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HISTORY -11TH ONE MARK

- 1) The period before the development of script is called_____
 - (a) **Pre-historic** (b) Historic (c) palaeolithic (d) Neolithic
- 2) The earliest age in history is called _____
 - (a) **Old Stone Age** (b) New Stone Age (c) Copper Age (d) Iron Age
- 3) The first Palaeolithic tools were identified in ____
 - (a) 1860 (b) **1863** (c) 1873 (d) 1883
- 4) Baghor I and Baghor III of Son Valley in Madhya Pradesh are some of _____ sites in India.
 - (a) Lower Palaeolithic (b) Middle Palaeolithic (c) **Upper Palaeolithic** (d) Neolithic
- 5) The site of Mehrgarh has been associated with _____ culture.
 - (a) Palaeolithic (b) **Neolithic** (c) Mesolithic (d) Chalcolithic
- 6) The _____ inscriptions mention the trade contacts between Mesopotamia and Harappan civilisation.
 - (a) **Cuneiform** (b) Heiroglyphics (c) Devanagiri (d) Kharoshti
- 7) Burzahom is an important site of _____
 - (a) **Neolithic culture of Kashmir** (b) Neolithic culture of Ganga Valley (c) Neolithic culture of Eastern India
 - (d) Neolithic culture of South India
- 8) Early Harappan period was _____
 - (a) **3000-2600 BCE** (b) 2600-1900 BCE (c) 1900-1700 BCE (d) 1700-1500 BCE
- 9) _____ was an important source of subsistence for the Harappans.
 - (a) **Agriculture** (b) Pottery (c) Craft production (d) Fishing
- 10) The Indus civilisation declined from about _____
 - (a) 1800 BCE (b) **1900 BCE** (c) 1950 BCE (d) 1955 BCE
- 11) The main collection of vedic hymns are called
 - (a) Brahmanas (b) **Samhita** (c) Aranyakas (d) Upanishads
- 12) The land of Upper Ganga Doab region was described as
 - (a) **Kuru-panchalas** (b) Ganga valley (c) Indus valley (d) Videha
- 13) Adichanallur is situated in _____ district
 - (a) Coimbatore (b) Tirunelveli (c) **Thothukudi** (d) Vellore



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Consider the following

i.Senani	chief of the army
ii.Gramani	village head
iii.Bali	voluntary contribution
iv.Purohita	governor

Which one of the pair is incorrect?

- (a) i (b) ii (c) iii **(d) iv**

- 15) Assertion (A) : There is no evidence of child marriage in Early Vedic period
Reason (R) : Women had been excluded from rituals in the later Vedic period
(a) A and R are correct and R explains A (b) A and R are correct but R doesn't explain A (c) A is correct but R is incorrect
(d) Both A and R are incorrect
- 16) Buddha delivered his first sermon in _____
(a) Sanchi (b) Benaras **(c) Saranath** (d) Lumbini
- 17) _____ is the Buddhist text that makes a reference to Ajatashatru's meeting of Buddha.
(a) Jivakasinthamani (b) Acharrangasutra (c) Kalpasutra **(d) Samannapha Sutta**
- 18) Bhagavatisutra is a _____ text.
(a) Buddhist **(b) Jaina** (c) Ajivika (d) Vedic
- 19) _____ played an important role in improving the method of cultivation.
(a) Iron (b) Bronze (c) Copper (d) Brass
- 20) Among the 16 mahajanapadas, _____ emerged as the most powerful in northern India.
(a) Kosala (b) Avanti (c) Magadha (d) Kuru
- 21) Brahmi script in Ashoka's pillar inscription was deciphered by _____
(a) Thomas Saunders **(b) James Prinsep** (c) Sir John Marshal (d) William Jones
- 22) The first known ruler of Magadha was _____ of the Haryanka dynasty.
(a) Bimbisara (b) Ajatashatru (c) Ashoka (d) Mahapadma Nanda
- 23) _____ was the ruler of Magadha during the invasion of Alexander in India.
(a) Mahapadma Nanda **(b) Dhana Nanda** (c) Bindhusara (d) Bimbisara
- 24) A comprehensive historical chronicle in Pali from Sri Lanka serving as an important source for the Mauryan Period is _____
(a) Mahavamsa (b) Deepavamsa (c) Brahmanas (d) Mudrarakshasa
- 25) The play _____ by Visakadatha describes Chandragupta and his of the Magadha Empire.
(a) Mudrarakshasa (b) Rajatharangini (c) Arthasastra (d) Indica
- 26) Megasthenes work _____ describes the court of Chandragupta and his administration
(a) Indica (b) Mudrarakshasa (c) Ashtadhyayi (d) Arthasastra
- 27) The _____ was a prescriptive text for good administration
(a) Arthasastra (b) Indica (c) Rajatharangini (d) Mudrarakshasa
- 28) Karikala was the son of _____
(a) Sengannan (b) Kadungo **(c) Ilanjetchenni** (d) Athiyaman
- 29) Which of the following pairs is not correct?

i.Talayalanganam	Nedunchezhiyan
ii.Pattinapalai	Uruttirankannanar
iii.Gajabahu	Ceylon
iv.Tiruvanchikulam	Cholas

(a) i (b) ii (c) iii **(d) iv**

30) _____ performed Rajasuya sacrifice

(a) Perunarkilli (b) Mudukudumi Peruvazhuthi (c) Simuka (d) Athiyaman

31) Indravihara is mentioned in _____

(a) Manimegalai (b) Silappathikaram **(c) Ashoka inscription** (d) Chera coin

32) Ikshvakus wielded power in _____

(a) Andhra-Karnataka region (b) Odisha (c) Deccan region (d) Banavasi

33) Read the following and pick out the wrong statement

- (i) Kalabhras are referred to as Kaliyarasars
- (ii) Kalabhras were Saivites
- (iii) Kalabhras defeated Pallavas and Pandyas
- (iv) Ikshvakus supported vedic sacrifices

(a) (i) **(b) (ii)** (c) (iii) (d) (iv)

34) _____ was one of the most capable generals of Alexander

(a) Seleucus Nicator (b) Antigonus (c) Antiochus (d) Demetrius

35) Megasthenes was sent by Seleucus Nicator to the capital Pataliputra as the _____ ambassador.

(a) Roman **(b) Greek** (c) Chinese (d) British

36) The regular interchange of ambassadors and correspondence _____

- (a) affected the regular trade from India to the West
- (b) facilitated regular trade from India to the West**
- (c) facilitated regular trade from India to the East
- (d) none of the above

37) _____ was the best known of the Indo-Greek kings

(a) Euthydemus (b) Demetrius **(c) Menander** (d) Antialcidas

38) Kushana coins were of higher quality than that of _____ coins.

(a) Roman (b) Greek (c) Gupta (d) Satavahana

39) Indo-Greek style of art and sculpture is referred to as _____

(a) Mathura art **(b) Gandhara art** (c) Bagh art (d) Pala art

40) Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- (a) Buddhacharita - Asvagosha
- (b) The Periplus of the Erythrean Sea - Megasthenes**
- (c) Arthashastra - Kautilya
- (d) Kamasutra - Vatsyayana

41) The most famous Sakakshatrap was _____

(a) Moga **(b) Rudradaman** (c) Azes (d) Yesovarman

42) The contours of trade between Europe and India was changed towards the beginning of the Common Era because

- (i) Rome emerged as the super power of the Mediterranean world by the end of the last century BCE.
- (ii) The discovery of the pattern of the monsoon winds in the Arabian Sea by Hippalus was in the first century CE.

(a) (i) is correct (b) (ii) is correct **(c) Both (i) and (ii) are correct** (d) Both (i) and (ii) are wrong



- 43) Roman coins have been excavated at _____
(a) Arikamedu (b) Adhichanallur (c) Puhar (d) Pallavaram
- 44) Which is the least reliable of the sources for the study of Gupta period?
 (a) Literary sources (b) Epigraphical sources (c) Numismatic sources **(d) Myths and legends**
- 45) Choose and match:
- | Literary Works | Author |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1.Dhanvantri | Suryasiddantha |
| 2.Varahamihira | Amarakosha |
| 3.Aryabhatta | Brihadsamhita |
| 4.Amarasimha | Ayurveda |
- (a) 4,3,1,2** (b) 4,1,2,3 (c) 4,2,1,3 (d) 4,3,2,1
- 46) _____ was given the title "Kaviraja".
 (a) Chandragupta I **(b) Samudragupta** (c) Chandragupta II (d) Srigupta
- 47) _____, a Chinese traveller, presented an idyllic picture of Indian society in the fifth century CE.
 (a) Itsing (b) Hieun-Tsang **(c) Fahien** (d) Wang-Hieun-Tse
- 48) Which one of the following is the wrong option for the rock-cut cave temple of Gupta Period ?
 (i) Udayagiri cave (Odisha)
 (ii) Ajanta and Ellora caves (Maharashtra)
 (iii) Elephanta cave (Maharashtra)
 (iv) Bagh (Madhya Pradesh)
 (a) i (b) ii **(c) iii** (d) iv
- 49) The first regular Buddhist work on logic was written by _____
 (a) Dignaga **(b) Vasubandhu** (c) Chandrogamia (d) Varahamihira
- 50) _____ is the notable lyric of Kalidasa.
(a) Sankunthalam (b) Raghuvamsa (c) Kumarasambhava (d) Megaduta
- 51) Prabhakaravardhanagave his daughter Rajyasri in marriage _____
(a) Grahavarman (b) Deva Gupta (c) Sasanka (d) Pushyaputi
- 52) Harsha accepted the throne of Kanauj on the advice of _____
 (a) Grahavarman (b) Avalokitesvara Bodisatva (c) Prabhakaravardhana **(d) Poni.**
- 53) _____ was the minister for Foreign Relations and War.
 (a) Kuntala (b) Banu **(c) Avanti** (d) Sarvagata
- 54) Which of the following was written by Harsha?
 (a) Harsha Charitha **(b) Priyadharsika** (c) Arthasastra (d) Vikramorvasiyam
- 55) Which one of the following statements is wrong?
 (a) Dharmapala established Somapura Mahavihara **(b) Ramapala wrote Ramacharitam**
 (c) Mahipala Songs are still popular in rural parts of Bengal (d) Agama Shastra was written by Gaudapada
- 56) Which one of the following is not properly paired?
 (a) Govinda III – Vatabi (b) Ravikriti – Pulikesin II **(c) Vishayam- Rashtrakutas** (d) Nammalvar-Kurugur
- 57) Choose and match

1.Simhavishnu	Chalukya
2.Jayasimhan I	Rashtrakuta
3.Aditya I	Dockyard
4.Mamallapuram	Chola king

(a) 4, 3, 1, 2 (b) 4, 1, 2, 3 (c) **2, 1, 4, 3** (d) 4, 3, 2, 1

58) Kambuja is modern _____

(a) Assam (b) Sumatra (c) Annam (d) **Cambodia**

59) _____ is a religious centre established by Jains

(a) **Saravanabelgola** (b) Madurai (c) Kanchi (d) Kalugumalai

60) Where was temple built for performing royal rituals by Chalukyas

(a) Aihole (b) Badami (c) Megudi (d) **Pattadakka**

61) Foreign merchants were known as _____.

(a) Pattanswamy (b) **Nanadesi** (c) Videshi (d) Desi

62) _____ is the doctrine propounded by Adi Sankara

(a) **Monism** (b) Visistatvaita (c) Saiva Siddhantha (d) Vedanata

63) _____ was the ruler of Sind when the Arabs invaded it in the 8th century.

(a) Hajjaj (b) Muhammad-Bin-Qasim (c) **Jaya Simha** (d) Dahar

64) Mahmud of Ghazni conducted as many as _____ military campaigns into India.

(a) 15 (b) **17** (c) 18 (d) 19

65) The Palam Baoli inscription is in _____ language

(a) **Sanskrit** (b) Persian (c) Arabic (d) Urdu

66) The world famous Khajuraho temple was built _____

(a) Rashtrakutas (b) Tomaras (c) **Chandelas** (d) Paramaras

67) Mamluk is the term for the Arabic designation of a _____

(a) **Slave** (b) King (c) Queen (d) Soldier

68) Ibn Batuta was a traveller from _____

(a) **Morocco** (b) Persia (c) Turkey (d) China

69) _____ was the only Sultan who resigned kingship and lived away from Delhi for three decades in peace.

(a) Mubarak Shah (b) **Alam Khan** (c) Kizr Khan (d) Tugril Khan

70) Match and choose the correct answer

1.Ramachandra	Kakatiya
2.Khan-i-Jahan	Padmavat
3.Malik Muhamad	Jaisi Man Singh
4.Man Mandir	Devagiri

(a) **2, 1, 4, 3** (b) 1, 2, 3, 4 (c) 4, 1, 2, 3 (d) 3, 1, 2, 4

71) Naval expeditions of _____ extended as far as Sri Vijaya Kingdom.

(a) Kulothunga III (b) **Rajendra I** (c) Rajaraja I (d) Paranthaka

72) The core of the Chola kingdom lay in _____ delta called Cholamandalam.



- (a) Vaigai (b) **Kaveri** (c) Krishna (d) Godavari
- 73) Rajaraja I and Rajendra I jointly ruled the Chola kingdom for ____years.
(a) 3 (b) **2** (c) 5 (d) 4
- 74) _____ makes one kalam
(a) **28 kg** (b) 27 kg (c) 32 kg (d) 72 kg
- 75) "Kedah" is in _____
(a) **Malaysia** (b) Singapore (c) Thailand (d) Cambodia
- 76) In the reign of Rajaraja I, Mammallapuram was administered by a body called _____
(a) Nattar (b) **Maanagaram** (c) Nagarattar (d) Urar
- 77) Match the Following
- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| 1.Cantonments | Padaividu |
| 2.Military outposts | Dandanayagam |
| 3.Captain | Nilaipadai |
| 4.Commander-in-chief | Padaimudali |
- (a) **1, 3, 4, 2** (b) 4, 2, 1, 3 (c) 2, 1, 3, 4 (d) 2, 3, 1, 4
- 78) In commemoration of his victory in _____ Rajendra I built Gangaikonda Chozhapuram
(a) Sri Lanka (b) **North India** (c) Kerala (d) Karnataka
- 79) _____ was the first capital of Pandyas
(a) **Madurai** (b) Kayalpattinam (c) Korkai (d) Puhar
- 80) Manur inscription dating to 800 CE provides an account of _____ administration.
(a) central (b) **village** (c) military (d) provincial
- 81) In dry-zone Ramanathapuram, _____ were created by Pandya kings
(a) moats (b) sluices (c) dams (d) **tanks**
- 82) Harihara and Bukka were in the services of _____ before they founded Vijayanagar kingdom.
(a) Kakatiyas (b) **Hoysalas** (c) Bijapur Sultan (d) Yadavas
- 83) Ibn Battutah was a _____ traveller
(a) **Moroccan** (b) Venetian (c) Portuguese (d) Chinese
- 84) Arrange the following chronologically:
(a) The Sangama dynasty, the Aravidu dynasty. The. Saluva dynasty, the Tuluva dynasty
(b) **The Sangama dynasty, the Saluva dynasty, the Tuluva dynasty, the Aravidu dynasty.**
(c) The Saluva dynasty.the Sangamadyanasty,the Tuluva dynasty,the Aravidu dynasty
(d) The Sangama dynasty,the Tuluva dynasty,the Saluva dynasty,the Aravidu dynasty
- 85) The emblem of the Vijayanagar Kingdom was_____
(a) **Varaha** (b) Tiger (c) Fish (d) Bow
- 86) _____poem was composed by Gangadevi.
(a) Manucharitram (b) Amuktamalyada (c) Panduranga Mahatiyam (d) **Madura Vijayam**
- 87) _____was the greatest ruler of the Sangama dynasty

- (a) Devaraya I **(b) Devaraya II** (c) Krishnadevaraya (d) Veera Narsasimha
- 88) Krishnadevaraya planted the pillar of victory at _____.
- (a) Belgaum (b) Cuttack **(c) Simhachalam** (d) Rajamahendravaram
- 89) Pudukkottai, a small principality, was a buffer between_____.
- (a) Chola and Vijayanagar Kingdoms **(b) Chola and Pandya Kingdoms** (c) Chera and Pandya Kingdoms
(d) Chola and Chera Kingdoms
- 90) Shah Nama was written by_____.
- (a) Firdausi** (b) Ibn Battutah (c) Nicolo de conti (d) Domingo peas
- 91) Mohammed Gawan established a Madrasa library at _____, containing a collection of 3000 manuscripts.
- (a) Berar (b) Bijapur **(c) Bidar** (d) Anmadnagar
- 92) _____ constructed the Golkonda Fort.
- (a) Raja Krishna Dev** (b) Sultan Kali Kutub Khan (c) Mohammed Gawan (d) Bahman Shah
- 93) _____provided Hinduism with a philosophic doctrine of Advaita.
- (a) Adi Sankara** (b) Ramanuja (c) Ramananda (d) Chaitanya
- 94) _____refers to the conflict between the orthodox Vedicsects and Shramanic sects.
- (a) Ramayana (b) Bagavatha purana **(c) Hagiographies** (d) Bal lila
- 95) _____was known as Koon Pandyan.
- (a) Mahendravarman I **(b) Maravarman Arikesari** (c) Narasimhavarman (d) Sundara Pandyan
- 96) Appar as a Jaina was known as_____.
- (a) Harisena (b) Theerthankara (c) Sivagnana Sithiyar **(d) Dharmasena**
- 97) Fakir is the term used for_____.
- (a) Muslim saint** (b) Buddhist (c) Hindu ascetic (d) Sikh guru
- 98) Madhavacharya belonged to the philosophical school of_____.
- (a) Dwaita **(b) Advaita** (c) Visistadvaita (d) Pushti marga
- 99) _____was one of the disciples of the Bhakti saint-poet Ramananda.
- (a) Chaitanya **(b) Ravidas** (c) Guru Nanak (d) Kabir
- 100) _____was the first to preach his doctrine of devotion in Hindi.
- (a) Ravidas **(b) Ramananda** (c) Kabir (d) Namadev
- 101) _____was known as 'the blind bard of Agra' at the court of Akbar.
- (a) Surdas** (b) Tukaram (c) Ramananda (d) Mirabai
- 102) _____was the contemporary of the Maratha ruler Shivaji
- (a) Ramananda (b) Mirabai (c) Surdas **(d) Tukaram**
- 103) Babur won the First Battle of Panipat in 1526 with the effective use of_____
- (a) Infantry (b) Cavalry **(c) Artillery** (d) Elephant corps
- 104) Battle of Ghagra was the last battle fought by Babur against_____.

- (a) **Afghans** (b) Rajputs (c) Turks (d) Marathas
- 105) _____ won the Battle of Chausa due to his superior political and military skills.
(a) Babur (b) Humayun (c) **Sher Khan** (d) Akbar
- 106) _____ is a land tenure system in which the collection of the revenue of an estate and the power of governing it were bestowed upon an official of the state.
(a) **Jagirdari** (b) Mahalwari (c) Zamindari (d) Mansabdari
- 107) The fiscal administration of Akbar was largely based on the methods of _____.
(a) Babur (b) Humayun (c) **Sher Shah** (d) Ibrahim Lodi
- 108) _____ was executed by Jahangir for instigating prince Khusrau to rebel.
(a) **Guru Arjan Dev** (b) Guru Har Gobind (c) Guru Tegh Bahadur (d) Guru Har Rai
- 109) _____ was the contemporary of Louis XIV of France.
(a) Akbar (b) Jahangir (c) **Shah Jahan** (d) Aurangzeb
- 110) _____ reimposed Jizya in his rule.
(a) Akbar (b) Jahangir (c) Shah Jahan (d) **Aurangzeb**
- 111) _____ is the first known person in the world to have devised the 'ship's camel', a barge on which a ship is built.
(a) **Akbar** (b) Shah Jahan (c) Sher Shah (d) Babur
- 112) The Shalimar Gardens of Jahangir and _____ are watersheds in Indian horticulture
(a) Akbar (b) **Shah Jahan** (c) Humayun (d) Aurangzeb
- 113) Tansen of _____ was patronized by Akbar
(a) Agra (b) **Gwalior** (c) Delhi (d) Mathura
- 114) Padshah Namah was a biography of _____.
(a) Babur (b) Humayun (c) **Shah Jahan** (d) Akbar
- 115) _____ was an astrological treatise.
(a) **Tajikanilakanthi** (b) Rasagangadhara (c) Manucharita (d) Rajavalipataka
- 116) Meenakshiammai Pillai Tamil was composed by _____.
(a) Thayumanavar (b) **Kumaraguruparar** (c) Ramalinga Adigal (d) Sivappirakasara
- 117) Which of the following rulers was not a contemporary of Akbar.
(a) Elizabeth of England (b) Shakespeare (c) Henry IV of France (d) **Queen Victoria of England**
- 118) Guerilla warfare was the strength of _____ army.
(a) **Maratha** (b) Mughal (c) British (d) Nayaks
- 119) _____ was the Guru of Shivaji.
(a) Dadaji Kondadev (b) **Ramdas** (c) Tukaram (d) Shaji Bhonsale
- 120) Treaty of Purandar was signed between Shivaji and _____.
(a) Afzalkhan (b) Shayistakhan (c) **Jai Singh** (d) Aurangzeb



- 121) The Council of Ministers of Shivaji was known as _____
(a) Ashta Pradhan (b) Astadiggajas (c) Navarathnas (d) Panchapandavas
- 122) Chauth was _____ of the revenue collected from the district conquered by the Marathas
 (a) 1/3 **(b) 1/4** (c) 1/6 (d) 1/10
- 123) In the Military organization of Shivaji, the smallest unit was headed by a _____
(a) Naik (b) Havildars (c) Bargirs (d) Shiledars
- 124) _____ was the Peshwa who enhanced the power of the Maratha Empire.
(a) Baji Rao I (b) Balaji Viswanath (c) Balaji Baji Rao (d) Baji Rao II
- 125) The Kohinoor diamond was taken away by _____
 (a) Ahmad Shah Abdali **(b) Nadir Shah** (c) Shuja-ud-Daulah (d) Najib-ud-Daulah
- 126) _____ treaty brought the first Anglo-Maratha War to an end.
 (a) Treaty of Madras (b) Treaty of Pune **(c) Treaty of Salbai** (d) Treaty of Bassein
- 127) _____ was the British Governor-General on the eve of the Second Anglo- Maratha War.
(a) Lord Cornwallis (b) Lord Wellesley (c) Lord Hastings (d) Lord Dalhousie
- 128) At the village level _____ was responsible for the remission of the revenue collections to the centre
 (a) Deshmukhs (b) Kulkarni (c) Kotwal **(d) Patel**
- 129) _____ built naval bases at Konkan, Khanderi and Vijayadurg.
 (a) Balaji Baji Rao (b) Nana Sahib (c) Baji Rao II **(d) Balaji Vishwanath**
- 130) _____ developed the Nayankara System
 (a) Serfoji II (b) Raja Desinghu **(c) Krishnadeva Raya** (d) Pratap Singh
- 131) Serfoji II established _____ that produced herbal medicine for humans and animals
 (a) Saraswathi Mahal (b) Muktabal Chattram (c) Navavidya **(d) Dhanvantari Mahal**
- 132) Name the book which was not written by Serfoji II.
 (a) Kumarasambhava Champu (b) Devendra Kuravanji (c) Mudrarakshaschaya **(d) Kumarasambhavam**
- 133) Arrange the successors of Shivaji chronologically.
 (a) Sambhaji, Shahu, Rajaram, Sambhaji II (b) Sambhaji, Rajaram, Shahu, Sambhaji II
(c) Rajaram, Sambhaji, Shahu, Sambhaji II (d) Sambhaji, Sambhaji II, Rajaram, Shahu
- 134) _____ became the political headquarters for the Portuguese in India
(a) Goa (b) Diu (c) Daman (d) Surat
- 135) _____ was the gateway to west Asia and Europe.
 (a) Diu (b) Calcutta (c) Bombay **(d) Surat**
- 136) The English got a piece of land from the local chief on which they built _____ in 1639
(a) Fort St. George (b) Fort St. Williams (c) Vellore Fort (d) Golconda Fort
- 137) _____ region was famous for its painted (Kalamkari) fabrics which had designs drawn on the clothes and then dyed.
 (a) Kanara (b) Malabar (c) Konkan **(d) Coromandel**
- 138) _____ is associated with "Blue Water Policy".

- (a) **Francisco de Almeida** (b) Albuquerque (c) Nino da cunha (d) Antonio de Noronha
- 139) _____ is called the "Father of Printing Press".
- (a) Fr. Roberto de Nobile (b) Albuquerque (c) **Fr. Henriques** (d) Francisco d' Almeida
- 140) _____ was the Portuguese Black Town.
- (a) **Mylapore** (b) Santhome (c) St. Thomas Mount (d) Pulicat
- 141) _____ were responsible for "The Amboyna Massacre".
- (a) **English East India Company** (b) Dutch East India Company (c) Portuguese East India Company
(d) French East India Company
- 142) _____ served as the Coromandel headquarters of the Dutch East India Company.
- (a) Karaikal (b) **Pulicat** (c) Masulipatnam (d) Madras
- 143) Francis Martin made _____ the strategic centre of French settlements in India.
- (a) Masuli patnam (b) Nagapattinam (c) Goa (d) **Pondicherry**
- 144) _____ was inherited by Charles II as dowry, which he transferred to the English East India Company.
- (a) Madras (b) Calcutta (c) **Bombay** (d) Delhi
- 145) During the First Carnatic War, _____ was the Governor of Pondicherry.
- (a) Peyton (b) La Bourdonnais (c) **Dupleix** (d) Morse
- 146) Robert Clive consolidated the British rule in India by winning the _____
- (a) Carnatic wars (b) Seven Years' Wars (c) Battle of Buxar (d) **Battle of Plassey**
- 147) Battle of Wandiwash was fought between _____
- (a) **Eyre Coote and Lally** (b) Robert Clive and Lally (c) Eyre Coote and Bussy (d) Robert Clive and Bussy
- 148) _____ concluded the Seven Years War.
- (a) Treaty of Pondicherry (b) Treaty of Allahabad (c) **Treaty of Paris** (d) Treaty of Srirangapatnam
- 149) (i) The Battle of Plassey changed the British from a commercial power to that of a territorial power.
(ii) After the Battle of Wandiwash, the English emerged as a commercial power from that of a colonial power.
- (a) (i) is correct (b) (ii) is correct (c) **(i) and (ii) are correct** (d) (i) and (ii) are wrong
- 150) (i) Albuquerque was the real founder of the Portuguese Empire in India.
(ii) Albuquerque attempted to stop the practice of Sati.
- (a) (i) is correct (b) (ii) is wrong (c) **Both (i) and (ii) are correct** (d) Both (i) and (ii) are wrong
- 151) **Assertion (A):** Europeans had arrived in India in the 16th Century
Reason (R): Their intention was to procure pepper, cinnamon, cloves and other spices for European markets.
- (a) **A is correct; R is the correct explanation of A.** (b) A is correct; R is wrong (c) A is wrong; R is correct.
(d) A is correct; R is not the correct explanation A
- 152) **Assertion (A):** India had a strong manufacturing base and was particularly famous for the variety of cotton fabrics.
Reason (R): Agriculture was the most important economic activity in the county
- (a) A & R are correct (b) A is correct; R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) **A is correct; R is the correct explanation of A.** (d) A & R are wrong
- 153) _____ was the real foundation battle for British dominion in India.



- (a) Plassey (b) First Carnatic War (c) **Buxar** (d) Wandiwash
- 154) According to the _____ treaty, Shah Alam II granted the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the company.
(a) **Allahabad** (b) Madras (c) Poona (d) Pondicherry
- 155) _____ introduced the Dual system in Bengal.
(a) Warren Hastings (b) Dupleix (c) Cornwallis (d) **Robert Clive**
- 156) _____ was passed to regulate the Company affairs in India.
(a) **Regulating Act (1773)** (b) The Pitt India Act (1784) (c) Charter Act (1813) (d) Charter Act (1833)
- 157) _____ was the first Viceroy and Governor General of India accountable to the British Parliament.
(a) Cornwallis (b) **Canning** (c) Wellesley (d) Hastings
- 158) Cornwallis made the Permanent Settlement with the Zamindars of _____
(a) Mysore (b) Bombay (c) **Bengal** (d) Madras
- 159) _____ introduced the ryotwari System.
(a) Cornwallis (b) **Thomas Munro** (c) Robert Clive (d) Warren Hastings
- 160) The British officer who ended the menace of Thuggee was _____
(a) William Adam (b) **William Sleeman** (c) James Holland (d) John Nicholson
- 161) _____ was the first state to fall under the policy of Doctrine of Lapse.
(a) Nagpur (b) Oudh (c) Jhansi (d) **Satara**
- 162) _____ justified forcible collection of land revenue.
(a) ryotwari Act (b) Pitt India Act (c) Permanent Settlement Act (d) **Torture Act**
- 163) _____ introduced English as the literary and official language of India.
(a) Cornwallis (b) William Bentinck (c) **Macaulay** (d) Thomas Munroe
- 164) Madras University was established in _____
(a) 1837 (b) 1861 (c) 1844 (d) **1857**
- 165) The efforts of _____ played a decisive part in getting the practice of sati abolished.
(a) Warren Hastings (b) William Jones (c) **Raja Rammohan Roy** (d) Dayanand Saraswati
- 166) The first railway line in south India ran from Madras to _____ in 1856.
(a) Vaniampadi (b) Katpadi (c) Villupuram (d) **Arakonam**
- 167) With the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, the journey between India and Europe was reduced by _____ miles.
(a) 400 (b) 3000 (c) **4000** (d) 8000
- 168) _____ became the de facto ruler of Mysore against the Wodeyar kings after successfully handling the Marathas.
(a) **Haider Ali** (b) Nanjaraja (c) Nagama Nayak (d) Tipu Sultan
- 169) Tipu Sultan's capture of _____ led to the third Anglo-Mysore War.
(a) Calicut (b) Coorg (c) **Cranganore** (d) Dindigul
- 170) The Palayakkarar system was originally practised in _____ Kingdom.
(a) Vijayanaga (b) Bahrnani (c) **Kakatiya** (d) Hoysala

- 171) _____brought Puli Thevar's three major forts, Nerkattumseval, Vasudevanallur and Panayur under his control.
(a) Mafus Khan (b) **YusufKhan** (c) Colonel Heron (d) NabikhanKattak
- 172) Velu Nachiyar was the daughter of Raja of_____
(a) **Sivagangai** (b) Pudhukkotai (c) Ramanathapuram (d) Palavanatham
- 173) _____was the collector who was dismissed from service for mishandling the affairs of Veera Pandiya Kattabomman.
(a) W.C. Jackson (b) A. Bannerman (c) **S.R. Lushington** (d) P.A.Agnew
- 174) The immediate cause for the Vellore Revolt was the introduction of_____
(a) Enfield Rifle (b) Dress code (c) New turban (d) **Greased Cartridges**
- 175) _____inspired Kol uprising of Santhals.
(a) **Bhindrai Manki** (b) Sido (c) Buddha Bagat (d) Kanoo
- 176) _____was the Governor-General of India when the great Rebellion of 1857 broke out.
(a) Dalhousie (b) **Canning** (c) Minto (d) James Andrew Ramsay
- 177) _____defeated Nana Sahib's forces during the 1857 Rebellion
(a) Henry Lawrence (b) **Major General Havelock** (c) Sir Hugh Wheeler (d) General Neill
- 178) **Assertion (A):** The fort of Sivagiri was eminently suited both for offensive and defensive operations.
Reason (R): It is at the foot of Western Ghats with formidable barriers around it
(a) A is correct; R is not the correct explanation of A. (b) Both A and R are wrong
(c) **A is correct; R is the correct explanation of A.** (d) A is wrong; R is correct
- 179) _____was the first province, where several ideas of reforms originated
(a) Punjab (b) **Bengal** (c) Bombay (d) Madras
- 180) "The Father of Indian Renaissance" was_____
(a) Swami Vivekananda (b) Swami Vivekananda (c) **Raja Rammohan Roy** (d) Atmaram Pandurang
- 181) The National Social Conference was organized at the initiative of_____
(a) **M. G. Ranade** (b) DevendranathTagore (c) Keshab Chandra Sen (d) Ramakrishna Paramahansa
- 182) "Back to the Vedas" was the motto of_____
(a) Raja Rammohan Roy (b) **Dayananda Saraswathi** (c) Vivekananda (d) Ramakrishna Paramahansa
- 183) _____expounded his views in short stories and admirable parables.
(a) **Ramakrishna Paramahansa** (b) Devendranath Tagore (c) Vivekananda (d) Jyotiba Phule
- 184) The Weekly Journal "Oru Paisa" Tamilan was run by_____
(a) Swami Vivekananda (b) Dayananda Saraswathi (c) Vaikunda Swami gal (d) **Iyothethoss Pandithar**
- 185) The Theosophical Society was founded in_____
(a) India (b) **United States of America** (c) France (d) England
- 186) _____was the adherent of Brahmo Samaj in Tamilnadu
(a) RamalingaAdigal (b) **Kasi Viswanatha Mudaliar** (c) Iyothethoss Pandithar (d) Pandita Ramabai
- 187) Syed Ahmad Khan founded a_____ for the introduction of Western Sciences.
(a) Satya Shodak Samaj (b) Singh Sabha Movement (c) **Scientific Society** (d) Theosophical Society



188) The aim of the _____ was the religious regeneration of the Muslim community

- (a) **Deoband Movement** (b) Ahmadiya Movement (c) Aligarh Movement (d) Wahhabi Movement

189) **Assertion (A):** Syed Ahmad Khan founded a modern school at Aligarh, which developed into the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College.

Reason (R): He wanted to promote English education among the Muslims.

- (a) **A is correct; R is the correct explanation of A** (b) A is wrong ; R is correct (c) Both A and R are wrong
(d) A is correct; R is not the correct explanation of A

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