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**General Knowledge One Liners – Part 4**

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**GK HINTS**

Who wrote the Buddha Charita?	Ashvaghosha.
To which dynasty did Kanishka belong?	The Kushana dynasty
On the banks of which river did Harappa lie?	Ravi. Mohenjodaro was on the bank of the Sindhu (Indus.)
Name the trading station of the Indus Valley Civilisation.	Lothal.
The 'Sapta Sindhu' was the area of the initial Aryan settlement. To what region did it refer?	The land of the Sindhu (Indus) and its principal tributaries.
Which is the crime that is most often mentioned in the Rigveda?	Cattle-lifting.
What does the word 'Sangam' refer to in Tamil History?	It is the literary assembly of Tamil scholars held at Madurai under the patronage of the Pandyan Kings.
Which great Chola Emperor started the tradition of installing epigraphs with historical introductions?	Rajaraja Chola.
Nalanda and Vikramshila were very famous in ancient India. What was the reason for their fame?	These were the centres where the famous Buddhist Universities flourished.
What were Nalanda, Vikramshila in reality?	Buddhist monasteries. They later took on the shape of universities.



What does the term Bhagavata relate to?	CC.
Greek sources refer to him as Sandrocottus (Androcottus). How do we know him?	Chandragupta Maurya.
What was the reason for the importance of Kaveripattanam during the Sangam period?	It was among the chief ports of the Tamil countries that carried on trade with the Romans.
What was the intoxicating drink that was consumed by the Rig Vedic Aryans during religious ceremonies?	Soma.
How do we better know "Sakyamuni" (Shakyamuni)?	Buddha.
Who was the twenty-fourth and the last Tirthankara of the Jains?	Vardhamana Mahavira
What is the literal meaning of Mohenjodaro?	Mound of the dead.
What is a Stupa?	It is a kind of tomb where the relics of Buddha
What were the four sights which Gautam saw, while being driven around the city?	An old man, a sick man, a corpse and an ascetic.
Who was the chief deity of the Sangam Period?	Murugan (Karttikeya)
Which Gupta ruler is also known as 'Kavi Raja'?	Samudragupta.
Samudragupta is represented on coins as playing a particular musical instrument. Which musical instrument is that?	Veena.
What is common to the following, Kumarasambhava, Ritusamhara, Raghuvamsham and Meghdootam?	They are all works of Kalidasa.
What was the name of Harsha's sister?	Rajyashri
What was the title assumed by Harsha when he ascended the throne?	Shiladitya
Whom did Harsha succeed?	His elder brother, Rajyavardhana.
Mahendra, the son of Ashoka, was sent as a Buddhist missionary to a particular kingdom. Identify the kingdom.	Sri Lanka
What was Sumatra called as, in ancient times?	Suvarnadvipa.
Who systematised the rules of Sanskrit grammar (4 Century BC) in the work Ashtadhyayi?	Panini.
Where is Gandhara art found?	The ruins of Taksha-shila, in modern Pakistan and Afghanistan.
What were the Jains originally called?	Nirgrantha.

In Jainism a small group of people were called Ganadharas. Who were they?	The close disciples of Mahavira were called Ganadharas.
What is the importance of the Khyber and Bolan passes in Indian history?	The land route between India and West Asia lies through these passes.
Which city in ancient India was famous for its textile industry?	Mathura
What is Stridhana?	It is the exclusive property of a married lady, something she often inherits from her mother.
Jyotisha is one of the Vedangas. What does it deal with?	Astronomy and astrology
Who built the rock-cut temples at Ellora?	The Rashtrakuta king, Krishna I.
What is contained in the Sutta Pitaka?	Sutta Pitaka incorporates the greatest literary works of Buddhism. Of the five collections, the first four consist of discourses of Buddha.
Patanjali's Mahabhashya refers to some of the stories about Krishna's early life. Who does Patanjali call Samkarshana?	Balarama.
With which modern township would you identify the ancient port of Suppara (also known as Surparaka)?	Nala Sopara an extended suburb of modern Mumbai.
What was the basis of barter for common articles during the Vedic period?	Paddy.
In which script were a majority of the Ashoka inscriptions written?	Brahmi. Brahmi script was used in the whole of the country, except the northwest.
What script did Ashoka use in the inscriptions of the Northwest of India?	Kharoshti script.
The Jaina texts were finally compiled in the sixth century A.D. in Vallabhi in Gujarat. In which language were they	Prakrit.

written?	
Who wrote the Arthashastra?	Kautilya.
Which is a very important source of information for the social, political and economic life of the people living in the Tamil Naidu area in the early Christian era?	Sangam literature.
Who is the author of the Greek work "Indika"?	Megasthenes. This book, however, is not available to us in its entirety and survives only in quotations by subsequent classical writers.
When did the Vikram Samvat begin in India?	It began in 57 B.C.
Over which part of present-day India did the Pala dynasty rule?	Bengal.
When did the Shaka era begin in India?	78A.D.
Who started the Shaka era?	Kanishka of the Kushana dynasty.
When did the Gupta era begin in India?	In 320 A.D., after Chandragupta of the Gupta dynasty.
Over which kingdom did Kharavela rule?	Kalinga.
According to Buddhist sources, a dreaded dacoit had a transformation of heart and took refuge in Buddha's Dhamma. Who was he?	Angulimala.
An accomplished and rich dancer gave away her mango-grove to the Sangha of Buddha and became his disciple. Name her.	Amrapali.
Why was the Indus Valley Civilisation originally called the Harappan Civilisation?	It was so called because the first site of this civilization was discovered (in 1921) at the modern site of Harappa, in present day Pakistan.
What was the basis of the town planning of the people of the Indus Valley Civilisation?	It was the Grid System. In the format that they used all roads cut across each other almost at right angles. This led to the city being

	divided into blocks.
What was the most important public place in Mohenjodaro?	It was the Great Bath. It was probably used for ritual bathing.
What religion did Kharavela patronise?	Jainism.
The Greeks called cotton "Sindon". There is a reason behind this name. What is it?	The people of the Indus Valley Civilisation were the first to produce cotton and therefore the Greeks called it Sindon. This word is derived from the name Sindh.
Karikala Chola founded a famous city. What was it?	Puhar. Identified with Kaveripatnam the Chola capital.
To which Age does the Indus Valley Civilisation belong?	The Bronze Age. Iron was not known to them.
What is the birthplace of Shankaracharya?	Kaladi.
How many books or Mandalas does the Rig Veda contain?	Ten.
Who introduced chariots drawn by horses into India?	The Aryans
Who was born to Siddhartha and Trishala in the year 540 B.C.?	Vardhamana Mahavira
Who wrote Kadambari?	Banabhata.
At what age did Mahavira abandon the world and become an ascetic?	At the age of 30 yrs.
Where and when did Mahavira pass away?	In 468 B.C at Pavapuri, in modern Bihar.
Jainism was divided into two sects. Name them.	Shvetambara: - Those clad in white. Digambara: - Those who are sky-clad (or are naked)
Where was Buddha born?	Buddha was born in the royal grove in Lumbini near Kapilavastu.
Where did Buddha deliver his first sermon?	At Sarnath.
What was the path to be followed to be free from misery	He recommended following

according to Buddha?	the eight-fold path, (ashtanga magga)
Under whose rule did Magadha first attain prominence?	Bimbisara. According to Ashwaghosha, Bimbisara belonged to the Haryanka dynasty.
Who was the Royal Physician at Bimbisara's court?	Jivaka.
Which was the capital of the kingdom of Magadha before Pataliputra?	Girivraja. Also called Rajagriha or Rajgir.
Who succeeded Bimbisara to the throne of Magadha?	Ajatashatru.
Which dynasty succeeded the dynasty of Bimbisara?	The Shishunagas. They conquered the kingdom of Avanti, and made it a part of the Magadhan empire.
Where was Pataliputra situated?	It was situated at the confluence of the Gandak, the Son, and the Ganga. It is present-day Patna.
What theme does Vishakhadatta's play, Mudrarakshasa, deal with?	The strategies adopted by Chanakya against the enemies of Chandragupta Maurya.
Which were the four divisions of the army in ancient India?	Infantry, cavalry, elephants and chariots.
Why did Ashoka exempt the village of Lumbini from 'Bali' (tribute paid to the king)?	Because this was the birthplace of Gautama Buddha.
Menander, also known as Milinda, was the most famous of the Indo-Greek kings. Where was his capital city?	Sakala, modern Sialkot.
Who was the Buddhist monk who converted Menander into Buddhism?	Nagasena or Nagarjuna.
What is the Milinda Panha?	It is a book, which records the conversation between Nagarjuna and Menander. Milinda Panha literally

	means Questions by Milinda.
Who issued the first long inscription in chaste Sanskrit?	Rudradaman, the famous Shaka ruler.
We know of two successive dynasties of the Kushanas. Who founded them?	The first dynasty was founded by Kadphises I and the second by Kanishka.
The Shakas and the Kushanas completely identified themselves with Indian culture. What factors helped them in this?	They did not have a script of their own nor did they have any organised religion.
What were the articles of clothing introduced in India by the Shakas and the Kushanas?	Trousers, long coat, tunic and turban. The turban, however, is mentioned as a head dress in ancient India (Ushneesha)
How were the foreign elements like Shaka, Pahlava and the Kushanas assimilated into Indian society?	Since they came as conquerors they were classified as Kshatriyas.
Buddhism was divided into two sects. What were they?	Mahayana: - The Great wheel. Hinayana: - The Lesser wheel.
Name the two Buddhist centres located in present day Andhra Pradesh?	Nagarjunakonda and Amaravati.
What was the contribution of the Greeks to Indian theatre techniques?	The use of curtain was borrowed from the Greeks. The curtain was called "Yavanika".
Over which areas did the Shatavahana dynasty rule?	The Deccan and Central India.
Over which area of India did Rashtrakutas rule?	Northern Maharashtra.
What was the Buddhist temple known as?	Chaitya.
What was a Buddhist monastery known as?	Vihara.
What were the main articles of trade of the Southern Kingdoms of the Cholas, the Cheras and the Pandyas?	Spices especially pepper, ivory, pearls, muslin and silk.
Name two of the epics of the Sangam Age.	Silappadikaram,

	Jivakachintamani and Manimekalai.
Which empire rose on the remains of the Kushan Empire?	The Gupta Empire.
Who wrote 'Hitopadesha'?	Narayana Bhatta. Hitopadesha is a collection of stories, most of which were drawn from the Panchatantram of Vishnu Sharma.
Who is regarded as the first important King of the Gupta dynasty?	Chandragupta I.
Which Gupta ruler adopted the title 'Vikramaditya'?	Chandragupta II. He is regarded as the greatest of the Gupta rulers (376 to 414 AD).
Who was the Chinese pilgrim who visited India during the time of Chandragupta II?	Fa-Hien.
Who was the first Gupta king to assume the title 'Rajadhiraja'?	Chandragupta I. In addition to 'Rajadhiraja', Samudragupta assumed the titles 'Parambhataraka' and 'Paramabhagavata'.
What was the image on the royal seal of the Guptas?	Garuda.
Who was the author of the play 'Mrichchhakatikam'?	Shudraka.
Which empire rose on the ruins of the empire of the Pallavas of Kanchi?	The Chola Empire.
A ruling dynasty at Thanesar, (in modern Haryana), extended its authority over the feudatories of the Gupta Empire. Who was the ruler who achieved this?	Harsha.
Which city did Harsha make his capital?	Kanauj.
Who was the Chinese pilgrim who visited India during the time of Harsha?	Hiuen Tsang.
Who was the ruler of South India who prevented Harsha from extending his kingdom southwards?	The Chalukya King Pulakesin II.
What religion did Harsha follow during his early years?	He was a devotee of Shiva.

Which religious sect did Harsha patronise in his later years?	The Buddhist.
What are the Vedangas?	The limbs of the Vedas. It was necessary to learn the Vedanga to understand the Vedas. The Vedangas were : a) Shiksha (phonetics) b) Kalpa (rituals) c) Vyakarana d) Nirukta (etymology) e) Chhanda (metrics) f) Jyotisha (astronomy)
Who was reputed to be the author of the following books: Priyadarshika, Ratnavali and Nagananda?	Harsha.
In which book would you find the famous Gayatri mantra?	Rigveda.
In the Rigveda, a daughter is sometimes referred to as 'duhitr'. What is the literal translation of the word?	One who milks the cow.
Who was the first person to hold that the earth was a sphere and rotated on its axis?	Aryabhata.
What is the 'Dharmachakrapravartana'?	The preaching of the first sermon by Buddha.
Who was responsible for establishing the order of nuns in Buddhism?	Ananda, the personal attendant of Buddha, was largely responsible for the admission of Gautami (the widowed stepmother of Buddha) into the Sangha. This was the beginning of the order of nuns.
Who deciphered the Asokan inscriptions?	James Prinsep.
The word 'Aryan' originates from the Sanskrit word 'Arya'. What was the meaning of the word?	Of good family.
What was the name of the son of King of Takshashila who offered Alexander help in invading India?	Ambhi. This was the first recorded instance of an Indian King turning traitor.
What was the name the Greeks used to refer to Ambhi?	Omphis.
By which name do we know the ancient city of Prayag?	Allahabad.

Of the five Siddhantas (Indian astronomical works) two are said to be of Western origin. Which?	Romaka Siddhanta and Paulisa Siddhanta. This shows that Indian astronomy was considerably influenced by Western thoughts.
What is the modern name for the ancient city of Purushapura?	Peshawar.
From which language is the word 'Sindoor' (vermilion) derived?	Chinese. (From the Chinese word Tsin-sung.)
According to Chinese sources Kaundinya an Indian Prince, formed a kingdom in south East Asia. Where was this kingdom located?	Cambodia.
Who was Buddha's personal physician?	Jivaka..
Who were the Ajivikas?	They were one of the prominent religious sects during the time of Mahavira and Buddha.
In Vedic times, who was referred to as a 'Grihapati'?	The master of the house.
Which common seasoning ingredient of today finds no reference in the Rig Veda?	Salt.
What was the name of the famous tract of land that lay between the Saraswati and the Drishadvati?	Kurukshetra.
What was the Vishwajit sacrifice?	In the Vishwajit sacrifice, the (yajamana) performer had to give away all that he possessed.
Who succeeded Chandra Gupta I?	Samudragupta.
Who succeeded Chandra Gupta II?	His son Kumara Gupta, who ruled from AD 415 to 455.
Who or what were the Huns?	They were a race of fierce, warlike people, whose original home was in the steppes of Central Asia. They spread terror and destruction both in the

	West (i.e. the Roman Empire) and India.
Which Gupta ruler successfully defended his empire against the invading Huns?	Skanda Gupta.
Which Gupta ruler performed the Ashwamedha yajna?	Samudra Gupta.
Into which group of people were the Huns assimilated by the Indian society?	The Rajputs.
Which dynasty claimed its descent from Lakshmana, the brother of Shri Rama?	The Pratiharas. By the ninth century the influence of Pratiharas extended from the Punjab to central India and from Kathiawar to north Bengal.
Who invented the decimal place value system?	Aryabhata invented the decimal place value system. Scholars hold that it cannot be said with certainty that the system was invented by Aryabhata. It seems it was known to astronomers who came before him.
The Cholas extended their territory in South India and also conquered the northern part of Sri Lanka. Who was the ruler who made northern Sri Lanka a province of his empire?	Rajaraja Chola.
Which part of India did the Arabs first conquer?	Sindh. Mohammed Ibn-Kasim, the nephew and son-in-law of the governor of Iraq, defeated Dahir Sen in 712 A.D.
What are the four sources of Law according to the law giver, Manu?	a. Sruti or the Vedas. b. Smriti (expanded version of the Dharma shastras). Smriti is also regarded as the only authentic source of Hindu Law c. Customs of holy men d. One's own inclination.

By what name was the area of western and northwestern Bengal known?	Gauda. The name was applied both to the people and their country.
Where in Maharashtra are frescoes that depict the Jataka Stories?	At Ajanta, near Ellora caves.
What was the language used by the people of the Indus Valley Civilization?	Historians have as yet not been able to determine the language used by the people of the Indus Valley Civilization. The script used by the people of the Indus Valley Civilization has also not been deciphered.
Which was the animal that was most engraved on Indus Valley Civilization seals?	The Humpless Bull.
What was unique about the ascension to the throne by Gopala, the founder of the Pala dynasty in Gauda (present day West Bengal)?	He was not a hereditary ruler, but was elected by the people to rule over them.
Which was the seat of power of the Pallava dynasty?	Kanchipuram. The Pallavas founded the first great empire in south India. Under the Pallavas, Kanchi became a great centre of Brahminical and Buddhist learning.
Who was the Chola ruler who crossed the Ganga and defeated the rulers there?	Rajendra Chola.
When did the first invasion of Mahmud of Ghazni take place?	1000 A.D.
Who was the first Indian ruler defeated by Mahmud of Ghazni?	Jayapala of the Hindushahi dynasty.
Where is Ghazni?	In modern Afghanistan.
Why were temples the main target of Mahmud of Ghazni?	They had immense wealth stockpiled.
Who was the Arab traveller whose work on India is referred to as a mirror of 11 <sup>th</sup> century India?	Alberuni.

At whose request did Alberuni travel to India?	Mahmudof Ghazni.
At which battle did Prithviraj Chauhan defeat Mohammed of Ghori?	In the first Battle of Tarain in 1190-91.
Which medieval ruler is reputed to be an author of almost 20 books on subjects as diverse as medicine, architecture and astronomy?	Raja Bhoja of the Paramara dynasty.
Identify the person who was in charge of Mohammad of Ghori's possessions in India.	Qutbuddin Aibak.
To which deity was the temple of Somnath dedicated?	Shiva.
Who wrote the Ramayana in Tamil?	Kamban.
Who was the founder of the Slave dynasty?	Qutbuddin Aibak.
Who was the only woman to ascend the throne of Delhi?	Razia Sultana.
Which Persian historian accompanied Alauddin Khalji on his expedition to Chittor?	Amir Khusrau.
The Choda Ganga dynasty of Orissa was responsible for the construction of some famous temples. Can you identify them?	The Jagannath temple at Puri and the Sun Temple at Konark.
Name the king of Mewar who is said to have built thirty two forts during his reign?	RanaKumbha
How did Rana Kumbha celebrate his victory over Mahmud Khalji of Malwa?	He built the Tower of Victory in Chittor. It is called the Vijayastambha.
Who helped Humayun save himself after the Battle of Chausa?	A water carrier helped Humayun cross the Ganga and to safety.
Over which kingdom did Chand Bibi rule?	She ruled over Ahmadnagar as a Regent.
What articles of trade was the kingdom of Golconda known for?	Diamonds and textiles.
Who founded the city of Hyderabad?	Mohammad Quli Qutub Shah.
Who was the Qutub Minar dedicated to?	The Sufi saint Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki and not Qutbuddin Aibak as people mistakenly assume.
In which language did Shankaradeva, a Bhakti Saint, propagate his views?	Assamese.

In which language did Surdas sing?	Brij.
Where is the famous Kamakhya temple (Kamakshi)?	At Guwahati.
Which Mughal Emperor adopted the Zoroastrian practice of Navroz?	Akbar.
Which were the provinces added by Aurangzeb to the Mughal Empire?	Bijapur and Golconda.
Who took care of Shah Jahan when he was kept imprisoned by Aurangzeb?	Jahanara, Shah Jahan's daughter.
Who installed a chain of bells outside his palace gate?	Jahangir.
During the reign of which Mughal Emperor was the peacock throne made?	Shah Jahan.
Which place did Vasco da Gama reach when he found a new route to India?	Calicut. Now known as Kozhikode
Where did the English set up their first factory?	Surat.
Who was the Englishman who succeeded in getting a farman from the Mughals exempting the English from paying any inland toll?	Sir Thomas Roe.
Which city did Job Charnock establish?	Colcutta.
Which Saint inspired the Marathas with ideals of social reform and national regeneration?	Saint Samarth Ramdas.
Near which fort, acquired early in his career, did Shivaji build Raigarh?	Torna.
Between 1649 and 1655 Shivaji suspended offensive operations against Bijapur. Why did he do so?	His father had been arrested and was released only on the condition that Shivaji suspend his military activities.
Alauddin Khalji was the nephew and son-in-law of a Delhi Sultan whom he later murdered. Who was the sultan?	Jalaluddin Firuz Khalji.
One of the more interesting causes for a battle fought in Indian history has been vividly described by Malik Muhammad Jayasi in his epic Padmavat. What, according to Malik Muhammad Jayasi was the cause of the battle?	That Allaudin Khalji invaded Chittor because he was infatuated by Padmini, the queen of Rana Ratan Singh of Mewar.
Why did Muhammad-bin-Tughluq shift his capital from Delhi?	He shifted his capital to Deogir (Deogiri) because it held a central position in

	the empire and therefore, would be safe from Mongol invasions.
Who was the first Afghan to be seated on the throne of Delhi?	Buhlul Khan Lodi (in April 1451).
Which kingdom came into existence during the reign of Muhammad bin Tughlaq?	Bahmani kingdom.
Where is Babur buried?	He is buried in Kabul.
Poems of which Kashmiri poet are the oldest of the ones still available with us?	LallaDidi(LalDed)
The ruler of Bihar conferred upon the young Farid a title. What was the title and why was it conferred upon him?	Sher Khan, for killing a tiger single-handed.
What was the name assumed by Farid when he ascended the throne?	Sher Shah.
Who were the opponents in the battle fought at Chausa?	Humayun and Sher Shah.
How did Sher Shah die?	Sher Shah died due to an accidental explosion of gunpowder while attempting to capture the fort Kalinjar in 1545.
Which ruler helped Humayun recover Kandahar and Kabul?	The Ruler of Persia.
Who proclaimed Akbar the Emperor?	Bairam Khan in 1556.
What words did Saint Ramanuja use to describe the scheduled castes?	Tirukulattar (Belonging to the family of God).
At what age did Akbar ascend the throne?	Thirteen years.
How did Humayun die?	Humayun tumbled down the stairs of his library when he was responding to the call of muezzin for evening prayers.
What was the occupation of Himu (also spelt Hemu) before he rose to prominence in politics?	He was a grocer.
Who fought the second battle of Panipat?	Akbar and Himu.
Who wrote Lilavati, a treatise on Algebra?	Bhaskaracharya.
What title did Himu adopt after he occupied Agra and Delhi by defeating its Mughal governor?	Raja Vikramaditya

Who did Iltutmish nominate as his successor	His daughter Razia.
Himu, in the battle of Panipat, gained initial success against the Mughal forces. How did the tide turn in the favour of the Mughals?	A chance arrow struck Himu in the eye rendering him unconscious. Deprived of his leadership his soldiers dispersed in confusion.
The Mughal forces defeated a Rajput ruler at the pass of Haldighat. Which ruler are we talking about?	Rana Pratap.
Which work describes the romantic story of the marriage of Sanyogita the daughter of the Gahadavala king Jaichandra with Prithviraj Chauhan?	Prithviraja Raso.
Marco Polo was a traveller (from Venice) who is very well known for his adventures. Which south Indian dynasty does he mention in his travelogues?	The Kakatiya dynasty.
Timur or Tamerlane, a central Asian Turk (and an ancestor of Babur) invaded India and ransacked Delhi. Who was the ruler of Delhi at that time?	Sultan Mahmud Shah.
Name the ruler of the Tughluq dynasty who was well versed in Astronomy, Mathematics and Medicine.	Muhammad bin Tughluq.
A particular dance form gained prominence during the Vijayanagara period. What was the dance form?	Yakshagana.
Who fought the battle of Talikota?	The battle was fought between the Vijayanagara Empire and the combined forces of the Deccan Sultans. The Sultan of Berar however did not take part in this battle.
Who won the battle of Talikota?	The Vijayanagara forces were comprehensively defeated and this eventually led to their downfall.
Where was the Battle of Talikota fought?	It was fought in the area between the villages of Rakassi and Tangadi (Tagdi). Due to the

	bloodshed and ruin that this battle brought on the Vijayanagara Empire it was also called 'Raktakshi Tangadi'.
Who were the opponents at the battle of Khanua?	Rana Sanga and Babur.
What was the name of RanaPratap's horse?	Chetak.
Who was the Jesuit missionary who held personal discussions with Akbar?	Anthony Monserrate.
How do we better know Mihr-un-nisa in Indian history?	NurJahan.
What was the title given to Mihr-un-nisa by Jahangir?	Nur Mahal (the light of the Palace). The title was later changed to Nur Jahan (Light of the World).
Who was the Mughal queen whose name was written on all the imperial Mughal farmans of her time and inscribed on coins?	Nur Jahan.
After Akbar secured victory in Gujarat he undertook an activity to commemorate this victory. What was that activity?	He founded the city of Fatehpur Sikri.
By which name was Ramtanu Mishra known?	Tansen. He was earlier in the employment of the Raja of Rewah.
Name the Mughal emperor who was an accomplished veena player.	Aurangzeb
The Razmnama in Persian was a compilation by several scholars. Of which Hindu epic was this a translation?	Mahabharata
Name Aurangzeb's daughter who wrote under the pen name Makhi and produced a collection of poems.	Zebunnisa.
King Charles II of England married the Portuguese princess Catherine of Braganza. How did this event affect Indian history?	The Portuguese transferred the islands that make up modern Mumbai to the British as the dowry of Catherine.
From whom did the Portuguese capture Goa?	Sultan of Bijapur.
Who was the Portuguese Governor who captured Goa?	Alfonso de Albuquerque.

What was Shivaji's council of ministers known as?	The Ashla Pradhan Mandal.
Who were the opponents in the battle of Takkolam?	Cholas and Pandyas. The Pandyas were completely defeated.
How do we better know the Kingdom of Pragjyotishpur?	Assam.
Which dynasties rose on the ruins of the Chola dynasty?	The Pandyas and the Hoysalas.
Who wrote the Telugu version of the Mahabharata?	Nanniah. Though he began the work it was eventually completed by Tikkanna.
Who were the "Nayanars" in Tamil Nadu?	They were devotees of Shiva who flourished between the sixth and ninth centuries.
Who were the "Alvars" in Tamil Nadu?	They were the devotees of Vishnu.
Who fought the second battle of Tarain in 1192 A.D?	Prithviraj Chauhan and Muhammad Ghori.
Before the battle of Tarain, Prithviraj Chauhan appealed for help from the rajas of North India. One prominent ruler refused any. Who was this ruler?	Jaichandra of Kanauj.
What was the capital of the Bahmani kingdom?	Gulbarga.
Who was the Turkish officer who conquered the area of north Bengal?	BakhtiyarKhalji.
How did Qutbuddin Aibak die?	He fell off his horse while playing chaugan (polo) and died due to the resultant injuries.
Who succeeded Qutbuddin Aibak to the throne of Delhi?	Iltutmish (son-in-law of Qutbuddin Aibak).
What did Shivaji say when he got the news of the capture of Kondana?	"Gadh aala pun Sinha gela" - We got the fort but lost the lion (referring to Tanaji Malsure).
What was the original name of the town Daulatabad?	Deogiri (Dev giri).
For how long did Razia rule?	About three and a half years.

How do we better know Ulugh Khan in Indian history?	Balban.
What were the ceremonies introduced by Balban, merely to demonstrate his superiority to other nobles?	Sijada-Prostration Paibos - Kissing the emperor's feet. He introduced these ceremonies to demonstrate his superiority over the nobles.
During whose rule did the Mongols make the first serious attempt to establish their rule over Delhi?	Alauddin Khalji.
What is the region of Kamrup known in modern India?	Assam.
Who were the sons of Shah Jahan?	Dara Shikoh (also Shukoh), Shuja Murad and Aurangzeb.
During the reign of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq, where was his son Muhammad Tughlaq posted?	Deogir.
Who was the first sultan of Delhi to pay his soldiers in cash?	Alauddin Khalji.
Which ruler introduced the concept of token currency in India?	Muhammad Bin Tughlaq.
Harihara and Bukka rebelled against Muhammad Bin Tughlaq and founded a kingdom. What was it?	The Vijayanagara Kingdom.
Whom did Shah Jahan choose, in his last will, as his heir apparent?	Dara Shukoh.
During whose rule did jizyah become a separate tax?	Firuz Tughlaq. It was a part of the land revenue in earlier times.
During the period of the Delhi Sultanate who was the most important official?	The Wazir.
Who was commissioned by Akbar to write the history of his reign?	AbulFazl.
What did India import from China (during the medieval period)?	Porcelain, raw silk.
What is Jnaneshwari?	The free rendering of the Gita in Marathi, along with elucidation.
From whom did some sections of the Hindus adopt the concept of the purdah?	The Turks.
Who was the guru of Harihara and Bukka?	Vidyaranya. He was the one

	who readmitted them into the Hindu fold.
Who were the first two kings of the Vijayanagara Empire?	Harihara (1336-1356), Bukka I (1356-1377).
Who founded the Bahmani Kingdom?	Alauddin Hasan also called Hasan Gangu
What title did Alauddin Hasan adopt at his coronation?	Alauddin Hasan Bahman Shah. He is supposed to have adopted the name Bahman Shah as a mark of respect for a Brahmin in whose service he had risen to greatness.
Which Bahmani ruler encouraged the study of astronomy and even built an observatory near Daulatabad?	Firuz Shah Bahmani.
What was the title of the ruler of Calicut (Kozhikode)?	Zamorin.
Who were the parents of Sankaracharya?	Sivaguru and Aryamba.
Who wrote Ain-i-Akbari?	Abul Fazl. It is a work which deals with regulations issued by Akbar.
Who was the Sultan of Malwa who died when he went on board a Portuguese ship for negotiations?	Bahadur Shah.
Which European power declared that trade in pepper, warhorses and arms and ammunitions was a royal monopoly?	Portugal.
From which area have the potato and tobacco been introduced into India?	Central America. By the Portuguese.
Who was born in Talwandi in 1469?	GuruNanak.
What form of worship did Chaitanya Mahaprabhu popularise?	Kirtans.
In which language did Narasimha Mehta (also known as Narsee Mehta) compose his songs and preach?	Gujarati.
Which language did the Turks introduce into India?	Persian.
Who was Nizammudin Auliya?	A famous Sufi saint. His Dargah is in Delhi.

Which was the language, apart from Persian, used for administrative purpose in the Bahmani kingdom?	Marathi
What was the chief reason for the difference between Hindustani and Carnatic music?	The introduction of Persian scales in Hindustani music led to the difference.
Babur succeeded to the throne of this kingdom in 1494 at the tender age of 11. Identify the kingdom.	Farghana. Farghana is located in modern Uzbekistan.
When did Timur sack Delhi?	1398.
Who is supposed to have invited Babur to invade India?	Daulat Khan Lodi, uncle of Ibrahim Lodi.
Who were the opponents in the first battle of Panipat?	Babur and Ibrahim Lodi.
How long did the first battle of Panipat last?	Three hours. It was all over by mid-day.
Who were the adversaries at the Battle of Khanua?	It was fought between Babur and Rana Sanga.
Babur, after defeating Ibrahim Lodi and Rana Sanga had to deal with the Afghans who had regrouped. Who did the Afghans proclaim as their leader?	Mahmud Lodi, brother of Ibrahim Lodi.
What was the new mode of warfare introduced by Babur in India?	Extensive use of gunpowder. Though gunpowder was known in India, it was not used as skilfully and in combination with cavalry as Babur did.
What was the name of Babur's memoirs?	Tizuk-I-Baburi.
Who was the ruler of Malwa who was among the chief adversaries of Humayun?	Bahadur Shah.
Who built a new city at Delhi called Dinpanah?	Humayun.
At which battle was Humayun defeated by Sher Shah?	The Battle of Chausa (March 1539) and Battle of Kanauj (May 1540).
At what age did Sher Shah ascend the throne of Delhi?	At 67 years.
Where did Sher Shah build a Mausoleum for himself?	Sasaram. (In Bihar)
Who repaired the Grand Trunk road that ran from the river	SherShah.

Indus to Sonargaon in Bengal?	
Where was Akbar born?	Amarkotin1542.
Where was Akbar crowned?	Kalanaur in Punjab in 1556.
What was the title that Bairam Khan adopted?	He became the wakil of the kingdom with the title Khan-I-Khanan.
Who was the ruler of Malwa, who was defeated by the Mughal forces?	Baz Bahadur. He was a master musician and an accomplished poet.
What did Akbar divide his empire into?	Suba. Each Suba was under a governor called Subedar.
Who succeeded Rana Udai Singh to the throne of Mewar?	Rana Pratap (in 1572).
Akbar sent a series of embassies to Rana Pratap. These were sent to persuade him to accept the suzerainty of the Mughals. Who led these embassies?	Man Singh, Bhagwan Das, Raja Todar Mal.
To whom did Akbar assign the task to translate the Bible (Gospel) into Persian?	AbulFazl.
Which famous Mughal courtier lost his life in a campaign against the tribesmen of the Khyber pass?	RajaBirbal.
Akbar, in 1575, built the Ibadat Khana. What was it for?	It was the Hall of Prayer at Fatehpur Sikri.
What was the original name of Raja Birbal?	MaheshDas.
Who founded Din-I-Ilahi?	Akbar. Birbal was the only Hindu to accept the new religion of Din-i-Ilahi or Tauhid-i-Ilahi.
Who ordered the construction of the Charminar?	Sultan Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah.
The Gol Gumbaz in Bijapur is one of the largest single domed structures constructed. Which dynasty built it?	The Adil Shahi dynasty.
Jehangir had to face a rebellion immediately after he ascended the throne. Who was the rebel?	Khusrau, Jehangir's eldest son.
Which Sikh guru completed the compilation of the Adi Granth?	Guru Arjan Dev.
Which Mughal Prince had the Gita translated into Persian?	Dara Shukoh (also spelt Shikoh).

Whom did the ruler of Bijapur send to capture Shivaji?	Afzal Khan.
Who was the Mughal Governor of Deccan who was instructed by Aurangzeb to invade Shivaji's territories?	Shaista Khan.
Which Mughal port city did Shivaji attack in 1664?	Surat.
Who persuaded Shivaji to visit Aurangzeb at Agra?	Raja Jai Singh of Amber.
Golconda, the world famous kingdom was built on the ruins of an old Hindu Kingdom. Which one?	Warangal.
How was Mumtaz Mahal related to Nur Jahan?	Mumtaz Mahal was the daughter of Asaf Khan, Nur Jahan's brother.
Who is regarded as the father of Carnatic music?	Purandaradasa.
How could Shivaji with a relatively small army fight against the army of Bijapur?	By adopting Guerrilla Warfare.
Whom did King Prataparudra consider as his guru?	Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.
What was the capital of the Rajput Kingdom of Mewar?	Chitor.
Humayun attacked and besieged the fort of Chunar because it commanded the route between Agra and the east. Who was the person who held the fort?	SherShah.
What gift did Humayun offer Babur after Babur arrived in Agra following the first Battle of Panipat?	The Koh-i-nur.
Domingo Paes, the famous Portuguese traveller, described this city as the best provided city in the world. Name the city.	Vijayanagar.
Who was the poet who enriched Kashmiri literature with her exquisite lyrics on love and life?	Habba Khatun (also spelt Habba Khotun).
Who is the author of the Telugu work "Amuktamalyada"?	Sri Krishnadevaraya, the greatest of the Vijayanagara rulers.
Over which part of India did Queen Didda (980-1003) rule?	Kashmir.
According to tradition who were Harihara I and Bukka I serving before founding the Vijayanagara Empire?	Prataparudra of Warangal.
During the time of the Vijayanagara rule, (Krishnadevaraya) what was the title adopted by the rulers of Orissa?	Gajapati (1434 to 1541).
Vishwambhara (Nimai) was responsible for the revival of Vaishnavism in Bengal. What was the name by which we know him?	Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.
The Sangama dynasty (1336 -1485), the Saluva dynasty	Vijayanagara Empire.

(1485 - 1505) the Tuluva dynasty (1505 -1570), and the Aravidu dynasty (1570 - 1649). These dynasties ruled over, in the sequence given, the same kingdom. Which kingdom are we talking about?

How did Timur come to be called Tamerlane?

Timur had a limp because of an injury to his leg. Due to this the Persians called him Timur-i-lang (Timur the lame) which was corrupted by Europeans into Tamerlane.

What was the capital of the kingdom of the Gonds?

Chandrapur. Durgavati was the queen of the Gonds who fought bravely with the Mughal forces sent by Akbar.

Who was Gorakhshanath, popularly known as Gorakhnath?

Gorakhnath popularized the practice of Hathayoga throi AD. throughout India. He lived in the 10th - 11th century

Where was Kabir born? What was he known for?

Kabir was born in Varanasi. Throughout his life he kept dwelling on the essential unity of all religions.

What are Abhangs? Who composed them?

Abhang literally means unbroken. Unbroken rhymes were referred to as Abhangs. Tukaram is best known for his Abhangs. Many saints that came after him also composed Abhangs.

According to tradition who was the guru of Kabir?

Ramananda.

In which year was emergency declared in post-independent India?

In 1975.

What did the East India Company acquire as its zamindari in 1698?	The zamindari of Sutanati, Kalikata and Govindpur.
Where is Fort William located?	Present day Kolkata.
Which European power established itself at Chandernagore and Pondicherry?	The French.
During the rule of Tipu Sultan, what was the capital of Mysore?	Srirangapatnam.
What were the Indian soldiers in the English army called?	Sepoys.
During the rule of Muhammad Shah, who was the ruler of Persia who invaded India?	Nadir Shah.
What was the result of the Battle of Karnal fought between Nadir Shah and Emperor Muhammad Shah?	The Mughals lost and the Emperor Muhammad Shah was taken prisoner.
Among the other things, what were the precious articles Nadir Shah carried away from India?	The Koh-i-noor diamond and the Peacock throne.
After Nadir Shah's death, which of his generals established his authority in Afghanistan?	Ahmad Shah Abdali.
Who was the Peshwa who signed the "Subsidiary Alliance"?	Peshwa Baji Rao II on December 31, 1802. This was after the combined armies of the Peshwa and the Sindhia were defeated by the Holkar.
Who fought the third Battle of Panipat?	Ahmad Shah Abdali and the Marathas (on 14th Jan 1761).
Who fought the battle of Buxar?	The English fought against a confederacy of Mir Kasim; Shah Alam, the Mughal Emperor and Nawab Shuja-ud-daulah.
What was the result of the battle of Buxar?	The English won and established their supremacy in Bengal.
Which Indian ruler was a member of the Jacobin Club?	Tipu Sultan.
Name the Indian ruler who tried to promote trade with Russia, Arabia and Turkey. He also tried to set up a trading	Tipu Sultan.

company on the lines of the East India Company.	
Of which state was Martanda Varma the ruler?	Travancore.
The capital of the state of Travancore became an important centre of Sanskrit scholarship towards the later half of the 18th century. How do we know it today?	Thiruvanthapuram (Trivandrum).
Who founded the city of Jaipur?	Raja Sawai Jai Singh of Amber.
Where did Raja Sawai Jai Singh build astronomical observatories?	Delhi, Jaipur, Ujjain, Varanasi and Mathura.
Under which guru did the Sikhs become a united political power?	Guru Gobind Singh.
He was born in a Bengali Brahmin family at Radhanagar in 1774. He served under the East India Company from 1803 to 1814. He also founded the Brahmo Samaj? Who was he?	Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
Why was the Cripps Mission sent to India?	The British Government wanted India's help in the Second World War. It sent the Cripps Commission to persuade Indian leaders to support its war effort.
Who was the guru of Swami Vivekananda?	Ramakrishna Paramhansa. He was a saint who lived in Dakshineswar in Bengal.
Over which kingdom did Ahalyabai rule?	Indore.
Who was the first Viceroy of India? (appointed after the revolt of 1857)	Lord Canning (1858-62).
When did the revolt of 1857 start?	At Meerut, on May 10, 1857.
Name India's first newspaper?	Bengal Gazette.
When and where did the first Congress session take place?	1885, Bombay. Goculdas Tejpal Auditorium.
When did Gandhiji start his Dandi March?	March 12, 1930.
Who was known as the "Frontier Gandhi"?	Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.
Who wrote the novel, 'Anand Math'?	Bankim Chandra Chatterji
Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood as a protest against an incident. Name the incident.	The Jalianwalla Bag massacre.
He was an uncle of Bhagat Singh and was closely associated	Ajit Singh.

with Lala Lajpat Rai. He founded the "Bharat Mata" society and worked for the Ghadar party. He died on 15th August 1947. Who was it?	
Who wrote the poem "Heer Ranjha" (also known simply as "Heer")?	Wans Shah.
He was born in Cuttack in 1897. He ranked 4th in the ICS (the forerunner of the IAS) exam but resigned. He was elected President of the Indian National Congress in 1938 and 1939, in spite of opposition from Mahatma Gandhi. He organised the Azad Hind Fauj founded by Ras Behari Bose. Who was he?	Subhas Chandra Bose.
The Revolt of 1857 started in Meerut. To which regiment did the Sepoys belong?	3rd Cavalry.
Who led the revolt in Kanpur?	NanaSaheb.
Which was die Maratha family that established itself in Baroda?	The Gaekwads established themselves at Baroda, the Bhonsales at Nagpur, Holkars at Indore and the Sindhias at Gwalior.
What were the Dastaks?	They were passes that the East India Company had the right to issue for the movement of goods. The East India Company did not pay any taxes on these goods.
The English secured the Diwani of Bengal from the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam. This Diwani was however different from the existing practice by the Mughals. In what respect?	The English got their Diwani rights permanently as opposed to the practice of limited tenure. Also under the Mughal system the office was given to an individual.
What did the Charter Act of 1833 achieve?	It divested the East India Company of its commercial functions.
He was born in 1856 in Ratnagiri. He was one of the	

founders of the Poona New English School. In 1908 he was sentenced to 6 years imprisonment in Mandalay. He died in August 1920. Who is he?	Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
Who recaptured Jhansi for die British?	Sir Hugh Rose.
The Sikhs were organised into a confederacy of 12 units. What was the term given to these units?	Misl.
Who was the first Peshwa of the Maratha kingdom?	Balaji Vishwanath.
What help did Balaji Vishwanath render the Sayyid brothers?	He marched to Delhi and helped them overthrow the Mughal Emperor Farrukh Siyar. (1719).
Who succeeded Balaji Vishwanath as the Peshwa?	BajiRaol.
He was born in 1888 in Mecca. He was a scholar of Arabic, Persian, Urdu and fluent in Islamic theology. He was the education minister in Nehru's cabinet. Who was he?	Abdul Kalam Azad.
What was the Rowlatt Act?	The Rowlatt Act sought to impose wartime restrictions on civil liberties on a permanent basis. It provided for detention without trial.
Who is called the 'Mother of the Indian Revolution'?	Madam Bhikhaji Rustam K.R. Cama.
When did Bhikhaji Cama unfurl the Indian flag?	August 1907 at the International Socialist Congress held in Stuttgart. This was a tricolour in green, red and yellow.
What was the revolutionary Jatin Mukherji popularly known as?	Bagha Jatin.
When was the Sharada Act for prevention of child marriage passed?	In 1929. It was to come into force from 1930.
Who founded the "Mirat-ul-Akbhar", the first Journal in Persian and the "Banga-Dutta" a weekly in four Languages?	Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
He was a watchmaker by profession and had come to India from Netherlands in 1800. He however spent his entire life promoting education in India. He founded the Hindu College	David Hare.

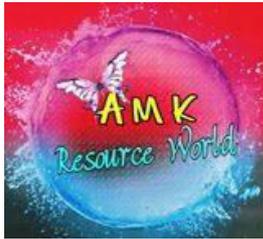
in Calcutta to take forward his ideas. Who was he?	
He was the Principal of die Sanskrit College in Calcutta and opened its gates to non-Brahmin students. He was a great proponent of widow-remarriages and the first lawful Hindu widow remarriage among the upper castes was celebrated under his supervision. Who was he?	Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar.
Who started the Swatantra Party?	C. Rajagopalachari.
Who gave the slogan "Do or Die"?	Mahtma Gandhi. While launching the Quit India movement.
Where is JalHanwala Baug?	In Amritsar.
What infamous event occurred on April 13, 1919?	The Jallianwala Baug massacre.
<b>Question</b>	<b>Answer</b>
Who was the first Governor General of Bengal?	Warren Hastings.
What was the most important difference between the British and other conquerors of India?	Previous invaders became an integral part of India, whereas the British always maintained their own identity.
Who was the Maratha general who repeatedly fought against die British during die 1857 revolt and later kept harassing the British with guerrilla warfare till he was betrayed by Mansingh and hanged by the British?	TatiaTope.
Which area did the Japanese hand over to the Azad Hind Government?	Andaman and Nicobar islands.
Where did Mahatma Gandhi establish his first ashram in India?	At Sabarmati, Ahmedabad.
Who popularised the Young India Journal?	Mahatma Gandhi.
Why was the Akali movement started?	To remove corrupt mahants from the Gurudwaras.
What was the unique mode of protest of the population of Chirala (in present day Andhra Pradesh) against the British?	The whole town refused to pay the municipal tax and moved out of the village.
What was the Chauri Chaura incident?	A crowd angered by police firing set Fire to a police station killing many

	policemen.
Where was the decision to suspend the agitation taken?	Bardoli in Gujarat.
Who founded the Swarajya party?	Chitta Ranjan Das and Motilal Nehru.
To which country did Subhas Chandra Bose escape to carry on the Freedom Struggle?	Germany.
Who is the father of the Indian Chemical Industry?	Prafulla Chandra Ray.
After Delhi fell to the British during the revolt of 1857 what brutal act did the British officer Hodson commit?	He shot dead the sons of Bahadur Shah at point blank range.
Who passed a resolution declaring Sati illegal and punishable by the courts?	William Bentinck.
Who led the rebellion of the Koyas (tribals of the West Godavari district in Andhra Pradesh) against the British?	Alluri Sitarama Raju.
When was Bengal first partitioned by the British, leading to wide-spread agitation?	In 1905.
Who led the revolt at Lucknow?	Begum Hazrat Mahal of Awadh.
Who founded the Arya Samaj?	Swami Dayananda Saraswati in 1875.
What did Swami Dayananda Saraswati regard as infallible?	The Vedas. He considered them to be the fountain of knowledge.
Madam H.P. Blavatsky and Colonel H.S Olcott founded the headquarters of this society at Adyar, Madras. Which society was this?	The Theosophical Society.
Who was the first Indian to be elected to the leadership of the Communist International?	M.N.Roy.
Who threw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly?	Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt (on April 9, 1929).
Which British general defeated Haider Ali?	EyreCooteinJuly 1781.
He was a member of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army. He was sentenced to death for his role in the Kakori train conspiracy. He composed the revolutionary song, "Sarfroshi ki tamana ab hamare dil mein hai....." Name him.	Ram Prasad Bismil. (1897-1927).

Who became the Peshwa after the Battle of Panipat?	Madhav Rao. After the death of Balaji Baji Rao.
Which Mughal Emperor became a pensioner of the Marathas in 1771?	ShahAlam.
When was the Poona Pact signed by Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar?	In 1932.
When did Mahatma Gandhi arrive in India from South Africa?	1915 (January).
Who was the Viceroy who was assassinated by a convict when he visited the Andamans?	Lord Mayo.
When was the "Quit India" Resolution passed?	August 8, 1942, in Goculdas Tejpal Auditorium in Bombay.
Who was the only Indian ruler who never alied himself with the British to fight against other Indian rulers?	Tipu Sultan.
Who were the signatories to the treaty of Seringapatam (Srirangapatnam)?	Tipu Sultan and the British.
What were the important clauses of the treaty of Seringapatam?	Tipu Sultan had to cede about half his territories to the English and also pay Rs.330 lakhs as indemnity. His two sons were also kept as hostages.
He was a revolutionary, who was arrested by the British in the Maniktala bomb conspiracy. In 1910, he went to Pondicherry and led a life of a spiritualist. Who was he?	Aurobindo Ghosh.
Who founded the Benaras Hindu University?	Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in 1916.
He entered politics with the Kheda Satyagraha. In 1922 he played a leading role in the Bardoli Satyagraha. He was Independent India's first home minister. Name him.	Sardar Vallabhbbhai Patel.
Who succeeded Peshwa Baji Rao?	Peshwa Baji Rao was succeeded by Balaji Baji Rao.
Who was the Peshwa during the third battle of Panipat?	Peshwa Balaji Baji Rao.
Who founded the Tattvabodhini Sabha? Later he became a great leader of the Brahmo Samaj movement.	Debendranath Tagore, father of Rabindranath

	Tagore.
After the Revolt, Bahadur Shah II was arrested and deported to a city outside modern India. Name the city.	Rangoon.
Who was the French Governor General who helped Muzzafar Jung become the Nizam of Hyderabad?	Dupleix.
How do we better know Narendranath Datta?	Swami Vivekananda.
Muazzam, Aurangazeb's son, succeeded him to the throne of Delhi. On ascension he assumed a royal title. What was the title?	Bahadur Shah.
Ranjit Singh was appointed the governor of Kabul at the age of 19. Who appointed him?	ZamanShah.
Who was the 18th century Hindu ruler who performed two Asvamedha sacrifices?	Sawai Jai Singh of Amber.
The English obtained the royal Farman from the Nawabs of Bengal in 1717. There was one privilege in the Farman that was to prove an irritant. What was the privilege?	The freedom to export and import goods in Bengal without paying customs duties.
Who was the judge who found Raghunath Rao Peshwa, guilty of murder and said, "No penalty other than death is prescribed for such a crime"?	Ram Shastri Prabhune.
Who did General Hugh Rose refer to as "the only man among the rebels"?	Rani Lakshmbai.
Who were the adversaries in the battle of Wandiwash?	The British and the French. The supremacy of the British was thoroughly established as the consequences of this battle.
What was the result of the battle of Wandiwash?	The British under Eyre Coote comprehensively routed the French

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