

History of India and Freedom Struggle One-liner Questions for Railway NTPC CBT-2/ Group D Exams

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HISTORY OF INDIA AND FREEDOM STRUGGLE

1. Which freedom fighter started the newspaper Al-Hilal- **Maulana abul kalam azad**
2. Who said, “Neither first, nor national not war of independence” with context to ‘The Sepoy Mutiny and Revolt of 1857’-**RC Majumadar**
3. Ashrams established by Mahatma Gandhi-**Sabarmati, Sevagram, Tolstoy Farm**
4. The Poona Pact was related to- **Reserving electoral seats for depressed classes**
5. Who observed the pratyakash karyawahi diwas(direct action day) on 16 August 1946-**Muslim League**
6. Karachi session of Indian National Congress was held in 1931. It was presided over by-**Sardar Patel**



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7. Constituent Assembly drafted the Constitution for Independent India. It was set up under- **Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946**
8. Which movement began with the 'Dandi March'? - **Civil Disobedience Movement**
9. Who has led the Home Rule movement in India? ---**Annie Beasant, Bal Gangadhar Tilak**
10. Which act of the British Parliament provided for responsible government in the provinces - **Act of 1935**
11. Where did Mahatma Gandhi preside over the annual session of the Indian National Congress for the first and the last time- **Belgaum**
12. Who was a member of the Cabinet Mission- **Lord Pethick-Lawrence, AV Alexander ,Sir Stafford Cripps**
13. The Muslim League was founded in-**Dhaka (1906)**
14. Who ignited the spark of freedom that led to the revolt in 1857- **Mangal Pandey**
15. Which political party was in power in England when the Cabinet Mission came to India-**Labour Party**
16. Where was Mahatma Gandhi on the day India got Independence-**Calcutta**
17. Who was the last Governor General of independent India?-- **C.Rajagopalachari**
18. In which year did mahatma Gandhi organize a Satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district-**1918**
19. In which year was the August Offer announced?—**1940**
20. The Indians were allowed to frame their Constitution by?-- **August Offer**
21. The Cabinet Mission which arrived Delhi in 1946 was headed by--- **Lord Pethick Lawrence**
22. Which political organisation was formed by B.R.Ambedkar in 1936?--- **Independent Labour Party**
23. Which viceroy has organised the Shimla Conference?--- **Lord Wavell**
24. What is the other name for the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, 1931?---- **Delhi Pact**
25. In 1939 Subhash Chandra Bose was elected as President of the Congress Party defeating--- **Pattabhi Sitharamayya**
26. Which Indian Nationalist leader spearheaded the peasants's agitation known as the Bardoli Satyagraha- **Vallabhbhai Patel**
27. Who was the secretary of Swaraj party formed in 1923?-- **Motilal Nehru**
28. Which Act was the result of Round Table Conferences?--- **Government of India Act, 1935**

History of India and Freedom Struggle One-liner Questions for Railway NTPC CBT-2/ Group D Exams

29. Who was the first Muslim President of the Indian national Congress- **Badruddin Tyabji**
30. When did Lord Clive return to England from India finally-**1767**
31. In which year did Indian National Congress observe 26 January as Independence Day for the first time-**1930**
32. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place on-**13 April 1919**
33. Who was the first Indian woman president of the Indian National Congress- **Sarojini Naidu**
34. Rabindranath Tagore gave up his knighthood because of the- **Jallianwala Bagh massacre**
35. When was the Poona Pact signed-**1932**
36. Who had called for Direct Action Day- **Muhammad Ali Jinnah**
37. The Quit India movement started in-**Bombay**
38. From where have the words 'Satyameva Jayate' which are inscribed below the National Emblem of India, been taken- **Mundaka Upanishads**
39. Which province has maximum representation in the constituent assembly of India as on 31st December, 1947?- **United Provinces**
40. Which Prime Minister sent the Cripps Mission to India in 1942-**Winston Churchill**
41. Who among the following is the author of the book 'The Indian Struggle'- **Subhash Chandra Bose**
42. What was the total time taken to draft the Constitution of India-**2 years, 11 months and 17 days**
43. The Sepoy Mutiny or First war of independence against British rule took place in the year-**1857**
44. Who among the following was known as the 'extremist leader' during the freedom movement of India- **Bal Gangadhar Tilak**
45. When did the All-India Khilafat Committee pass a resolution declaring that no Muslim should serve in the British-Indian army- **July 1921**
46. In 1866, who organized the East India Association in London to discuss the Indian question and to influence British public officials to promote Indian welfare- **Dadabhai Naoroji**
47. Who among the following was involved in Alipore Bomb Case-**Sir Aurobindo**
48. Who was known as the 'Iron Man of India'- **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**
49. In which city of India did the East India Company set up their first trading center-**Surat**

History of India and Freedom Struggle One-liner Questions for Railway NTPC CBT-2/ Group D Exams

50. In which year was the British East India Company formed-**1600**
51. Congress Party observed 26th January 1930 as-**Independence day**
52. Which freedom fighter shot General Michael O'Dwyer-**Uddham Singh**
53. Who described Mahatma Gandhi as “the great soul in beggar’s garb”- **Rabindranath Tagore**
54. In which year did the Indian National Congress split into two groups on the banks of River Tapti at The Surat Session-**1907**
55. The Indian League was established in 1875 in Calcutta (now Kolkata) by - **Sisir Kumar Ghosh**
56. The Jallianwala Bagh tragedy was a direct result of the protest against- **The Rowlatt Act**
57. Name the first Indian to join viceroy’s executive council- **Satyendra Prasanna Sinha.**
58. The song Ekla Chalo Re (Walk alone) was written by - **Rabindra Nath Tagore**
59. What was the Government of India Act 1935 based on- **The principle of a federation and parliamentary system**
60. During British rule, the Sharada Act was passed in 1929 for preventing-**Child Marriage**
61. On which festival did the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre take place—**Baisakhi**
62. The first Europeans to establish trade links with India were-- **Portuguese**
63. In which year was Rani Lakshmibai of Khansi killed in battle-**1858**
64. Which of the following movements is related to forceful cultivation of Indigo- **Champaran Satyagraha**
65. Who among the following was one of the conveyers of the Kakori robbery- **Ashfaqullah Khan**
66. Who was the British Prime Minister during the first round table conference in London- **Ramsay MacDonald**
67. Which Governor General of India Proposed the Vernacular press act in 1878- **Lord Lytton**
68. Which of the following acts in India was based on report of a committee headed by the British Prime Minister Lord North- **Regulating Act 1773**
69. The first election for the provincial legislatures in British India was held in the year-**1937**
70. In which year did the British achieve political power in India-**1757**
71. When did the British Cabinet Mission arrive in India in order to examine the Muslim League’s demand, and to suggest a suitable political framework for free India- **March 1946**

History of India and Freedom Struggle One-liner Questions for Railway NTPC CBT-2/ Group D Exams

72. Prior to which of the following events was the Gandhi-Irwin pact signed- **Second Round Table Conference**
73. Who were the signatories of the Tripartite Treaty Signed in 1838 against Dost Muhammad Khan- **Lord Auckland, maharaja Ranjit Singh, Shah Shuja**
74. In which year did Dadabhai Naoroji become the first Indian member of the House of Commons in the United Kingdom- **1892**
75. In 1939, which viceroy of India announced that India had entered the war along with Britain- **Lord linlithgow**
76. Who organized the Independent Labour Party and Scheduled Castes Federation- **Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar**
77. What was the name of the political party formed by Subhash Chandra Bose after he left Congress party- **All India Forward Bloc**
78. When did an Indian chief minister hoist the national flag on Independence Day for the first time- **15th August 1974**
79. With which of the following organizations were Ram Prasad Bismil, Chandrashekhar Azad and Bhagat Singh associated- **Hindustan socialist Republican Association**
80. AICC (All India Congress Committee) passed the Quit India Resolution on- **8th August, 1942**
81. 'Waiting for a visa' is whose autobiography- **BR Ambedkar**
82. Who was the president of Indian National Congress 1907 Surat session where moderates and extremists were split?---- **Rash Behari Gosh**
83. Which was the first Act passed by the British government to control and regulate the affairs of the East India Company in India- **Regulating Act of 1773**
84. Swadeshi movement was officially declared on---- **7 August, 1905**
85. Quit India movement was launched at the ____ session of the All India Congress Committee- **Bombay**
86. The Komagata Maru was a ____ steamship- **Japanese**
87. As per Cabinet Mission Plan, the strength of the Constituent Assembly would be?-- **389**
88. Who was the first Muslim lady to sing Vande Mataram at a congress session- **Raihana Tyabji**
89. Dandi March the non-violent protest organized by Mahatma Gandhi against the British salt monopoly, culminated on- **6th April 1930**

History of India and Freedom Struggle One-liner Questions for Railway NTPC CBT-2/ Group D Exams

90. Who spoke: 'At the stroke of midnight, when the world sleeps, India awakes to life and freedom?---- **Jawaharlal Nehru**
91. As per Cabinet Mission Plan, the Princely States would be represented by _____ members in the Constituent Assembly?--- **93**
92. India's first struggle for independence started on 10th May 1857 at-**Meerut**
93. The satyagraha sabha was founded in February 1919 by- **MK Gandhi**
94. Who composed the national song of India "Vande Mataram"? - **Bankim Chandra Chatoopadhyay**
95. When did the Swadeshi Movement begin- **7 August 1905**
96. The person who was instrumental in bringing Mahatma Gandhi to Champaran in 1917 was- **Raj Kumar Shukla**
97. The first nationalistic revolutionary movement in British India emerged from-**Bengal**
98. Who said the following words 'Indian nationalism is an elite phenomenon, a creation of lawyers and doctors and landlords'- **Mahatma Gandhi**
99. Who among the following started the newspaper, 'Sambad Kaumudi'?- **Raja Ram Mohan Roy**
100. The only annual session of the congress presided over by Gandhiji was---- **Belgaum-1924**
101. The slogan 'Aaram Haraam Hai' was given by- **Jawaharlal Nehru**
102. In 1928, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel led a peasants movement against the British government's decision to raise land revenue in-**Bardoli**
103. Partition of Bengal was done during the period of--- **Lord Curzon**
104. Who wrote a book describing the theory of economic drain of India during British rule--- **Dadabhai Naoriji**
105. With which of the following is the comment 'no dalil, no vakil, no appeal' associated-**Rowlatt Act**
106. Which date was observed as the first Independence Day during the National movement-**26th January 1930**
107. Who was the President of Indian National Congress on 15 August 1947-**JB Kripalani**
108. In which of following satyagraha's did Vallabh Bhai Patel get the title "Sardar"-**Bardoli**
109. In which session of the Congress did Mahatma Gandhi convince other leaders to start a non-cooperation movement in support of Khilafat as well as swaraj-**Calcutta session**
110. Provincial autonomy was prescribed under the Government of India Act of-**1935**

History of India and Freedom Struggle One-liner Questions for Railway NTPC CBT-2/ Group D Exams

111. During the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal, a tricolor flag was designed having colours- **Red, green and yellow**
112. Lal, Bal, Pal – to which states of India did these freedom fighters belong respectively- **Punjab, Maharashtra, Bengal**
113. During the first decade of 20th century, which place was considered as nerve centre of Indian nationalism- **Bengal**
114. Dandi March was a journey of ____miles (approximately) on foot to the salt mines in Gujarat-**240**
115. Who said ‘The only hope of India is from the masses. The upper classes are physically and morally dead.’- **Swami Vivekananda**
116. Who said, “Political freedom is the life breath of a nation”- **Aurobindo Ghose**
117. Gandhiji’s famous ‘Quit India’ movement call to the British was given in---**1942**
118. When was the “All India Muslim league” established?—**1906**
119. Who was the only person who remained president of the Indian national Congress for 6 years continuously before Independence of India- **Maulana Abul Kalam Azad**
120. Against which Act did Gandhiji decide to fight and start a Satyagraha- **Rowlatt Act (1919)**
121. Which place out of the following was Tipu Sultan associated with-.**Srirangapatnam**
122. When was Purna Swaraj i.e. complete freedom from the British Raj declared by the Indian National Congress- **26th January 1930**
123. Who was the leader of the Red Shirt movement?- **Khan Abdul Gaffer Khan**
124. The first Satyagraha campaign of Gandhiji was started in ?---- **Champaran**
125. Which movement is called India’s first Civil Disobedience Movement- **Champaran Movement**
126. In which year was the name ‘Pakistan’ coined-**1933**
127. The All-India Muslim League adopted the Lahore Resolution in the year-**1940**
128. In which book did Mahatma Gandhi write that the British rule in India was the result of cooperation extended by Indians- **Hind Swaraj**
129. August Kranti is also known as the ____ Movement-**Quit India**

History of India and Freedom Struggle One-liner Questions for Railway NTPC CBT-2/ Group D Exams

130. On which date did Jawaharlal Nehru introduce the 'Objectives Resolution' in the Constituent Assembly-**13th December, 1946**
131. Which one of the following books is authored by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad- **India Wins Freedom**
132. Who among the following used the safety valve theory and opined that the Indian National Congress was 'a product of the brain of Lord Dufferin'- **Lala Lajpat Rai**
133. Who said "The Indian railways brought people of diverse cultures together to contribute to India's freedom struggle"- **MK Gandhi**
134. In which year did the British government accept separate electorates for the Muslims-**1909**
135. Where and when was the Ghadar party founded- **America, 1913**
136. Who among the following said, "The Rowlatt Act is a preventive murder"- **Edwin Samuel Montagu**
137. Who founded the English newspaper 'Mahratta'- **Bal Gangadhar Tilak**
138. Who is the second person who joined individual satyagraha movement in 1940- **Jawahar Lal Nehru**
139. The 1943 Karachi session of Muslim league adopted the slogan- **Divide and Quit**
140. Who laid down the foundation stone of Delhi during Delhi Darbar 1911- **George V**
141. The Chauri-Chaura incident during Non-Cooperation Movement occurred in which district of Uttar Pradesh- **Gorakhpur**
142. The 1857 revolt at Lucknow was led by- **Begum Hazart Mahal**
143. Name the Punjabi Muslim, who was a student at Cambridge and who coined the term 'Pak-Stan' in 1933- **Chaudhary Rehmat Ali**
144. Against which act Mahatma Gandhi asked people to observe 6 April 1919 as a day of non-violence opposition- **Rowlatt Act**
145. Who founded the Tattwabodhini Sabha to propagate Ram Mohan Roy's ideas- **Debendranath Tagore**
146. Haidar Ali was the ruler of-**Mysore**
147. Who initiated the Young Bengal Movement- **Henry Vivian Derozio**
148. Name the Dutch who helped Raja Ram Mohan Roy in the promotion of modern education in India- **David Hare**

History of India and Freedom Struggle One-liner Questions for Railway NTPC CBT-2/ Group D Exams

149. Indian Social Conference launched the 'Pledge movement'. Its motive was to- **Prohibit child marriage**
150. The Swadeshi Movement started in India during the- **Anti-Bengal partition agitation**
151. Who among the following, along with Mahatma Gandhi & Shiva Prasad Gupta, established the Kashi Vidyapeeth in Varanasi in 1921- **Bhagwan Das**
152. What is the name of the Island where Nelson Mandela was imprisoned for 18 years of his total 27 years prison tenure- **Robben Island**
153. During first war of Independence, 1857, Kanpur region rose to oppose the British rule where Nana Saheb's at _____ served as its headquarters- **Bithoor**
154. During first war of Independence, 1857, Kanpur region rose to oppose the British rule where Nana Saheb's at _____ served as its headquarters- **Bithoor**
155. Which party formed the government in the state of Punjab in Provincial election of 1937 under British-India rule- **Unionist party**
156. The greeting 'Jai Hind' was started by which famous person?--- **Subhash Chandra Bose**
157. The capital of India was transferred from Kolkata to Delhi in--- **1911**
158. Who was the Governor General of India between 1848 and 1856- **Lord Dalhousie**
159. Who was the first President of the Indian National Congress?--- **W.C. Banerjee**
160. Who among the following is known as the 'Meera of Modern India'?- **Mahadevi Verma**
161. Lord William Bentinck was the governor general during the period--- **1828-35**
162. The Non-cooperation Movement was adopted at the Congress session in December 1920 at- **Nagpur**
163. What was Akbar's idea of Sulh-i-kul - **Universal peace**
164. Who among the following was the Mughal emperor when soldiers of the Bengal army mutinied in Meerut on 10 May 1857- **Bahadur Shah Zafar**
165. Who said "Freedom is my birth right and I shall have it"?- **Bal Gangadhar Tilak**
166. Mahatma Gandhi started the famous 'Salt March' from Sabarmati to Dandi. In which district of Gujarat is Dandi - **Navsari**
167. Wagon Tragedy of 1921 is related to which rebellion?--- **Moplah rebellion**

History of India and Freedom Struggle One-liner Questions for Railway NTPC CBT-2/ Group D Exams

168. The Moplah Rebellion took place between the years-**1921-1922**
169. Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place during the term of Viceroy-**Lord Chelmsford**
170. Which of the following Viceroy of India did take the initiative to create elected local government bodies-
Lord Rippon
171. Who painted “In memorium”, a painting dedicated to the British ladies in India during the mutiny of 1857-
Joseph Noel Paton
172. Who formed the Indian National Congress- **A.O Hume**
173. Which session of the congress gave a call to the attainment of ‘Swaraj’-**1906**
174. Who was the viceroy when the Royal Commission on Civil Services was formed in 1912- **Lord Hardinge**
175. Who among the following was the president of Indian National congress in 1931 (Karachi session)-
Vallabhbhai J Patel
176. Who devised the policy of Doctrine of Lapse- **Lord Dalhousie**
177. Who was one of the co-founder of Ghadar Party- **Har Dayal**
178. When was the first session of Indian National Congress held- **December 1885**
179. When was revolt of 1857 finally suppressed by British-**1859**
180. When did the Simon Commission arrive in India-**1928**
181. The first national flag of India is said to have hoisted at____ in 1906-**Kolkata**
182. When was Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti (GSDS) formed- **September 1984**
183. Who founded the Muhammdan Anglo-Oriental college in 1875 which later became Aligarh Muslim University- **Syed Ahmed Khan**
184. Where was the first British presidency established in India-**Surat**
185. Who represented the Congress in the second round table conference held in London- **Mahatma Gandhi**
186. Who said the following when laying the foundation stone ceremony of Banaras Hindu University, “There is no salvation for India unless you strip yourself of this jewelery and hold it in trust for your country men in India”-
Mahatma Gandhi

History of India and Freedom Struggle One-liner Questions for Railway NTPC CBT-2/ Group D Exams

187. Who was responsible for introducing Enfield rifles that used the greased cartridges which became the immediate reason of 1857 revolt- **Henry Hardinge**
188. Which session of the congress led to the divide between extremists and moderates in 1907-**Surat**
189. Which place was called the “nursery of the Bengal army”- **Awadh**
190. Whom did Mahatma Gandhi consider his mentor in politics- **Gopal Krishna Gokhale**
191. Which famous revolutionary set up base near Satar river in Jhansi in the 1920’s using the alias, Pandit Harishankar Brahmachari- **Chandrashekhar Azad**
192. Which other movement was combined with the non-cooperation movement in 1920- **Khilafat Movement**
193. Which of the following Viceroy of India did take the initiative to create elected local government bodies- **Lord Rippon**
194. Who was the Governor General at the time of Sepoy mutiny- **Lord Canning**
195. Which of the following leaders signed the Tashkent Agreement-. **Lal Bahadur Shastri and Ayub Khan**
196. In 1857, the last ruler of the Mughal dynasty ____ was overthrown by the British- **Bahadur Shah Zafar**
197. Who among the following advocated a moderate, gradual and persuasive approach to colonial rule through the Swadeshi movement- **Gopal Krishna Gokhale**
198. Who among the following made the remark “South Africa was the making of the Mahatma”- **Chandran Devanesan**
199. When was the First Round Table Conference started- **November 1930**
200. The Gateway of India was built in the traditional_____style to welcome King George V and Queen Mary to India in 1911- **Indo-Saracenic style**
201. The ‘Poona Pact’ agreement of 1932 was signed between Mahatma Gandhi and which of the following leaders- **B.R.Ambedkar**
202. Who among the following helped the British during the Santhal rebellion and the 1857 revolt- **Maharaja Mehtab Chand**

History of India and Freedom Struggle One-liner Questions for Railway NTPC CBT-2/ Group D Exams

203. Which committee was appointed in November 1944 by the Standing Committee of the Non-Party Conference to examine the communal question in a judicial framework following the breakdown of the Gandhi-Jinnah talks on communal problems- **Sapru Committee**
204. In which of the following Indian National Congress (INC) sessions was the National Anthem sung for the first time-**1911, Kolkata**
205. Gandhiji's campaign against the ____ was in response to the British censorship of the press and detention without trial- **Rowlatt Act**
206. The Congress annual session of December 1929 in Lahore was significant because of - **Commitment to Purna Swaraj**
207. Who was involved in the Kakori train robbery? - **It was led by the youth of Hindustan Republican Association including Ram Prasad Bismil and supported by Ashfaqulla Khan, Rajendra Lahiri, Chandrashekhar Azad, Sachindra Bakshi, Keshab Chakravarty, Manmathnath Gupta, Murari Lal Gupta, Mukundi Lal and Banwari Lal.**
208. When did Sir William Jones found Asiatic Society-**1784**
209. Who coined the famous slogan 'Jai Jawan Jain Kisan'? - **Lal Bahadur Shastri**
210. Who was the Governor-General of Bengal when the permanent settlement was introduced there in 1793? **Lord Cornwallis**
211. Which movement was negative enough to be peaceful but positive enough to be effective- **Non-Cooperation Movement**
212. Who was the First Governor General of free India- **Lord Mountbatten**
213. Under whose presidency did the Indian National Congress declare Poorna Swaraj as its ultimate goal on December 19, 1929 at Lahore- **Jawahar Lal Nehru**
214. Who described the kingdom of Awadh as 'cherry that will drop into our mouth one day'? - **Lord Dalhousie**
215. Who wrote the book 'Hind Swaraj'? (Indian Home Rule) - **Mahatma Gandhi**
216. In which year did King George-III establish the Supreme Court in Madras-**1800**

History of India and Freedom Struggle One-liner Questions for Railway NTPC CBT-2/ Group D Exams

217. Which of the following Tourist place was built in memory of King George-I and Queen Mary's visit to India?-- **Gateway of India**
218. In which of the following cities is the famous Jallianwala Bagh located-.**Amirstar**
219. Whom did Mahatma Gandhi consider as his political guru or mentor?-- **Gopal Krishna Gokhale**
220. Mahatma Gandhi's first major public appearance in India after returning from South Africa was at the opening of the ____ in February 1916- **Banaras Hindu University**
221. In which year was Delhi officially announced as the capital of British India by then Emperor George V-**1911**
222. The Lucknow pact of 1916 provided a joint political platform for the moderates, radicals of the Indian national congress and the- **Muslim League**
223. In 1915, Mahatma Gandhi returned to India permanently from- **South Africa**
224. Gandhi Irwin pact happened in which year?---**1931**
225. In which year did the East India Company acquire 'Diwani' rights over Bengal and Bihar-**1765**
226. Name the major revolt inspired by Mahatma Gandhi against the forced cultivation of indigo- **Champaran Satyagraha**
227. When did Non-Cooperation and Khilafat Movement begin-**1920**
228. Which among the following was the capital city of British India (1772-1911)- **Calcutta**
229. In Lucknow Session of Congress in 1916, both the Moderate and Extremist leaders were united. It was presided over by- **Ambika Charan Majumdar**
230. The actual reason considered to be behind the Partition of Bengal by Lord Curzon was- **Divide and Rule policy of the British**
231. Which famous person identified with the slogan- "Do or Die"-**Gandhiji**
232. Champaran in Bihar was a witness to satyagrah by Mahatma Gandhi in the year-**1917**
233. Who became the last governor-general and first Viceroy of India during the rule of the British crown- **Lord Canning**
234. Which committee was set up by Lord Chelmsford to enquire into Jallianwala Bagh incident in 1919- **Hunter committee (The Disorders Inquiry Committee)**

History of India and Freedom Struggle One-liner Questions for Railway NTPC CBT-2/ Group D Exams

235. Which policy was adopted by Lord Dalhousie to annex the Indian states to the British Empire? - **The Doctrine of Lapse**
236. Name the leader whose opposition led to the disappearance of all hopes of compromise between the Congress and the Muslim League in 1928- **MR Jayakar**
237. Name the first lady President of the Indian National Congress- **Annie Besant**
238. Which newspaper did Mahatma Gandhi start in South Africa- **Indian Opinion**
239. Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly of India after independence- **Dr. Rajendra Prasad**
240. Ram Prasad Bismil was hanged for- **Kakori train heist**
241. Who is the writer of the book 'India Divided'- **Rajendra Prasad**
242. The Sarvodaya Movement was started by - **Vinoba Bhave**
243. In 1930, who organized the Dalits into the Depressed Classes Association and demanded separate electorates for them- **BR Ambedkar**
244. Name the book written by Mahatma Gandhi in 1909 that suggested the British rule would come to an end if Indians didn't cooperate with them- **Hind Swaraj**
245. In which year were the powers of the East India Company passed to the British crown by the British Parliament-**1858**
246. Which governor general has abolished the dual system in Bengal?-- **Warren Hastings**
247. The Carnatic wars were essentially fought between whom?-- **English & French**
248. Who was the first Secretary of State for India?--- **Lord Stanley**
249. Which princely state has been acquired first under Doctrine of Lapse by Dalhousie?--- **Satara**
250. Which Charter Act has provided a sum of Rs.1 lakh for the education of Indians in British India? --**Charter Act 1813**
251. Name the viceroy of India who was associated with the controversial Ilbert Bill during the Indian freedom struggle- **Lord Ripon**
252. Who started publication of Al Hilal, a newspaper for propagating nationalism- **Maulana Abul Kalam Azad**

History of India and Freedom Struggle One-liner Questions for Railway NTPC CBT-2/ Group D Exams

253. Who established Sera-i-Asl, an exclusive market in Delhi for manufactured and exported goods to be sold at prices fixed by administration- **Alauddin Khalji**
254. Who among the following has initially drafted the 'Quit India' resolution of the Indian national congress in 1942- **Mahatma Gandhi**
255. Clement Attlee who later became Prime Minister of Britain came to India as a member of- **Simon Commission**
256. Which great freedom fighter was known as Deshbandhu- **Chittaranjan Das**
257. Lala Lajpat Rai died protesting which British government decision- **Simon Commission**
258. In the year 1937, the Congress session was held for the first time in a village at-**Faizpur**
259. During the Quit India Movement, Aruna Asaf Ali hoisted the National Congress Flag in -**Bombay**
260. Tanya Tope was one of the leaders who participated in the Indian rebellion of-**1857**
261. The person who was instrumental in bringing Mahatma Gandhi to Champaran in 1917 was- **Raj Kumar Shukla**
262. Howmany Indian members were in the Simon Commission-**Zero**
263. Which two freedom fighters threw smoke bombs at the Delhi Central Legislative Assembly in 1929- **Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt**
264. The Khilafat Movement originated in -**Turkey**
- 265.** The Komagata Maru Incident is related to- **The Indian freedom struggle**
266. Who chaired the commission that drafted the Indian Penal code which was enacted in 1860- **Lord Macaulay**
267. Tuzuk-i-Baburi/Baburnama was originally written in-**Chagatai**
268. Who is popular for designing the Indian flag- **Pingali Venkayya**
- 269.** India was divided into India and Pakistan by the ____ Act- **India Independence**
270. Bhagar Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were hanged in the year of-**1931**
271. Mangal Pandey was hanged in 1857 for attacking the British officers in- **Barrackpore**
272. Veer Kunwar Singh Jayanti is celebrated in_____ in order to recognise the achievements of Kunwar Singh during the Indian rebellion of 1857- **Bihar**

History of India and Freedom Struggle One-liner Questions for Railway NTPC CBT-2/ Group D Exams

273. In 1876, the Indian National Association was established by _____ in Calcutta- **Anand Mohan Bose**
274. Who founded the Indian Statistical Institute on 17 December 1931- **Mahalanobis**
275. The _____ was a group of seven Members of Parliament from the United Kingdom, constituted to suggest constitutional reforms for British India-**Simon Commission**
276. Mahatma Gandhi formed the Natal Indian Congress in the year-**1894**
277. The Bangladesh Liberation War ended on-**16th December 1971**
278. The Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) was formed in the year _____ with an aim to overthrow the British-**1928**
279. As a reaction to Rowlatt Act, _____ was organized as National Humiliation Day-**6th April 1919**
280. When was the Constitution of Pakistan enforced-**1973**
281. Opium wars were fought between the British and-**China**
282. British East India Company defeated the Portuguese in the - **Battle of Suvali**
283. Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose founded _____ in Bengal in 1876- **Indian Association**
284. The Aligarh Movement was started by- Syed ahmed Khan
285. Where was the 'Azad Hind Fauj' founded-**Singapore**
- 286.** Who is known as the 'Father of Indian Unrest'- **Bal Gangadhar Tilak**
- 287.** Who shot dead John Saunders on 17th December 1927- **Bhagat Singh and Shivaram Rajguru**
288. Which act ended the "Trade Monopoly" of the East India Company- **The Charter Act of 1813**
- 289.** In the third Battle of Panipat, the Marathas were defeated by whom?--- **The Afghans**
290. Who wrote the play 'Mudrarakshasa'- **Vishakhadatta**
291. The National calendar based on the Saka era began on--- **AD 78**
292. Gadadhar Chattopadhyay was the name of- **Ram Krishna paramhansa**
293. The first dynasty of the Vijayanagar Kingdom was- **Sangama**
294. Oil paint was first used for Buddhist paintings by Indian and Chinese painters in western part of which country sometime between the fifth and tenth centuries?---- **Afghanistan**
295. When did the first Huna invasion take place?- **458 AD**

History of India and Freedom Struggle One-liner Questions for Railway NTPC CBT-2/ Group D Exams

296. Who was the first king of Pala Dynasty?--- **Gopala**
297. Where, in India would you find rock paintings dating back to the stone age-**Bhimbetka**
298. Who constructed the Kandariya Mahadeva temple? - **King Dhangadeva (Chandela dynasty)**
299. In which year did a team of German and Italian archaeologists begin surface explorations at Mohenjodaro-
1980
300. In Tanhngka Paintings, images of Lord_____are made on cotton or silk cloth-**Buddha**
301. Who among the following was the founder of Dharma Sabha-**Radhakant Deb**
302. Which Indian ruler founded Nalanda University- **Kumaragupta I**
303. Hinayana and Mahayana are sects of which religion-**Buddhism**
304. The Indian National Flag (tricolor) was unfurled by Bhikaiji Cama in- **Germany ,1907**
305. Which temple was built by Raja Raja Chola- **Brihadisvara Temples**
306. Banaras Hindu University was established in-**1916**
307. Which river did Alexander first cross to invade India in 326 BC-**Indus**
308. Which veda among the following is knowledge of the Melodies-**Samaveda**
309. In which year did Gandhiji begin a defiant march to the sea to protest against the British monopoly on salt-
1930
310. Which of the following is the birthplace of Lord Mahavira in early 6th century BC- **Vaishali**
311. Who inspired the Young Bengal movement- **Henry Vivian Derozio**
312. When did Vasco da Gama land in India?-- **1498**
313. Who wrote Panchtantra --**Vishnu Sharma**
- 314.** Who was the Nawab of Bengal during the Battle of Plassey- **Siraj ud-Daulah**
315. Asiatic Society of Bengal was established in the year -**1784**
316. The Lion Capital pillar is located at-**Sarnath**
317. In which of the following years, Queen Victoria's Proclamation declared that thereafter India would be governed by and in the name of the British Monarch through a Secretary of State-**1858**
318. Who was the son of Shakuntala in Kalidasa's drama of Abhijnana Shakuntalam-**Bharata**

History of India and Freedom Struggle One-liner Questions for Railway NTPC CBT-2/ Group D Exams

319. The third Buddhist Council was held by-**Ashoka**
320. Where was Gautama Buddha born- **Lumbini**
321. Where did Brahmo Samaj originate- **Bengal**
322. In which state of India can we find the preserved Buddhist cave called 'Karla'- **Maharashtra**
323. Which material was used to make beads in the Harappan civilization- **Carnelian stone**
324. At which of the following places did Gautam Buddha attain enlightenment-**Bodh Gaya**
325. Which of the following sermons of Gautama Buddha known as Fire Sermon- **Adittapariyaya Sutta**
326. Ashoka the Great , belonged to the- **Maurya Dynasty**
327. Chandragupta II Also known as ---**Vikramaditya**
328. The Ajanta caves were built during the period of the ?-- **Guptas**
329. The capital of Harsha's empire was ?--- **Kannuj**
330. The Battle of Talikota was fought in the year ?---**1565**
331. The Jain monastic establishments are called as-**Basadis**
332. Who had established the 'Prarthana Samaj'- **Atmaram Pandurang**
333. Bhukti, Bhoga, Visaya, Vithi and Mandal were- **Administrative divisions in the Gupta period**
334. Which of the following Vedas talks about the treatment of diseases-**Atharva Veda**
335. Mundaka Upanishad belongs to the-**Atharva veda**
336. Great Living Chola Temples - **Brihadisvara Temple in Thanjavur, Brihadisvara Temple in Gangaikonda Cholapuram, Airavatesvara Temple**
337. The First Pradhanacharya of the Brahmo Samaj was-**Raja Ram Mohan Roy**
338. Which town of the Indus Valley Civilisation literally means 'mound of the dead'- **Mohenjo-daro**
339. Which group of monuments consists of the Vitthala Temple- **Group of Monuments at Hampi**
340. Who was the author of the Sanskrit epic Mahabharata- **Maharishi Veda Vyasa**
341. Which world heritage site was built by King Narasimhadeva1 of the Eastern Ganga dynasty-**Sun Temple**
342. Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded the Arya Samaj in the year-**1875**
343. Subhash Chandra Bose set up the provincial Government of Free India in---- **Singapore**

History of India and Freedom Struggle One-liner Questions for Railway NTPC CBT-2/ Group D Exams

344. The Bhoodan Movement, a voluntary land reform movement in India was started by?--- **Vinoba Bhave**
345. Which battle was fought between Akbar and Rana Pratap of Mewar ?---- **Battle of Haldighati**
346. Who was the Mughal emperor to introduce the custom of ‘Jharokha Darshan’?--- **Akbar**
347. Vikram Samvat calendar is ____years ahead of the Gregorian calendar-**56.7**
348. The worship of images of Buddha became an important tradition in-**Mahayana**
349. The concept of Bodhisattva is associated with- **Mahayana Buddhism**
350. Vinaya and sutta Pitaka are the complications of whose teachings- **Gautam Buddha**
351. Which of the following Indus civilization sites has evidence of water reservoirs-**Dholavira**
352. What was the first capital of Magadha? - **Its first capital was Rajagriha (modern day Rajgir), then Pataliputra (modern Patna).**
353. Which subject is dealt with in ‘Sushruta Samhita’- **Medicine and surgery**
354. Who laid the foundation stone of the world-famous swarna Mandir (Golden Temple) - **Hazrat Miran Mir ji**
355. Raja Rammohan Roy founded a reform association known as the ‘Brahmo Sabha’ (later known as ‘Brahmo Samaj’) in which city of India-**Calcutta**
356. Who is the author of Rajatarangini-**Kalhana**
357. Who was the founder of Prarthana Samaj- **Atmaram Pandurang**
358. Jataka tales are related to- **Buddhism**
359. Which of the following is an ancient Buddhist text- **Abhidharma Kosha**
360. Lord Mahavira’s original name is- **Vardhamana**
361. Who built the Sanchi Stupa- **Ashoka**
362. The Virupaksha temple at Hampi is dedicated to- **Lord Shiva**
363. Name the Buddhist text that comprises rules for monks- **Vinaya Pitaka**
364. Which of the following has been written by Munshi Premchand- **Sevasadan**
365. _____deciphered Brahmi and Kharosthi scripts that were used for earlier inscriptions- **James Prinsep**
366. Name the monument which is a testimony to successful restoration and preservation of an archeological site- **Sanchi Stupa**

History of India and Freedom Struggle One-liner Questions for Railway NTPC CBT-2/ Group D Exams

367. At which Sikh Guru's invitation did the Sufi saint Hazrat Mian Mir lay the foundation stone of Golden Temple (Harmandir Sahib) in Amritsar- **Shri Guru Arjan Dev ji**
368. Sanchi Stupa is situated near the city of-**Bhopal**
369. In which year was the Permanent Settlement brought into effect by the East India Company-**1793**
370. Shree Guru Nanak Dev ji was born in Rai Bhoi Ki Talvandi (present day Nankana Sahib)in-**1469**
371. Male dancing figure Nataraja found in – **Harappa**
372. Who was mainly worshipped in the Rig Vedic period?--- **Indra**
373. The Vedas are considered the earliest literary record of Indo-Aryan civilization. There are four Vedas:Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda and the fourth one is- **Atharvaveda**
374. In 1944, who took over as the Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India and undertook the excavations of Harappa- **REM Wheeler**
375. The famous Indus Valley site Mohenjo-daro was first time excavated by the eminent Indian archaeologist- **RD Banerji**
376. Which one of the following animals was frequently seen on the seals of the Harrapan Civilization-**Bull**
377. The first site discovered at the Indus Valley Civilisation is- **Harappa**
378. Which city from the Harappan Civilization was almost exclusively devoted to craft production including bead making, shell cutting, metal working, seal making and weight making- **Chanhudaro**
379. Which community has the Adi Granth as their Holy Book- **Sikhs**
380. Who was the twenty-fourth Jain Tirthankara-**Mahavira**
381. Kosal, anga, kashi and Vajji were all - **Part of 16 Mahajanapadas**
382. How many great powers (Mahajanapada) existed in the seventh and sixth centuries BCE during the life of Lord Gautama Buddha? -**16**
383. The leading light of the Rama cult was saint-poet _____who also wrote the poem 'Ramacharitamanasa'- **Tulsidas**
384. Who was the fifth of the ten Sikh gurus- **Guru Arjun Dev**
385. The capital of Maurya empire was--- **Pataliputra**

History of India and Freedom Struggle One-liner Questions for Railway NTPC CBT-2/ Group D Exams

386. Who was the founder of the Gupta dynasty?--- **Sri Gupta**
387. Sher Shah defeated Humayun and captured Gaur in the battle of----- **Chausa in 1539 A.D.**
388. _____ completed the world famous harmandir sahib, popularly known as the Golden Temple in Amritsar- **Guru Arjan Dev**
389. One of the prominent Buddhist structures in India, _____ Stupa at sarnath was constructed by the great Mauryan king, Ashoka- **Dhamekh**
390. The first Anglo-Burmese war ended with the signing of the- **Treaty of Yandabo**
391. _____ assumed the title of 'Gangaikondachola' or the conqueror of the river Ganga- **Rajendra Chola I**
392. Which is the port city of Indus Valley culture Civilization? -**Lothal**
393. Who was the ruler of the Vaghela Dynasty of Gujarat after whose defeat the kingdom was passed to Allauddin Khilji- **Karandev**
394. _____-is well-known for the golden beautification of the Harmandir Sahib Gurdwara in Amritsar, famously known as the Golden Temple- **Ranjit Singh**
395. Which queen of the Kakatiya dynasty ruled over Warangal, part of modern Telangana- **Rudramadevi**
396. Which Sikh Guru initiated 'The Khalsa'- **Guru Gobind Singh**
397. In which battle was Siraj ud-Daulah was defeated by Lord Clive- **Battle of Plassey**
398. Takshashila University was located between which two rivers- **Indus and Jhelum**
399. Who is the most prominent god of 'Rig Veda'- **Indra**
400. Who started construction of Nalanda (Mahavihara)- **Kumaragupta I**
401. According to the categories of land mentioned in the Chola inscriptions _____ was known as the land gifted to temples-
402. The first Buddhist Council was held at-**Rajagriha**
403. The Upanishads are the- **Source of Hindu Philosophy**
404. Who were the patrons of Sangam Literature- **Pandiyas**
405. Who is generally considered to be the father of Indian renaissance? - **Raja Ram Mohan Roy**
406. The tomb of Itimad-ud-Daulah, inlaid with Pietra dura decoration, is located at-**Agra**

History of India and Freedom Struggle One-liner Questions for Railway NTPC CBT-2/ Group D Exams

407. The British annexed Punjab after defeating the Sikhs in the Anglo-Sikh War in the year-**1849**
408. The Rig Veda is divided into _____ books or mandalas-**10**
409. Which of the following is one of the sacred books of Buddhism- **Tripitaka**
410. The collections of Vedic hymns or mantras are known as –**Samhit**
411. Who among the following was the first Portuguese viceroy of India- **Francisco de Almeida**
412. Which governor general introduced the policy of Subsidiary Alliance, under which the Indian ruler agreed to keep British forces in his territory- **Lord Wellesley**
413. Who was the founder of the Ramakrishna Mission- **Swami Vivekananda (1897)**
414. At one stage in the Vedic Age, the king was called 'gopati' which meant '- **lord of cattle**
415. Name the holy city recognized as the birthplace of the first and fourth Jain Tirthankaras- **Ayodhya**
416. How many Vedangas are there in total-**six**
417. The script 'Gurmukhi' for Punjabi language was invented by the Sikh guru-**Guru Angad**
418. The Poona Pact was signed between Mahatma Gandhi and- **B.R.Ambedkar**
419. For how many days did Mahatma Gandhi's volunteers of the Salt satyagrah walked-**24**
420. In 1918, Mahatma Gandhi went to _____ to organise a satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers.-
Ahmedabad
421. Indian National Congress split for the first time in its session at –**Surat**
422. Who gave the title of Sardar to Vallabhbhai Patel- **Gandhiji**
423. Who wrote the song Sare Jahan Se Accha Hindoostan Hamara- **Mohammad Iqbal**
424. In which month of 1915 did Mahatma Gandhi finally return from South Africa after his successful agitation against the racist regime-**January**
425. In which city is Buland Darwaza located- **Fatehpur Sikri**
426. Din-i-Ilahi" was founded by-- **Akbar**
427. Who was also known as Rabia-ud-Daurani - **Dilras Banu Begum**
428. Which of the following is considered as the first Vernacular newspaper of India-**Samachar Darpan**
429. In which Indian fort would you find the Musamman Burj- **Red Fort of Agra**

History of India and Freedom Struggle One-liner Questions for Railway NTPC CBT-2/ Group D Exams

430. Who was the first Indian to join the Indian Civil Service- **Satyendranath Tagore**
431. Who founded the Bahmini Kingdom- **Alauddin Bahman Shah (alias Hasan Gangu)**
432. The Santhal Revolt in India in 1855-56 was led by- **Siddhu and Kanhu**
433. Who completed the construction of the Qutab Minar - **Iltutmish**
434. The grand temple of Khajuraho was built by - **Chandela**
435. Who is the author of Harshacharita-**Banabhatta**
436. Rani Padmavati is associated with the city of- **Chittorgarh**
437. Who was the revenue minister of Emperor Akbar-**Todar Mal**
438. Who is known as the 'Grand Old Man of India'- **Dadabhai Naoroji**
439. The Gupta king who was good player veena? -**Samudragupta**
440. Who was the teacher of Chandragupta Maurya- **Vishnu Gupta (Chanakya)**
441. The battle in which Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi was the- **The First Battle of Panipat**
442. Which countries were in the Axis Powers in the First World war? **Germany, Italy and Japan.**
443. The famous Ajanta Caves, a world heritage site, is located at which of the following places-**Aurangabad**
444. Which native Indian dynasty issued their own coins with portraits of their rulers on them- **The Satavahana Dynasty**
445. which dynasty developed shipping ventures in southeast Asia - **The Chola Dynasty**
446. Who was the court poet of King Harshavardhana- **Bhanabhatta**
447. The temple at Elephanta Caves located near Mumbai is dedicated to- **Lord Shiva**
448. What was the capital of Hoyasala's kingdom- **Dvarasamudra**
449. Who was last Nizam(ruler) of Hyderabad- **Mir Osman Ali Khan**
450. Who was the last Mughal emperor of India -**Bhadur Shah II**
451. Ratnavali was written by-**Harsha**
452. The Konark Temple is situated in which state-**Odisha**
453. The noted traveler and writer Muhammad Ibn Battuta, who travelled to many countries including India in the 14th century, belonged to which of the following countries-**Morocco**

History of India and Freedom Struggle One-liner Questions for Railway NTPC CBT-2/ Group D Exams

454. Al-Biruni wrote his book 'Kitab-ul-Hind' in which language- **Arabic**
455. Shri Guru Gobind Singh Ji founded the 'Khalsa Panth' in the year- **1699**
456. After the 1857 Revolt, also known as India's first war of independence, Bahadur Shah Jafar, the last Mughal Emperor of India, was exiled to- **Burma**
457. During which period did the Sultanate ruler, Ghiyas-ud-din Balban, take over and rule the throne of Delhi- **1266-1287**
458. Who wrote the medieval-era epic poem "Padmavat"- **Malik Muhammad "Jayasi"**
459. Who wrote the book 'Tahquid ma lil-Hind'- **Al-Biruni**
460. Gol Gumbaz is situated in which state- **Karnataka**
461. James Prinsep, an archaeologist, philologist and official of the East India Company, deciphered Ashokan edicts (Which were in the Brahmi script) in the year- **1837**
462. Vira Narsimha was the ruler of which of the following dynasties in ancient India- **Tuluva**
463. Who was the first President of the All India Kisan Sabha- Swami **Sahajanand Saraswati**
464. Which dynasty built the Sun temple at Modhera- **Chalukya dynasty**
465. Under which dynasty the rulers wrote their achievements in prashasti- **Gupta dynasty**
466. In which year "Ibadat-Khana" (House of Worship) was erected by Akbar- **1575**
467. Bukka I was founder of which of the following dynasties in ancient India- **Sangama**
468. Tomb of Sher Shah Suri is situated in - **Sasaram**
469. Who was the author of literary work 'Mricchakatika'- **Shudraka**
470. Takhat-e-Akbari, Platform on which Akbar was crowned as emperor lies in State of- **Punjab**
471. Asoka, arguably the most famous ruler of early India, conquered Kalinga. He was the grandson of- **Chandragupta Maurya**
472. Bengali writer, Rabindranath Tagore became the first Indian to win Nobel Prize for Literature in the year ____ for his collection of poems called 'Gitanjali'- **1913**
473. Who is known as the 'Martin Luther of India'- **Dayanand Saraswati**
474. When was the first population census conducted in India- **1872**

History of India and Freedom Struggle One-liner Questions for Railway NTPC CBT-2/ Group D Exams

475. Who built the 'Shahi' road connecting Indus Valley to Sonar Valley- **Sher Shah Suri**
476. The Vijayanagara empire was founded in the-**14th century (1336)**
477. Whose reign saw the largest extension of Delhi Sultanate- **Muhammad bin Tughluq**
478. Qila Mubarak monument is situated in-**Punjab**
479. In which year was the second battle of Panipat fought between Akbar and Hemu-**1556**
480. The exile of the ruler of which kingdom was termed as "The life has gone out of the body"-**Awadh**
481. Who wrote Gita Govinda-**Jayadeva**
482. Humayun-Nama was written by- **Gulbadan Begum**
483. Ibn Battuta, a famous traveler, was a native of-**Morocco**
484. Who founded the 'Slave Dynasty'- **Qutb-ud-din Aibak**
485. Around which year did the construction of Taj Mahal Complex begin-**1632AD**
486. When was Akbar became the emperor-**1556**
487. The Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri was erected by Akbar to celebrate his conquest of – **Gujarat**
488. The law that permitted widows to remarry (Hindu Widow's Remarriage Act) was passed in the -**1856**
489. In which year was the construction of Jama Masjid of Delhi completed-**1656**
490. The ____ were the first to discover a sea-route to India-**Portuguese**
491. 'Natyashastra' the famous treatise on dramatic art was written by-**Bharata Muni**
492. Siraj ud-Daulah, the Nawab of Bengal, was defeated in the battle of Plassey in the year -**1757**
493. Shah Jahan's daughter ____ participated in many architectural projects of the new capital of Shajahanabad(Delhi)- **Jahanara**
494. When did Nadir Shah invade India and sack Delhi-**1739**
495. Which physician came to India and served in the Bengal Medical Service from 1794 to 1815 and also undertook pioneering survey explorations in several diverse regions of India- **Francis Buchanan**
496. Who built the Shahi (Royal) road to strengthen and consolidate his empire from the Indus valley to the Sonar Valley in Bengal and it was renamed the GT road during the British period- **Sher Shah Suri**
497. Who built the Buland Darwaza, which is located in Fatehpur Sikri- **Akbar**

History of India and Freedom Struggle One-liner Questions for Railway NTPC CBT-2/ Group D Exams

498. Who is known as the 'Napoleon of India' - **Samudragupta**
499. To commemorate his victory over Gujarat, Akbar built 'Gate of Magnificence' the highest gateway of India at Fatehpur Sikri. What is another name for this gateway - **Buland darwaza**
500. The first revenue settlement in the Bombay Deccan came into operation in the year - **1820**
501. When did Babur defeat Ibrahim Lodhi - **1526**
502. The Red Fort of Agra was founded by which Mughal Emperor - **Emperor Shah Jahan**
503. Al-Biruni, the Persian scholar, accompanied which invader to Afghanistan and India - **Mahmud Ghazni**
504. The song lament 'the life has gone out of the body' is associated with Nawab of the State of Awadh. - **Wajid Ali Shah**
505. Who among the following ended the Kakatiya dynasty rule - **Delhi Sultanate**
506. Name the daughter of one of the most important rulers in early Indian history, Chandragupta II - **Prabhavatigupta**
507. The Mysuru Palace in Karnataka was an official residence of which of the following dynasties - **Wadiyar**
508. The Third Mysore war was fought between the years - **1790-92**
509. Which ruler wanted to build the Alai Minar near the Qutub Minar, but could not complete it - **Ala-ud-Din Khilji**
510. In the Battle of Plassey, who led the troops of the British East India Company - **Robert Clive**
511. Which mosque, believed to be the first one to be built in Delhi, is situated near Qutub Minar - **Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque**
512. Which of the following methods did Holt Mackenzie develop for collecting revenue in India - **Mahalwari system**
513. Which battle laid the foundation of British colonialism in India - **Battle of Plassey**
514. Name the Governor-General under whom a new policy of 'paramountcy' was initiated - **Lord Hasting**
515. Which Queen of Ahmednagar fought against Emperor Akbar - **Chand Bibi**
516. When was Goa captured by the Portuguese - **1510 AD**
517. Which is the tallest Victory tower in India - **Fateh Burj**

History of India and Freedom Struggle One-liner Questions for Railway NTPC CBT-2/ Group D Exams

518. The Charminar of Hyderabad was built by- **Muhammad Quli Qutab Shah**
519. During which period did the sultanate ruler, Ghiyas-ud-din Balban, take over and rule the throne of Delhi- **1266-1287**
520. ____ was the Buddhist monument built by Emperor Ashoka in Madhya Pradesh to honor Lord Buddha- **Sanchi Stupa**
521. Who ascended the Gupta throne after Chandragupta I- **Samudragupta**
522. The Shalimar Gardens located in Lahore and Kashmir are architectures of the- **Mughals**
523. The Lingraja temple of odisha is built in the- **Nagar style of architecture**
524. Who among the following passed the widow remarriage act in India- **Lord Canning**
525. Prince Khurram grew up to be known as -**Shah Jahan**
526. ____ was a professor of political science and economics at the university of Taxila-**Kautilya**
527. Name the state of the following which Chandragupta I had got in the dowry from Lichhavi-**Pataliputra**
528. Who was the founder of the Chalukya dynasty- **Pulakeshin I**
529. _____ was the first Muslim ruler whose empire covered almost the whole of India up to its extreme south-**Allaudin Khilji**
530. The Badami Chalukyas first had their capital at ____ before they moved it to Badami-**Aihole**
531. Which was the first Muslim dynasty that ruled India-**Slave dynasty**
532. Vikramashila University was founded by _____, a Pala king-**Dharmapala**
533. Mihira Bhoja was the ruler of-**Pratihara dynasty**
534. The period between _____ in India's history is known as the Delhi Sultanate period-**1206AD and 1526 AD**
535. Which queen died in 1564 during the defending the Garh Kantaga while fighting with Mughal forces-**Rani Durgavati**
536. In 1026 AD, who attacked and looted the famous Somnath temple-**Mahmood Ghazni**
537. The invasion of Delhi by Taimar in _____ A.D marked the end of the Tughlaq empire.-**1398**
538. Who founded the Sayyid dynasty-**Khizr Khan**

History of India and Freedom Struggle One-liner Questions for Railway NTPC CBT-2/ Group D Exams

539. Who was the first and only Muslim woman to ever sit on the throne of Delhi-**Razia Begum**
540. _____ was the first Mughal emperor in India-**Babur**
541. The terms 'Jat and Sawar' are related to which of the following administrative systems-**Mansabdari System**
542. Who had built Taj Mahal, for his wife Mumtaz Mahal along the banks of the Yamuna River in Agra-**Shah jahan**
543. The Red Fort and the Jama Masjid in Delhi stand out as towering achievements of architecture during the reign of-**Shah jahan**
544. Which Indian monument was built by Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh in the year 1799-**Hawa Mahal**
545. The Victoria Memorial, conceived by Lord Curzon, represents the architectural climax of _____ city-**Kolkata**
546. Humayun's heir, _____, was born in exile and was only 13 years old when his father died-**Akbar**
547. The Qutub Minar was named after the Sufi saint-**Khawaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar khalil**
548. During whose reign did the Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang visit India-**Harshavardhana**
549. _____ has been called the "architect king" as during his reign, the world witnessed a unique development of arts and culture of the Mughal Empire-**Shah Jahan**
550. Indus Water Treaty was signed between India and-**Pakistan**
551. Burma became independent sovereign republic in the year-**1948**
552. Tipu Sultan and British East India Company signed the Treaty of Mangalore in the year-**1784**
553. Sir Thomas Roe visited the court of Mughal ruler _____ as the ambassador of the king of England-**Jahangir**
554. When was the 'Battle of Tukaroi' fought-**1575**
555. Which state of India was ruled by the Ahom Dynasty-**Assam**
556. Who was the last Nawab of Awadh ?-**Wajid Ali Shah**
557. The East India Company sent Captain William Hawkins to the court of Emperor _____ in 1608 to seek permission to open a factory at Surat-**Jahangir**
558. In 1528, _____ defeated the Rajputs at Chanderi-**Babur**

History of India and Freedom Struggle One-liner Questions for Railway NTPC CBT-2/ Group D Exams

559. Who was illiterate of all the Mughal emperors? -**Akbar**
560. Lord Cornwallis is known for-**permanent revenue settlement of Bengal**
561. Who wrote 'Akbarnama'-**Abul Fazal**
562. Which emperor wrote the play 'Nagananda' in Sanskrit language-**Harshavardhana**
563. Who was the first Governor General of British India-**Lord William Bentinck**
564. The Agra fort was built by –**Akbar**
565. Which Governor General abolished the 'Sati System' in India- **Lord William Bentinck**
566. The Red fort in Delhi was the residence of emperors of which dynasty in the 17th century-**Mughal**
567. The _____ were the successors of Timur, the ruler of Iran, Iraq and modern-day Turkey- **Mughals**
568. Where is Humayun's Tomb is located-**New Delhi**
569. Gol Gumbaz was designed by- **Yaqut of Dabul**
570. In Shivaji's Council of Ministers, the Prime Minister was called--- **Peshwa**
571. Akbar was _____ years old when he became emperor-**13**
572. _____ was imprisoned for the rest of his life by Aurangzeb- **Shah Jahan**
573. Rajendra I was the son of-**Rajaraja I**
574. In which year french revolution broke out-**1789**
575. Who was the founder of the Satvahana Empire-**Simuka**
576. In the battle of Panipat I, Babar faced the armies of –**Ibrahim lodi**
577. English education was introduced in India by -**Macaulay**
578. The silver coin 'tanka' was introduced by - **Iltutmish**
579. Where in India was the first French factory established-**Surat**
580. Coronation of Shivaji took place in-**1674**
581. The Muslim adventurer who destroyed the Nalanda University was- **Muhammad bin Bhaktiyar Khilji**
582. Which Battle laid the foundation of Mughal rule in India- **First Battle of Panipat**
583. The court language of the Mughals was-**Persian**
584. Prithviraj Chauhan was defeated by Mohammad Ghori in the battle of- **Second Battle of Terrain 1192 A.D**

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585. The medieval traveller Marco Polo was from-**Venice**
586. During whose rule was Guru Arjun Dev hanged ?--- **Jahangir**
587. Which of the following is called the mad emperor ?--- **Muhammad Bin Tughlak**
588. Who was the founder of the city of Agra?--- **Sikandar Lodhi**
589. At which place, Mohammad Bin Tughluq shift his capital from Delhi?--- **Daulatabad**
590. Which religion has the concept of Triratna?---- **Buddhism**
591. Charak was the famous court physician of--- **Kanishka**
592. Who is the mother of mahavira ?--- **Trishala**
593. Prince of Pilgrims was the name attributed to--- **Hiuen Tsang**
594. Kalinga war took place in the year--**261 BC**
595. Who termed Cripps proposals as a postdated cheque in a crashing bank--- **Gandhi ji**
596. Lakh Baksh was a title given to the ruler---- **Qutb-Ud-din Aibak**
597. Coronation of Shivaji took place in---**1674 A.D.**
598. Tulsidas wrote Ram charit manas in the reign of--- **Akbar**
599. Who gave the slogan, 'Dilli Chalo'?---- **Subhash Chandra Bose**
600. Where was the capital of Pandya dynasty situated?----- **Madurai**

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