



HISTORY

Answer Key & Solution

APSC CC(Prel) Exam 2016

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HISTORY PAPER - ANSWER KEYS

Q1. Who was the author of first monumental book on Indus Valley Civilization
c. Sir John Marchall

Q2. Buddha was born at
a. Kapilavastu (ACTUAL it is Lumbini)

Q3. The Credit of the discovery of monsoon for the development of communcation goes to
b. Hippalus

Q4. The third buddhist council was held during the reign of
a. Ashoka

Q5. the founder of pataliputra city was
a. Udayana

Q6. First Indian ruler who surrendered before Alexander was
c. Ambhi

Q7. The sunga dynasty founded by sunga dynasty founded by
a. Pushyamitra Shunga

Q8. Kashmir was under the control of Indian rulers during
a. Mauryas and Kushanas

Q9. Jizya (poll-tax) was imposed on

b. Hindus

Q10. First battle of Tarain took place in

a. 1191

Q11. For the first time Rupee was minted in India in the form of coins by

a. Sher Shah

Q12. The Battle of Saraighat was fought in

a. 1671

Q13. The warrior king who made the Chalukyas the paramount power in the Deccan was

b. Pulakesin II

Q14. Greatest king of Pala Dynasty of Kamrupa

a. Dharmapala

Q15. Charaka-Samhita is a work in

b. Medicine

Q16. The Arab Conquest of Sindh took place in the year

a. 711

Q17. Who was the author of Tughlaqnama

b. Amir Khusrau

Q18. Siri was built by

d. Ala-ud-Din Khalji

Q19. The Palace of forty Pillars is located at

a. Allahabad

Q20. Akbarnama was written by

c. Abul Fazl

Q21. Mother of Shah Jahan

b. Jagat Gosaini

Q22. Mughal General who took possession of the Ahom Capital Gahrgaon in 1662

d. Mir Jumla

Q23. Who has written the book, Tazuk-i-Jahangir

b. Jahangir

Q24. Which revolt during Aurangzeb's period had a peasant agrarian background

b. Jats and Satnamis

Q25. After coronation, Shivaji assumed the title of

d. Chhatrapati

Q26. Tulsidas composed his Ramcharita-manas during the reign of

c. Akbar

Q27. From where was the Mansabdari system borrowed

c. Mongolia

Q28. 'Ashtapradhan' was a Council of Ministers in

d. Maratha Administration

Q29. Vasco da Gama was

a. Portuguese

Q30. Which is NOT correct

a. Battle of Wandiwash fought between French and Portuguese

Q31. Earliest exponent of the Bhakti Movement in India

a. Ramanuja

Q32. Which place British used as springboard for the conquest of India

c. Madras

Q33. Permanent Settlement of Bangla brought maximum benefit to the

b. Zamindars

Q34. Who was the central figure of the Revolt of 1857 in Assam

b. Maniram Dewan

Q35. Which Act led to the introduction of Dual system of Govt in India

a. Pitts India Act, 1784

Q36. Who declared Bengal an independent State in 1771

a. Murshid Quli Khan

Q37. Which Nawab breathed his last in the Battle of Plassey in 1757

d. Siraj-Ud-Daulah

Q38. Peshwa who founded the Peshwa dynasty

a. Balaji Biswanath

Q39. French East India Company was established in

NONE (ACTUALLY 1664)

Q40. What was the final result of Impeachment of Warren Hastings?

b. acquitted

Q41. The decisive battle between the Rohillas and the combined forces of the Nawab and the English was fought at

b. Rampur

Q42. Hastings robbed whom to collect money for the company

a. Nadkumar

Q43. Who succeeded the throne of Oudh after death of Nawab Shuja-ud-daula

a. Asaf-Ud-Daula

Q44. Salient terms of the Treaty of Salbai concluded in 1782 AD between Poon Darbar and English was that

d. All the above

Q45. Haider Ali breathed his last in 1782 due to

a. cancer

Q46. Who was looked upon as God-incarnate

d. Birsa Munda

Q47. Prime targets of the Santhal Uprisings were the

c. money-lenders

Q48. First President of Indian National Congress

b. Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee

Q49. Swami Vivekananda attended the Parliament of Religion (1893), held in

b. Chcago

Q50. Capital of the province 'Eastern Bengal and Assam'

a. Shillong

Q51. 'Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it', who said

b. B G Tilak

Q52. The ideology of Socialism was strongly defended inside the Indian National congress by

a. M N Roy

Q53. Bhagat Singh and his associates Rajguru and Sukhdev were hanged on March 23, in

c. 1931

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Q54. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was compared with

b. Bismarck

Q55. The partition of Bengal took place in

d. 1905

Q56. Who started 'Jugantar'

a. Aurobindo Ghosh

Q57. Treaty Badarpur was signed between David Scotto and Govinda Chandra in

d. 1824

Q58. Cachar was placed under the Commissionerate of Dacca in

a. 1836

Q59. Who built the Rang Ghar

b. Pramatta Singha

Q60. How many kings during the Ahom Period

b. 40

Q61. Second Burmese invasion took place in

c. 1819

Q62. Maniram Dewan and Piyali Barua were hanged on

a. 26 February 1858

Q63. In Quit India Movement of 1942, Kanak Lata and Mukunda Kakati were shot dead by British at

c. Gohpur

Q64. After the demise of 1st Prime Minister of Assam (so called) Gopinath Bordoloi in 1950, the 2nd Chief Minister

b. Bishnu Ram Medhi

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Q65. Sadulla's Coalition Ministry took office on

a. 1 April 1937

Q66. River Commission of Assam via East Pakistan was completely discontinued after the Indo-Pak was of

b. 1965

Q67. Civil Disobedience Movement started with enforcement of the

b. Dandi March

Q68. Gandhi-Irwin Pact was concluded in

a. 1931

Q69. Who was the elected leader of the Labour Party in England in 1946

b. Clement Attlee

Q70. Who is known as the Father of Muslim Communalism

c. Sir Sayyid Ahmed

Q71. The Chief aim of the Muslim League was to

a. All the above

Q72. Which was rejected by both Hindus and Muslims

a. Cabinet Mission

Q73. Who wrote 'India's Poverty and un-British Rule in India'

b. Dadabhai Naoroji

Q74. Famous work of B G Tilak

b. Gita Rahasya

Q75. When did Gandhi go to South Africa

c. 1893

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Q76. Which tragedy took place in 1919

c. Jallianwala Bagh and Rowlatt Acts

Q77. Greatest contribution of Gandhi was

c. Satyagraha and Non-violence

Q78. When did J.L. Nehru lead Farmers Movement of Pratapgarh and Faizabad

c. 1920-1921

Q79. Where did Netaji establish Provisional Govt of India

b. Singapore

Q80. Indian National Association installed the Indian National Flag in Kohima in Assam in

c. 1944

Q81. Transfer of Power Act was passed in

a. 1958

Q82. Who led conflict of the peasants of Champaran in Bihar in 1917-1918

c. MK Gandhi

Q83. First Bengal Peasants Party and Workers Party was organized in

a. 1925

Q84. Who encouraged the voluntary institutes of the establishment of schools and colleges

c. Lord Macaulay

Q85. Priority for development of Primary Education in 1882-83 was recommended by

b. Hunter Commission

Q86. When was a Printing Press established in Bombay by the English

b. 1684

Q87. Who removed restrictions imposed upon Indian Press

d. None of the above

Q88. Hindustan Times was started in

b. 1924

Q89. The Economic Policy of the English is known as

b. drain of wealth

Q90. Who was the immediate ruler of Jammu and Kashmir after the Independence of India

a. Hari Singh

Q91. Which Session of Congress declared Purna Swaraj to be the sole objective of INC

b. Lahore session 1929

Q92. The only Indian leader who attended all the three Round Table Conference held in London was

c. Dr Ambedkar

Q93. In 1942, the message 'Do or Die' came from

c. MK Gandhi

Q94. Who gave the call for 'Direct Action Day' on 16th Aug, 1946

d. Muslim League

Q95. Constituent Assembly met for the first time in New Delhi on

c. 9 Dec, 1946

Q96. Who said, "Every blow on my body will prove a nail in the coffin of the British Empire"

a. Lala Lajpat Rai.

Q97. Who criticised the Govt of India Act 1935 as 'thoroughly rotten, fundamentally bad, and tottaly unacceptable'

a. Mohammad Ali Jinnah.

Q98. Who was the first Indian Governor General of Free India

a. C Rajagopalachari

Q99. Pakistan attained freedom on

a. 14th Aug, 1947

Q100. Who said, "One religion, one caste and one God for mankind"?

c. Narayan Guru

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