

Competitive Exams: History MCQs (Practice-Test 47 of 130)

1. the one important general of Bijapur killed by Shivaji was
 - a. Afzal Khan
 - b. Mir Jumla
 - c. Shayista Khan

2. Bengal became independent of imperial control within a few years after Aurangzeb's death. Who among the following was its first rulers?
 - a. Murshid Quli Khan
 - b. Shujauddin Muhammed Khan
 - c. Ala-ud-daulah Haider Jang
 - d. Alivardi-Khan

3. Who among the following French officers in India, ranks next to Dupleix in his successful dealing with native rulers in south India?
 - a. Lal bourdonnais
 - b. Goldehen
 - c. Count de Lally
 - d. Bussy

4. Which among the following was not one of the results of the battle of Buxar?
 - a. It established the superiority of the British arms against the native rulers
 - b. It enhanced the prestige of the English in India
 - c. The English company became the defacto ruler of the provinces of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa
 - d. The English took up the entire administration of Bengal, Bihar

Orissa to themselves.

5. The Governor-General Wellesley (1798 – 1805 AD), forced Avadh to accept the subsidiary alliance and occupied Rohelkhand in the year.
- 1798 AD
 - 1800 AD
 - 1801 AD
 - 1804 AD
6. Which among the following were territorial gains of the English after the last Burmese War?
- Arakan, Tenassesim Yeh, Tabai and districts of Margi
 - Assam and Cachar
 - Mainipur and Jaintia states
 - Assam, Cachar and Manipur
7. Which, among the following courts, was established by Warren Hastings.
- A Siwani Adalat (Civil Court) and a Faujdari Adalat (Criminal Court) in every district.
 - A Sadar Diwani Adalat (High Court for Civil cases at Calcutta and a Sadar Faujdari Adalat, High court for criminal Cases) at Calcutta
 - A Supreme Court at Calcutta
8. Certain violent outbreaks occurred before 1857 due to arbitrary deposition of popular rulers. Which among the following was not included in them?
- The rising at Sambalpur
 - The rising at Satara
 - The rising at Jaitpur
 - The rising at Sagar
9. The British started economic exploitation of the Indians when:
- There remained no fear of the Mughal emperor
 - There remained no fear of the might of the Marathas after the 3rd battle of Panipat.
 - No European rival after the 3rd Anglo-French war.

- d. They captured political power in the provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa after the battle of Plassey
10. Which among the following did not emerge as a new social class during the British rule in agrarian areas?
- a. Zamindars
 - b. Absentee landlords
 - c. Tenants under Zamindars and absentee landlords
 - d. Bourgeoise farm holders
11. The Hindu college at Calcutta the first College in India which imparted instructions mainly in English language was established in 1817 AD primarily due to the efforts of:
- a. English missionaries
 - b. Marqes Hastings the governor general
 - c. Liberal English educationalists
 - d. Enlightened Bengalis
12. Who among the following was the pioneer in making Hindi a standard literary language?
- a. Munshi Prem Chand
 - b. Mahavir Prasaad Dvivedi
 - c. Jinendra Kumar
 - d. Brandaban Lal Verma
13. The primary cause of passing the Indian Councils Act, 1892 was the desire of the British Government.
- a. To liberalize the Indian administration
 - b. To put check on the growth of revolutionary ideas
 - c. To bring about the division of the Indian national Congress
 - d. To humour the liberals among the

Indian national Congress

14. Who among the following national leaders commented regarding the activities of the Congress under the moderates that it was at best an opportunist movement? It enabled

some people to trade in the name of patriotism.

- a. S N Banerjee
- b. Lala Lajpat Rai
- c. Aurobindo Ghosh
- d. Mrs. Annie Besant

15. Decimal system for the measurement of length was:

- a. Not known to the Indus valley people
- b. Known to the Indus valley people because of their contact with the Sumerians and Egyptians.
- c. Known to the Indus valley people

Independently