Daily subject quiz – History (16-11-2026)

https://www.shanmugamiasacademy.in/daily-subject-quiz/2026-11-16-history/en

Questions

1. The Harappan city of Dholavira, inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in July 2021, is located in which State?

A. Gujarat
B. Rajasthan
C. Haryana
D. Punjab

2. Consider the following statements about the Buddhist councils:
1. The First Buddhist Council was held at Rajagriha during the reign of Ajatashatru.
2. The Third Buddhist Council was held at Pataliputra during the reign of Ashoka.
3. The Fourth Buddhist Council was held in Kashmir during the reign of Kanishka.
Which of the statements given above are correct?

A. 1 and 2 only
B. 2 and 3 only
C. 1 and 3 only
D. 1, 2 and 3

3. Match the foreign travellers (List I) with the rulers in whose reign they visited India (List II):
(a) Megasthenes – 1. Harshavardhana
(b) Fa-Hien – 2. Muhammad bin Tughluq
(c) Hiuen Tsang – 3. Chandragupta Maurya
(d) Ibn Battuta – 4. Chandragupta II
Codes: (a) (b) (c) (d)

A. 3 4 1 2
B. 3 1 4 2
C. 4 3 1 2
D. 3 4 2 1

4. Assertion (A): Aryabhata held that the Earth rotates on its own axis.
Reason (R): Aryabhata composed the Aryabhatiya in 499 CE.

A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
C. A is true, but R is false
D. A is false, but R is true

5. The Sangam-age king who defeated the combined forces of the Cheras, the Cholas and five Velir chieftains in the Battle of Talaiyalanganam was:

A. Karikala Chola
B. Pandya Nedunjeliyan
C. Cheran Senguttuvan
D. Pandya Mudukudumi Peruvazhuthi

6. Consider the following statements about Alauddin Khalji:
1. He introduced market-control measures that fixed the prices of essential goods in Delhi.
2. He introduced the branding of horses (dagh) and the descriptive roll of soldiers (huliya).
3. He shifted the capital from Delhi to Daulatabad.
Which of the statements given above are correct?

A. 1 and 2 only
B. 2 and 3 only
C. 1 and 3 only
D. 1, 2 and 3

7. Match the battles (List I) with the opponents defeated by the Mughal side (List II):
(a) First Battle of Panipat (1526) – 1. Rana Sanga
(b) Battle of Khanwa (1527) – 2. Hemu
(c) Second Battle of Panipat (1556) – 3. Maharana Pratap
(d) Battle of Haldighati (1576) – 4. Ibrahim Lodi
Codes: (a) (b) (c) (d)

A. 1 4 2 3
B. 4 2 1 3
C. 4 1 3 2
D. 4 1 2 3

8. Assertion (A): Shivaji was crowned Chhatrapati at Raigad in 1674.
Reason (R): Shivaji's council of eight ministers was known as the Ashtapradhan.

A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
C. A is true, but R is false
D. A is false, but R is true

9. The Ilbert Bill controversy (1883), over allowing Indian judges to try Europeans, took place during the viceroyalty of:

A. Lord Lytton
B. Lord Dufferin
C. Lord Ripon
D. Lord Curzon

10. Consider the following statements about Mughal architecture:
1. Humayun's tomb in Delhi was built under the patronage of his widow Bega Begum.
2. The Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri was built by Akbar to commemorate his conquest of Gujarat.
3. The Red Fort at Delhi was built by Akbar.
Which of the statements given above are correct?

A. 1 and 2 only
B. 2 and 3 only
C. 1 and 3 only
D. 1, 2 and 3

Answers with explanations

1. **A) Gujarat** – Dholavira lies on Khadir island in the Great Rann of Kutch, Gujarat. It was inscribed as India's 40th World Heritage Site in July 2021 and is known for its elaborate water-management system of reservoirs and channels and a large signboard inscription in the Harappan script.

2. **D) 1, 2 and 3** – All three are correct. First council – Rajagriha (c. 483 BCE), Ajatashatru, presided by Mahakassapa; Second – Vaishali, Kalasoka; Third – Pataliputra, Ashoka, presided by Moggaliputta Tissa; Fourth – Kashmir (Kundalavana), Kanishka, presided by Vasumitra with Ashvaghosha – after which Buddhism split into Mahayana and Hinayana.

3. **A) 3 4 1 2** – Megasthenes – Seleucus Nicator's ambassador to Chandragupta Maurya; wrote 'Indica'. Fa-Hien – Chinese pilgrim in the time of Chandragupta II (early 5th century CE). Hiuen Tsang – visited during Harshavardhana's reign and studied at Nalanda. Ibn Battuta – Moroccan traveller, served as qazi of Delhi under Muhammad bin Tughluq; wrote the 'Rihla'.

4. **B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A** – Both are true, but R does not explain A. In the Aryabhatiya (499 CE, Gupta age) Aryabhata stated that the apparent westward motion of the stars is due to the Earth's rotation, explained eclipses by the shadows of the Earth and Moon, and gave an accurate value of pi (3.1416). The date of the book is not the reason for his theory. India's first satellite (1975) was named after him.

5. **B) Pandya Nedunjeliyan** – The Pandya king Nedunjeliyan defeated the confederacy of the Cheras, the Cholas and five Velir chieftains at Talaiyalanganam and was hailed as 'Talaiyalanganattu Seruvendra Nedunjeliyan'. His victory and his capital Madurai are celebrated in Mangudi Marudanar's 'Maduraikanchi' (one of the Pattuppattu). Karikala Chola is known for the Battle of Venni; Cheran Senguttuvan for instituting the worship of Kannagi (Pattini), as told in the Silappatikaram; Mudukudumi Peruvazhuthi for performing many Vedic sacrifices.

6. **A) 1 and 2 only** – 1 and 2 are correct. Alauddin Khalji (1296–1316) fixed prices and set up markets under the shahna-i-mandi to maintain a large standing army against the Mongols, and introduced dagh and huliya to stop fraud in the army. It was Muhammad bin Tughluq who shifted the capital to Daulatabad (Devagiri) – so 3 is wrong.

7. **D) 4 1 2 3** – Panipat I (1526) – Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi, founding Mughal rule; Khanwa (1527) – Babur defeated Rana Sanga of Mewar; Panipat II (1556) – Akbar's forces under Bairam Khan defeated Hemu; Haldighati (1576) – Akbar's army under Raja Man Singh fought Maharana Pratap of Mewar, who withdrew and continued the resistance.

8. **B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A** – Both are true, but R does not explain A. Shivaji's coronation took place at Raigad in June 1674. The Ashtapradhan – headed by the Peshwa (prime minister) and including the Amatya, Sachiv and Senapati – was his advisory council; it is not the reason for the coronation.

9. **C) Lord Ripon** – Under Lord Ripon (1880–1884), Law Member C.P. Ilbert's Bill sought to let Indian judges try Europeans in criminal cases. The organised protest of Europeans forced a compromise (a jury with at least half Europeans), and the episode showed educated Indians the value of organised agitation – a step towards the founding of the Indian National Congress in 1885.

10. **A) 1 and 2 only** – 1 and 2 are correct. Humayun's tomb (1560s–1570s), built under Bega Begum's patronage, is the first garden-tomb of the subcontinent and a World Heritage Site; the Buland Darwaza (c. 1575–76) marks Akbar's Gujarat victory. The Red Fort (Lal Qila) at Delhi was built by Shah Jahan as part of Shahjahanabad (completed 1648) – so 3 is wrong.

Shanmugam IAS Academy – your next step

- **Courses:** TNPSC Group 1, 2 / 2A (Prelims + Mains), Group 4, UPSC / IAS, Bank, SSC, SI – Coimbatore · Madurai · Online – https://www.shanmugamiasacademy.in/fees
- **Books (PDF):** TNPSC PYQ books, UPSC books – https://www.shanmugamiasacademy.in/study-materials
- **More free PDFs:** https://www.shanmugamiasacademy.in/free-pdf-download · This page: https://www.shanmugamiasacademy.in/daily-subject-quiz/2026-11-16-history/en

Admissions – call / WhatsApp: 99941 46662 · 99944 27714 · www.shanmugamiasacademy.in