

CUET UG History Online Question Paper 2024 with Correct Answer

Question 1: The Draft Constitution of India had how many volumes?

- (1) Three
- (2) Twelve
- (3) Thirteen
- (4) Eleven

Correct Answer: (3) Thirteen

Solution: The Draft Constitution of India was published in thirteen volumes, which detailed the various articles and provisions that would form the basis of the Constitution of independent India.

Quick Tip

The drafting of the Indian Constitution was a meticulous process that involved careful discussion and deliberation, resulting in thirteen volumes.

Question 2: There was substantial agreement among the leaders on one central feature of the Constitution. It was:

- (1) To grant franchise only to youth
- (2) Granting vote to every adult Indian
- (3) To deny voting rights to women
- (4) To slowly grant voting rights to only men

Correct Answer: (2) Granting vote to every adult Indian

Solution: One of the key agreements among the leaders was to provide universal adult franchise, granting the right to vote to every adult Indian irrespective of gender, caste, or religion, thus promoting equality and democracy.

Quick Tip

Universal adult franchise was a significant decision that laid the foundation for a truly representative democracy in India.

Question 3: During the Salt Satyagraha, who persuaded Gandhiji not to restrict the protests to men alone?

- (1) Kasturba Gandhi
- (2) Sarojini Naidu
- (3) Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay
- (4) G. Durgabai

Correct Answer: (3) Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay

Solution: During the Salt Satyagraha, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay persuaded Gandhiji to involve women in the protests, arguing for their crucial role in the freedom struggle, thereby ensuring widespread participation.

Quick Tip

The participation of women in the Salt Satyagraha marked an important milestone in the Indian independence movement, highlighting the contribution of women in the struggle for freedom.

Question 4: Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) Palaeography	(I) Language used in earliest Inscriptions
(B) Prakrit	(II) Oligarchic State
(C) Vajji	(III) Styles of writing
(D) Ashmaka	(IV) A mahajanpada located in southernmost part of India

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution: The correct matching is: (A) Palaeography - (III) Styles of writing
(B) Prakrit - (I) Language used in earliest inscriptions
(C) Vajji - (II) Oligarchic State
(D) Ashmaka - (IV) A mahajanapada located in the southernmost part of India.

Quick Tip

Palaeography studies ancient writing styles, Prakrit is an early language, Vajji was an oligarchic state, and Ashmaka was one of the mahajanapadas.

Question 5: The mutinous Sepoys arrived at the gates of the Red Fort early in the morning on _____.

- (1) 10 May 1857
- (2) 11 May 1857
- (3) 12 May 1857
- (4) 13 May 1857

Correct Answer: (2) 11 May 1857

Solution: On 11 May 1857, the mutinous sepoys arrived at the gates of the Red Fort in Delhi, marking a key moment in the 1857 uprising against British rule.

Quick Tip

The arrival of sepoys at the Red Fort on 11 May 1857 signified the beginning of a major revolt against British colonialism, involving widespread resistance across North India.

Question 6: During 1857, talukdars and peasants carried out intense and long-lasting resistance in _____.

- (1) Meerut
- (2) Delhi
- (3) Madras
- (4) Awadh

Correct Answer: (4) Awadh

Solution: In 1857, talukdars and peasants in Awadh carried out intense and long-lasting resistance against British rule, making it a key region in the uprising.

Quick Tip

The revolt in Awadh was significant due to the widespread involvement of both talukdars (landowners) and peasants, creating a powerful base of resistance.

Question 7: Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) The Lucknow Pact	(I) Film on Partition
(B) Garm Hawa	(II) 1915
(C) The Hindu Mahasabha	(III) 1906
(D) The Muslim League	(IV) 1916

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

Solution: The correct matching is: - (A) The Lucknow Pact - (IV) 1916 - (B) Garm Hawa - (I) Film on Partition - (C) The Hindu Mahasabha - (II) 1915 - (D) The Muslim League - (III) 1906

Quick Tip

The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was an important agreement between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League, and "Garm Hawa" is a famous film on Partition.

Question 8: Karaikkal Ammaiyar was a devotee of _____ and adopted the path of extreme asceticism in order to attain her goal:

(1) Agni

(2) Shiva

(3) Vishnu

(4) Indra

Correct Answer: (2) Shiva

Solution: Karaikkal Ammaiyar, one of the greatest female saints in the bhakti movement, was a devotee of Lord Shiva. She adopted the path of extreme asceticism to achieve spiritual enlightenment.

Quick Tip

Karaikkal Ammaiyar is revered for her intense devotion to Lord Shiva and is known for renouncing worldly life to pursue her spiritual journey.

Question 9: Francis Buchanan's survey of _____ the district in North Bengal gave us a vivid description of the rich peasants known as jotedars.

- (1) Malda
- (2) Birbhum
- (3) Shiliguri
- (4) Dinajpur

Correct Answer: (4) Dinajpur

Solution: Francis Buchanan's survey provided a detailed description of Dinajpur in North Bengal, where the rich peasants known as jotedars were significant in the rural economy.

Quick Tip

The jotedars were a powerful class of rich peasants in North Bengal, owning substantial amounts of land and playing a key role in the agrarian structure.

Question 10: The _____ stated that if payment did not come in by sunset of the specified date, the zamindari was liable to be auctioned.

- (1) Regulating Act
- (2) Pitt's India Act
- (3) Sunset Law
- (4) Martial Law

Correct Answer: (3) Sunset Law

Solution: The Sunset Law stated that if zamindars failed to pay their land revenue by the specified sunset date, their zamindari would be auctioned off. This law was part of the Permanent Settlement system under British rule.

Quick Tip

The Sunset Law had significant consequences for zamindars who struggled to pay their dues, often leading to the auctioning of their estates.

Question 11: Which leader demanded justice for women, not reserved seats or separate electorates?

- (1) Hansa Mehta
- (2) J. Nagappa
- (3) K.J. Khanderkar
- (4) N.G. Ranga

Correct Answer: (1) Hansa Mehta

Solution: Hansa Mehta was a strong advocate for women's rights and demanded justice and equality for women, opposing reserved seats or separate electorates for women.

Quick Tip

Hansa Mehta played a pivotal role in the women's rights movement in India, focusing on equality and social justice rather than special provisions like reserved seats.

Question 12: The Constitution of India, which came into effect on 26th January 1950, has the distinction of being _____ the in the world.

- (1) Unwritten
- (2) Non-Amendable
- (3) Smallest
- (4) Longest

Correct Answer: (4) Longest

Solution: The Constitution of India is the longest written constitution in the world, containing detailed provisions that cover all aspects of governance.

Quick Tip

India's Constitution is unique for its length and detailed nature, serving as a comprehensive guide to the country's governance, rights, and duties.

Question 13: The protests in the Punjab became particularly intense after the institution of which act?

- (1) Lucknow Pact
- (2) Rowlatt Act
- (3) Khilafat Act
- (4) Great War of 1914-18

Correct Answer: (2) Rowlatt Act

Solution: The protests in Punjab became particularly intense after the Rowlatt Act of 1919, which allowed the British government to imprison people without trial, leading to widespread unrest and the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

Quick Tip

The Rowlatt Act was deeply resented in India, especially in Punjab, as it curtailed civil liberties and led to large-scale protests.

Question 14: Name the symbol of freedom movement that could make the poor earn supplementary income and make them self-reliant.

- (1) Charkha
- (2) Flag
- (3) Dhoti
- (4) Factory

Correct Answer: (1) Charkha

Solution: The Charkha (spinning wheel) was a symbol of the freedom movement promoted by Mahatma Gandhi. It encouraged self-reliance by allowing the poor to spin their own cloth and generate supplementary income.

Quick Tip

The Charkha was not only a symbol of independence from British goods but also a means to empower the poor through self-reliance and cottage industries.

Question 15: "Relief of Lucknow" was painted by:

- (1) Thomas Jones Barker
- (2) Thomas Roe
- (3) Thomas Munroe
- (4) Philip Barker

Correct Answer: (1) Thomas Jones Barker

Solution: The painting "Relief of Lucknow" was created by Thomas Jones Barker and depicts the moment during the Indian Rebellion of 1857 when British forces relieved the besieged residency in Lucknow.

Quick Tip

"Relief of Lucknow" is a famous painting that captures a significant event during the 1857 revolt, symbolizing British military action in India.

Question 16: The Governor General who introduced Enfield rifles using greased cartridges was ----- .

- (1) Henry Hardinge

- (2) Francis Grant
- (3) Captain Wright
- (4) Walker Hardinge

Correct Answer: (1) Henry Hardinge

Solution: Henry Hardinge was the Governor General who oversaw the introduction of the Enfield rifles, which used greased cartridges. The use of these cartridges, rumored to be greased with cow and pig fat, sparked the 1857 revolt due to religious sensitivities.

Quick Tip

The introduction of the Enfield rifles and their controversial cartridges played a crucial role in igniting the 1857 revolt, as they were offensive to both Hindu and Muslim soldiers.

Question 17: Nayanars were devotees of which God?

- (1) Agni
- (2) Vishnu
- (3) Indra
- (4) Shiva

Correct Answer: (4) Shiva

Solution: The Nayanars were a group of saintly devotees of Lord Shiva who lived during the 6th to 9th centuries in Tamil Nadu. They are known for their deep devotion to Shiva and played a significant role in promoting Shaivism.

Quick Tip

The Nayanars, along with the Alvars, were instrumental in the Bhakti movement in South India, emphasizing devotion to Shiva through hymns and poetry.

Question 18: Where was Fort St. George located?

- (1) Calcutta
- (2) Bombay
- (3) Madras
- (4) Hyderabad

Correct Answer: (3) Madras

Solution: Fort St. George was located in Madras (modern-day Chennai). It was the first British fortress in India, established in 1644, and became a major center for British operations in South India.

Quick Tip

Fort St. George played a key role in the expansion of British influence in India, especially in the southern region.

Question 19: Ajita Kesakambalin was a _____ .

- (1) King
- (2) Philosopher
- (3) Poet
- (4) Minister

Correct Answer: (2) Philosopher

Solution: Ajita Kesakambalin was an ancient Indian philosopher who was a proponent of materialism and atheism. He is considered one of the six heretical teachers mentioned in Buddhist texts.

Quick Tip

Ajita Kesakambalin was one of the early thinkers who challenged the spiritual and religious beliefs of his time, advocating a materialist worldview.

Question 20: Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) Megaliths	(I) Decipherment of Brahmi and Kharoshti
(B) James Princep	(II) Emerged in first millennium BCE
(C) Piyadassi	(IV) Means pleasant to behold
(D) Epigraphy	(III) Study of inscriptions

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution: The correct matches are: (A) Megaliths - (II) Emerged in the first millennium BCE
(B) James Princep - (I) Decipherment of Brahmi and Kharoshti
(C) Piyadassi - (IV) Means pleasant to behold
(D) Epigraphy - (III) Study of inscriptions

Quick Tip

James Princep is known for his decipherment of Brahmi and Kharoshti scripts, unlocking a vast store of historical knowledge from inscriptions. Megaliths are burial structures that emerged during the first millennium BCE.

Question 21: Who said separate electorates was a “poison that has entered the body politic

of the country” during the Constituent Assembly debates?

- (1) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (2) Vallabhbhai Patel
- (3) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
- (4) Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar

Correct Answer: (2) Vallabhbhai Patel

Solution: Vallabhbhai Patel famously referred to separate electorates as a “poison” during the Constituent Assembly debates, expressing his opposition to the idea, as it would divide the nation along communal lines.

Quick Tip

Vallabhbhai Patel strongly opposed separate electorates, believing they would undermine national unity and lead to communal tensions.

Question 22: _____ was sent from Britain to India to try and forge a compromise with Gandhiji and Indian National Congress.

- (1) Stafford Cripps
- (2) Winston Churchill
- (3) Lord Willingdon
- (4) Lord Irwin

Correct Answer: (1) Stafford Cripps

Solution: Stafford Cripps was sent from Britain to India in 1942 to negotiate a compromise with Gandhiji and the Indian National Congress through the Cripps Mission. His mission aimed to secure Indian cooperation during World War II in exchange for promises of post-war self-government, but it failed to meet Indian aspirations.

Quick Tip

The Cripps Mission was an important episode during World War II, attempting to win Indian support for the British war effort, but its proposals were rejected by Indian leaders.

Question 23: Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) Quit India Movement	(IV) 1942
(B) Gandhi-Irwin Pact	(I) 1931
(C) Civil Disobedience Movement	(II) 1930
(D) Bardoli Peasant Movement	(III) 1928

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution: The correct matching is: (A) Quit India Movement - (IV) 1942

(B) Gandhi-Irwin Pact - (I) 1931

(C) Civil Disobedience Movement - (II) 1930

(D) Bardoli Peasant Movement - (III) 1928

Quick Tip

The Quit India Movement of 1942 and the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930 were two of the most significant mass movements during India's freedom struggle.

Question 24: Arrange the following in chronological order:

- (A) Rani Jhansi killed in battle
- (B) British suffer defeat in the Battle of Chinhat
- (C) Shah Mal killed in battle
- (D) Rising in Lucknow
- (E) British forces under Havelock and Outram enter the Residency in Lucknow

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (3) (D), (B), (E), (C), (A)

Solution: The correct chronological order is: (D) Rising in Lucknow

- (B) British suffer defeat in the Battle of Chinhat
- (E) British forces under Havelock and Outram enter the Residency in Lucknow
- (C) Shah Mal killed in battle
- (A) Rani Jhansi killed in battle

Quick Tip

Key battles and uprisings during the Revolt of 1857 involved prominent figures like Rani Jhansi, and critical moments such as the Rising in Lucknow and the Battle of Chinhat.

Question 25: Rani of Jhansi was represented as a _____ and valiantly fought till her last, chasing the enemy and slaying British soldiers.

- (1) Motherly
- (2) Brave
- (3) Heroic
- (4) Masculine

Correct Answer: (3) Heroic

Solution: Rani of Jhansi was represented as a heroic figure, known for her bravery and valor in battle, fighting courageously until her last breath against the British forces during the Revolt of 1857.

Quick Tip

Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi became a symbol of resistance and heroism in India's freedom struggle, embodying courage and sacrifice.

Question 26: Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) Kula	(II) Families
(B) Ashtadhyayi	(I) A work on Sanskrit grammar
(C) Vamsha	(IV) Lineage
(D) Charaka Samhitas	(III) A work on medicine in Sanskrit

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)-(II), (D)-(I)

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

Solution: The correct matching is: (A) Kula - (II) Families

(B) Ashtadhyayi - (I) A work on Sanskrit grammar

(C) Vamsha - (IV) Lineage

(D) Charaka Samhitas - (III) A work on medicine in Sanskrit

Quick Tip

The Ashtadhyayi by Panini is a foundational work on Sanskrit grammar, while the Charaka Samhita is a classical text on ancient Indian medicine.

Question 27: Subsidiary Alliance system was introduced by _____ .

- (1) Lord Dalhousie
- (2) Lord Wellesley
- (3) Lord Cornwallis
- (4) Sir Sidney Rowlett

Correct Answer: (2) Lord Wellesley

Solution: The Subsidiary Alliance system was introduced by Lord Wellesley in the early 19th century to establish British control over Indian princely states. Under this system, Indian rulers were required to accept British forces stationed in their territory and pay for their maintenance.

Quick Tip

The Subsidiary Alliance was a key tool in expanding British influence in India without direct annexation.

Question 28: Virupaksha, the guardian deity of Vijayanagara Kingdom, is also recognized as a form of _____ .

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

Correct Answer: (2) Shiva

Solution: Virupaksha, the guardian deity of the Vijayanagara Kingdom, is a form of Lord Shiva. The famous Virupaksha Temple in Hampi is dedicated to this deity.

Quick Tip

The Virupaksha Temple in Hampi is one of the oldest and most important Shiva temples in South India, symbolizing the religious significance of the Vijayanagara Empire.

Question 29: Which traveller described the hilly zone as impenetrable and dangerous in 19th century Bengal?

- (1) Captain Cook
- (2) William Hodges
- (3) Augustus Cleveland
- (4) Francis Buchanan

Correct Answer: (4) Francis Buchanan

Solution: Francis Buchanan, a British physician and surveyor, described the hilly zones of Bengal as impenetrable and dangerous during his 19th-century travels. His surveys provided valuable insights into the region's geography and people.

Quick Tip

Francis Buchanan's travels and surveys played an important role in documenting the landscape and culture of 19th-century India.

Question 30: Who wrote the Memoir "Love is Stronger than Hate: A Remembrance of 1947"?

- (1) Khushdeva Singh
- (2) Urvashi Butalia
- (3) Rajinder Singh Bedi

(4) Intizar Husain

Correct Answer: (1) Khushdeva Singh

Solution: Khushdeva Singh wrote the memoir *Love is Stronger than Hate: A Remembrance of 1947*, which reflects his experiences and memories during the Partition of India.

Quick Tip

Khushdeva Singh's memoir is a poignant reminder of the resilience of love and humanity during one of the most turbulent periods in Indian history—Partition.

Question 31: Hastinapur is in which modern district?

- (1) Meerut
- (2) Jaunpur
- (3) Varanasi
- (4) Prayag

Correct Answer: (1) Meerut

Solution: Hastinapur, an ancient city mentioned in the Mahabharata, is located in the modern district of Meerut, Uttar Pradesh.

Quick Tip

Hastinapur was the capital of the Kuru dynasty in the Mahabharata and holds significant archaeological and historical importance.

Question 32: Jagannath temple is located at:

- (1) Bhubaneshwar, Orissa
- (2) Puri, Orissa
- (3) Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh

(4) Madurai, Tamil Nadu

Correct Answer: (2) Puri, Orissa

Solution: The famous Jagannath temple, dedicated to Lord Jagannath, is located in Puri, Orissa. It is one of the four pilgrimage sites in the Char Dham yatra.

Quick Tip

The Jagannath temple in Puri is known for its annual Rath Yatra and is a significant center of devotion for Vaishnavites.

Question 33: Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) Marco Polo	(III) Thirteenth Century
(B) Seydi Ali Reis	(I) Sixteenth Century
(C) Peter Mundy	(IV) Seventeenth Century
(D) Ibn Battuta	(II) Fourteenth Century

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution: The correct matching is: (A) Marco Polo - (III) Thirteenth Century

(B) Seydi Ali Reis - (I) Sixteenth Century

(C) Peter Mundy - (IV) Seventeenth Century

(D) Ibn Battuta - (II) Fourteenth Century

Quick Tip

These famous travelers, including Marco Polo and Ibn Battuta, visited India and provided valuable historical insights about the region during their respective eras.

Question 34: Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) Introduction of Railways	(II) 1853
(B) Fort St. George	(III) Madras
(C) Fort William	(I) Calcutta
(D) The Borah Bazaar	(IV) Bombay

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution: The correct matching is: (A) Introduction of Railways - (II) 1853

(B) Fort St. George - (III) Madras

(C) Fort William - (I) Calcutta

(D) The Borah Bazaar - (IV) Bombay

Quick Tip

The first railway in India started in 1853, Fort St. George is located in Madras, and Fort William is in Calcutta.

Question 35: The first detailed photographs of Hampi archaeological remains were taken by:

- (1) Colin Mackenzie
- (2) John Marshall
- (3) Alexander Greenlaw
- (4) J.F. Fleet

Correct Answer: (3) Alexander Greenlaw

Solution: Alexander Greenlaw was the first to take detailed photographs of the Hampi archaeological remains in the mid-19th century, capturing the ruins of the Vijayanagara Empire.

Quick Tip

Alexander Greenlaw's photographs of Hampi are considered valuable records of the historical Vijayanagara Empire's ruins.

Question 36: Who among the following was associated with the critical edition of the Mahabharata?

- (1) Valmiki
- (2) V.S. Sukthankar
- (3) D.D. Kosambi
- (4) Ved Vyasa

Correct Answer: (2) V.S. Sukthankar

Solution: V.S. Sukthankar was the scholar who played a significant role in the critical edition of the Mahabharata. This project was undertaken by the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute to compile and edit the various versions of the Mahabharata.

Quick Tip

The critical edition of the Mahabharata is considered one of the most comprehensive scholarly efforts to compile an authoritative version of the epic.

Question 37: Vijayanagara was noted for its market dealing in:

- (A) Precious stones
- (B) Sugarcane
- (C) Spices
- (D) Textiles
- (E) Fruits

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (3) (A), (C) and (D) only

Solution: Vijayanagara was known for its bustling markets dealing in precious stones, spices, and textiles. The empire was a significant trading hub for these valuable goods, which attracted traders from across the world.

Quick Tip

Vijayanagara's wealth and prosperity were partly due to its thriving markets, especially in precious stones and spices, which were in high demand internationally.

Question 38: Lord Buddha belonged to which clan?

- (1) Lichchavi
- (2) Sakya
- (3) Madra
- (4) Kalama

Correct Answer: (2) Sakya

Solution: Lord Buddha, originally named Siddhartha Gautama, belonged to the Sakya clan. He was a prince of the Sakya kingdom, which was located in the foothills of the Himalayas, near present-day Nepal.

Quick Tip

The Sakya clan, to which Lord Buddha belonged, played a significant role in shaping his early life and eventual spiritual journey toward enlightenment.

Question 39: Which of the following statements are correct?

- (A) Biography of a saint or a religious leader is called Hagiography
- (B) Biography of a saint or a religious leader is called Topography
- (C) Hagiographies inform us about the beliefs of the followers of a particular tradition
- (D) Nobody recorded the histories of saints and religious leaders
- (E) Written sources do not help us in knowing history

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (2) (A) and (C) only

Solution: The term “Hagiography” refers to the biography of a saint or a religious leader (statement A). Hagiographies also provide insights into the beliefs of the followers of a particular religious tradition (statement C). Topography refers to the arrangement of the physical features of an area, not the biography of a religious figure.

Quick Tip

Hagiographies serve as important historical sources that inform us about the religious and cultural beliefs of past societies through the lives of saints and leaders.

Question 40: Choose the correct answer from the following options:

- (A) English East India Company acquired Diwani of Bengal in 1765
- (B) Regulating Act was passed by The British Parliament in 1773
- (C) Permanent Settlement was introduced by Lord Dalhousie
- (D) Land of Santhals was demarcated as Damin-i-koh
- (E) Permanent Settlement was introduced in Bombay

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

Correct Answer: (3) (A), (B) and (D) only

Solution: The English East India Company acquired the Diwani of Bengal in 1765 (statement A). The Regulating Act was passed by the British Parliament in 1773 (statement B). The land of the Santhals was demarcated as Damin-i-koh (statement D). However, the Permanent Settlement was introduced by Lord Cornwallis, not Lord Dalhousie, and it was primarily applied in Bengal, not Bombay (statements C and E are incorrect).

Quick Tip

The Permanent Settlement, introduced by Lord Cornwallis, applied mainly to Bengal and Bihar, and aimed to create a class of loyal landlords by fixing the revenue demands.

Read the passage below and answer the question:

Although Harappa was the first site to be discovered, it was badly destroyed by brick robbers. As early as 1875, Alexander Cunningham, the first Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India, often called the father of Indian archaeology, noted that the amount of bricks taken from the ancient site was enough to lay bricks for "about 100 miles" of the railway line between Lahore and Multan. Thus, many of the ancient structures at the site were damaged. In contrast, Mohenjodaro was far better preserved.

Question 41: Who was often addressed as the father of Indian Archaeology?

- (1) Alexander Birmingham
- (2) Alexander Cunningham
- (3) Alexander Hopkins
- (4) Sir Thomas Moore

Correct Answer: (2) Alexander Cunningham

Solution: Alexander Cunningham, the first Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India, is often referred to as the father of Indian archaeology due to his extensive work in discovering and preserving ancient Indian sites, including Harappa.

Quick Tip

Alexander Cunningham's pioneering work in Indian archaeology, especially related to Harappa and other ancient sites, has left a lasting legacy in the field.

Read the passage below and answer the question:

Although Harappa was the first site to be discovered, it was badly destroyed by brick robbers. As early as 1875, Alexander Cunningham, the first Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India, often called the father of Indian archaeology, noted that the amount of bricks taken from the ancient site was enough to lay bricks for "about 100 miles" of the railway line between Lahore and Multan. Thus, many of the ancient structures at the site were damaged.

In contrast, Mohenjodaro was far better preserved.

Question 42: Which of the following was the first site to be discovered?

- (1) Rakhigarhi
- (2) Mohenjodaro
- (3) Harappa
- (4) Lothal

Correct Answer: (3) Harappa

Solution: Harappa was the first site of the Indus Valley Civilization to be discovered. Its discovery in the early 20th century led to significant findings about the ancient civilization that existed in the northwestern region of the Indian subcontinent.

Quick Tip

Harappa's discovery marked the beginning of a major archaeological exploration of the Indus Valley Civilization, one of the world's oldest urban cultures.

Read the passage below and answer the question:

Although Harappa was the first site to be discovered, it was badly destroyed by brick robbers. As early as 1875, Alexander Cunningham, the first Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India, often called the father of Indian archaeology, noted that the amount of bricks taken from the ancient site was enough to lay bricks for "about 100 miles" of the railway line between Lahore and Multan. Thus, many of the ancient structures at the site were damaged. In contrast, Mohenjodaro was far better preserved.

Question 43: Who was the first Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)?

- (1) B.B. Lal
- (2) Alexander Cunningham

- (3) M.S. Vats
- (4) James Fergusson

Correct Answer: (2) Alexander Cunningham

Solution: Alexander Cunningham was the first Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). His efforts laid the foundation for systematic archaeological investigations in India, and he is often referred to as the father of Indian archaeology.

Quick Tip

As the first Director-General of ASI, Cunningham played a key role in the discovery and preservation of ancient Indian sites, including Harappa.

Read the passage below and answer the question:

Although Harappa was the first site to be discovered, it was badly destroyed by brick robbers. As early as 1875, Alexander Cunningham, the first Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India, often called the father of Indian archaeology, noted that the amount of bricks taken from the ancient site was enough to lay bricks for "about 100 miles" of the railway line between Lahore and Multan. Thus, many of the ancient structures at the site were damaged. In contrast, Mohenjodaro was far better preserved.

Question 44: Who destroyed the Harappan site?

- (1) Brick Robbers
- (2) British discoverers of the site
- (3) Archaeological Survey of India
- (4) Mughals

Correct Answer: (1) Brick Robbers

Solution: The Harappan site was significantly damaged by brick robbers who removed bricks from the ancient structures. These bricks were often used for modern construction projects,

including the laying of railway lines.

Quick Tip

The destruction of the Harappan site by brick robbers highlights the importance of preserving archaeological sites to protect historical heritage.

Read the passage below and answer the question:

Although Harappa was the first site to be discovered, it was badly destroyed by brick robbers. As early as 1875, Alexander Cunningham, the first Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India, often called the father of Indian archaeology, noted that the amount of bricks taken from the ancient site was enough to lay bricks for "about 100 miles" of the railway line between Lahore and Multan. Thus, many of the ancient structures at the site were damaged. In contrast, Mohenjodaro was far better preserved.

Question 45: Harappan civilization bricks were used for the laying of railway line between:

- (1) Peshawar and Lahore
- (2) Kabul and Kandahar
- (3) Bombay and Thane
- (4) Lahore and Multan

Correct Answer: (4) Lahore and Multan

Solution: The bricks from the Harappan site were used to lay the railway line between Lahore and Multan, as noted by Alexander Cunningham in the 19th century.

Quick Tip

The reuse of Harappan bricks for constructing railway lines during the British period significantly damaged the ancient archaeological site of Harappa.

Read the passage and answer the questions:

Shah Jahan pursued sound fiscal policies and accumulated enough money to indulge his passion for building. Building activity in the monarchical cultures, as in the case of earlier rulers, was the most visible and tangible sign of dynastic power, wealth, and prestige. In the case of Muslim rulers, it was also considered an act of piety. In 1648, the court, army, and household moved from Agra to the newly completed imperial capital, Shahjahanabad. It was a new addition to the old residential city of Delhi, with the Red Fort, Jama Masjid, a tree-lined esplanade with Chandni Chowk.

Question 46: Shah Jahan's new city was more appropriate as a formal vision of a grand monarchy because _____ .

- (1) Akbar constructed white marble tomb.
- (2) The capital was transferred to Lahore.
- (3) It had Red Fort, Jama Masjid, an esplanade of trees and bazaars with houses for nobles.
- (4) Babur took over the Lodhi capital of Agra.

Correct Answer: (3) It had Red Fort, Jama Masjid, an esplanade of trees and bazaars with houses for nobles.

Solution: Shah Jahan's new city, Shahjahanabad, symbolized his vision of a grand monarchy, with its architectural landmarks such as the Red Fort, Jama Masjid, and tree-lined avenues that conveyed power, prestige, and dynastic grandeur.

Quick Tip

Shahjahanabad, now part of Old Delhi, was a grand architectural project that displayed the Mughal empire's wealth and power under Shah Jahan's reign.

Read the passage and answer the questions:

Shah Jahan pursued sound fiscal policies and accumulated enough money to indulge his passion for building. Building activity in the monarchical cultures, as in the case of earlier rulers, was the most visible and tangible sign of dynastic power, wealth, and prestige. In the case of

Muslim rulers, it was also considered an act of piety. In 1648, the court, army, and household moved from Agra to the newly completed imperial capital, Shahjahanabad. It was a new addition to the old residential city of Delhi, with the Red Fort, Jama Masjid, a tree-lined esplanade with Chandni Chowk.

Question 47: Building activity under Shah Jahan was the most visible sign of _____ .

- (1) Fiscal Policies
- (2) Dynastic Power
- (3) Concentration of Wealth
- (4) Army apparatus

Correct Answer: (2) Dynastic Power

Solution: Building activity under Shah Jahan, such as the construction of the Taj Mahal and the Red Fort, was a visible and tangible expression of dynastic power, wealth, and prestige, reflecting the strength and influence of the Mughal dynasty.

Quick Tip

Monumental architecture during Shah Jahan's reign served not only as a cultural and religious statement but also as a political symbol of the Mughal dynasty's dominance.

Read the passage and answer the questions:

Shah Jahan pursued sound fiscal policies and accumulated enough money to indulge his passion for building. Building activity in the monarchical cultures, as in the case of earlier rulers, was the most visible and tangible sign of dynastic power, wealth, and prestige. In the case of Muslim rulers, it was also considered an act of piety. In 1648, the court, army, and household moved from Agra to the newly completed imperial capital, Shahjahanabad. It was a new addition to the old residential city of Delhi, with the Red Fort, Jama Masjid, a tree-lined esplanade with Chandni Chowk.

Question 48: Shah Jahan followed sound fiscal policies for his passion in _____ .

- (1) Charbagh
- (2) Agra
- (3) Fatehpur Sikari
- (4) Building activity

Correct Answer: (4) Building activity

Solution: Shah Jahan accumulated wealth through sound fiscal policies and used it to fuel his passion for building grand architectural projects like the Taj Mahal, Red Fort, and Jama Masjid, which symbolized the Mughal empire's power and prestige.

Quick Tip

Shah Jahan is renowned for his building activity, with the Taj Mahal being the most famous example of his architectural legacy.

Read the passage and answer the questions:

Shah Jahan pursued sound fiscal policies and accumulated enough money to indulge his passion for building. Building activity in the monarchical cultures, as in the case of earlier rulers, was the most visible and tangible sign of dynastic power, wealth, and prestige. In the case of Muslim rulers, it was also considered an act of piety. In 1648, the court, army, and household moved from Agra to the newly completed imperial capital, Shahjahanabad. It was a new addition to the old residential city of Delhi, with the Red Fort, Jama Masjid, a tree-lined esplanade with Chandni Chowk.

Question 49: The court, army, and household moved from Agra to the Imperial Capital _____ in 1648.

- (1) Shahjahanabad
- (2) Fatehpur Sikari
- (3) Lahore

(4) Jama Masjid

Correct Answer: (1) Shahjahanabad

Solution: In 1648, Shah Jahan moved the Mughal court, army, and household from Agra to his newly constructed imperial capital, Shahjahanabad, which is now part of Old Delhi.

Quick Tip

Shahjahanabad was built to serve as a symbol of Mughal grandeur, housing the Red Fort and Jama Masjid, and became the new political center of the empire.

Read the passage and answer the questions:

Shah Jahan pursued sound fiscal policies and accumulated enough money to indulge his passion for building. Building activity in the monarchical cultures, as in the case of earlier rulers, was the most visible and tangible sign of dynastic power, wealth, and prestige. In the case of Muslim rulers, it was also considered an act of piety. In 1648, the court, army, and household moved from Agra to the newly completed imperial capital, Shahjahanabad. It was a new addition to the old residential city of Delhi, with the Red Fort, Jama Masjid, a tree-lined esplanade with Chandni Chowk.

Question 50: Building activity in case of Muslim rulers was also considered an act of _____ .

- (1) War
- (2) Stability
- (3) Establishing cantonments
- (4) Piety

Correct Answer: (4) Piety

Solution: For Muslim rulers, building activity was not only a demonstration of dynastic power, wealth, and prestige but also considered an act of piety. By constructing mosques,

tombs, and other structures, rulers expressed their religious devotion.

Quick Tip

The construction of mosques and other religious structures was a way for Muslim rulers to demonstrate their devotion to Islam while showcasing their architectural prowess.
