TOP 200 QUESTIONS OF HISTORY
1. Twenty Point Programme was launched in 1975 by –
Indira Gandhi

2. The famous Quit India Resolution was passed on?
August 8, 1942

3. Which university can be considered as an epitome of education in the Gupta Dynasty?
Nalanda University

4. During the Mughal period, which trader was the first to come to India?
Portuguese

5. Akbar’s guardian teacher was –
Bairam Khan

6. International boundary between India and Pakistan is demarcated by –
Radcliffe Line

7. The Dal Khalsa was founded by?
Kapur Singh

8. The Governor-General was given the power to issue ordinances by the act of?
Indian Councils Act, 1861

9. The High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom must be appointed by ________?
The Government of India

10. As per Act of 1919 the lower house of the Central Legislature was known as ________?
Legislative Assembly

11. Who had become the first Governor-General of India after independence?
Lord Mountbatten

12. What was the type of marriage in the Vedic period in which, in place of the dowry, there was a token bride price of a cow and a bull?
Arsa
13. Who was the Greek ambassador in the court of Chandragupta Maurya?
Megasthanes

14. Who constructed the 84 thousands Stupa?
Ashoka

15. Jahangir (1605–1627 AD) was the ruler of which dynasty?
Mughal

16. Who pioneered the guerrilla warfare methods?
Shivaji

17. UNESCO Cultural World Heritage site Humayun Tomb’s construction completed in –
1572 AD

18. In Akbar's regime, ____ was the military head.
Mir Bakshi

19. Gandhara School of art developed during the time of?
Kushans

20. The foreign traveller who visited India during the rule of the Guptas was?
Fa-Hein

21. Kakori Conspiracy took place in?
1925

22. Ashtapradhan was a council of_____ that administered the Maratha empire.
Eight Ministers
23. 'Shaka Samvat' was started by:
Kushana ruler Kanishka

24. Which Veda contains sacrificial formulae?
Yajur Veda

25. At which place the third Sangam Assemblies were held?
Madurai

26. The first Tamil Sangam is said to have been presided by –
Agastya

27. Gita Govinda was written by –
Jayadeva

28. Name of the first Indian ruler who had territory outside India is –
Kanishka

29. In the context of ancient Indian history, the term 'bhojaka' refers to:
Village Headman

30. The period of Harappa Civilisation was –
2500-1750 BC

31. Who was the first to use the term 'State'?
Machiavelli

32. The temple of Konark was built by Narasimha which kingdom?
Ganga Administration

33. Name the first metal which was used by man?
Copper

34. The Asokan Edicts were deciphered first by:
James Prinsep
35. The great Sanskrit poet and dramatist, Rajshekhar lived at the court of:
Mahipal

36. The surgery that was practised in ancient India is known from the works of which scholar?
Sushruta

37. The Hunter commission was appointed by the British Government in 1882 to review?
The progress of education in India

38. When was India's first passenger train steamed off?
1853

39. When was first telegraph line started in India?
1851

40. Who was the first president of the Indian National Congress?
Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee

41. What was the name of the Hall of worship constructed by Akbar?
Ibadat Khana

42. The first muslim women who ruled northern India was?
Razia sultan

43. The first Bhakti Movement was organized by?
Ramanuja

44. The dead body of Babar by his own choice lies buried in?
Kabul
45. Who controlled maximum trade in the western coastal region during 17th century?
Portuguese

46. Name the National leader who wrote lines of poetry on the walls of the Andaman Cellular Jail?
Vir Savarkar

47. In Bengal who introduced the Permanent Revenue settlement system?
Cornwallis

48. Who launched the radical movement called ‘self-respect movement’?
E.V. Ramaswamy

49. Who was the Chairman of the Union Constitution Committee of the Constituent Assembly?
Jawaharlal Nehru

50. The Government of India Act, 1919 was known as
Mont-Ford Reforms

51. Mohammad Ghori was first defeated by which ruler?
Bhima II

52. The Mahzarnama was promulgated by Emperor Akbar in__?
1579 A.D.

53. The founder of Portuguese power in India was
Albuquerque

54. Chand Bibi was the ruler of
Ahmednagar

55. Mahatma Gandhi made the first use of Hunger Strike as a weapon in which movement?
Ahmedabad Strike, 1918

56. Buland Darwaza is the main entrance to the palace at?
Fatehpur Sikri
57. Chhatrapati Sambhaji (1680–1688 AD) was the ruler of which dynasty?
Maratha

58. Battle of Haldighati in 1576 was fought between Akbar and ______.
Maharana Pratap

59. The Arthashastra was written by
Chanakya

60. Alexander defeated _______ in the battle of Hydaspes.
Porus

61. From which monument, Gautama Buddha propagated his divine knowledge of Buddhism to the world?
Sarnath Stupa

62. Chandragupta Maurya was born in ___
340 BC

63. Ashoka called the Third Buddhist Council at?
Pataliputra

64. The last Mauryan emperor was?
Brihadratha

65. The silver coins of the Gupta period were known as?
Rupaka
66. Ajanta Caves in Maharashtra have rock-cut cave monuments of which religion?
Buddhism

67. The Digambaras and Shvetambaras differ primarily with regard to their
Dress

68. Ashoka converted to which religion after the Kalinga war?
Buddhism

69. Chanakya was the chief advisor of ______.
Chandragupta Maurya

70. The first strategically placed factory that the Britishers had fortified was at?
Madras

71. Who composed the Gayatri Mantra
Vishvamitra

72. Who was the second Portuguese Governor in India?
Alfonso de Albuquerque

73. In 1930 Mahatma Gandhi started the Civil Disobedience Movement from-
Sabarmati

74. Who was the Guru of Shivaji?
Ramdasa

75. Which was the birth place of Guru Nanak?
Talwandi
76. **Who had given out the political message of ‘India for the Indians’?**
Dayananda Saraswati

77. **The Bhoodan Movement had been started by?**
Vinoba Bhave

78. **Which State is called the ’Cradle of Buddhism’?**
Bihar

79. **The first Indian ruler who joined the subsidiary Alliance was?**
The Nizam of Hyderabad

80. **The Indian National Congress had been formed with the Knowledge and approval of Lord?**
Dufferin

81. **Between which stations was the first railway line opened in India?**
Bombay to Thane

82. **Where did Buddha die?**
Kushinagar

83. **Tripitakas are sacred books of-**
Buddhists

84. **What was the real name of Chanakya?**
Vishnu Gupta

85. **The Bengal Sati Regulation which banned the Sati practice passed by-**
Lord William Bentinck

86. **When did the British Govt. start ruling India directly?**
After Sepoy Mutiny

87. **Who was the Chairman of the Union Powers Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India?**
Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru

88. **The original name of Swami Dayananda Saraswati was-**
Mula Shankar
89. The name by which Ashoka is generally referred to in his inscriptions is?
Priyadarshi

90. The first political organisation established in India in 1838 was known as?
Zamindari Association

91. Who was elected as the first President of the Muslim League?
Aga Khan

92. When did Second Anglo-Mysore war take place?
1780-1784 AD

93. Humayun had to run away from India after he was defeated in the battle of:
Kannauj

94. Which medieval Indian ruler started the system of "Patta" and "Qabuliyat"?
Sher Shah

95. Which battle was fought between Prithviraj Chauhan and Mohammad Ghori?
The battle of Tarain

96. Who is believed by the Jainas to be the first Tirthankara?
Rishabhadeva

97. Who founded the Lingayat Movement?
Basava

98. Who was the Sikh Guru who helped Dara?
Guru Har Rai
99. Who was the author of the National Anthem:
Ravindranath Tagore

100. Subhas Chandra Bose had founded ‘Forward Bloc’ in the year?
1939 A.D.

101. The first British ‘Presidency’ in India was established at-
Surat

102. What was the main occupation of the people of Indus Valley of Civilisation?
Agriculture

103. Who wrote Tarikh-i-Sher Shahi?
Abbas khan Sarwani

104. What was the main motive of Jyotiba Phule’s Satyashodhak Samaj?
Saving the lower castes from hypocritical Brahmans and their opportunistic scriptures.

105. Which God’s figure was depicted on the seals of Indus valley civilization?
Pashupati

106. Gautam Buddha attained the enlightenment at a holy place. Name that holy place-
Bodhgaya

107. The Pala king who founded Vikramshila University was:-
Dharmapala

108. Whose philosophy is called the Advaita?
Shankaracharya

109. The Badami rock inscription of Pulakesin I is dated in the Saka year 465. If the same were to be dated in Vikrama Samvat, the year would be:
601
110. Qutub Minar is located in_____.
Delhi

111. Which movement was launched along with the Khilafat Movement?
Non-cooperation Movement

112. The revolt of 1857 had its beginnings in?
Meerut

113. Which great war was fought between the years 1914 and 1918?
The First World War

114. Who among the following is known as ‘the liberator of the press’?
Sir Charles Metcalfe

115. In which year was the Capital of India moved from Calcutta to Delhi?
1911

116. Indus Valley Civilization was a _______ age civilization.
Bronze

117. The Mughal ruler Bahadur Shah II was exiled by British and sent to?
Rangoon

118. Name the person who led the Salt Satyagraha Movement with Gandhi?
Sarojini Naidu

119. Name of the Veda which deals with magic spells and witchcraft?
Atharvaveda

120. The Vedic deity Indra was the Goddess of?
Rain and thunder

121. The Ryotwari settlement was introduced by the British in the—
Madras and Bombay Presidencies
122. Who among the following had repealed the Vernacular Press Act?

Lord Ripon

123. Who succeeded Mir Jafar?

Mir Qasim

124. The famous Gayatri mantra is addressed to

Savitri

125. The first metal to be extensively used by the people in India was

Copper

126. A Federal Railway Authority was established by the Act of 1935

127. We do not seek our independence out of Britain’s ruin’ said

Mahatma Gandhi

128. During the Anglo-French struggle in the Carnatic, the French were finally defeated by the English in the battle of?

Wandiwash

129. Plassey is located near?

Murshidabad in West Bengal

130. In Bengal, the East India Company's headquarters were located at?

Fort William

131. Who was the first to use the term ‘Adivasi’ to refer to the tribal people?

Thakkar Bappa
132. Who was the Congress President at the time when India became free?
J B Kripalani

133. The revolutionary who died of a 64 day's hunger strike was?
Jatindra Nath Das

134. The Indian naval mutiny against the British took place in the year?
1946

135. Who had rounded the first women's university in India?
Dhondo Keshav Karve

136. The World's first oil paintings were in______?
Afghanistan

137. Who introduced gunpowder in India?
Babur

138. Which movement relates the boycott of the British goods?
Swadeshi Movement

139. The Government of India Act of 1919 clearly defined:
The powers of the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy

140. Gandhara Art is the combination of-
Indo – Greek

141. How old is the Sitalsasthi festival?
approx 400 years

142. Kannada language was the mother tongue of which of the following empire?
The Rashtrakutas

143. The Buddhist monk who spread Buddhism in Tibet was:-
Padmasambhava
144. Who founded the revolutionary organisation ‘Abhinav Bharat Society’ in 1904?

Vinayak Damodar Savarkar

145. The earliest evidence of agriculture in Indian sub-continent comes from?

Mehrgarh

146. The Dyarchy which was introduced on 1919 in provinces was in force till the year?

1935

147. The first independent shaka ruler of Ujjain was –

Chastan

148. Kharvela was the ruler of –

Kalinga

149. Which monk influenced King Ashoka to adopt Buddhism?

Upagupta

150. Who defeated King Harshavardhana?

Pulakeshin II

151. Who built the Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram?

Pallava Kings

152. Bimbisara was the king of which dynasty?

Haryanka

153. World War I was started in the year--------.

1914

154. Moti Masjid is situated in which of these World Heritage Sites?

Red Fort Complex

155. Ptolemy Philadelphus with whom Ashoka had diplomatic relations was the ruler of?

Egypt
156. The concept of Anuvrata was advocated by:
Jainism

157. In the context of ancient history of India, the term 'ganasaanghas' refers to:
Republics during pre-Mauryan period.

158. During whose reign the Mahayan emerged?
Kanishka

159. To which ganarajya Gautam Buddha belonged?
Shakya

160. Who constructed the 84 thousand Stupa?
Ashoka

161. The monuments at Khajuraho belong to the period of?
Chandelas

162. Where was the capital transferred to, from Delhi by Muhammad Tughlaq?
Daulatabad

163. Aryabhatta and Kalidasa were in the court of which Gupta Emperor?
Chandra Gupta II

164. Bishnoi movement was started against which of the following?
Cutting of Trees

165. Pulakesin II was the greatest ruler of the:
Chalukyas of Badam
166. How many tirthankaras are there in Jainism?
24

167. Who was the Pallav ruler when the Rath Temples at Mahabalipuram were built?
Narsingh varman I

168. The Upanishads are?
A source of Hindu philosophy

169. The Gandhara Art was mainly patronized by:
Sakas and Kushans

170. The Kalinga war was fought in?
261 BC

171. Who wrote 'Mahabhashya' a commentary on Sanskrit book Ashtadhyayi?
Patanjali

172. Which king is referred to as Devanampiya Piyadassi (Beloved of the Gods) in the inscriptions?
Asoka

173. Who wrote 'Nyaya Sutra'?
Gautam

174. Ashvaghosha, a poet who composed a biography of the Buddha, "the Buddhacharita" lived in which of the following ruler’s court?
Kanishka

175. Ashoka called the Third Buddhist Council at?
Pataliputra

176. Who was the Governor General of India during the Sepoy mutiny?
Lord Canning

177. Anekantavada is a core theory and philosophy of:-
Jainism
178. Which legendary Sufi saint was popularly known as 'Chirag-e-Dehlavi'?
Shaikh Nasiruddin Mahmud

179 Which war happened to establishment of Mughal Empire in India?
First Battle of Panipat

180. Who was responsible for the revenue system during the Akbar’ reign?
Todarmal

181. The port city of the Harappan culture?
Lothal

182. Mohenjodaro was excavated on the bank of____
Sindhu

183. Who introduced silver coin called ‘tanka’?
Iltutmish

184. Todar Mal was associated with –
Finance

185. Where is Ibadat Khana situated?
Fatehpur Sikri

186. Who was the Mughal Emperor to have lifted the Jaziya on Hindus?
Akbar

187. One of the greatest painters of Akbar’s court whom he employed as mint officer was -
Daswant
188. Who gave the title of 'Dina Bandhu' to C F Andrews?
Mahatma Gandhi

189. The official language of the Delhi Sultanate was?
Persian

190. Pitts India Act of 1784 was a/an :
Regulating act

191. Which war happened to establishment of Mughal Empire in India?
First Battle of Panipat

192. Who is the founder of Mauryan dynasty?
Chandragupt

193. What was the means of Polaj in Mughal period?
Type of Land

194. Name the Governor-General who accepted the view of Macaulay to make English as the medium of instruction.
Lord William Bentinck

195. The one who witnessed the reigns of eight Delhi Sultans?
Amīr Khusro

196. According to the most widely accepted view, the Aryans originally came from
Central Asia

197. In ancient times which Indian city was known as Avantika?
Ujjain

198. Elephants first used in wars by which kingdom in India?
Magadha
199. Alexander the great was tutored by?
Aristotle

200. Who was the mother of Mahavira?
Trishala
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