



Bharat Gyan Pariksha

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1.	Which of the following books popularised the worship of Krishna?			D
	a.	Ramayan	c.	Vishnu Purana
	b.	mahabharat	d.	Bhagavata Purana
2.	Akbarnama was written originally in which among the following languages?			B
	a.	Chagtai Turkic	c.	Arabic
	b.	Persian	d.	Urdu
3.	Kargam is a folk dance of which state?			B
	a.	Kerala	c.	Karnataka
	b.	Tamil Nadu	d.	Andhra Pradesh
4.	The word 'Sathyameva Jayate' is taken from which of the following?			C
	a.	Yajur Veda	c.	Mundaka Upanishad
	b.	Atharva Veda	d.	Sam Veda
5.	Who was the founder of Haryaka dynasty?			C
	a.	Ajatshatru	c.	Bimbisar
	b.	Harshavardhana	d.	Ghananand
6.	Poet Kalidasa lived in the court of			B
	a.	Harsha	c.	Samudragupta
	b.	Vikramaditya	d.	Chandragupta 1
7.	Which of the following animals was unknown in Indus Valley Civilization?			A
	a.	lion	c.	Elephant
	b.	Bull	d.	Horse
8.	Chanakya was known as			A
	a.	Vishnugupta	c.	Rajasekhara
	b.	Visakhadatta	d.	Bhattasvamin
9.	The revival of the Vedas is attributed to			B
	a.	Ramkrishana Paramhansa	c.	Swami Vivekananda
	b.	Swami Dayananda	d.	Ramanuja
10.	Banabhatta was the court poet of which emperor?			C
	a.	Kumaragupta	c.	Harshavardhana
	b.	Vikramaditya	d.	Kanishka
11.	At which place Mahavira attained Niravana?			A
	a.	Pavapuri	c.	Vaishali
	b.	Kundagram	d.	Rajgriha
12.	Which one is the longest epic of the world?			C
	a.	Ramayana	c.	Mahabharata
	b.	Ramcharitmanas	d.	Hanuman Chalisa
13.	Who among the following is the author of 'Indica'?			C
	a.	Ashoka	c.	Megasthenes
	b.	Chankya	d.	Seleucus
14.	Who among the following rulers of Gupta dynasty started Gupta Era?			B
	a.	Vishnugupta	c.	Skandgupta
	b.	Chandragupta First	d.	Samudragupta
15.	Which king had the title of Kaviraja or King of poets?			B



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	a.	Chandra Gupta Maurya	c.	Skand Gupta	
	b.	Samudra Gupta	d.	Ashoka	
16.	The 'Kirti Stambha' (Tower of Victory) at Chittor was built by				B
	a.	Rana Pratap	c.	Rana Sanga	
	b.	Rana Kumbha	d.	Bappa Raval	
17.	Which among the following is the oldest dynasty?				A
	a.	Maurya	c.	Kushan	
	b.	Gupta	d.	Kanva	
18.	Which emperor wrote the play 'Nagananda' in Sanskrit language?				B
	a.	Prabhakara vardhana	c.	Chandragupta II	
	b.	Harshavardhana	d.	Bindusara	
19.	The Ajanta Paintings belong to the				D
	a.	Harappan period	c.	Buddhist period	
	b.	Mauryan period	d.	Gupta period	
20.	Which of the following Vedas is not included in Vedatrayi?				D
	a.	Rig Veda	c.	Sama Veda	
	b.	Yajur Veda	d.	Atharva Veda	
21.	Which of the following Gupta emperors is represented his coins as playing the lute or Veena?				C
	a.	Chandragupta-I	c.	Samudragupta	
	b.	Chandragupta-II	d.	Skandagupta	
22.	Who was the last great ruler of Gupta dynasty?				A
	a.	Skandagupta	c.	Chandragupta II	
	b.	Kumaragupta I	d.	None of these	
23.	Who built Brihadeshwara Temple at Tanjore?				B
	a.	Aditya Chola	c.	Rajendra Chola	
	b.	Raja Raj Chola	d.	Karikala Chola	
24.	What was the capital of Avanti?				B
	a.	Gaya	c.	Satna	
	b.	Ujjain	d.	Vallabhi	
25.	Who is the author of Vikramakacharita?				D
	a.	Ravi Kirti	c.	Bana	
	b.	Mangalesa	d.	Bilhana	
26.	Mahabhasya was written by				D
	a.	Gargi	c.	Bana	
	b.	Manu	d.	Patanjali	
27.	Bimbisara was the founder of which one of the following dynasties?				B
	a.	Nanda	c.	Maurya	
	b.	Haryanka	d.	Shunga	
28.	Who is known as the Napoleon of India?				C
	a.	Srigupta	c.	Samudragupta	
	b.	Chandragupta	d.	Devicharangupta	
29.	Who was the first Indian ruler who had territory outside India?				C



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	a.	Ashoka	c.	Kanishka	
	b.	Chandragupta Maurya	d.	Huvishka	
30.	Which king started the organization of Kumbh fair at Allahabad?				A
	a.	Harshavardhana	c.	Narshimhvarman	
	b.	Dhruvasena II	d.	Akabar	
31.	Which of the following civilization is famous for its city/town planning?				A
	a.	Indus Valley Civilization	c.	Persian Civilization	
	b.	Mesopotamian Civilization	d.	Egyptian Civilization	
32.	Which of the following culture is famous for its city planning?				A
	a.	Indus Valley Civilization	c.	Persian Civilization	
	b.	Mesopotamia Civilization	d.	Egyptian Civilization	
33.	Magical charms and spells are given in which of the following Vedas?				
	a.	Rig Veda	c.	Yajurveda Veda	D
	b.	Sarna Veda	d.	Atharva Veda	
34.	Who is the author of Meghdoot?				C
	a.	Shundraka	c.	Kalidasa	
	b.	Vishakhadatta	d.	Chanakya	
35.	In which year, Shivaji was crowned as the Chhatrapati?				B
	a.	1608	c.	1646	
	b.	1674	d.	1710	
36.	36. Bajirao-I (1720-1740 AD) was the ruler of which dynasty				B
	a.	Nanda	c.	Haryanka	
	b.	Peshwas	d.	Maurya	
37.	The Administrative Council of Shivaji was known as				C
	a.	Parishad	c.	Ashtapradhan	
	b.	Mantriparishad	d.	Rajyaparishad	
38.	The Shivaji Festival was inaugurated in 1895 by				C
	a.	Hume	c.	Tilak	
	b.	Morley	d.	Gokhale	
39.	Guru Gobind Singh was the son of				
	a.	Tegh Bahadur	c.	Har Gobind	A
	b.	Arjan Dev	d.	Nanak	
40.	Khalsa Panth was created by Guru Gobind Singh in which year?				
	a.	1599	c.	1699	C
	b.	1707	d.	1657	
41.	A great astronomer and mathematician during the Gupta period was				C
	a.	Bhanugupta	c.	Aryabhatta	
	b.	Vagabhatta	d.	Varahamihira	
42.	Harshacharita the biography of Harsha, was written by				A
	a.	Banabhatta	c.	Sri Harsha	
	b.	Sudraka	d.	Gunadhva	
43.	Chinese pilgrim who visited India during Harsha Vardhan's period was				D
	a.	Fa-hien	c.	Nishka	

	b.	I-tsang	d.	Hiuen Tsang	
44.	Who among the following, propounded the theory of zero?				C
	a.	Charak	c.	Aryabhatta	
	b.	Chanakya	d.	Varahamihira	
45.	Which was the second capital of Akbar?				C
	a.	Delhi	c.	Fatehpur Sikri	
	b.	Agra	d.	Patna	
46.	Which Mughal Emperor transferred the Mughal Capital from Agra to Delhi?				C
	a.	Jahangir	c.	Shahjahan	
	b.	Aurangzeb	d.	Bahadur Shah	
47.	The battle between Babur and Rana Sanga was fought at				C
	a.	Panipat	c.	Khanwa	
	b.	Chunar	d.	Jaunpur	
48.	Akbar (1556-1605 AD) was the ruler of which dynasty?				C
	a.	Nanda	c.	Mughal	
	b.	Maurya	d.	Haryanka	
49.	Who of the following was the biographer of Akbar?				A
	a.	Abul Fazl	c.	Abdul Nabi Khan	
	b.	Faizi	d.	Birbal	
50.	Baz Bahadur was a in the court of Akbar				A
	a.	Musician	c.	Architect	
	b.	Painter	d.	Soldier	
51.	Jizya was abolished by the Mughal ruler				C
	a.	Babur	c.	Akbar	
	b.	Humayun	d.	Aurangzeb	
52.	Vasco da Gama a sailor belongs to				A
	a.	Portuguese	c.	German	
	b.	American	d.	South American	
53.	When was the battle of Buxar fought?				A
	a.	October 1764	c.	Sept. 1564	
	b.	October 1754	d.	Jan. 1824	
54.	Who discovered a direct sea route to India?				A
	a.	Portuguese	c.	The French	
	b.	Germans	d.	The Dutch	
55.	When was the battle of Haldighati fought?				C
	a.	1776	c.	1576	
	b.	1676	d.	1476	
56.	The Battle of Haldighati was fought between				C
	a.	Akbar and Rana Sangram Singh	c.	Akbar and Rana Pratap Singh	
	b.	Akbar and Medini Rai	d.	Akbar and Uday Singh	
57.	Who was the last Mughal emperor?				D
	a.	Babur	c.	Akbar	
	b.	Noor Jehan	d.	Bahadur Shah	



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58.	The first Mughal emperor of India was			C
	a.	Shahjahan	c.	Babur
	b.	Humayun	d.	Akbar
59.	The French East India Company was founded in			C
	a.	1600	c.	1664
	b.	1620	d.	1604
60.	Second battle of Panipat was fought between which two armies?			C
	a.	Babur and Lodi Empire	c.	Akbar and Hemu
	b.	Babur and Rana Sanga	d.	Akbar and Rana of Mewar
61.	Who built Red Fort?			C
	a.	Humayun	c.	Shah Jahan
	b.	Akbar	d.	Aurangzeb
62.	The Great Bath of Indus Valley civilisation is found at			B
	a.	Harappa	c.	Ropar
	b.	Mohenjo-Daro	d.	Kalibangan
63.	The earliest city discovered in India was			A
	a.	Harappa	c.	Mohenjo Daro
	b.	Punjab	d.	Sindh
64.	Which was the backbone of Indus Economy?			A
	a.	Agriculture	c.	Wheel Made
	b.	Trade	d.	Carpenter
65.	Harappa is situated on the bank of the river			B
	a.	Ganga	c.	Yamuna
	b.	Ravi	d.	Sindhu
66.	The people of the Indus Valley Civilization usually built their houses of			A
	a.	Burnt bricks	c.	Wood
	b.	Stone	d.	All of the above
67.	At which Indus Valley site the Dockyard was found?			A
	a.	Lothal	c.	Kalibangan
	b.	Ropar	d.	Banawali
68.	Who among the following was the pioneer of Yoga?			A
	a.	Patanjali	c.	Atreya
	b.	Banabhatta	d.	Vrudukanta
69.	Which of the following contains the famous Gayatrimantra?			A
	a.	Rigveda	c.	Kathopanishad
	b.	Samaveda	d.	Aitareya Brahmana
70.	The only Veda to have been rendered musically is			B
	a.	The Rig Veda	c.	The Yajur Veda
	b.	The Sama Veda	d.	The Atharva Veda
71.	Who compiled the tales of "The Panchatantra"?			C
	a.	Valmiki	c.	Vishnu Sharma
	b.	Veda Vyasa	d.	Tulsidas
72.	The word 'Veda' means			A



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	a.	Knowledge	c.	Skill	
	b.	Wisdom	d.	Power	
73.	Aryabhatta and Varahamihira lived during the				B
	a.	Maurya Period	c.	Nanda Period	
	b.	Gupta Period	d.	Sunga Period	
74.	The first Tirthankara of the Jains was				D
	a.	Arishtanemi	c.	Ajitanath	
	b.	Parshvanath	d.	Rishabha	
75.	The language in which Buddha preached?				C
	a.	Hindi	c.	Pali	
	b.	Urdu	d.	Hebrew	
76.	The Buddha attained nirvana at _____				D
	a.	Bodh Gaya	c.	Sanchi	
	b.	Sarnath	d.	Kusinagara	
77.	To which Ganarajya Gautam Buddha belonged?				B
	a.	Shibi	c.	Saurasena	
	b.	Shakya	d.	Shabara	
78.	Who was the founder of Jainism in India?				B
	a.	Gautama	c.	Chandra Gupta	
	b.	Mahavira	d.	Ashoka	
79.	Who was the mother of Mahavira?				C
	a.	Yasoda	c.	Trishala	
	b.	Anojja	d.	Devanandi	
80.	Buddha gave his first religious message at				D
	a.	Rajagriha	c.	Gaya	
	b.	Pataliputra	d.	Sarnath	
81.	Lord Mahavira died at				D
	a.	Saravana Belagola	c.	Kalugumalai	
	b.	Lumbini Garden	d.	Pavapuri	
82.	In which Religion, there are 24 tirthankaras?				A
	a.	Jainism	c.	Hinduism	
	b.	Buddhism	d.	Sikhism	
83.	Tripitakas' are sacred books of				D
	a.	Hindus	c.	Parsis	
	b.	Jains	d.	Buddhists	
84.	Where was saint kabir born?				B
	a.	Delhi	c.	Mathura	
	b.	Varanasi	d.	Hyderabad	
85.	Who was the governor-general during the Revolt of 1857?				A
	a.	Lord Canning	c.	Lord Lytton	
	b.	Lord Irwin	d.	Lord Willington	
86.	Sathya Shodak Samaj also called truth seekers society was started by which of the following reformers?				B



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	a.	Gopal Krishna Gokhale	c.	Dayananda Saraswathi	
	b.	Jyotiba Phule	d.	Shiv Narain Agnihotri	
87.	When was the Hindu College, Calcutta established?				B
	a.	1829	c.	1858	
	b.	1817	d.	1853	
88.	Who is the author of the book "Satyarth Prakash"?				A
	a.	Dayanand Saraswati	c.	Mahadev Govind Ranade	
	b.	Rajaram Mohan Ray	d.	Ramakrishna Bhandarkar	
89.	The "Arya Samaj" was founded by				A
	a.	Swami Dayananda Saraswati	c.	Keshav Chandra Sen	
	b.	Swami Vivekananda	d.	Ishwar Chandra VidyaSagar	
90.	Dayananda was born on February 12 in 1824, in the town of Tankara, near Morvi (Morbi), it belongs to which state?				D
	a.	Assam	c.	Bihar	
	b.	Uttar Pradesh	d.	Gujarat	
91.	Raja Ram Mohan Roy organised a historic agitation against the				B
	a.	Caste system	c.	Degrading position of women in society	
	b.	Evil custom of sati	d.	Practice of superfluous religious rituals	
92.	What was the original name of Dayananda Saraswati?				B
	a.	Malku das	c.	Narendra	
	b.	Mul Shankara	d.	Dadu	
93.	Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the founder of				C
	a.	Arya Samaj	c.	Brahmo Samaj	
	b.	Ram Krishna Mission	d.	Prathna Samaj	
94.	In _____, a man named Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded an organization called 'Brahma Samaj'				C
	a.	1628	c.	1828	
	b.	1728	d.	1928	
95.	Who among the following is the head of theosophical society in India				A
	a.	Annie Besant	c.	Blavatsky	
	b.	Madan Mohan Malaviya	d.	Did not come to india	
96.	Hyder Ali was the ruler of _____				B
	a.	Hyderabad	c.	Cochi	
	b.	Mysore	d.	Bengal	
97.	Tipu was defeated in the _____ Anglo-Maratha war by the British				C
	a.	First	c.	Third	
	b.	Second	d.	Fourth	
98.	Who was the first Governor General of India?				A
	a.	Warren Hastings	c.	Lord Delhousie	
	b.	William Bentick	d.	Lord Canning	
99.	The first Viceroy of India was				A
	a.	Lord Canning	c.	Lord Dalhousie	
	b.	Lord Hardinge	d.	Lord Elgin	



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100.	Who was the Viceroy at the time of Quit India Movement?		B
	a. Lord Mountbatten	c. Lord Linlithgow	
	b. Lord Wavell	d. Lord Irwin	
101.	The capital of British India was transferred from Calcutta to Delhi in the year		A
	a. 1911	c. 1920	
	b. 1912	d. 1925	
102.	During the period of which Governor General Viceroy was the Indian Civil Service introduced?		D
	a. Dalhousie	c. Bentick	
	b. Curzon	d. Conrnwallis	
103.	Which of the following authorised the British Government to imprison any person without trial and conviction in a court of law		A
	a. Rowlatt Act of 1919	c. Indian Council Act of 1909	
	b. Government of India Act of 1935	d. Government of India Act of 1919	
104.	The Treaty of Lahore was signed between the Sikhs and the British in India in the year		B
	a. 1836	c. 1856	
	b. 1846	d. 1866	
105.	When the East India Company was established India was ruled by		A
	a. a Mughal Emperor	c. a Mauryan Emperor	
	b. a Gupta Emperor	d. a Sunga Emperor	
106.	Gandhiji's famous Quit India movement call to the British was given in		C
	a. 1943	c. 1942	
	b. 1941	d. 1940	
107.	India was granted freedom during the British Prime Minister		A
	a. Clement Attlee	c. Ramsay Mac Donald	
	b. Winston Churchill	d. William Pitt	
108.	Who convinced the British in 1829 to outlaw Sati?		A
	a. Raja Ram Mohan Roy	c. Lokmanya Tilak	
	b. Swami Dayananda Saraswati	d. Bhagat Singh	
109.	In Bengal, the East India Company's headquarters were located at		B
	a. Fort St George	c. Fort St David	
	b. Fort William	d. Shantiniketan	
110.	Regulating Act was in the year of		
	a. 1573	c. 1773	C
	b. 1673	d. 1873	
111.	The revolt of 1857 had its beginning in		A
	a. Meerut	c. Madras	
	b. Plassey	d. Bombay	
112.	The Indian National Congress had adopted the famous Poorna Swaraj (Complete Independence) resolution at its session held at		C
	a. Karachi	c. Lahore	
	b. Allahabad	d. Calcutta	
113.	For how many days did Mahatma Gandhi's volunteers of the Salt satyagraha walk?		A



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	a.	24	c.	12	
	b.	12	d.	6	
114.	The Non-Cooperation Movement was suspended in February 1922 on account of				A
	a.	the Chauri Chaura incident	c.	arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and his imprisonment for six years	
	b.	Hindu Muslim riots	d.	all the above	
115.	Khilafat Movement was organised by				C
	a.	Jinnah	c.	Ali Brothers	
	b.	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad	d.	Agha Khan	
116.	Gandhi gave the call to reject all foreign goods during the _____ Movement				C
	a.	Khilafat	c.	Swadeshi	
	b.	Non-cooperation	d.	Civil Disobedience	
117.	Gandhi had given out the stirring call of 'Do or Die' during the _____ Movement				D
	a.	Non-cooperation	c.	Civil Disobedience	
	b.	Khilafat	d.	Quit India	
118.	The Non-Cooperation movement had been launched by Gandhi in the year				C
	a.	1916	c.	1920	
	b.	1919	d.	1923	
119.	Which movement got the support from both Hindus and Muslims?				A
	a.	Non-Cooperation Movement	c.	Champaran Stayagraha	
	b.	Quit India Movement	d.	Anti-Partition Movement	
120.	The Shuddhi Movement, involving the conversion of non-Hindus to Hinduism, was started by				C
	a.	Swami Vivekanand	c.	Swami Dayanand Saraswati	
	b.	Raja Ram Mohan Roy	d.	Aurobindo Ghosh	
121.	The Indian National Congress was formed _____				A
	a.	1885	c.	1888	
	b.	1887	d.	1895	
122.	Which Party was established by Subhash Chandra Bose after he came out of Indian National Congress?				C
	a.	Indian National Army	c.	Forward Bloc	
	b.	Republican party	d.	Socialist Party	
123.	The Bardoli Satyagraha was led by				C
	a.	Rajendra Prasad	c.	Vallabhbhai Patel	
	b.	Mahatma Gandhi	d.	Morarji Desai	
124.	Who started the English weekly 'New India'?				B
	a.	Lala Lajpat Rai	c.	Dada Bhai Naoroji	
	b.	Bipin Chandra Pal	d.	Madan Mohan Malviya	
125.	Kheda Satyagraha is related to _____				A
	a.	Gujarat	c.	Thana	
	b.	Calcutta	d.	Malabar	
126.	Champaran and Kheda Satyagrahas were led by				B
	a.	Jawaharlal Nehru	c.	Sardar Patel	



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	b.	M. K. Gandhi	d.	Pant	
127.		Who had become the first Governor-General of India after independence?			D
	a.	Dr Rajendra Prasad	c.	Lord Pethick Lawrence	
	b.	Jawaharlal Nehru	d.	Lord Mountbatten	
128.		From where did Acharya Vinoba Bhave start the Individual Satyagraha in 1940?			B
	a.	Nadiad in Gujrat	c.	Adyar in Tamil Nadu	
	b.	Pavnar in Maharashtra	d.	Guntur in Andhra Pradesh	
129.		After the Bardoli Satyagraha, the title of 'Sardar' to Vallabhbhai Patel was given by			C
	a.	Jawaharlal Nehru	c.	Mahatma Gandhi	
	b.	Motilal Nehru	d.	Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad	
130.		Where did Mahatma Gandhi first apply his technique of Satyagraha?			D
	a.	Dandi	c.	England	
	b.	Noakhali	d.	South Africa	
131.		Who gave the slogan "Jai hind" to the nation?			D
	a.	Rajendra Prasad	c.	Bhagat Singh	
	b.	Chittaranjan Das	d.	Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose	
132.		Who is the Indian freedom fighter known as "Iron man of India"?			D
	a.	Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan	c.	Bal Gangadhar Tilak	
	b.	Rabindranath Tagore	d.	Vallabhbhai Patel	
133.		Who is the Indian freedom fighter known as "Loknayak"?			A
	a.	Jayaprakash Narayan	c.	Vallabhbhai Patel	
	b.	M. S. Swaminathan	d.	Gopinath Bordoloi	
134.		Who is the Indian freedom fighter known as "Shaheed-e-Azam"?			A
	a.	Bhagat Singh	c.	Sarojini Naidu	
	b.	Dhyanchand	d.	Vallabhbhai Patel	
135.		Who is the Indian known as "Kaviguru"?			B
	a.	Bal Gangadhar Tilak	c.	Chitta Ranjan Das	
	b.	Rabindranath Tagore	d.	Dadabhai Naoroji	
136.		Vande Mataram author is			C
	a.	Madan Mohan Malaviya	c.	Bankim Chandra Chatterjee	
	b.	Aurobindo	d.	Mahatma Gandhi	
137.		The title 'Punjab Kesari' was conferred on			C
	a.	Ranjit Singh	c.	Lala Lajpat Rai	
	b.	Bhagat Singh	d.	Sardar Baldev Singh	
138.		What is the number of main Puranas?			C
	a.	14	c.	18	
	b.	16	d.	20	
139.		With whose permission did the English set up their first factory in Surat?			B
	a.	Akbar	c.	Shahjahan	
	b.	Jahangir	d.	Aurangzeb	
140.		Who founded the Indian National Congress?			A
	a.	A. O. Hume	c.	Subhash Chandra Bose	
	b.	Sardar Patel	d.	W.C. Bannerjee	



141.	The title given by the British Government to Mahatma Gandhi which he surrendered during the non-cooperation movement was		B
	a. Hind Keasri	c. Rai Bahadur	
	b. Kaiser-e-Hind	d. Rt. Honorable	
142.	Tipu sultan was the ruler of		C
	a. Hyderabad	c. Mysore	
	b. Madurai	d. Vijayanagar	
143.	Todar Mal was associated with		C
	a. Music	c. Finance	
	b. Literature	d. Law	
144.	Who was the political guru of Mahatma Gandhi?		C
	a. R.N Tagore	c. G.K Gokhale	
	b. Vivekananda	d. A.O Hume	
145.	In which of the following sessions of INC, was National Anthem sung for the first time?		C
	a. 1915	c. 1911	
	b. 1885	d. 1902	
146.	Which Sultan of Delhi died while playing the chaugan (polo)?		A
	a. Qutbuddin Aibak	c. Shamsuddin Iltutmish	
	b. Ghiyasuddin Balban	d. Nasiruddin Mahmud	
147.	Akbar defeated Hemu in which of the following battle?		B
	a. Battle of Haldighati	c. Battle of Talikota	
	b. Second Battle of Panipat	d. Third Battle of Panipat	
148.	Which one of the following rulers built the Bibi ka Maqbara?		D
	a. Akbar	c. Shahjahan	
	b. Jahangir	d. Aurangzeb	
149.	Why was the Simon Commission boycotted?		B
	a. Simon was not known to be a great supporter of the Indian cause.	c. It was appointed before the expiry of the statutory period.	
	b. All the members of the commission were Englishmen	d. Peaceful demonstrators were severely beaten by the	
150.	What was the another name of 'Quit India movement'?		D
	a. Khilafat Movement	c. Home Rule Movement	
	b. Swadeshi Movement	d. August Kranti	