

HISORY AND CIVICS QUESTION BANK -2026

HISTORY SECTION:-

Chapter -1 The First War of Independence (1857)

Multiple choice questions:-

1. Which of the following was the most immediate cause of the Revolt of 1857?

- A. Doctrine of Lapse**
- B. Heavy taxation**
- C. Introduction of greased cartridges**
- D. Removal of Indian rulers**

Answer: C. Introduction of greased cartridges

2. Why did the Doctrine of Lapse create resentment among Indian rulers?

- A. It increased military expenses**
- B. It denied adopted heirs the right to rule**
- C. It forced rulers to convert to Christianity**
- D. It reduced trade opportunities**

Answer: B. It denied adopted heirs the right to rule

3. Which statement best explains why peasants supported the Revolt of 1857?

- A. They wanted to expand British rule**
- B. They benefited from British land policies**
- C. They suffered from high taxes and exploitation**
- D. They wanted Western education**

Answer: C. They suffered from high taxes and exploitation

4. If the British had respected Indian religious sentiments, which cause of the revolt might have been reduced?

- A. Economic exploitation**
- B. Political annexation**
- C. Military discontent**
- D. Social and religious fears**

Answer: D. Social and religious fears

5. Why is the Revolt of 1857 called the “First War of Independence” by many historians?

- A. It was fought only by kings and queens**
- B. It was the first united attempt to overthrow British rule**
- C. It immediately ended British rule in India**
- D. It was supported only by soldiers**

Answer: B. It was the first united attempt to overthrow British rule

6. Which of the following was a major consequence of the Revolt of 1857?

- A. India became independent**
- B. The East India Company's rule ended**
- C. Mughal rule became stronger**
- D. French rule was established in India**

Answer: B. The East India Company's rule ended

7. Why did the revolt fail despite widespread anger against the British?

- A. Indians lacked modern weapons and unity**
- B. The British had no military strength**
- C. Indian rulers fully trusted the British**
- D. The revolt had no leaders at all**

Answer: A. Indians lacked modern weapons and unity

8. Which action taken after 1857 shows that the British wanted to avoid another revolt?

- A. They stopped all trade with India**
- B. They abolished railways**
- C. They reorganized the army and followed divide-and-rule policies**
- D. They handed power back to Indian rulers**

Answer: C. They reorganized the army and followed divide-and-rule policies

9. Imagine the revolt had better coordination among leaders across India. What might have been the likely result?

- A. The revolt would have weakened further**
- B. The British might have faced greater difficulty in suppressing it**
- C. The revolt would have ended immediately**
- D. Indian rulers would have supported the British**

Answer: B. The British might have faced greater difficulty in suppressing it

10. Which lesson did Indian nationalists later learn from the Revolt of 1857?

- A. Independence could be achieved without unity**
- B. Armed revolts alone were always successful**
- C. National unity and organized leadership were essential**
- D. British rule could never be challenged**

Answer. C. National unity and organized leadership were essential.

Answer the following questions:-

Q.1-Imagine you are an Indian ruler who has signed the *Subsidiary Alliance*. Mention *any two* conditions of this agreement.

Answer: i) Accepted the British as the supreme power.

ii) Agreed to maintain British troops at their own cost.

Chapter-2 Growth of Nationalism

Multiple Choice Questions:-

1. Which among the following was an economic cause for the rise of nationalism in India?

- A. Introduction of railways**
- B. Drain of wealth to Britain**
- C. Spread of Western education**
- D. Vernacular Press Act**

Answer: B. Drain of wealth to Britain

2. Lord Lytton passed the Vernacular Press Act mainly to:

- A. Encourage Indian newspapers**
- B. Promote English education**
- C. Suppress criticism against British rule**
- D. Help Indian writers publish books**

Answer: C. Suppress criticism against British rule

3. The Arms Act of 1878 was considered discriminatory because:

- A. It banned all weapons in India**
- B. Indians could not possess arms without permission, while Europeans were exempt**
- C. Only soldiers could use weapons**
- D. It allowed free use of arms to Indians**

Answer: B. Indians could not possess arms without permission, while Europeans were exempt

4. Which event exposed racial discrimination in British administration and increased nationalist feelings?

- A. Partition of Bengal**
- B. Revolt of 1857**
- C. Ilbert Bill controversy**
- D. Swadeshi Movement**

Answer: C. Ilbert Bill controversy

5. The Indian National Congress was formed in 1885 primarily to:

- A. Start an armed revolution**
- B. Promote trade with Britain**
- C. Provide a platform for political discussion and national unity**
- D. Support British expansion in Asia**

Answer: C. Provide a platform for political discussion and national unity

6. Assertion (A): Western education helped in the rise of nationalism in India.

Reason (R): Educated Indians learned about liberty, equality, and democracy from Europe.

- 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**

Answer: A

7. Assertion (A): Lord Lytton's policies increased discontent among Indians.

Reason (R): He reduced taxes and gave Indians more political rights.

- A. Both A and R are true**
- B. Both A and R are false**
- C. A is true, but R is false**
- D. A is false, but R is true**

Answer: C

8. Assertion (A): The Ilbert Bill controversy united educated Indians.

Reason (R): Europeans opposed being tried by Indian judges.

- 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

Answer: A

9. If the British had treated Indians equally in administration and law, nationalism in India would probably have:

A. Increased rapidly

B. Been weakened to some extent

C. Completely disappeared

D. Turned into a military movement immediately

Answer: B. Been weakened to some extent

10. Which of the following best explains why the formation of the Indian National Congress was important?

A. It immediately ended British rule

B. It united Indians from different regions for political action

C. It replaced all local political associations

D. It was formed only for social reforms

Answer: B. It united Indians from different regions for political action.

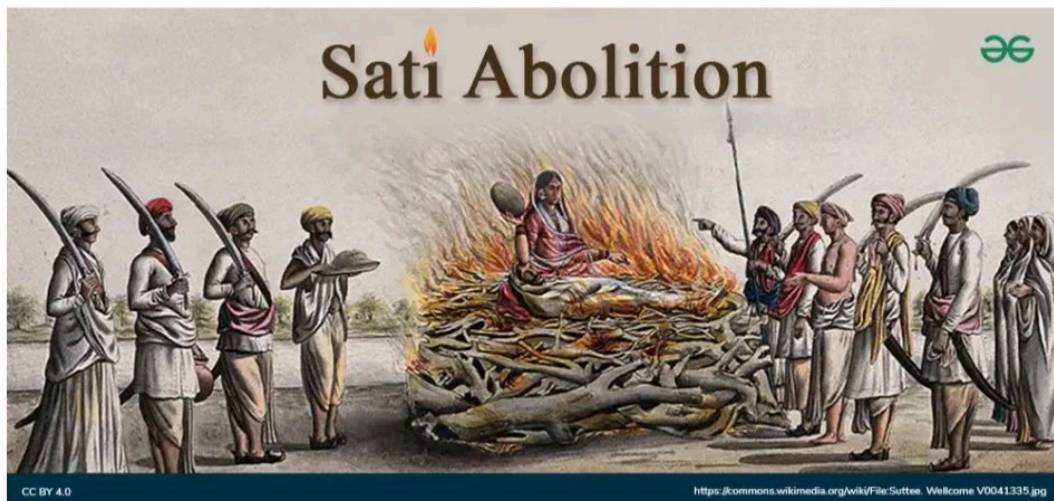
11. Who among the following is MOST associated with this picture?



- A) Jyotiba Phule
- B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- C) Swami Vivekanand
- D) Swami Dayananda Saraswati

Answer: A) Jyotiba Phule

12. Who among the following advocated Sati Abolition that made



William Bentinck passed a law in 1829.

- A) Jyotiba Phule
- B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- C) Swami Vivekanand
- D) Swami Dayananda Saraswati

Answer: B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Chapter 3: First Phase of the Indian National Movement

Multiple Choice Questions:-

1. The main objective of the Early Nationalists was to:

- A. Launch an armed revolution immediately**
- B. Achieve self-government through constitutional means**
- C. End all British influence in India instantly**
- D. Divide India into princely states**

Answer: B. Achieve self-government through constitutional means

2. Which method was mainly used by the Early Nationalists?

- A. Violent protests**
- B. Boycott and strikes only**
- C. Petitions, resolutions and speeches**
- D. Secret revolutionary activities**

Answer: C. Petitions, resolutions and speeches

3. Why were the Early Nationalists called “Moderates”?

- A. They supported British rule completely**
- B. They believed in peaceful and constitutional methods**
- C. They avoided political discussions**
- D. They demanded complete independence in 1885**

Answer: B. They believed in peaceful and constitutional methods

4. The Early Nationalists helped in the growth of nationalism mainly by:

- A. Organising armed rebellions**
- B. Spreading political awareness among Indians**
- C. Supporting racial discrimination**
- D. Boycotting all schools and colleges**

Answer: B. Spreading political awareness among Indians

9. If the Early Nationalists had used violent methods from the beginning, the British government would most likely have:

- A. Granted independence immediately**
- B. Encouraged democratic reforms quickly**
- C. Suppressed the movement more harshly**
- D. Handed over administration to Indians**

Answer: C. Suppressed the movement more harshly.

10. Assertion (A): The Early Nationalists played an important role in India's freedom struggle.

Reason (R): They laid the foundation for later national movements by promoting political awareness and unity.

- 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

Answer: A

CIVICS SECTION:-

CHAPTER -1 and 2

The Union Legislature (Part-1 &2)

Multiple Choice Questions:-

1. The Union Legislature of India consists of:

A. Lok Sabha only

B. Rajya Sabha only

C. President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

D. Prime Minister and Council of Ministers

Answer: C. President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

2. The Rajya Sabha is also known as the:

A. Lower House

B. House of the People

C. Council of States

D. National Assembly

Answer: C. Council of States

3. Which of the following is the maximum strength of the Lok Sabha?

A. 250

B. 500

C. 545

D. 552

Answer: D. 552

4. Members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by:

A. The President

B. The people directly

C. Elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies

D. The Prime Minister

Answer: C. Elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies

5. A Money Bill can be introduced only in the:

A. Rajya Sabha

B. Lok Sabha

C. Joint sitting of Parliament

D. Supreme Court

Answer: B. Lok Sabha

6. Why is the Rajya Sabha called a permanent House?

- A. Members are elected for life**
- B. It cannot be dissolved**
- C. The President controls it permanently**
- D. Its members are nominated only**

Answer: B. It cannot be dissolved

7. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha plays an important role because he/she:

- A. Appoints judges of the Supreme Court**
- B. Controls debates and maintains order in the House**
- C. Makes laws independently**
- D. Represents India in foreign countries**

Answer: B. Controls debates and maintains order in the House.

8. Why is direct election used for the Lok Sabha?

- A. To reduce the powers of Parliament**
- B. To ensure representation of the people in government**
- C. To strengthen the judiciary**
- D. To avoid elections in states**

Answer: B. To ensure representation of the people in government

9. Which situation best shows the importance of the Rajya Sabha?

- A. Passing a Money Bill quickly**
- B. Representing the interests of states in the Union Parliament**
- C. Electing the Prime Minister directly**
- D. Conducting state elections**

Answer: B. Representing the interests of states in the Union Parliament

10. Assertion (A): The Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha in financial matters.

Reason (R): The Rajya Sabha cannot introduce or reject a Money Bill.

- 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**

Answer: A

11. A Bill was passed by both Houses of Parliament and sent to the President for approval. After receiving the President's assent, it became a law.

Who is the final constitutional authority in this law-making process?

- A. Prime Minister**

B. Speaker of the Lok Sabha

C. President of India

D. Chief Justice of India

Answer: C. President of India

12. A Member of Parliament wants to introduce a Bill that deals exclusively with taxation and government expenditure. The Bill can be introduced only in the:

A. Rajya Sabha

B. Lok Sabha

C. Joint Sitting of Parliament

D. Either House of Parliament

Answer: B. Lok Sabha

13. Assertion (A): The Rajya Sabha is called the permanent House.

Reason (R): It is never dissolved, and one-third of its members retire every two years.

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.

Answer: A

14. A Member of Parliament loses the confidence of the voters and wishes to seek a fresh mandate through elections. The member is most likely a member of the:

A. Rajya Sabha

B. Lok Sabha

C. Legislative Council

D. Supreme Court

Answer: B. Lok Sabha

15. Which of the following is an electoral function of Parliament?

A. Framing foreign policy

B. Electing the President of India

C. Appointing Governors

D. Conducting Census operations

Answer: B. Electing the President of India

16. A disagreement arose between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha regarding an Ordinary Bill. To resolve the deadlock, a meeting of both Houses was called.

This meeting is known as:

- A. Parliamentary Session**
- B. Joint Sitting**
- C. Question Hour**
- D. Zero Hour**

Answer: B. Joint Sitting

17. Who presides over the meetings of the Rajya Sabha?

- A. Speaker of the Lok Sabha**
- B. Prime Minister**
- C. Vice-President of India**
- D. President of India**

Answer: C. Vice-President of India

18. Why is the Lok Sabha considered more powerful than the Rajya Sabha in financial matters?

- A. It has more members.**
- B. It is directly elected by the people.**
- C. Money Bills can originate only in the Lok Sabha.**
- D. Its members have a shorter tenure.**

Answer: C. Money Bills can originate only in the Lok Sabha.

19. The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha, as provided by the Constitution, is:

A. 250

B. 545

C. 552

D. 560

Answer: C. 552

20. A minister is being questioned in Parliament regarding the functioning of his department. This demonstrates which function of Parliament?

A. Judicial Function

B. Electoral Function

C. Constituent Function

D. Control over the Executive

Answer: D. Control over the Executive.

21. An ordinance is called a temporary law. Which of the following statements correctly describes the same?

- a) Only the Cabinet can prepare an ordinance.**
- b) It is issued when the Parliament is not functioning.**
- c) If the Parliament does not approve it within six weeks, it becomes inoperative.**
- d) Only the President can promulgate an ordinance.**

ANSWER: C). If the Parliament does not approve it within six weeks, it becomes inoperative.

22. Who made the amendment which resulted in the below headline?

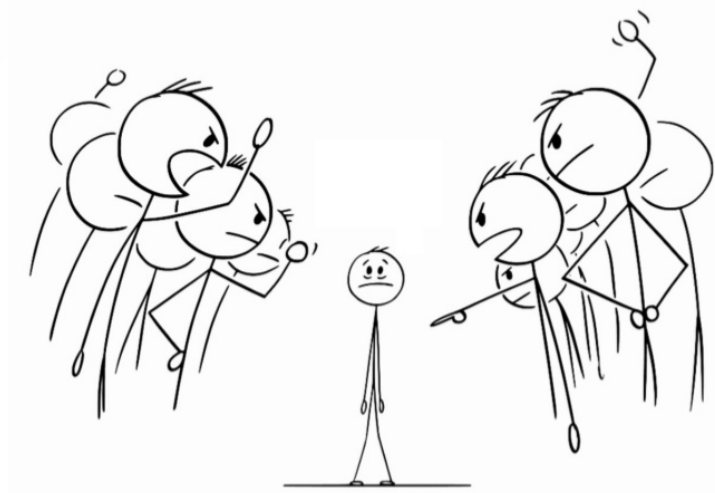
(Image: The Times of India headline — “Kashmir is now Union Territory”)

- a) The Supreme Court**
- b) The President**
- c) The Parliament**
- d) The Prime Minister**

Answer: C) The Parliament

23.Observe the given picture. In case of a similar unruly situation in the Lok Sabha, choose the action that may be taken by the Speaker.

a) adjourn the house for lack of quorum



b) dissolve the Lok Sabha

c) adjourn the house for lack of discipline

d) disqualify the members under Anti- defection law

Answer: C) adjourn the house for lack of discipline