops under Sir John Nicholson captured __________.

Ans: Delhi

5. The Great Revolt took place during the time of ________________.

Ans: Canning

6. The Indian soldiers were reluctant to go __________.

Ans: overseas

7. There was a rumour that the cartridges were greased with the fat of ________________.

Ans: cow and pig

8. In Delhi ________________ was declared as the Emperor of India.

Ans: Bahadur Shah II

9. Nana Saheb was the __________ of Peshwa Baji Rao II

Ans: adopted son

10. The son of Begum Hazarat Mahal was ________________.

Ans: Birjis Kadar

11. Rani Lakshmi Bai was helped by ________________.

Ans: Tantia Tope

12. The Board of Council and the Court of Directors were ________________.

Ans: abolished

13. An Indian Council was ____________.

Ans: created

14. the last Governor General of British India was ________________.
III. Match the following.

1.
1. Mangal Pandey  (a) Central India
2. Tania Tope         (b) Barrackpore
3. Lord Canning       (c) commander of Nana Shab's forces
4. Rani Lakshmi Bai   (d) The first Viceroy of India

Ans: 1.(b); 2.(c); 3.(d); 4.(a);

2.
1. The Great Revolt   (a) Wellesley
2. Subsidiary Alliance (b) Dalhousie
3. Doctrine of Lapse  (c) Mughal Emperor
4. Bahadur Shah II    (d) First war of Indian Independence

Ans: 1.(d); 2.(a); 3.(b); 4.(c);

3.
1. Trade and Commerce (a) Conversion
2. Christian Missionaries (b) Canning
3. General Service Enlistment Act (c) In the hands of the English
4. Greased cartridges in Enfield Rifle (d) Immediate cause of the revolt

Ans: 1.(c); 2.(a); 3.(b); 4.(d);

4.
1. Mangal Pandey       (a) Nana Saheb
2. Kanpur  (b) Central India
3. Lucknow  (c) Barrackpore
4. Lakshmi Bai  (d) Begam Hazarat mahal

**Ans:** 1.(c); 2(a); 3.(d); 4.(b);

5. 
1. John Nicholson  (a) Lucknow
2. Col. O’Neil  (b) Delhi
3. General Outram  (c) Central India
4. Sir Hugh Rose  (d) Kanpur

**Ans:** 1.(b); 2.(d); 3.(a); 4.(c);

6. 
1. First Viceroy  (a) Allahabad
2. Royal Durbar  (b) created by Queen’s Proclamation
3. The Doctrine of Lapse  (c) Canning
4. Secretary of State  (d) cancelled by Queen’s Proclamation

**Ans:** 1.(c); 2.(a); 3.(d); 4.(b);

IV. **Answer in one word:**

1. By whom was the revolt of A.D. 1857 started?
   **Ans:** Mangal Pandey

2. Which state was annexed on the pretext of mis-government?
   **Ans:** Oudh

3. Who joined with Rani Lakshmi Bai during the revolt of 1857?
Ans: Tantia Tope

4. Who undertook the administration of British India after the Great Revolt of 1857?

Ans: The British Crown

5. What was the immediate cause of the revolt?

Ans: Greased Cartridges

6. Where was Bahadur Shah II sent?

Ans: To Rangoon

7. Who was Nana Saheb?

Ans: The adopter son of Baji Rao II

8. When was Queen Victoria’s Proclamation issued?

Ans: 1st November, A.D. 1858

The Nayak Rule in Tamil Country

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Paligar system was introduced by ____________
   (a) Vishwanathan Nayak (b) Rani Mangammal (c) Ragunatha Nayak

2. Tower of Arunachaleswara temple was completed by ____________
   (a) Thirumalai Nayak (b) Achutappa (c) Vijaya Ragava

3. “War of the Noses” took place during the regin of ____________
   (a) Krishnappa Nayak (b) Rani Meenakshi (c) Thirumalai Nayak

4. Umarupulavar wrote ____________
   (a) Kandar Kalivenbah (b) Irrusamaya vizhakam (c) Seerapuranam

5. The Nayak were the ____________ of the Vijayanagar rulers.
(a) Prime Ministers  (b) Military generals  (c) Agents

6. Vishwanathan Nayak was a close friend of ..................
   (a) Krishnadeva Raya  (b) Achutha Raya  (c) Mahendra Varama

7. Ariyanatha was the ................ of Viswanatha Nayak.
   (a) Minister  (b) General  (c) Court poet

8. Thirumalai Nayak was mainly responsible for the ................ attack in Tamil country.
   (a) British  (b) Muslim  (c) Portuguese

9. The founder of the independent Nayak Kingdom in Tanjore was ................
   (a) Sevappa Nayak  (b) Achutappa Nayak  (c) Ragunatha Nayak

10. The most popular among the Nayaks of Tagore was ................
    (a) Sevappa Nayak  (b) Achutappa Nayak  (c) Ragunatha Nayak

11. The real founder of the Nayak rule in Senji was ................
    (a) Krishnappa Nayak  (b) Vyappa Nayak  (c) Ragunatha Nayak

12. Nayak Mahal was built with the help of ................ architect.
    (a) German  (b) English  (c) Italian

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Viswanatha Nayak introduced a tax called ................
   Ans: Kaval Pitchai

2. ................ acted as the regent of three year old child Vijayaranga Chokkanadhar.
   Ans: Mangammal

3. Rani Meenakshi was imprisoned by ................ at the place at Trichy.
   Ans: Chanda Sahib
4. ....................... helped Vijayanagar ruler in the battle of Talikotta.

Ans: Achutappa Nayak

5. Viswanatha Nayak introduced .......................

Ans: Palayakar System


Ans: regent

7. Mangammal paid more interest on ..................

Ans: Irrigation projects

8. Sivaganga lake was called .....................

Ans: Sevappaneri

9. Raja Desingh's father was ......................

Ans: Swaroop Singh

III. Match the following:

1.

1. Thirumalai Nayak               (a) Meyngnana vilakkam
2. Paranjothiar                  (b) Seerapuranam
3. Thiruvenkatam                (c) Chidambarapuranam
4. Umarupulavar                 (d) Chidamabarapattial

Ans: 1.(c); 2.(d); 3.(a); 4.(b);

2.

1. Nayak                       (a) Minister
2. Ariyanatha                  (b) Vishwanatha Nayak
3. Palayakkar System (c) Kind of Tax

4. Kaval Pitchai (d) Leader

**Ans:** 1.(d); 2.(a); 3.(b); 4.(c);

3.

1. Unnai Keralavarman (a) Vijayanagar’s Ruler
2. Sri Ranga III (b) Sanskrit Scholar
3. Thirumalai Nayak (c) Travancore
4. Neelakanda Dikshidar (d) Pudhu Mandapam

**Ans:** 1.(c); 2.(a); 3.(d); 4.(b);

4.

1. Vijayaranga (a) gave facilities to pilgrim centres
2. Mangammal (b) Nawab of Carnatic
3. Vijaya Kumara (c) Meenakshi
4. Chanda Sahib (d) Bangaru

**Ans:** 1.(c); 2(a); 3.(d); 4.(b);

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**The Rule Of The Marathas Of Thanjavur**

*(A.D. 1676 - A.D. 1856)*

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Ekoji was the son of ...................
   (a) Shaji Bhonsle (b) Shivaji (c) Shambaji

2. Saraswathy Mahal was established by ...............
   (a) Viswanatha Nayak (b) Thirumalai Nayak (c) Serfoji-II
3. Panchalankuruchi was ruled by ............
(a) Serfoji-II  (b) Sethupathy  (c) Kattabomman

4. Vira Pandiya Kattabomman was hanged at ............
(a) Siraganga  (b) Kayatharu  (c) Kalaiyar Koil

5. The British restored Thanjavur to ............
(a) Serfoji-II  (b) Tukaji  (c) Tuljaji

6. Saraswathi Mahal Library is located in ............
(a) Thanjai  (b) Trichy  (c) Madurai

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Dalhousie annexed Thanjavur by applying ............
   Ans: Doctrine of Lapse

2. Tuljaji patronized the great Telugu poet ............
   Ans: Aluri Kuppanna

3. Vira Pandiya Kattabomman was humiliated by the British collector ............
   Ans: Jackson

4. In the year ............ Kattabomman was hanged.
   Ans: A.D. 1799

5. Venkoji was otherwise known as ............
   Ans: Ekoji

6. Shaji II was the son of ............
   Ans: Venkoji

7. The Andhra Kalidasa was ............
Ans: Aluri Kuppanna

8. Major .................... was sent to defeat Kattabomman.
Ans: Bannerman

9. Kattabomman’s army was defeated at ....................
Ans: Kallarpatti

10. One of the heroes of South Indian Rebellion was ....................
Ans: Marudhu Pandiar

III. Match the following.

1.
1. Baskara Dikshit (a) British collector of Ramnad
2. Jackson (b) 1801
3. South Indian Rebellion (c) British commander
4. Bannerman (d) Partonished by the Marathas of Thanjavur
Ans: 1.(d); 2.(a); 3.(b); 4.(c);

2.
1. Chokkanatha Nayak (a) Shaji Bhonsle
2. Ekoji (b) Viceroy
3. Shivaji (c) Alagiri
4. Shantaji (d) Coleroon
Ans: 1.(c); 2.(a); 3.(d); 4.(b);

3.
1. Shaji II (a) Nominee of the East Indian Company
2. Tuljaji (b) was reduced to a pensioner

3. Amar Singh (c) Annexed Madurai

4. Serfoji II (d) Cornwallis removed

Ans: 1.(c); 2.(a); 3.(d); 4.(b);

4.

1. Aluri Kuppa (a) Raja of Pudukottai

2. Kattabomman (b) British General

3. Vijaya Raghunatha Thondaiman (c) Andhra Kalidasa

4. Bannerman (d) Panchalamkuruchi

Ans: 1.(c); 2.(d); 3.(a); 4.(b);

**Intellectual Awakening of 6th Century B.C**

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. _____ period witnessed a great intellectual awakening in the world.
   
   a. 5th Century  
   b. 6th Century  
   c. 7th Century  
   d. 8th Century

2. _____ did the Philosophy of Confucius mould and dominate the Chinese mind.
   
   a. 1000 years  
   b. 2000 years  
   c. 3000 years  
   d. 4000 years

3. _____ was the founder of Zoroastrianism.
   
   a. Zoroaster  
   b. Buddha  
   c. Mahavira  
   d. Confucius

4. _____ was the 23rd Thirthankara.
   
   a. Rishaba  
   b. Parsavanath  
   c. Mahavira  
   d. Buddha

5. In _____, Buddha get enlightened.
   
   a. Saranath  
   b. Bodh Gaya  
   c. Sanchi  
   d. Kopilavasthu
6. In Persia ______ launched his protest against the prevailing religious superstitions.

7. Zoroaster belonged to ______

8. Chinese welcomed the teachings of ______

9. Sramanas were ____
   a. Workers        b. Agriculturists        c. Teachers        d. Industrialists

10. Confucius spoke about _____ social relations.
    a. healthy        b. wealthy        c. friendly        d. happy

11. Early Chinese religion was essentially a worship of ______
    a. spirits and ancestors        b. idols        c. nature        d. planets

12. The philosophy of Confucius ______ the Chinese mind.
    a. affected        b. influenced        c. instigated        d. moulded

13. In Persia, the social unity was obstructed by ______
    a. internal fights        b. external attacks
    c. class distinctions        d. Polytheistic faith

14. The Zoroastrian Ahura Mazda cult did not involve _____
    a. spiritualism        b. scriptures
    c. costly rituals        d. philosophical ideas

15. Jainism believed that man can seek salvation through _____
    a. rituals        b. prayers        c. right, conduct        d. slokas
16. Zoroastrians worshipped ______
   a. water  b. land  c. fire  d. sky

17. The Jain preceptors are called ___

18. Vardhamana attained the Kevala Gnanam at the age of ______
   a. 40  b. 35  c. 45  d. 42

19. Mahavira means ____
   a. great hero  b. conqueror of senses  
   c. attained jnana  d. code of conduct

20. The king Ajatasatru gave patronage to _____

21. At the age of 72, Mahavira died at ______

22. Mahavira had strong faith in____
   a. truth  b. discipline  c. ahimsa  d. knowledge

23. According to Mahavira, moksha can be attained by following _____
   a. Right Belief  b. Right Knowledge  c. Right Action  d. Tri Ratnas

24. Yapperumkalam was authored by ____ scholars.

25. The temple at Mt.Abu is a piece of ______architecture.

26. Siddhartha was born at Lumbini in ______
27. Gautama spent ____ years as a wandering ascetic.
   a. 5   b. 6   c. 4   d. 7

28. Gautama went to Uruvela on the banks of ____ river.

29. The Royal families of Kapilavastu, Magadha and Kosala were attracted to ____

30. Buddha's teachings were conveyed to the masses in ____ language.
   a. Pali   b. Sankrit   c. Tamil   d. Magadhi

31. The Buddha emphasized the spirit of ____
   a. friendliness   b. love   c. spiritualism   d. simplicity

32. The fourth council of Buddhism was held during the reign of ____

33. Pitakas are ____ scriptures.

34. Buddha laid stress on ____
   a. morality   b. wealth   c. health   d. rituals

35. Hinayana and Mahayana were the two sects of ____

II. Match the following.

1. Zoroastrianism  a. Buddha
2. Jina
d. Pipal Tree
b. Mahavira
c. Buddhism
e. Rajagriha
f. Ahura Mazda

g. Conqueror of senses

**Ans:** f, g, a, b, c

2.

1. Confucius
a. Disciples

2. Kung-Fu-Tse
b. Ceremony and courtesy

3. Early Chinese Religion
c. China

4. Rites
d. Confucius

5. Confucianism
e. Social order

f. Transmitter

g. Worship of spirits

**Ans:** f, d, g, b, c

3.

1. Zarathustra
a. Good and right

2. Ahura Mazda
b. Holy scripture

3. Devas
c. Polytheism

4. Zend Avesta
d. Social unity

5. Achaemenian empire
e. Zoroaster
History

f. Middle east

g. Evil forces

Ans: 1-e,2-a,3-g,4-b,5-f

4.

1. Preceptors a. Brahmacharaya
    
2. Vardhamana b. Code of conduct
    
3. Kevala Gnanam c. Sangam literature
    
4. Celibacy d. Kundagrama
    
5. Silappadhikaram e. Karma
    
 f. Thirthakaras
    
g. Realisation of ultimate truth

Ans: 1-f,2-d,3-g,4-a,5-c

5.

1. Suddodana a. Saranath
    
2. Yasodhara b. Golden path
    
3. Supreme knowledge c. Nirvana
    
4. Deer park d. Enlightenment
    
5. Madyamika marga e. Maya
    
 f. Pitakas
    
g. Rahul

Ans: 1-e,2-g,3-d,4-a,5-b

Cultural Heritage of Tamil Nadu
I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Tamil language has a continuous history of at least _______ years.
   a. 3500        b. 2500        c. 1500        d. 400

2. The Kalabhras were replaced by the _______ at kanchi in north Tamil Nadu.

3. The Pallava inscription at ____ refers to a great musician Rudracharya.
   a. Kudimian malai        b. Utheramerur
   c. Mamandur        d. Mahendravadi

4. The Pallavas gave importance to _____
   a. Tamil        b. Telugu        c. Sanskrit        d. Malayalam

5.______ describes the social conditions of the Sangam Tamils.

6. In the Pre-Vedic India a Dravidian Civilization flourished with its nucleus in _____
   a. Brahma Vastha        b. Arya Vastha
   c. Indus Valley        d. Ganga delta

7. The oldest of the Dravidian languages of ______ India is Tamil.
   a. South        b. North        c. East        d. West

8. Mamulanar was a _____
   a. Sangam poet        b. Sanskrit poet
   c. Pre-vedic poet        d. Modern period poet

9. Veliars were the petty chieftains ruling over, ______
   a. plains        b. mountains        c. desert region        d. hilly tracts
10. Nedunchezhian was one of the prominent monarchs of ________
   a. vedic age       b. sangam age       c. pre-historic age       d. modern age

11. The ________ uprooted the Tamil kingdoms in the second phase.

12. The Jain monk Vajranandhi established a Dravida Sangha at ______

13. The most popular Kalabhras ruler Achyuta Vikrantha ruled from ______
   a. Thanjavur       b. Madurai       c. Uraiyur       d. Thiruchi

14. In North Tamil Nadu, the Kalabhras were replaced by ______

15. The Kalabhras were replaced by the _____ in South Tamil Nadu.

16. Mahendravarman I was a _____ ruler.

17. Expeditions were sent to Bengal and Kadaram by ______

18. Hoysalas belonged to ______

19. Karikala used his _____ to attack Sinhalese.
   a. navy       b. army       c. cavalry       d. infantry

20. The term Anthanar referred to ______
   a. wisemen       b. salt merchants       c. potters       d. dancers
21. Kavyadarsam was written in ______
   a. Tamil           b. Pali           c. Prakriti       d. Sanskrit

22. Bhakti movement gained momentum during the _____ period.

23. Yaazh was a ________ instrument.
   a. string          b. wind           c. drum          d. wooden

24. Monolithic Rathas at Mahabalipuram were contributed by the _____

25. In the Sangam Period _____ were both astrologers and astronomers.

26. The Cholas had trade contract with _____
   a. China          b. Russia        c. Burma          d. Thailand

27. In the Sangam age the village administration was carried on by an assembly of _____
   a. women          b. elders         c. rich people    d. educated

28. The heir apparent was otherwise known as _____

29. The Golden age of the Mahasabhas was the _____ period.

30. Sangam Tamils stressed more on _____
   a. rituals        b. faith         c. caste          d. ethical conduct

31. Nannul was a _____
   a. secular work   b. grammar book  c. devotional book d. minor epic
32. Elavenil refers to one of the ______

a. seasons  b. arts  c. music  d. dances

II. Match the following

1.

1. Pattinam  a. drama
2. Panar  b. musician
3. Koothu  c. coastal region
4. Viraliar  d. Forest region
5. Mullai  e. hilly region

f. dance
g. plains

Ans: 1-c, 2-b, 3-a, 4-f, 5-d

2.

1. Mamulanar  a. Chola Emperor
2. Paari  b. Jain monk
3. Karikala  c. Kudhirai hills
4. Vajranandhi  d. River valleys
5. Dravida Sanga  e. Sangam poet

f. Madurai
g. Parambu hills

Ans: 1-e, 2-g, 3-a, 4-b, 5-f

3.
1. Simha Vishnu  a. Kanchi
2. Pallavas  b. Madurai
3. The Cholas  c. Dwarsamudra
4. Pandyas  d. Kerala
5. Hoysalas  e. Uraiyur
   f. Pallava ruler
   g. ardent Saivites

*Ans: 1-f, 2-a, 3-g, 4-b, 5-c*

4.

1. King's Court  a. Ilango
2. Heir apparent  b. Market towns
3. Junior Prince  c. Avai
4. Nagarams  d. Coastal Towns
5. Perurs  e. Villages
   f. Komahan
   g. Large towns

*Ans: 1-c, 2-f, 3-a, 4-b, 5-g*

5.

1. Arasar  a. Agriculturists
2. Vanikar  b. Bards
3. Vellalar  c. Washermen
4. Kuyavar  d. Prince
5. Panar  
   e. Salt Merchants  
   
   f. Potters  
   
   g. Traders  
   
   Ans: 1-d,2-g,3-a,4-f,5-b  

6.  
1. Tolkappiam  
   a. The Chola grants  
2. Thevaram  
   b. Sanskrit literature  
3. Pulavara Mutrool  
   c. Tax free land grants  
4. Kiratarjuniam  
   d. Grammar work  
5. Bhatta Vritti  
   e. Epics  
   
   f. Secular literature  
   
   g. Bhakti literature  
   
   Ans: 1-d,2-g,3-a,4-b,5-c  

7.  
1. Herostones  
   a. Bhakti Movement  
2. Alwars  
   b. The best paintings  
3. Pann  
   c. Sculpture  
4. The Sittannavasal paintings  
   d. Sangam age  
5. Elavenil  
   e. Medicine  
   
   f. Season  
   
   g. Music  
   
   Ans: 1-d,2-a,3-g,4-b,5-f
THE GREAT REVOLT OF 1857

Choose the correct answer:

1. The British historians call the revolt of 1857 as the _______
   (a) Military revolt       (b) Great revolt
   (c) War of Independence   (d) Freedom struggle
   Ans: (a) Military revolt

2. Indian historians describe the Revolt of 1857 as _______
   (a) Sepoy Mutiny          (b) Great revolt
   (c) First war of Indian Independence   (d) Military revolt
   Ans: (c) First war of Indian Independence

3. During the great revolt of 1857, the Governor General of India was ______
   (a) Lord Lyton             (b) Lord Ripon
   (c) Lord Canning          (d) Lord Wellesley
   Ans: (c) Lord Canning

4. The peasants had to pay heavy ______
   (a) duties                 (b) tariffs
   (c) revenue taxes         (d) service taxes
   Ans: (c) revenue taxes

5. Resumption of rent free system was introduced by ______
   (a) Lord Linlithgow        (b) Lord Dalhousie
   (c) Lord Bentinck         (d) Lord Mount Batten
   Ans: (c) Lord Bentinck
6. General Services Enlistment Act was passed in ________
   (a) 1856  (b) 1865
   (c) 1586  (d) 1685
   Ans: (a) 1856
7. The first sign of unrest appeared at _____
   (a) Meerut  (b) Barailley
   (c) Barrackpore  (d) Lucknow
   Ans: (c) Barrackpore
8. The sepoys broke out into open revolt at __________
   (a) Meerut  (b) Barrackpore
   (c) Barailley  (d) Kanpur
   Ans: (a) Meerut
9. the wife of Nawab of Oudh was __________
   (a) Mumtaj Mahal  (b) Fathima Begum
   (c) Begum Hazarat Mahal  (d) Sultana Razia
   Ans: (c) Begum Hazarat Mahal
10. After 1857 revolt, the Governor General of India was designated as __________
    (a) Viceroy of India  (b) Ruler of India
    (c) Governor of India  (d) Minister of India
    Ans: (a) Viceroy of India

Match the following:
1. Mangal Pandey  (a) Cawnpore
2. Bahadur Shah II  (b) Lucknow
3. Nana Sahib  (c) Central India
4. Begum Hazarat Mahal  (d) Arrah
5. Rani Lakshmi Bai  (e) Barrackpore
       (f) Oudh
       (g) Delhi

Ans: 1 (e): 2 (g): 3 (a): 4 (b): 5 (c)

Answer all the question given under each caption:

1. Political cause for the Revolt of 1857.
   a) Who introduced the Subsidiary Alliance?

   Ans: Lord Wellesley introduced the Subsidiary Alliance.

   b) Name the policy introduced by Lord Dalhousie?

   Ans: The Doctrine of Lapse.

   c) What was the order issued by the British against the Mughal emperor?

   Ans: The British Government had ordered that on the death of the last Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah II, his successor had to give up their ancestral palace.

   d) Why did Nana Sahib develop a grudge against the British?

   Ans: (i) The British had stopped pension to Nana Sahib, the adopted son of the Peshwa Baji Rao II.

   (ii) So he developed a grudge against the British.

2. Revolt at Cawnpore.

   a) Who joined the rebels at Cawnpore and with whom?

   Ans: Nana Sahib joined the rebels at Cawnpore with Tantia Tope.
b) What happened to the English?
   Ans: The English surrendered to the rebel forces.

c) Who defeated Nana Sahib?
   Ans: Sir Colin Campbell defeated Nana Sahib.

d) Where was Cawnpore brought under the British control?
   Ans: In November 1857, Cawnpore was brought under the British control.

3. Revolt at Central India.
   a) Who led the revolt at Central India?
      Ans: Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi led the revolt at Central India.
   b) Name the place captured by Rani Lakshmi Bai.
      Ans: Gwalior.
   c) What was her end?
      Ans: Rani Lakshmi Bai was killed in the battle in the year 1858.
   d) What did Tantia Tope do?
      Ans: Tantia Tope escaped but was captured and put to death.

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS IN THE 19TH CENTURY

Choose the correct answer:

1. The pioneer of the reformer movements was __________
   (a) Raja Rammohan Roy    (b) Swami Dayananda Saraswathi
   (c) Keshab Chandra Sen    (d) Devendranath Tagore
   Ans: (a) Raja Rammohan Roy

2. Lord William Bentinck passed an Act in 1829 to abolish Sati due to the efforts of ________
(a) Mrs Annie Beasant  
(b) Swami Vivekanandha  
(c) Raja Rammohan Roy  
(d) Lala Hansraj  
Ans: (c) Raja Rammohan Roy  

3. Swami Dayanandha Saraswathi started the ________  
(a) Brahma Samaj  
(b) Arya Samaj  
(c) Prarthana Samaj  
(d) Aligarh movement  
Ans: (b) Arya Samaj  

4. The headquarters of the Ramakrishna Mission is at ________  
(a) Kanchipuram  
(b) Belur  
(c) Melur  
(d) Hampi  
Ans: (b) Belur  

5. Vallalar's devotional songs are compiled in a volume called ________  
(a) Devaram  
(b) Thiruvasagam  
(c) Ettuthogai  
(d) Thiru Arupta  
Ans: (d) Thiru Arupta  

6. Sir syed Ahamed Khan started the ________  
(a) Aligarh movement  
(b) Theosophical Society  
(c) Samarasa Sudha Sanmarka Sangam  
(d) Muslim League  
Ans: (a) Aligarh movement  

7. Sir Syed Ahamed Khan Started a school at ________  
(a) Alipore  
(b) Allepey  
(c) Ghazipur  
(d) Kanpur
Ans: (c) Ghazipur

8. A great socialist reformer from Kerala is ____________

(a) Sree Narayana Guru  (b) Guru Prasad
(c) Guru Nanak  (d) Guru Sai

Ans: (a) Sree Narayana Guru

Match the following:

1. Herald of New Age  (a) Swami Dayananda Saraswathi
2. Martin Luther of Hinduism  (b) Ramakrishna Mission
3. New India  (c) Mrs. Annie Besant
4. Photo Voltaic Lighting System  (d) Ramalinga Adigal
5. Vallalar  (e) Dr. Dharmambal

(f) Raja Rammohan Roy

Ans: 1 (d): 2 (a): 3 (c): 4 (b): 5 (d)

Answer all the question given under each caption:

1. Brahmo Samaj

a) Who found Brahmo Samaj?

Ans: Raja Rammohan Roy.

b) What were the languages learnt by Raja Rammohan Roy?

Ans: Raja Rammohan Roy learnt Arabic, Sanskrit, Persian, English, French, Latin, Greek and Hebrew along with Bengali and Hindi.

c) Name the books written by Raja Rammohan Roy.

Ans: “Percepts of Jesus Christ” and “The Guide to Peace and Happiness”
d) What did Brahmo Samaj believe?

Ans: Brahmo Samaj believed in a “Universal Religion”, based on the principles of one Supreme God.

2. Arya Samaj

a) What was the original name of Swami Dayananda Saraswathi?

Ans: Mul Shankar

b) Who was his Guru?

Ans: Swami Virjanand

c) What was his moto?

Ans: “Go Back to Vedas”

d) What did the Samaj advocate?

Ans: The Samaj advocated women education, intercaste marriage and inter-dining.

3. The Theosophical Society

a) Who was the founder of Theosophical Society?

Ans: Russian lady, Madame Blavatsky and American Colonel Henry S. Olcott were the founders of Theosophical Society.

b) Why was it found?

Ans: It was found to preach about God and wisdom.

c) Who was the President of this Society in 1893?

Ans: Mrs. Annie Beasant

d) Where is the headquarters of this Society located?

Ans: At Adyar in Chennai.

4. Ramakrishna Mission
a) Who was Ramakrishna Paramahamsa?
   Ans: Ramakrishna Paramahamsa was a devotee of Goddess Kali and Priest in Dakshineshwar Kali temple.

b) Who found the Ramakrishna Mission?
   Ans: Swami Vivekananda.

c) When and where was the Parliament of Religious held?
   Ans: It was held in 1893 at Chicago in the USA.

d) Who represented the Hindu religion at the Parliament of religions?
   Ans: Swami Vivekananda.

5. Aligarh Movement
   a) Name the first religious movement of the Muslims.
      Ans: The Aligarh Movement.
   b) What did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan strongly believe?
      Ans: He believed that the Hindus and the Muslims are two eyes of a beautiful bird that was India.
   c) What was his greatest achievement?
      Ans: His greatest achievement was the establishment of the Mohammaden Anglo Oriental College at Aligarh in 1875.
   d) Name the newspaper published by him?
      Ans: Tahzil-ud-Akhaq (Reform of Morals)

6. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
   a) Who is the messiah of Dalits and downtrodden?
      Ans: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
b) Who was the first Law Minister of India?

Ans: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

c) How was he honoured by the Government of India?

Ans: B R Ambedkar was bestowed with Bharat Ratna in 1990.

d) Why did he lead the Mahad March near Bombay?

Ans: In 1927, he led the Mahad March near Bombay to give the untouchables the right to draw water from the public tank, the “Manusmriti” publicly.

FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN INDIA – PHASE – I

PRE - GANDHIAN ERA 1885 AD – 1919 AD

Choose the correct answer:

1. The Unification of the country was brought by the British ________
   (a) Imperialism    (b) Politics
   (c) Conquests      (d) Negotiations

   Ans: (a) Imperialism

2. The language of the educated Indians was ________
   (a) French        (b) English
   (c) Hindi         (d) Bengali

   Ans: (b) English

3. The religious and social reformers prepared the ground for the rise of ________
   (a) Nationalism   (b) Revolution
   (c) Mandatories   (d) Rebellion

   Ans: (a) Nationalism
4. The policies of the moderates were described by the Extremist as _______
   (a) Political mendicancy
   (b) Subsidiaries
   (c) Mandatories
   (d) Open door policy

   Ans: (a) Political mendicancy

5. Open split in the Congress occurred in the sessions held at _______
   (a) Surat
   (b) Lahore
   (c) Tripura
   (d) Madras

   Ans: (a) Surat

6. The Minto – Morely reforms introduced separate electorate for the _______
   (a) Hindus
   (b) Muslims
   (c) Sikhs
   (d) Christians

   Ans: (b) Muslims

7. Home Rule League in Bombay was formed by _______
   (a) Nehru
   (b) Mrs. Annie Besant
   (c) Tilak
   (d) Bharathiar

   Ans: (c) Tilak

Match the following:

1. Iswar Chandra Vidya Sagar     (a) Patriotic writer
2. Subramania Bharathi        (b) Of one's own country
3. Swadeshi                      (c) Bala Gangadhar Tilak
4. New India                    (d) Religious and Social Reformer
5. Kesari                        (e) Mrs. Annie Besant
Answer all the question given under each caption:

1. Factors leading to the rise of National Movement.

a) How did the National leaders inspire the people?
   Ans: The National Leaders inspired the people with the ideas of self-respect and self-confidence.

b) When was the Vernacular Press Act passed?
   Ans: The Vernacular Press Act was passed in 1878.

c) What was the policy of the British?
   Ans: Divide and Rule was the policy of the British.

d) How did the British consider the Indians?
   Ans: The British considered the Indians as inferior and uncivilized.

2. The Indian National Congress

a) When was the Indian National Congress formed?
   Ans: In 1885.

b) On whose advice was it found?
   Ans: It was on advice of Allan Octavian Hume.

c) Where was the first session of the Congress held? Who was the Chairperson?
   Ans: The first session of the congress was held at Bombay. W.C. Bannerjee was the chairperson of the session.

d) Name some of the leaders who attended the first session of the Congress.

3. Extremists

a) Name the extremists leaders?
   Ans: Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak (Bal), Bipin Chandra Pal (Pal), Lala Lajpat Rai (Lal) and Arabind Ghosh.

b) What did Tilak declare?
   Ans: “Swaraj is my Birth Right and I shall have it”.

c) Name the festivals revived by Tilak?
   Ans: Ganapathi and Shivaji festivals.

d) What was the desire of the militant nationalists?
   Ans: The militant nationalists desired to change not only the aim of the Congress but also means to attain it.

4. Jallian Wala Bagh Tragedy

a) Who were the prominent leaders arrested?
   Ans: Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew.

b) Where did the people gather?
   Ans: In Jallian Wala Bagh at Amritsar.

c) Who was the British Military Commander of Amritsar?
   Ans: General Dyer.

d) What did Rabindranath Tagore do?
   Ans: Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood in protest against this incident.
FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN INDIA – PHASE II

GANDHIAN ERA AD 1920 – AD 1947

Choose the correct answer:

1. Gandhiji advocated a new technique in our freedom struggle ________
   (a) Satyagraha  
   (b) Glasnost 
   (c) Long March  
   (d) Violence 
   Ans: (a) Satyagraha

2. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the ________
   (a) Khadar  
   (b) DMK  
   (c) Swaraj  
   (d) Akalidal 
   Ans: (c) Swaraj

3. The Indian Constituent Assembly was formally adopted on ________
   (a) January 26, 1950  
   (b) February 26, 1950 
   (c) August 26, 1950  
   (d) March 26, 1950 
   Ans: (a) January 26, 1950

4. In 1932, the British Government announced a scheme known as ________
   (a) Mid-day meals  
   (b) Open university 
   (c) Adult education  
   (d) Communal award 
   Ans: (d) Communal award

5. The British Viceroy responsible for involving Indians in the Second World War was ________
   (a) Canning  
   (b) Dalhousi 
   (c) Linlithgow  
   (d) Lyton 
   Ans: (c) Linlithgow
6. To form the interim Government, Nehru sought the help or _______

(a) Abul Kalam Azad (b) Jinnah
(c) Salimullah Khan (d) Khan Abdul Ghaffarkhan

Ans: (b) Jinnah

7. The first and the last Governor General of India was _________

(a) Lord Mount Batten (b) Nehru
(c) C. Rajagopalachari (d) Kamaraj

Ans: (c) C. Rajagopalachari

8. The task of unifying Indian states was undertaken by ________

(a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (b) Rajendra Prasad
(c) Rajaji (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Ans: (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

9. The first President of India was ______

(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (b) Gandhiji
(c) Dr. Radhakrishnan (d) Sathyamoorthy

Ans: (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Match the following:

1. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (a) Dutch territories
2. Pondicherry (b) Drafting Committee
3. Goa (c) First Governor General of Free India
4. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (d) Bismarck of India
5. Lord Mount Batten (e) Portugese Possession
(f) French Possession
(g) British territories

Ans: 1 (d): 2 (f): 3 (e): 4 (b): 5 (c)

1. Motilal Nehru (a) Uttar Pradesh
2. Chauri Chaura (b) Swarajya Party
3. Lion of Punjab (c) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
4. Communal Award (d) Lala Lajpat Rai
5. Frontier Gandhi (e) Ramsay Mac Donald
(f) Bhagat Singh
(g) Muslim League

Ans: 1 (b): 2 (a): 3 (d): 4 (e): 5 (c)

Answer all the question given under each caption:

1. Simon Commission

a) Why was Simon Commission appointed?

Ans: Simon Commission was appointed to look into the working of the Act of 1919 and to suggest measures to improve the Indian Administration.

b) Why was it an insult to the Indians?

Ans: The fact that no Indian was included to review the conditions and plans for the future of their own country.

c) How was Simon Commission greeted?

Ans: When Simon came to India in 1928, he was met with Black Flag demonstrations and placards carrying the words, “Go Back Simon”.

d) Name the Indian leader who died during the Simon Commission agitation.

Ans: Lala Lajpat Rai, The Lion of Punjab.

2. The August Offer

a) When was the August offer announced?

Ans: In August 1940

b) What was promised for India after Second World War?

Ans: Dominion status for India.

c) Why was the Committee set up?

Ans: The Committee was set up for farming the Indian Constitution.

d) Who would be appointed in the War council of the Viceroy?

Ans: An Indian.

3. The Mount Batten Plan

a) Who became the Governor General of India in 1947?

Ans: Lord Mount Batten.

b) Who was the last British Governor General?

Ans: Lord Mount Batten.

c) What was Mount Batten Plan?

Ans: Lord Mount Batten made an important announcement on June 3, 1947. This was called Mount Batten Plan or June 3rd Plan. According to this Plan India had to be divided into two independent countries namely Indian Union and Pakistan Union.

d) What was the reaction of the Congress and the Muslim League?

Ans: Both the Congress and the Muslim League accepted this plan.
ROLE OF TAMIL NADU IN THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT

Choose the correct answer:

1. Indian soldiers were instigated by the sons of ________
   (a) Hyder Ali  (b) Tipu Sultan  
   (c) Shivaji  (d) Shah Jahan
   Ans: (b) Tipu Sultan

2. The first organization in the Madras Presidency to agitate for the rights of people was the ________
   (a) Indian National Congress  (b) Muslim League  
   (c) Swarajya Party  (d) Madras Native Association
   Ans: (d) Madras Native Association

3. The First President of the Madras Mahajana Sabha was ________
   (a) P. Rangaiah Naidu  (b) Rajaji  
   (c) Kamaraj  (d) Bharathiar
   Ans: (a) P. Rangaiah Naidu

4. At Vedaranyam, the salt law broken by ________
   (a) T.S. Rajan  (b) Bakthavachalam  
   (c) Rajagopalachari  (d) V.O.C.
   Ans: (c) Rajagopalachari

5. In 1908, Bharathiar organized a huge public meeting to celebrate ________
   (a) Swaraj Day  (b) Birthday  
   (c) Republic Day  (d) Service Day
6. Faced with the prospectus of arrest by the British, Bharati escaped to ________
   (a) Chennai  (b) Bangalore
   (c) Hyderabad  (d) Pondicherry
   Ans: (d) Pondicherry

7. The Headquarters of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee is named as _________
   (a) Raj Bhavan  (b) Rashtrapathi Bhaven
   (c) Sathyamurthi Bhavan  (d) Vidhan Sabha
   Ans: (c) Sathyamurthi Bhavan

8. In 1940, Kamaraj went to Wardha to meet _____________
   (a) Nehru  (b) Gandhiji
   (c) Tilak  (d) Jinnah
   Ans: (b) Gandhiji

9. Kamaraj served as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for ________
   (a) 9 years  (b) 8 years
   (c) 10 years  (d) 7 years
   Ans: (a) 9 years

10. Kamaraj was famous for policy ________
    (a) ‘S’ plan  (b) ‘L’ plan
    (c) ‘K’ plan  (d) ‘J’ plan
    Ans: (c) ‘K’ plan

Match the following:
1. Swadeshi Exhibition  (a) Sepoy mutiny
2. Chanakya  (b) Kamaraj
3. King Maker  (c) Poondi Reservoir
4. Sathyamurthi  (d) Vellore Mutiny
5. Fateh Hyder  (e) Rajaji
   (f) Periyar E.V.R
   (g) Madras Mahajana Sabha

Ans: 1 (g): 2 (e): 3 (b): 4 (c): 5 (d)

Answer all the question given under each caption:

1. C. Rajagopalachariyar
   a) When and where was he born?
      
      Ans: C. Rajaji was born on December 10th, 1878 at Thovarappalli.
   
   b) Why did he resign his Chief Ministership in 1939?
      
      Ans: He resigned his Chief Ministership in 1939 in protest against the use of Indian men and materials in the World War II by the British without their concern.
   
   c) What did he introduce during his second term?
      
      Ans: He introduced “Kula Kalvi Thittam”.
   
   d) Why was he often referred as “Chanakya”?
      
      Ans: He was often referred as “Chanakya” for his diplomatic skills.

2. K. Kamaraj
   a) How did he enter into Politics?
      
      Ans: Kamaraj entered into politics by taking part in Vaikam Satyagraha in 1924.
b) Where was he kept in prison in 1930?

Ans: Alipore jail.

c) Where did he hoist the Indian National Flag in 1947?

Ans: He hoisted the Indian National Flag in 1947 in Sathyamurthi's house.

d) When did he die?

Ans: He died on October 2nd 1975.

SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN TAMIL NADU

Choose the correct answer:

1. South Indian Liberal Federation is otherwise known as the _______.
   (a) Dravidian Party  (b) Janata Party
   (c) Telugu Desam  (d) Justice Party

Ans: (d) Justice Party

2. Periyar transformed the Justice Party into _______.
   (a) Akalidai  (b) Pattali Makkal Kazhagam
   (c) Dravidar Kazhagam  (d) Swarajaya

Ans: (c) Dravidar Kazhagam

3. The greatest social reformed of Tamil Nadu _______.
   (a) E.V. Ramasamy  (b) Nehru
   (c) Gandhiji  (d) Raja Rammohan Roy

Ans: (a) E.V. Ramasamy

4. Vaikam is a place in _______.
   (a) Tamil Nadu  (b) Andhra Pradesh

Ans: (a) Tamil Nadu
5. C.N. Annadurai was affectionately called as ____________
   (a) Chacha
   (b) Nethaji
   (c) Anna
   (d) Periyar
   Ans: (c) Anna

6. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam was found by ________.
   (a) C.N. Annadurai
   (b) M. Karunanidhi
   (c) K. Kamaraj
   (d) M.G. Ramachandran
   Ans: (a) C.N. Annadurai

7. C.N. Annadurai was conferred Doctorate by ________.
   (a) Anna University
   (b) Annamalai University
   (c) Manipal University
   (d) Bharathiar University
   Ans: (b) Annamalai University

8. Due to Dr. Muthulakshmi's good efforts, the cancer institute was started at ________.
   (a) Anna Nagar
   (b) Chengalpet
   (c) Kanchipuram
   (d) Adayar
   Ans: (d) Adayar

9. All India Women's Conference was organized at ________.
   (a) Pune
   (b) Bombay
   (c) Thane
   (d) Satara
   Ans: (a) Pune
10. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy started an orphanage known as _________.
   (a) Anbu Illam  
   (b) Saraswathi Illam  
   (c) Avvai Illam  
   (d) Lakshmi Illam  
   Ans: (c) Avvai Illam  

11. Dr. S. Dharmambal started an agitation for the cause of Tamil teachers called _________.
   (a) Nalla varam  
   (b) Hindi varam  
   (c) Tamil varam  
   (d) Elavu varam  
   Ans: (d) Elavu varam  

12. Moovalur Ramamirtham was born in _________.
   (a) 1885  
   (b) 18887  
   (c) 1889  
   (d) 1883  
   Ans: (d) 1883  

Match the following:
1. Justice  
   (a) E.V. Ramasamy Periyar  

2. Vaikam Hero  
   (b) Dr. S. Dharmambal  

3. Devadasi System  
   (c) Moovalur Ramamirtham  

4. Veera Tamilannai  
   (d) T.M. Nair  

5. Justice Party  
   (e) Sathyamoorthy  
   (f) Dr. Muthu Lakshmi Redy  
   (g) English Newspaper  
   Ans: 1 (g); 2 (a); 3 (f); 4 (b); 5 (d)  

Answer all the question given under each caption:
1. The Justice Party

a) Who established the Justice Party?
   Ans: Justice Party was established by T.M. Nair and Thiyagaraya Chetty.

b) When did the Justice Party come to power?
   Ans: The Justice Party came to power in 1920.

c) When was it defeated?
   Ans: In 1937 elections.

d) Write any two achievements of the Justice Party?
   Ans: (i) The Justice Party created the Staff Selection Board in 1924 and later it became the Public Service Commission in 1929.
   (ii) The Justice Party established the Andhra University in 1925 and Annamalai University in 1929.

2. Self Respect Movement.

a) Who started the Self Respect Movement?
   Ans: E.V. Ramasamy Periyar.

b) Why did he start?
   Ans: He started the Self Respect Movement in 1925, to spread and execute his ideas and policies.

c) When was it started?
   Ans: In 1925.

d) Name the laws passed by the governed due to the constant struggle of Self Respect Movement?
   Ans: (i) Widow Re-marriage Act
(ii) Women's Right to Property Act.