Sri Krishnaveni Coaching Centre

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Sub: GK **HISTORY** Exam for: SSC/ Banking

- Who was the Viceroy of India at the time of formation of the Indian National Congress?
 - (a) Lord canning
- (b) Lord Dufferin
- (c) Lord Mayo
- (d) Lord Elgin
- 2. Quit India movement was adopted by the Indian National Congress at
 - (a) Bombay
- (b) Ahmedabad
- (c) Pune
- (d) Calcutta
- 3. King George V visited India during viceroyalty of
 - (a) Lord Rippon
- (b) Lord Curzon
- (c) Lord Harding
- (d) Lord Reading
- 4. Who introduced "Permanent Settlement" in Bengal?
 - (a) Lord Bentinck
- (b) Lord Cornwallis
- (c) Lord Wellesly
- (d) Lord Hastings
- 5. The Swadeshi Movement was started by
 - (a) stopping migration to other countries
 - (b) boycotting foreign goods
 - (c) Speaking Hindi only
 - (d) Taking interest in Indian culture
- 6. Which important event immediately preceded the Jallianwalla Bagh massacre?
 - (a) Rowlatt Act enactment
 - (b) Communal Award
 - (c) Simon Commission
 - (d) Quit India movement
- 7. Who among the following was the first British Viceroy as well as Governor - General of India?
 - (a) Lord Canning (b) Lord Warren Hastings
 - (c) Lord Dalhousie
- (d) Lord Bentinck
- 8. Lord Wellesley greatly extended the British Dominion through
 - (a) Doctrine of Lapse (b) Subsidiary Alliance
 - (c) Partition of India
 - (d) Annexing princely states
- Who was the first Indian to use the word 'Swaraj' in 1906?
 - (a) B.G. Tilak at the Calcutta session of the congress
 - (b) Dadabhai Naoroji at the Calcutta session of the Congress
 - (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale at Mumbai in 1885
 - (d) Lala Lajapat Roy in the first session of Indian National Congress
- 10. "Inquilab Zindabad" slogan was given by
 - (a) Iqbal
- (b) S.C. Bose
- (c) Bhagat Singh (d) Chandra Shekhar Azad
- 11. Who was the leader of 'Congress Khilafat Swaraj' Party started in 1922?
 - (a) C.R. Das
- (b) Motilal Nehru

- (c) Vithalbahai Patel
- (d) All of the above
- 12. The first signs of disturbance in 1857 occurred at
 - (a) Barrackpore
- (b) Meerut
- (c) Kanpur
- (d) Lucknow
- 13. Which of the following leaders and regions of the 1857 Revolt is / are matched wrongly
 - (i) Kunwar Singh Gorakhpur
 - (ii) Nana Shah <u>- K</u>anpur
 - (iii) Birjis Qar Lucknow
 - (iv) Laxman Rao Jhansi
 - (a) i and iv
- (b) iv only
- (c) ii and iii
- (d) i only
- 14. Non-cooperation was first launched
 - (a) By the Khilafat Conference
 - (b) By Gandhi immediately after the Jalianwala Bagh massacre
 - (c) By the Congress party
 - (d) Simultaneously by the Khilafat Conference and the Congress
- 15. Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were hanged for their role in
 - (a) Kakori case
- (b) Lahore conspiracy case
 - (c) Meerut conspiracy case
- (d) None of these
- 16. The tricolor flag of Indian Independence was first unfurled
 - (a) At midnight on 31 December, 1929 on the banks of River Ravi
 - (b) All over the country on 26 January, 1930
 - (c) On August 15, 1930 at Red Fort
 - (d) At midnight on January 26, 1929 on the banks of the Ravi.
- 17. The declaration of "Purna Swaraj" as the only goal to strive for came at
 - (a) Calcutta
- (b) Lahore
- (c) Ahmedabad
- (d) Haripura
- 18. The Bardoli no-tax campaign was led by

 - (a) Sardar Patel (b) Rajendra Prasad
 - (c) Gandhi
- (d) Madan Mohan Malaviya
- 19. The Act of 1935 provided for
 - (a) Universal adult franchise
 - (b) Diarchy at Central and Provincial levels
 - (c) A disproportionate Representation to princely states in the legislature
 - (d) A unicameral legislature
- 20. Who raised the simple slogan "Do or Die for the Quit India Movement?
 - (a) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
 - (c) Jawarhalal Nehru
- (d) J.B. Kripalini
- 21. Which Viceroy convened the 'Simla Conference' in 1945?

(a) Lord Mounbatten (b) Lord Wavell 38. Who known as Zindha Pir (c) Lord Harding (d) Lord Willington (b) Dara (a) Aurangazeb (c) Bhadur Shah Zafar 22. Which of the following is matched correctly? (a) C.R. Das-Deenabandhu (d) Abdul Rahim Khaj-i-Khana (b) C.F. Andrews-Deshabandhu 39. Who among the following is the author of (c) Lala Lajpat Roy-Sher-e-Punjab humayun namah (d) All are correctly matched (a) Adul Haq Dihalwi (b) Gulbadan Begum 23. The first Portuguese settlement in India is (c) Mullah Daud (d) Faizi 40. Tujuk-i-Jahangiri was written by (a) Calicut (b) Cannanur (a) Jahangir (b) Farid-uddin Dehalwi (c) Cochin (d) All the above 24. Where did the Black hole incident take place? (c) Muhammad Khan (d) Faizi (a) Dhaka (b) Calcutta 41. Who stabilized the judicial system through a hierarchy of civil and criminal courts in India? (c) Murshidabad (d) Awadh 25. In which year was the Libert Bill passed? (a) Warren Hastings (b) Cornwallis (d) William Bentinck (a) 1881 (b) 1882 (c) 1883 (d) 1884 (c) Macaulay 26. Who was the first Governor General of India? 42. The process of local self-government was started (b) Robert Clive (a) Wellesley (a) Lord Canning (b) Lord Mayo (c) Warren Hasting (d) Cornwallis 27. In which year was the Indian Panel Code enacted? (c) Lord Lytton (d) Lord Rippon (a) 1859 (b) 1860 43. Lord Curzon resigned in August 1905 because (c) 1861 (d) 1862 (a) of growing mass agitation against British rule 28. Who made English official language in India? (b) he was the target of revolutionary terrorists (c) of his depute with army Chief General Kitchner (a) Rippon (b) Dalhousie (c) Canning (d) of pressure from the British Parliament (d) Bentick 29. Which of the following states was not occupied 44. Alluri Sitarama Raju led the guerrilla movement by Doctrine of Lapse? of the tribal between 1922 to 1924 in the region of (a) Nagpur (b) Jhansi (a) Rampa (b) Chittagong (c) Satara (d) Travancore (c) Ganjam (d) Sholapur 45—Iawaharlal Nehru presided over the Congress 30. Who introduced dual government in Bengal? session for first time at (a) Cornwallis (b) Wellesley (c) Robert clive (d) Dalhousie (a) Madras, 1927 (b) Calcutta, 1928 31. Which of the following is not correct? (c) Lahore, 1929 (d) Karachi, 1931 (a) Alai Darwaza – Alla – Ud – Din Khilji 46. The Lahore session, 1929 is important because (b) Jamait Khana Masjid - Balban (a) of 'Purna Swaraj' was adopted by the congress (c) Qutb Minar – lltumish (b) fundamental rights were adopted by the congress (d) Hissar - Firuz shah tughlaq (c) economic policy was adopted by the congress 32. Alai Darwaza is a gateway to (d) Gandhi-Irvin pact was ratified by the congress (a) Jam at Khana Mosque (b) Siri Fort 47. Which Viceroy's offer to the Congress is known (d) Aurangazeb's tomb (c) Qutub Minar as the 'August offer'? 33. Where was the Arya Samai set up for the first (a) Lord Irwin (b) Lord Willington time in 1875? (c) Lord Linlithgow (d) Lord Wavell 48. Which day was called by Muslim league as (a) Lahore (b) Amritsar (c) Bombay (d) Delhi 'Direct Action Day' for getting Pakistan? 34. Which of the following books is known as the (a) 14th August, 1946 (b) 15th August, 1946 bible of Tamil land? (c) 16th August, 1946 (d) 17th August, 1946 (a) Tirukkural (b) Silappadikaram 49. Who is known as the first nationalist poet of (c) Ashvaghosha (d) Pattupattu modern India? 35. Who is the founder of Mahabalipuram (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (a) Mahendravarman (b) Narasimhavaram (b) Rabindranath Tagore (c) Rajendra Chola (c) Bankim Chandra Catterji (d) Rajaraja Chola 36. Brihat Samhita was written by (d) Henry Vivan Derozio 50. During the time of which Mughal emperor did (a) Brahmagupta (b) Varahmihira the English East India Company establish its (c) Bhaskara (d) Amarasimha 37. The Qutub Minar of Delhi, built by Iltutmish was first in India? dedicated to (a) Akbar (b) Jahangir (d) Aurangzeb (a) Qutubuddin Aibak (b) Iltutmish (c) Shah Jahan (c) Qutubuddin Bankhtiyar Kaki (d) Qutubuddin Mubarak Shah

51. Who among the following rejected the title of (b) it offered a clear programme for partitioning 'Knighthood' and refused to accept a position in the Council of Secretary of state for India? (c) the Congress was no longer willing to trust (a) Motilal Nehru (b) M.G. Ranade the British. (c) G.K. Gokhale (d) B.G. Tilak (d) there was nothing said about a constitution making body for India. 52. The Asiatic Society was established in Calcutta by (a) Warren Hastings (b) Sir William Jones 64. Match the following (c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (d) T.B. Macaulay 1. Regulating Act 1773 A. Robert Clive 53. Mahatma Gandhi returned to India, leaving 2. Pitts India Act 1784 B. Warren Hastings South Africa for ever in C. Wellington 3. Character Act, 1833 D. William Bentick Act, (a) 1914 (b) 1915 (c) 1916 (d) 1919 4. Government of India 54. The most importance feature of the Government 1935 (a) 1-C, 2-A, 3-B, 4-D (b) 1-B, 2-D, 3-A, 4-C of India Act of 1919 was the introduction of (c) 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C (d) 1-C, 2-A, 3-B, 4-D (a) Dyarchy (b) Provincial autonomy (c) Separate electorates (d) Adult franchise 65. Match the following 55. The Champaran Styagraha was started by 1. Cornwallis A. Doctrine of Lapse 2. Dalhousie Mahatma Gandhi in the year B. Local self-government (a) 1915 (b) 1917 C. Permanent settlement (c) 1919 3. Rippon (a) 1-C, 2-B, 3-A 56. The Muslim League started demanding a (b) 1-B, 2-C, 3-A separate nation for the Muslims from the eyar (c) 1-C, 2-A, 3-B (d) **F**A, 2-B, 3-C 66. Match the following (a) 1919 (b) 1925 (c) 1929 (d) 1940 (Organizations) 57. The Forward Bloc was formed by (Year of Foundation) A. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha (a) P.C. Joshi (b) Achrya Narendra Dev 1. 1870 (c) B.R. Ambedkar (d) Subhas Chandra Bose B. Indian Association 2. 1876 58. The Act which imparted provincial autonomy is C. Madras Mahajan Sabha 3. 1884 (a) Indian Council Act, 1909 D. Bombay Presidency Association 4. 1885 (a) A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4 (b) Government of India Act, 1919 (b) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4 (c) Government of Indian Act, 1935 (c) A-1, B-4, C-3, D-2 (d) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3 (d) India Independence Act, 1947 67. Who was the Viceroy of India when the Rowlatt Act was passed? 59. In 1930 Mahatma Gandhi started Civil Disobedience Movement form (a) Lord Irwin (b) Lord Reading (b) Sevagram (c) Lord Chelmsford (d) Lord Wavell (a) Wardha (c) Sabarmati (d) Dandi 68. Which of the following pairs are correctly 60. Match places and leaders of the 1857 matched? **Revolt Leaders** 1. Warren Hastings – Regulating Act Places (a) Begum Hazrat Mahal I. Lucknow 2. Cornwallis - Permanent Land Settlement (b) Kunwar Singh 3. Wellesley - Subsidiary Alliance 2. Arrah (c) Khan Bahadur Khan 3. Rohilkhand 4. Dalhousie - Abolition of Sati (d) Maniram Dutta 4. Assam (a) 2 and 3 (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1, 2 and 4 (d) 1, 2 and 3 (a) a-1, b-2, c-4, d-2 (b) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4 69. The title 'Punjab Kesari' was conferred on (c) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-2 (d) a-2, b-3, c-1, d-4 (a) Ranjit Singh (b) Bhagat Singh Which of the following was/were the newspapers (c) Lala Lajpat Rai (d) Sardar Baldev Singh brought out by Annie Besant? 70. Who among the following was called as 'Father of I. Young India II. New India Indian Renaissane'? III. Common Weal IV. Bombay Times (a) B.G. Tilak (a) II & III (b) II & IV (c) I & IV (d) I, II & III (b) Gopal Krishna Gokale 62. Put in chronological order (c) Lala Lajpat Rai 1. Lucknow Pact (d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy 2. Home Rule League 3. Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms 4. Outbreak of First World War (a) 4, 3, 2, 1 (b) 2, 4, 1, 3 (c) 4, 1, 2, 3 (d) 4, 2, 1, 3 63. The Cripps Mission failed mainly because (a) the congress demand for effective transfer of

power to Indians was not met

	GK KEY SHEET										
1	b	19	b	37	a	55	b				
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7	a	25	c	43	b	61	a				
8	b	26	c	44	a	62	d				
9	b	27	d	45	c	63	a				
10	С	28	d	46	a	64	b				
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12	a	30	c	48	c	66	b				
13	d	31	c	49	d	67	d				
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	12	a	30	С	48	С	66	b		
	13	d	31	c	49	d	67	d		
	14	d	32	c	50	b	68	a		
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	17	С	35	a	53	a				
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GK KEY SHEET										
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	6	a	24	c	42	c	60	b
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	11	d	29	c	47	c	65	С
	12	a	30	c	48	c	66	b
	13	d	31	c	49	d	67	d
	14	d	32	c	50	b	68	a
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5	b	23	d	41	c	59	c		
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8	b	26	c	44	a	62	d		
9	b	27	d	45	c	63	a		
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