

CUET 2024 History Question Paper (Set-A) with Solution

Question 1:

Which Sufi teacher was also known as the 'Gharib Nawaz'?

- (1) Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya
- (2) Khwaja Muinuddin
- (3) Amir Khusrau
- (4) Shaikh Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki

Solution:

Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti, a prominent Sufi saint, is also known as 'Gharib Nawaz,' which means "Benefactor of the Poor." He was the founder of the Chishti order of Sufism in India.

Quick Tip

'Gharib Nawaz' is a title associated with Sufi saints who showed immense compassion toward the poor.

Answer: Khwaja Muinuddin

Question 2:

Lord Jagannatha is a form of which God?

- (1) Surya
- (2) Vishnu
- (3) Shiva
- (4) Brahma

Solution:

Lord Jagannatha is worshipped as a form of Lord Vishnu, primarily in Puri, Odisha, where the famous Jagannath Temple is located. Lord Jagannatha is associated with Lord Vishnu's incarnation as Krishna.

Quick Tip

The famous Jagannatha Temple in Puri is one of the Char Dham pilgrimage sites dedicated to Lord Vishnu.

Answer: Vishnu

Question 3:

Which among the following travellers visited the city of Vijayanagara during the 15th century?

- (A) Domingo Paes
- (B) Abdur Razzaq
- (C) Afanasii Nikitin
- (D) Fernao Nuniz
- (E) Nicolo de Conti

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Solution:

Domingo Paes, a Portuguese traveller, and Abdur Razzaq, a Persian traveller, visited the Vijayanagara Empire in the 15th century. Fernao Nuniz also wrote accounts of the Vijayanagara Empire, making the correct answer (A), (B), and (D).

Quick Tip

Portuguese and Persian travellers were significant sources of historical records on the Vijayanagara Empire.

Answer: (A), (B) and (D) only

Question 4:

Madras, Bombay and Calcutta were the anglicised names of _____ where the British first set up trading posts.

- (1) Cities
- (2) Villages
- (3) Towns
- (4) Capitals

Solution:

Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta were major cities where the British first established trading posts. These cities later became important centers of British administration in India.

Quick Tip

These three cities—Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta—played pivotal roles during the British Raj in India.

Answer: Cities

Question 5:

Which of the following statements are correct?

- (A) Guru Arjan compiled Guru Nanak's hymns in the Adi Granth Sahib.
- (B) Guru Tegh Bahadur laid the foundation of the Khalsa Panth.
- (C) Guru Nanak composed the Guru Granth Sahib.
- (D) Mirabai was a Maratha princess.
- (E) Mirabai was a Rajput princess.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) and (D) only
- (2) (C) and (D) only
- (3) (B) and (C) only
- (4) (A) and (E) only

Solution:

Guru Arjan compiled the hymns of Guru Nanak and other Sikh Gurus in the Adi Granth Sahib. Mirabai, a famous devotee of Lord Krishna, was a Rajput princess, not a Maratha.

Quick Tip

Mirabai is known for her devotion to Krishna and was a Rajput princess by birth.

Answer: (A) and (E) only

Question 6:

Match List-I with List-II:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| (A) Terracotta models of plough | (I) Kalibangan |
| (B) Ploughed field | (II) Shortughai |
| (C) Traces of canals | (III) Dholavira |
| (D) Water reservoirs | (IV) Cholistan |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Solution:

Kalibangan is known for terracotta models of plough, Shortughai for ploughed fields, Dholavira for traces of canals, and Cholistan for water reservoirs. The correct matches are: (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV).

Quick Tip

Remember that Kalibangan is a key site for Harappan civilization known for its plough models.

Answer: (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)

Question 7:

Who, amongst the following, founded the Vijayanagara Empire?

- (1) Krishnadeva Raya
- (2) Harihara and Bukka
- (3) Raja Raya
- (4) Rajendra II

Solution:

The Vijayanagara Empire was founded by two brothers, Harihara I and Bukka I, in 1336. They were initially officers in the service of the Kakatiya dynasty and later founded the empire.

Quick Tip

Harihara and Bukka were responsible for establishing one of the most powerful South Indian empires.

Answer: Harihara and Bukka

Question 8:

Match List-I with List-II:

- (A) Shell (I) Shortughai
- (B) Lapis-Lazuli (II) Nageshwar
- (C) Carnelian (III) South Rajasthan
- (D) Steatite (IV) Lothal

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Solution:

Nageshwar is known for its shell industry, Shortughai for Lapis-Lazuli, Lothal for carnelian, and South Rajasthan for steatite. The correct matches are: (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III).

Quick Tip

Lothal is famous for carnelian beads, which were widely traded in the ancient world.

Answer: (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)

Question 9:

Match List-I with List-II:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| (A) Mahals | (I) Territorial unit |
| (B) Pahariyas and Santhals | (II) Permanent Settlement |
| (C) 1793 | (III) Rajmahal hills |
| (D) Taluq | (IV) Estates |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Solution:

Mahals refers to territorial units, Pahariyas and Santhals lived in the Rajmahal hills, the Permanent Settlement was introduced in 1793, and Taluqs were estates. The correct matches are: (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I).

Quick Tip

The Permanent Settlement introduced by the British in 1793 formalized the zamindari system in India.

Answer: (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

Question 10:

Which of the following statements are correct?

- (A) Moneylenders were called 'dikus'.
(B) Zamindars hired the Santhals to reclaim land.
(C) Santhals were merchants.
(D) Land of the Santhals was demarcated as 'Damin-i-koh'.
(E) Santhals charged heavy land revenue from dikus moneylenders.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Solution:

Moneylenders were referred to as 'dikus' by the Santhals. The Santhals were hired by zamindars to reclaim land, and their land was demarcated as 'Damin-i-koh'. The correct statements are (A), (B), and (D).

Quick Tip

The Santhal rebellion of 1855–1856 was a significant uprising against exploitation by landlords and moneylenders.

Answer: (A), (B) and (D) only

Question 11:

Which of the following statements are true about the zamindars?

- (A) Milkiyat lands were cultivated for the general use of the people.
- (B) Zamindars could sell, bequeath or mortgage the milkiyat lands.
- (C) Zamindars collected revenue on behalf of themselves.
- (D) Most Zamindars had fortresses as well as armed contingents.
- (E) Control over military resources was another source of power for the Zamindars.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Solution:

Zamindars had control over military resources, owned lands called milkiyat, which they could sell, mortgage, or bequeath, and they maintained armed contingents. The correct answer is (B), (D), and (E).

Quick Tip

Zamindars were powerful intermediaries between the British colonial rulers and the rural populace, often controlling large estates and armed forces.

Answer: (B), (D) and (E) only

Question 12:

Kauravas and Pandavas belonged to which ruling family?

- (1) Kuru
- (2) Panchal
- (3) Magadha
- (4) Vatsa

Solution:

The Kauravas and Pandavas were part of the Kuru dynasty, as described in the Mahabharata.

Quick Tip

The Kuru dynasty is central to the events of the Mahabharata, one of the two major Sanskrit epics of ancient India.

Answer: Kuru

Question 13:

Which report reproduced zamindars' and ryots' petitions as appendices for consideration of the British Parliament?

- (1) The First Report
- (2) The Seventh Report
- (3) The Sixth Report
- (4) The Fifth Report

Solution:

The Fifth Report, published in 1813, was a report by the British Parliament on the administration of justice in India. It included zamindars' and ryots' petitions.

Quick Tip

The Fifth Report was one of the earliest instances of parliamentary inquiry into the functioning of colonial India.

Answer: The Fifth Report

Question 14:

The rebel leaders issued Proclamations and few _____ to propagate their ideas during the 1857 revolt.

Fill in the blank with the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) Cartridges
- (2) Ishtahars
- (3) Sepoys
- (4) Taluqdars

Solution:

The rebel leaders issued 'Ishtahars' or proclamations to spread their ideas during the 1857 revolt, calling for unity among Indians against British rule.

Quick Tip

Ishtahars were public proclamations used as a means of spreading messages during the 1857 uprising.

Answer: Ishtahars

Question 15:

In 1857 “the life has gone out of the body” was said in reference to which state?

- (1) Jhansi
- (2) Awadh
- (3) Kanpur
- (4) Delhi

Solution:

The statement “the life has gone out of the body” was said in reference to Awadh after it was

annexed by the British in 1856, just before the Revolt of 1857.

Quick Tip

Awadh's annexation by the British is considered one of the key events leading to the Revolt of 1857.

Answer: Awadh

Question 16:

Which of the following statements are correct?

- (A) Bell of arms was a store room in which weapons were kept.
- (B) The army of Awadh supported the British.
- (C) Firangi is a term of Persian origin applied to the British by the rebels.
- (D) The 7th Awadh Irregular Cavalry accepted the new cartridges in early May.
- (E) Local leaders emerged, urging peasants, zamindars and tribals to revolt.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Solution:

Statements (A), (C), and (E) are correct. The Bell of Arms referred to an armory, 'Firangi' was a term used for the British, and local leaders like Rani Lakshmi Bai and Kunwar Singh led the revolts.

Quick Tip

'Firangi' was commonly used by Indians to describe Europeans, particularly the British.

Answer: (A), (C) and (E) only

Question 17:

Match List-I with List-II:

- (A) Nana Sahib (I) Awadh
(B) Rani Lakshmi Bai (II) Arrah
(C) Kunwar Singh (III) Kanpur
(D) Birjis Qadr (IV) Jhansi

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Solution:

Nana Sahib led the rebellion in Kanpur, Rani Lakshmi Bai in Jhansi, Kunwar Singh in Arrah, and Birjis Qadr in Awadh. The correct matches are (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I).

Quick Tip

The Revolt of 1857 had prominent leaders across different regions of India.

Answer: (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

Question 18:

Who was the leader of the Santhal Revolt of 1855-56?

- (1) Birsa Munda
(2) Gonoo
(3) Sidhu Manjhi
(4) Shah Mal

Solution:

Sidhu and Kanhu were the main leaders of the Santhal Revolt of 1855-56 against the British colonial forces and landlords.

Quick Tip

The Santhal Revolt was one of the first tribal uprisings against British rule.

Answer: Sidhu Manjhi

Question 19:

Who fought in the famous Battle of Chinhat in which the British forces under Henry Lawrence were defeated?

- (1) Shah Mal
- (2) Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah
- (3) Birjis Qadr
- (4) Kunwar Singh

Solution:

Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah led the Indian forces in the Battle of Chinhat during the 1857 Revolt and defeated the British under Henry Lawrence.

Quick Tip

Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah was one of the key leaders during the Revolt of 1857.

Answer: Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah

Question 20:

Who was the Commissioner of Lucknow when the rebels besieged it during the Revolt of 1857?

- (1) Colin Campbell
- (2) Henry Lawrence
- (3) James Outram
- (4) Henry Havelock

Solution:

Henry Lawrence was the British Commissioner of Lucknow when the city was besieged during the Revolt of 1857.

Quick Tip

Henry Lawrence died during the siege of Lucknow, making him one of the notable figures of the 1857 revolt.

Answer: Henry Lawrence

Question 21:

The Sunset Law was associated with _____.

- (1) Zamindari System/Permanent Settlement
- (2) British Navy
- (3) Imperial Court
- (4) Freedom Movement

Solution:

The Sunset Law was associated with the Permanent Settlement. It stipulated that zamindars had to pay their revenue before sunset on the due date.

Quick Tip

Failure to comply with the Sunset Law often resulted in the zamindar losing his estate.

Answer: Zamindari System/Permanent Settlement

Question 22:

During his 'Salt March' Gandhiji began walking towards the ocean from his ashram, located at _____.

- (1) Ahmedabad
- (2) Sabarmati
- (3) Wardha
- (4) Kochrab

Solution:

Gandhiji began his famous Salt March from Sabarmati Ashram, leading to the coastal village of Dandi in 1930.

Quick Tip

The Salt March, also known as the Dandi March, was a pivotal event in the Indian independence movement.

Answer: Sabarmati

Question 23:

Mahatma Gandhi's Salt March was notable as the first nationalist activity focused on _____.

- (1) Women
- (2) Lord Irwin
- (3) Subhas Chandra Bose
- (4) 15 March, 1930

Solution:

The Salt March was notable for the large-scale participation of women in the Indian independence movement for the first time.

Quick Tip

The Salt March, in addition to its anti-colonial stance, marked the increased involvement of women in the freedom struggle.

Answer: Women

Question 24:

“Purna Swaraj” as the goal of nationalism in India was aimed to achieve _____.

- (1) Partial freedom
- (2) Complete independence
- (3) Indian identity
- (4) Partition

Solution:

“Purna Swaraj” or complete independence was adopted as the goal of the Indian National Congress at the Lahore session in 1929.

Quick Tip

The term “Purna Swaraj” became a rallying cry for full independence from British rule.

Answer: Complete independence

Question 25:

Which of the following statements of Gandhiji made at the opening of Banaras Hindu University are true?

- (A) Gandhiji charged the Indian elite with a lack of concern for the laboring poor.
- (B) Gandhiji was not worried about the contrast between the “richly bedecked noblemen” and millions of poor Indians.
- (C) Gandhiji said, “Our salvation can only come through lawyers, doctors, and rich landlords.”
- (D) Gandhiji emphasized that farmers are going to secure the salvation of India.
- (E) Gandhiji told the privileged invitees, “Strip yourself of this jewelry and hold it in trust for your countrymen.”

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Solution:

Gandhiji’s statements at the opening of Banaras Hindu University were critical of the Indian elite, emphasized the role of farmers, and advocated for renouncing wealth for the benefit of the country. The correct answer is (A), (D), and (E).

Quick Tip

Gandhiji’s speech at BHU reflected his philosophy of simplicity and concern for the masses.

Answer: (A), (D) and (E) only

Question 26:

Match List-I with List-II:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (A) Khilafat Movement | (I) Mahatma Gandhi’s biographer |
| (B) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre | (II) Turkish ruler |
| (C) Kemal Ataturk | (III) 1919 |
| (D) Louis Fisher | (IV) 1919-1920 |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Solution:

The Khilafat Movement occurred during 1919-1920, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre in 1919, Kemal Ataturk was the Turkish ruler, and Louis Fisher was Mahatma Gandhi's biographer. The correct matches are (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I).

Quick Tip

The Khilafat Movement was a joint Hindu-Muslim protest against British rule in the early 20th century.

Answer: (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

Question 27:

Who was the Judge who presided over Gandhiji's trial after the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement?

- (1) Justice C.N. Broomfield
- (2) Justice William Hodges
- (3) Justice Joseph Noel
- (4) Justice Thomas Barker

Solution:

Justice C.N. Broomfield presided over Gandhiji's trial after the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Quick Tip

Gandhiji was sentenced to six years in prison after the Non-Cooperation Movement was called off.

Answer: Justice C.N. Broomfield

Question 28:

When were separate electorates first created by the British Colonial Government?

- (1) 1919
- (2) 1923
- (3) 1909
- (4) 1907

Solution:

Separate electorates were first introduced in the Indian Councils Act of 1909, also known as the Morley-Minto Reforms.

Quick Tip

The 1909 Morley-Minto Reforms marked the beginning of communal representation in India.

Answer: 1909

Question 29:

Mughal chronicles viewed the emperors as supreme sovereign because _____.

- (1) Nobility wanted him to be one.
- (2) Vision of empire viewed the emperor as the sole ruler.
- (3) Chronicles were a rich source of history.
- (4) Imperial administration was weak.

Solution:

Mughal chronicles portrayed the emperor as the supreme authority, reflecting the vision of an empire where the emperor was the sole ruler.

Quick Tip

Mughal chronicles such as Akbar Nama projected a centralized vision of the empire.

Answer: Vision of empire viewed the emperor as the sole ruler.

Question 30:

Which section of the Mughal Court was viewed as very significant?

- (1) Imperial vision
- (2) The Empire
- (3) Nobility
- (4) Mughal Chronicles

Solution:

The nobility was a very significant section of the Mughal court, as they played a crucial role in administration and military matters.

Quick Tip

Mughal emperors relied heavily on their nobility for governance and the expansion of the empire.

Answer: Nobility

Question 31:

Which chronicle says that the entire kingdom has to follow the king's orders?

- (1) Urdu Akhbar
- (2) Badshah Nama
- (3) Akbar Nama
- (4) Kitabkhana

Solution:

The Akbar Nama, written by Abu'l Fazl, describes the entire kingdom following the king's orders and projects the emperor as the central authority.

Quick Tip

Akbar Nama provides a detailed account of the reign of Emperor Akbar and the structure of the Mughal state.

Answer: Akbar Nama

Question 32:

The Mughal imperial administrative apparatus was effectively dependent on _____.

- (1) Travellers
- (2) Nobles
- (3) Masses
- (4) Mir Bakshi

Solution:

The Mughal imperial administrative apparatus was heavily dependent on the nobles, who were in charge of various administrative functions and military leadership.

Quick Tip

Mughal nobles were appointed to high-ranking positions such as governors and military commanders.

Answer: Nobles

Question 33:

Who is the author of Akbar Nama?

- (1) Chandrabhan Barahman
- (2) Muhammad Kazim
- (3) Lahori
- (4) Abu'l Fazl

Solution:

Akbar Nama was written by Abu'l Fazl, who was one of the nine jewels (Navratnas) in Akbar's court.

Quick Tip

Abu'l Fazl's Akbar Nama is one of the most important chronicles of Akbar's reign.

Answer: Abu'l Fazl

Question 34:

When did the Constitution of India come into force?

- (1) 26th January, 1950

- (2) 15th August, 1947
- (3) 31st January, 1929
- (4) 6th November, 1949

Solution:

The Constitution of India came into force on 26th January 1950, marking the beginning of India as a republic.

Quick Tip

India celebrates Republic Day on 26th January every year to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution.

Answer: 26th January, 1950

Question 35:

Why is the Constitution of India described as the longest document in the world?

- (1) It is a painstakingly drafted document.
- (2) It is carefully worked out.
- (3) It imbibes culture of hierarchy.
- (4) The country size and diversity impacted the Constitution length.

Solution:

The Constitution of India is the longest in the world, mainly due to the size and diversity of the country, which required detailed provisions.

Quick Tip

The Indian Constitution contains 448 articles, making it the lengthiest national constitution in the world.

Answer: The country size and diversity impacted the Constitution length.

Question 36:

How can we say that the Constitution of India seeks to unify India?

- (1) It deals with the country's problems.
- (2) The area of the subcontinent was under its control.

- (3) It was designed to keep the country's divided classes, communities and castes together.
- (4) It was to nurture democratic institutions.

Solution:

The Constitution of India was designed to unify the country's diverse classes, communities, and castes, thereby promoting national integration.

Quick Tip

The Indian Constitution ensures equality and fraternity, which promotes unity among the diverse population.

Answer: It was designed to keep the country's divided classes, communities, and castes together.

Question 37:

In which body was the Constitution of India deliberated upon?

- (1) Parliament of India
- (2) Through Newspaper coverage
- (3) Constituent Assembly
- (4) Princely States

Solution:

The Constitution of India was deliberated upon by the Constituent Assembly, which was set up to draft the Constitution.

Quick Tip

The Constituent Assembly was responsible for drafting the Constitution of India over a period of three years.

Answer: Constituent Assembly

Question 38:

The nature of the Constitution imbibed the right to _____.

- (1) Cultural Rights
- (2) Educational Rights

(3) Equality

(4) Religion

Solution:

The Indian Constitution ensures the right to equality for all its citizens, regardless of their caste, creed, or religion.

Quick Tip

The right to equality is one of the six fundamental rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution.

Answer: Equality

Question 39:

Which of the following statements are correct?

(A) Harappan seal was a most distinctive artifact of the Harappan Civilization.

(B) Harappan seal motifs conveyed a meaning to those unable to read it.

(C) Harappan seals had Sanskrit script on them.

(D) Harappan seals had Pali and Prakrit inscriptions on them.

(E) Some Harappan seals show wider spacing of script from right and cramping on the left.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A) and (D) only

(2) (C), (D) and (E) only

(3) (A), (B) and (E) only

(4) (A), (C) and (D) only

Solution:

The Harappan seals were distinctive artifacts of the Harappan civilization. Their motifs conveyed meanings, and some seals show uneven script spacing. The correct answer is (A), (B), and (E).

Quick Tip

Harappan seals are among the earliest examples of writing from the Indus Valley Civilization.

Answer: (A), (B) and (E) only

Question 40:

Match List-I with List-II:

- (A) Kushanas (I) Piyadassi
(B) Ashoka (II) Devputra
(C) Samudragupta (III) Court-poet
(D) Harisena (IV) Prayaga Prashasti

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Solution:

The correct matches are: Kushanas - Devputra, Ashoka - Piyadassi, Samudragupta - Prayaga Prashasti, Harisena - Court-poet. The correct answer is (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III).

Quick Tip

The Prayaga Prashasti is an important historical document from the Gupta period.

Answer: (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)

Question 41:

Name the first site from where the Indus Valley Civilization was discovered.

- (1) Harappa
(2) Rakhigarhi
(3) Hulas
(4) Sinauli

Solution:

Harappa was the first site where the Indus Valley Civilization was discovered in the 1920s.

Quick Tip

Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro are the two most prominent sites of the Indus Valley Civilization.

Answer: Harappa

Question 42:

Match List-I with List-II:

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| (A) Alexander Greenlaw | (I) Documenting the inscriptions on the temple walls |
| (B) John Marshall | (II) Visits Vijayanagara in 1800 |
| (C) J.F. Fleet | (III) Conservation works of Vijayanagara began under him |
| (D) Colin Mackenzie | (IV) Detailed photography at Hampi |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Solution:

The correct matches are: Alexander Greenlaw - Detailed photography at Hampi, John Marshall - Conservation works of Vijayanagara, J.F. Fleet - Documenting inscriptions, Colin Mackenzie - Visited Vijayanagara in 1800. The correct answer is (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (II).

Quick Tip

John Marshall is credited with starting the conservation efforts at Vijayanagara, one of India's most significant historical sites.

Answer: (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Question 43:

Match List-I with List-II:

- (A) Duarte Barbosa (I) Morocco
(B) Marco Polo (II) Spain
(C) Ibn Battuta (III) Portugal
(D) Antonio Monserrate (IV) Italy

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Solution:

The correct matches are: Duarte Barbosa - Portugal, Marco Polo - Italy, Ibn Battuta - Morocco, Antonio Monserrate - Spain. The correct answer is (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II).

Quick Tip

Ibn Battuta was one of the most famous travelers and wrote extensively about his travels in India.

Answer: (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Question 44:

Match List-I with List-II:

- (A) Pataliputra (I) Prakrit name of Rajgir, Bihar
(B) Rajgaha (II) Present day Coastal Odisha
(C) Kalinga (III) Present day Patna

(D) Arthasastra(IV) Kautilya

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)

(2) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)

(3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)

(4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Solution:

The correct matches are: Pataliputra - Present day Patna, Rajgaha - Prakrit name of Rajgir, Kalinga - Present day Coastal Odisha, Arthasastra - Kautilya. The correct answer is (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV).

Quick Tip

Pataliputra (modern-day Patna) was the capital of several ancient Indian empires.

Answer: (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)

Question 45:

Which of the following statements are correct?

(A) Mahabharata has over 1,00,000 verses.

(B) Mahabharata was written by Valmiki.

(C) V.S. Sukthankar is associated with the critical edition of Mahabharata.

(D) The critical edition of Mahabharata took 47 years to complete.

(E) The critical edition of Mahabharata ran into over 13,000 pages.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A) and (B) only

(2) (B) and (E) only

(3) (A), (C), (D) and (E) only

(4) (B) and (C) only

Solution:

The Mahabharata has over 1,00,000 verses, V.S. Sukthankar worked on its critical edition, which took 47 years to complete, and the final edition ran into over 13,000 pages. The correct

answer is (A), (C), (D), and (E).

Quick Tip

The Mahabharata is one of the longest epic poems in world history.

Answer: (A), (C), (D) and (E) only

Question 46:

Match List-I with List-II:

- (A) Kula (I) Larger network of kinfolk
(B) Jati (II) Families
(C) Vamsa (III) People
(D) Jana (IV) Lineage

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Solution:

The correct matches are: Kula - Families, Jati - People, Vamsha - Lineage, Jana - Larger network of kinfolk. The correct answer is (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III).

Quick Tip

The terms Kula, Jati, Vamsha, and Jana refer to different levels of social organization in ancient India.

Answer: (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)

Question 47:

According to Manu, daughters had a right to _____.

- (1) Their father's wealth

- (2) Their mother's wealth
- (3) Dowry
- (4) Both A and C

Solution:

According to Manu, daughters had a right to their father's wealth and also received a dowry.

Quick Tip

The Laws of Manu are an ancient legal text that influenced social and family laws in Hindu society.

Answer: Both A and C

Question 48:

Why did the Buddha lay emphasis on conduct and values?

- (1) For the overall well-being of humans.
- (2) To make individuals socially responsible.
- (3) To purify the soul.
- (4) To connect humans to nature.

Solution:

The Buddha emphasized conduct and values for the overall well-being of individuals, believing that right action led to inner peace and happiness.

Quick Tip

The Buddha's Eightfold Path focuses on ethical conduct, wisdom, and mental discipline for the betterment of individuals.

Answer: For the overall well-being of humans.

Question 49:

Which of the following statements are correct about the Indus Valley Civilization?

- (A) Craft specialization was in evidence.
- (B) Tools and weapons were made of iron.
- (C) Buildings were of different types.

(D) Harrappan seals were used for correspondence.

(E) Seals were mainly used for religious rituals.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A) and (C) only

(2) (A), (B) and (D) only

(3) (A), (C) and (D) only

(4) (B), (C) and (E) only

Solution:

Craft specialization and the existence of various types of buildings were evident in the Indus Valley Civilization, and seals were used for correspondence. The correct answer is (A), (C), and (D).

Quick Tip

Indus Valley seals are often found in archaeological digs and were used in trade and correspondence.

Answer: (A), (C) and (D) only

Question 50:

Which of the following were Harappan cities?

(A) Pataliputra

(B) Lothal

(C) Harappa

(D) Dholavira

(E) Banawali

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A), (B), (D) and (E)

(2) (B), (C), (D) and (E)

(3) (A), (C), (D) and (E)

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

Solution:

The Harappan cities include Lothal, Harappa, Dholavira, and Banawali. The correct answer

is (B), (C), (D), and (E).

Quick Tip

Lothal is known for its dockyard, which is one of the world's earliest known dry docks.

Answer: (B), (C), (D) and (E)
