



History of Assam

The Learning App

Contents: Question no. Page no.

❑ Prehistory Period Q. no 1 - 60

(Before 4th Centuries CE)

❑ Ancient History of Assam Q. no 61 - 182

(4th to 12th Centuries CE)

❑ Medieval History of Assam Q. no 183 - 672

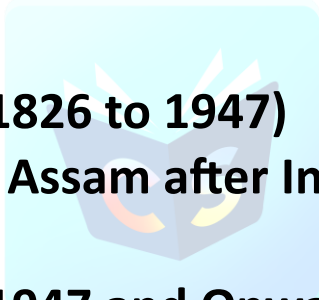
(12th Century CE to 1826)

❑ Modern History of Assam Q. no 673 - 832

(1826 to 1947)

❑ Assam after Independence Q. no 833 - 854

(1947 and Onwards. . .)



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Prehistory Period (Before 4th Centuries CE)

1. The History of Assam can be divided into _____ eras.

- A. 3 eras
- B. 4 eras
- C. 5 eras
- D. 6 eras

Answer: B. 4 eras.

2. In Ancient times, Assam was known by the name of

- A. Kaliabor
- B. Guwahati
- C. Pragjyotisha
- D. Charaideo

Answer: C. Pragjyotisha

3. Which one of the following epics is considered as the highest source of the Prehistory period of Assam?

- A. Mahabharata
- B. Harshacharita
- C. Kalika Puran
- D. Arthasastra

Answer: C. Kalika Puran

4. Who was the earliest king of Pragjyotishpur?

- A. Bhasakar Varman
- B. Mahiranga Danava
- C. Narakasura
- D. Banasura

Answer: B. Mahiranga Danava

5. Mahiranga was Sanskritized from

- A. Nilachal
- B. Chitrachal
- C. Patkai
- D. Mairong

Answer: D. Mairong

6. What was the ancient name of Assam mentioned in Ramayana and Mahabharata?

- A. Kamarupa

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- B. Indraprastha
- C. Pragjyotishpura
- D. Assam

Answer: C. Pragjyotishpura [4]

7. According to Ramayana, Amurtyaraja was the founder of the kingdom of?

- A. Pragjyotisha
- B. Kamarupa
- C. Harupeswar
- D. Cooch Behar

Answer: A. Pragjyotisha

8. Narakasura founded which dynasty?

- A. Pala dynasty
- B. Varman dynasty
- C. Salasthamba dynasty
- D. Bhauma dynasty

Answer: D. Bhauma dynasty

9. Ghatakasura was killed by?

- A. Narakasura
- B. Bana Raja
- C. Mahiranga Danava
- D. Bhasakar Varman

Answer: A. Narakasura

10. According to Pre-History sources, the mother of Narakasura was

- A. Dharitri
- B. Hidimba
- C. Usha
- D. Ulupi

Answer: A. Dharitri

11. Ghatakasura was a ruler of the

- A. Aryans
- B. Kirats
- C. Dravidians
- D. Mongolians

Answer: B. Kirats

12. Who was killed by the first Naraka King Narakasura and established the Bhauma dynasty?

- A. Pushyavarman
- B. Ghatakasura
- C. Bhaskarvarman
- D. Gopala

Answer: B. Ghatakasura

13. Name the two medieval texts that were compiled in the region of Assam:

- A. Ved and Puran
- B. Kalika Purana and Yogini Tantra

[5]

- C. Kaunji Khel and Yogini Tantra
- D. Namanjali and Kirtan

Answer: B. Kalika Purana and Yogini Tantra

14. The tantric text "Yogini Tantra" is dedicated to the worship of two goddesses. One is Kali and the other one is?

- A. Mahamaya
- B. Kamakhya
- C. Tara Devi
- D. None of the above

Answer: B. Kamakhya

15. According to which of the following 'Purana', the temple of Kamakhya was in the centre of Kamarupa?

- A. Vishnu Purana
- B. Kalika Purana
- C. Shiva Purana
- D. Yogini Tantra

Answer: B. Kalika Purana

16. According to the Kalika Purana, Naraka the mythological ancestor of the Varman dynasty was the son of:

- A. Varaha form of Vishnu and Bhumi
- B. Kartick form of Shiv and Parvati
- C. Srikrishna
- D. None of the above

Answer: A. Varaha form of Vishnu and Bhumi

17. Ranapith, Kampith, Swanapith and Saumarpith were the four divisions of the ancient Kamrupa. Which of the following historical composition mentions about these four divisions?

- A. Yogini Tantra
- B. Kalika Purana
- C. Vishnu Purana
- D. Mahabharat

Answer: A. Yogini Tantra

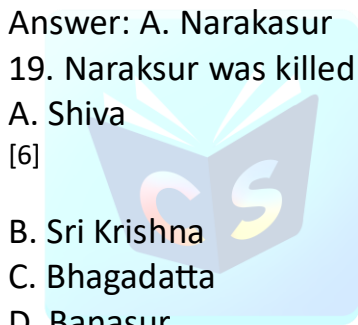
18. Hinduism was established in Pragjyotishpura by the king

- A. Narakasur
- B. Sri Krishna
- C. Bhagadatta
- D. Banasur

Answer: A. Narakasur

19. Naraksur was killed by

- A. Shiva
- B. Sri Krishna
- C. Bhagadatta
- D. Banasur



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Answer: B. Sri Krishna

20. Who killed Mura, the general of Narakasura?

- A. Shiva
- B. Sri Krishna
- C. Bhagadatta
- D. Banasur

Answer: B. Sri Krishna

{Lord Krishna killed Mura, Narakasura's general. Thus Krishna is called 'Murāri' (the killer of Mura)}

21. According to the epic Mahabharata, who ruled the Pragjyotishpura kingdom during the Kurukshetra war?

- A. Bhaskarvarman
- B. Bhutivarman
- C. Narakasur

D. Bhagadatta

Answer: D. Bhagadutta

22. Which Kamrupa King took part in the Battle of Kurukshetra (the Mahabharata War)

- A. Naraka
- B. Bhagadatta
- C. Bhaskarvarman
- D. Vajradatta

Answer: B. Bhagadatta

23. In the Battle of Kurukshetra, Bhagadatta fought on the side of

- A. Kauravas
- B. Pandavas
- C. Arjun
- D. None of the above

Answer: A. Kauravas

24. What was the name of the elephant of Bhagadatta?

- A. Supratika
- B. Chetak
- C. Langie
- D. Ramu

Answer: A. Supratika

25. What is the name of the Parva of Mahabharata which mentions the valour of Bhagadatta?

[7]

- A. Adi Parva (The Book of the Beginning)
- B. Bhishma Parva (The Book of Bhishma)
- C. Drona Parva (The Book of Drona)
- D. Karna Parva (The Book of Karna)

Answer: C. Drona Parva (The Book of Drona)

26. Bhanumathi, The daughter of Bhagadatta was married to

- A. Arjuna
- B. Karna
- C. Duryodhana
- D. Dushasan

Answer: C. Duryodhana

27. The Dighali Pukhuri in Guwahati is associated with

- A. Harjaravarman
- B. Narakasura
- C. Bhagadatta
- D. Bhaskarvarman

Answer: C. Bhagadatta

28. In Kurukshetra war, Bhagadatta was slayed by

- A. Nakul
- B. Sri Krishna
- C. Arjuna
- D. Bheema

Answer: C. Arjuna

29. In ancient times who was the king of Vidarbha?

- A. Bhishmaka
- B. Narakasur
- C. Bhagadatta
- D. Marichi

Answer: A. Bhishmaka

30. Rukmini was the princess of

- A. Kundil Nagar
- B. Kamrup
- C. Tezpur
- D. Sadiya

Answer: A. Kundil Nagar, Sadiya

31. Rukmini was the daughter of

- A. Marichi
- B. Narakasur
- C. Bhagadatta
- D. Bhishmaka

[8]

Answer: D. Bhishmaka

32. Who built Kundil Nagar on the bank of Kundil River?

- A. Banasur
- B. Bhishmaka
- C. Narakasur
- D. Bhagadatta

Answer: B. Bhishmaka

33. In ancient times, Kundil Nagar was also known as

- A. Bhismaknagar
- B. Sonitpur
- C. Pragjyotishpur
- D. Hidimbapur

Answer: A. Bhismaknagar

34. Asura Kingdom (Sonitpura Kingdom) was established by

- A. Bhishmaka
- B. Narakasur
- C. Bhagadatta
- D. Marichi

Answer: D. Marichi

35. Who was the contemporary of Narakasur in the middle Assam?

- A. Pushya Varman
- B. Salastambha
- C. Bhagadatta
- D. Banasur

Answer: D. Banasur

36. Sonitpur was the capital of which king?

- A. Narakasura
- B. Bana Raja
- C. Mahiranga Danava
- D. Bhaskarvarman

Answer: B. Bana Raja

37. The father of Bana Raja was:

- A. Bali
- B. Prahlad
- C. Hiranyak
- D. Bhishmaka

Answer: A. Bali

38. Tezpur was ruled by which of the following king when Shri Krishna came for the rescue of his grandson Anirudha?

[9]

- A. Bhisma
- B. Brajadutta
- C. Ban Raja
- D. Narakasura

Answer: C. Ban Raja

39. According to the legends, Banasura, the powerful Asura king of Sonitpur had

- A. 100 arms
- B. 1000 arms
- C. 10000 arms
- D. 10 arms

Answer: B. 1000 arms

40. Who was the daughter of Bana Raja?

- A. Usha
- B. Radha
- C. Rukmini
- D. Srimaya

Answer: A. Usha

41. Who married Usha, the daughter of Asura King Bana?

- A. Krishna
- B. Bhagadatta
- C. Aniruddha
- D. Rukmabir

Answer: C. Aniruddha

42. Who abducted Aniruddha from Dwarka through supernatural powers and brought him to Usha?

- A. Usha
- B. Radha
- C. Rukmini
- D. Chitrlekha

Answer: D. Chitrlekha

43. Aniruddha was the grandson of:

- A. Shiva
- B. Vishnu
- C. Krishna

D. Brahma

Answer: C. Krishna

44. Usha, the daughter of Asura king Bana and prince Aniruddha had a secret marriage called

A. Charivari

[10]

B. Melding

C. Chaklang

D. Gandharva

Answer: D. Gandharva

45. Banasura the king of Sonitpur was a great devotee of:

A. Shiva

B. Vishnu

C. Krishna

D. Brahma

Answer: A. Shiva/Hara

46. Mahabhairab and Rudrapad temple of Tezpur was built in the reign of

A. Pushya Varman

B. Salastambha

C. Bhagadatta

D. Banasura

Answer: D. Banasura

47. The Nagsankar Temple is believed to be built by

A. Bhaskarvarman

B. Pushya Varman

C. Karuravarman

D. Narasankar

Answer: D. Narasankar of Nagakha in the 4th century

48. The ancient city 'Bengmara' is presently known as

A. Diphu

B. Sodiya

C. Tinsukia

D. Dibrugarh

Answer: C. Tinsukia

49. Which of the following is the most powerful and celebrated king of the ancient Pragjyotisha?

- A. Hatakasura
- B. Sambarasura
- C. Ratnasura
- D. Narakasura

Answer: D. Narakasura

50. Which of the following is in the correct chronological order of the Danava dynasty?

- A. Mahiranga - Ghatakasura - Ratnasura - Sambarasura
 - B. Mahiranga - Ratnasura - Ghatakasura - Sambarasura
 - C. Ghatakasura - Ratnasura - Sambarasura - Mahiranga
- [11]

D. Mahiranga - Sambarasura - Ratnasura - Ghatakasura

Answer: D. Mahiranga - Sambarasura - Ratnasura - Ghatakasura

51. Which people were the earliest inhabitants of Assam?

- A. Khasis
- B. Jayantias
- C. Bodos
- D. Ahoms

Answer: A. Khasis

52. Which of the following was the chief weapon of war in ancient Assam?

- A. Asik
- B. Parsu
- C. Jada and Khatvanga
- D. All of these

Answer: B. Parsu

53. The character Chand Sadagar is found in the tale of

- A. Aymati
- B. Usha
- C. Behula
- D. Sabitri

Answer: C. Behula

54. Which of the following place was famous for astrology?

- A. Pragjyotishpura

- B. Kamarupa
- C. Charaidew
- D. Saumara

Answer: A. Pragjyotishpura

55. Assam was formerly known by the name of

- A. Vanga
- B. Kamarupa
- C. Anga
- D. Vaishali

Answer: B. Kamarupa

56. Which city is called "The City of Eastern Astrology"?

- A. Pragjyotishpur
- B. Harupeswar
- C. Sri Duriya
- D. Tezpur

Answer: A. Pragjyotishpur [12]

**APSC Prelims Previous year Questions from Prehistory Period
(Before 4th Centuries CE)**

57. One of the following books is the most important literary source for the study of early history of Assam. Which is the book? (APSC Prelims 2001)

- A. The Mahabharata
- B. The Harshacharita
- C. The Kalika Purana
- D. The Arthashastra

Answer: C. The Kalika Purana

58. The earliest king of Assam was- (APSC Prelims 2001)

- A. Mahiranga Danava
- B. Narakasura
- C. Bhaskaravarman
- D. Naranarayana

Answer: A. Mahiranga Danava

59. The earliest historical dynasty of Assam was that of the

(APSC Prelims 2011)

- A. Palas

- B. Varmans
- C. Narakas
- D. Salastambhas

Answer: B. Varmans

60. The Buranjis are (APSC Prelims 2013)

- A. Autobiographical writings of the Ahom rulers
- B. Diaries written by the monarchs
- C. Chronicles
- D. None of the above

Answer: C. Chronicles

Ancient History of Assam (4th to 12th Centuries CE)

61. In which century the ancient era of Assam began?

- A. 3rd century
- B. 5th century
- C. 1st century
- D. 4th century

Answer: D. 4th century [13]

62. The historical account of ancient Assam begins with the establishment of which dynasty?

- A. Salian Dynasty
- B. Varman Dynasty
- C. Ahom Kingdom
- D. Sutiya Dynasty

Answer: B. Varman Dynasty (350-650)

63. Which of the following dynasty precedes the varman dynasty?

- A. Bhauma dynasty
- B. Pala dynasty
- C. Varman dynasty
- D. Koch dynasty

Answer: A. Bhauma dynasty

64. The ancient era of Assam history began in 4th Century after the mention of 'Kamarupa' in:

- A. Samudragupta's Allahabad Pillar
- B. Akbar's Allahabad Fort

- C. Ashoka's coins
- D. Samdragupta's Coins

Answer: A. Samudragupta's Allahabad Pillar

65. In the Allahabad pillar inscription, Central Assam is mentioned as?

Or

Which region of Assam is mentioned in the Allahabad Pillar Inscription?

- A. Davaka
- B. Kamarupa
- C. Kamatapur
- D. Cooch Behar

Answer: A. Davaka

66. In the 4th century which dynasty marked the beginning of Ancient Assam?

- A. Pala dynasty
- B. Varman dynasty
- C. Mlechchha dynasty
- D. Danava dynasty

Answer: B. Varman dynasty

67. Who was the founder of the Varman Dynasty?

Or- The first known king to the Varman Dynasty was

- A. Bhaskarvarman
- B. Narakavarman
- C. Pushyavarman
- D. Mahiranga Danava

Answer: C. Pushyavarman [14]

68. Pushyavarman established the Varman dynasty in

- A. 350 AD
- B. 450 AD
- C. 650 AD
- D. 300 AD

Answer: A. 350 AD

69. The capital of Varman Dynasty of Kamarupa Kingdom was:

- A. Pragjyotishpur
- B. Gargaon

- C. Saraideo
- D. Rangpur

Answer: A. Pragjyotishpur

70. Which king of Varman dynasty was contemporary of Samudragupta of Gupta dynasty

- A. Balavarman
- B. Pushyavarman
- C. Bhaskaravarman
- D. Mahendravarman

Answer: B. Pushyavarman

71. What was the common language used in Kamarupa inscriptions?

- A. Pali
- B. Hindi
- C. Bangla
- D. Sanskrit

Answer: D. Sanskrit

72. What was the official language of the Varman dynasty?

- A. Assamese & Bengla
- B. Kamrupi Prakrit & Sanskrit
- C. Rajbanshi & Nepali
- D. None of the Above

Answer: B. Kamrupi Prakrit & Sanskrit

73. The earliest known historical ruler of Assam that was found about the middle or in the latter half of the fourth century

- A. Pushyavarman
- B. Samudravarman
- C. Bhaskaravarman
- D. Bhutivarman

Answer: A. Pushyavarman

74. Which of the following Varman king was also known as Maharajadhiraja?
[15]

- A. Pushyavarman
- B. Mahendravarman
- C. Bhaskaravarman
- D. Samudravarman

Answer: A. Pushyavarman

75. Which of the following Varman King was defeated by Samudragupta in connection with the Ashwamedha sacrifice?

- A. Bhaskaravarman
- B. Pushyavarman
- C. Balavarman
- D. Samudravarman

Answer: C. Balavarman

76. Which of the following princess of Kamarupa kingdom married king Meghavahana of the Gonanda dynasty of Kashmir?

- A. Bhogavati
- B. Gandharavati
- C. Amritaprabha
- D. Nayanadevi

Answer: C. Amritaprabha

77. Princess Amrita Prabha, who married the prince of Kashmir Meghavahana, was the daughter of:

- A. Balavarman
- B. Kalyanvarma
- C. Bhaskarvarman
- D. Bhutivarman

Answer: A. Balavarman

78. The earlier Varmans were subordinates of the

- A. Gupta Empire
- B. Maurya Empire
- C. Magadh Empire
- D. Mughal Empire

Answer: A. Gupta Empire

79. Who was the first king from Assam to perform 'Ashwamedha Yagna'?

- A. Pushyavarman
- B. Bhaskarvarman
- C. Mahendravarman
- D. Bhutivarman

Answer: C. Mahendravarman

80. Which of the following Varman King performed Ashvamedha or horse sacrifice to throw off the Gupta Empire?

[16]

- A. Bhaskaravarman
- B. Mahendravarman
- C. Narayanavarman
- D. Bhutivarman

Answer: B. Mahendravarman

81. Which king of Pragjyotishpura had taken imperialist principles?

- A. Bhaskaravarman
- B. Mahendravarman
- C. Narayanavarman
- D. Bhutivarman

Answer: B. Mahendravarman

82. Which of the following Varman King was said to have mastered the self and well versed in the philosophy of the supreme self?

- A. Mahendravarman
- B. Pushyavarman
- C. Kalyanvarman
- D. Bhaskaravarman

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Answer: A. Mahendravarman

83. The ruler of Varman dynasty, Mahabhutavarman was popularly known as

- A. Bhutivarman
- B. Bhaskarvarman
- C. Pushyavarman
- D. Mahendravarman

Answer: A. Bhutivarman

84. Who is the author of the biography —Harsha Charita|| where the Varman King Mahabhutavarman is named as Bhutivarman?

- A. Shudrak
- B. Banabhatta
- C. Visakhadatta
- D. Bhas

Answer: B. Banabhatta

85. The ruler of Varman dynasty, Susthitavarman was renowned as

- A. Sri-Mriganka
- B. Sri-Bhaskar
- C. Sri-Pushya
- D. Sri-Mahendra

Answer: A. Sri-Mriganka

86. The title "Kumara Raja" was given to

- A. Bhutivarman
 - B. Bhaskarvarman
- [17]

- C. Pushyavarman
- D. Mahendravarman

Answer: B. Bhaskaravarman

87. Who was the contemporary of Bhaskaravarman in northern India?

- A. Gopala
- B. Harsavardhan
- C. Samudragupta
- D. Dhruvanarayana

Answer: B. Harsavardhan

88. Which Kamarupa king established friendship with Harshavardhana?

- A. Balavarman
- B. Bhaskarvarman
- C. Pushyavarman
- D. Bhutivarman

Answer: B. Bhaskaravarman

89. Who was Hangsavega?

- A. An ambassador of Varman dynasty
- B. A poet of Varman dynasty
- C. A writer of Varman dynasty
- D. A Pilgrim

Answer: A. An ambassador of Varman dynasty

90. Who was the ambassador sent by Bhaskaravarman to Harshabardhan?

- A. Lachit
- B. Hangsavega
- C. Raktim
- D. Nitipala

Answer: B. Hangsavega

91. The presents that were sent by Bhaskar Varman to Harshavardhan included

- A. Kiving birds
- B. Silver coins
- C. Tiger's teeth
- D. Cane articles

Answer: D. Cane articles

92. Who was the composer and writer of the Nidhanpur Copperplate Inscription?

- A. Vasuvarma
- B. Divakarprabha
- C. Kaliya
- D. Dattakarapurna

Answer: A. Vasuvarma [18]

93. Which of the following archeologists found the seal of Bhaskaravarman during the excavation of the ruins of Nalanda in 1917-1918?

- A. Dr. Richard Meadow
- B. R. D. Banerji
- C. Dr. David B. Spooner
- D. D. R. Sahni

Answer: C. Dr. David B. Spooner

94. What was the reason behind the issue of Nidhanpur Grant by Bhaskarvarman?

- A. Review the land grants of Bhutivarman
- B. Review the land grants of Bhaskarvarman
- C. Review the land grants of Balavarman
- D. Review the land grants of Pushyavarman

Answer: A. Review the land grants of Bhutivarman

95. In ancient Kamrup, "Brahmadeya" land was gifted to:

- A. Gods
- B. Yogis
- C. Brahma
- D. Brahmins

Answer: D. Brahmins

96. Bhaskar-Varman issued the famous Nidhanpur Copper-plate grant after the battle of:

- A. Pundravardhan
- B. Karnasuvarna
- C. Kamrup
- D. Gauda

Answer: B. Karnasuvarna

97. From which of the following inscriptions, the defeat of Gauda King Shashanka by Bhaskaravarman can be traced?

- A. Nidhanpur Copperplate Inscription
- B. Dubi Copperplate Inscription
- C. Prayagraj Pillar
- D. Da Parbatia

Answer: A. Nidhanpur Copperplate Inscription

98. Nidhanpur copperplate inscription gives detailed accounts of:

- A. Family tree of the Varman Dynasty
- B. Details of lands granted to Brahmins
- C. Only A
- D. Both A & B

Answer: D. Both A & B [19]

99. Nidhanpur copperplate was issued by Bhaskaravarman to

- A. Brahmins
- B. Kacharis
- C. Kamakhya Devi
- D. Durga Devi

Answer: A. Brahmins

100. Which of the following is NOT a common language in the era of the Varman dynasty?

- A. Kamrupi Prakrit
- B. Pali
- C. Sanskrit
- D. None of these

Answer: B. Pali

101. Which of the following is the only Kamarupa dynasty's inscription that distinguishes between the b (ব) and v (ব্) letters?

- A. Nidhanpur copperplate inscription
- B. Dubi Rock Inscription
- C. Nagajari-Khanikargaon rock inscription
- D. None of these

Answer: C. Nagajari-Khanikar Gaon rock inscription

102. Nagajari-Khanikargaon rock inscription belongs to:

- A. Varman Dynasty
- B. Mlechchha dynasty
- C. Pala dynasty
- D. None of these

Answer: A. Varman Dynasty

103. Which one of the following is the earliest epigraphic source discovered in Assam

- A. Dubi Copper plate
- B. Parbatiya Copper plate
- C. Nidhanpur Copper plate
- D. The Umachal rock inscription

Answer: D. The Umachal rock inscription

104. Which of the following is NOT related with the Varman king Bhaskaravarman?

- A. Dubi Copper plate
- B. Parbatiya Copper plate
- C. Nidhanpur Copper plate
- D. Nalanda Clay seals

Answer: B. Parbatiya Copper plate [20]

105. Which one is correct about the Umachal rock inscription?

- A. It is the earliest epigraphic source discovered in Assam
- B. The script of this inscription is in the eastern variety of the Gupta script and the language is Sanskrit prose
- C. Only A
- D. Both A & B

Answer: D. Both A & B

106. Hiuen Tsang visited Assam during the reign of

- A. Naranarayan
- B. Brahmapala
- C. Balavarman
- D. Bhaskarvarman

Answer: D. Bhaskaravarman

107. Hiuen Tsang described which kamrupa king as the "Aristocratic king of eastern India"?

Or

Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsang refered to which king as the 'King of the North East'

- A. Brahmapala
- B. Balavarman
- C. Bhaskarvarman
- D. Naranarayan

Answer: C. Bhaskaravarman

108. What is the name of the book that compares Bhaskaravarman with grandfather Bhishma?

- A. Mahabharata
- B. Harshacharita
- C. Kalika Puran
- D. Arthasastra

Answer: B. Harshacharita

109. Who was the famous teacher of Nalanda, on whose request and advice, Chinese Pilgrim Hiuen Tsang visited Kamarupa

- A. Kautilya
- B. Charaka
- C. Silabhadra
- D. None of these

Answer: C. Silabhadra

110. Huen Tsang visited Assam in the year?

- A. 640 AD, In the reign of Bhaskaravarman
- B. 600 AD, In the reign of Pushyavarman
- C. 626 AD, In the reign of Bhutivarman

[21]

D. 540 AD, In the reign of Bhaskaravarman

Answer: A. 640 AD, In the reign of Bhaskaravarman

111. What is the name of the book of Hiuen Tsang that mentions about Kamarupa?

- A. Si-Yu-Ki
- B. Buranji
- C. Indica
- D. History of Assam

Answer: A. Si-Yu-Ki

112. The only gift Hiuen Tsang accepted from Bhaskaravarman was

- A. A horse
- B. An elephant
- C. An umbrella
- D. A cap

Answer: D. A cap

113. Hiuen Tsang's account records that Kamrupa had a large number of

- A. Buddhist temple
- B. Mosques
- C. Deva temples
- D. Jaina Shrines

Answer: C. Deva temples

114. The gift Yuan Chwang accepted from Bhaskarvarman was designed to protect one from and cold. What was it?

- A. Chameri
- B. Ho-la-li
- C. Chattar
- D. Si-yu-ki

Answer: B. Ho-la-li (A cap of fur)

115. According to Hiuen Tsang, the circumference of Kamarupa was?

- A. 1200 miles
- B. 1500 miles
- C. 1700 miles
- D. 1800 miles

Answer: C. 1700 miles

CAREER STUDY
The Learning App

116. Hiuen Tsang described in his account that the circumference of Kamrupa was about?

- A. 10,000 li
- B. 5,000 li
- C. 3,500 li
- D. 25,000 li

[22]

Answer: A. 10,000 'Li' (Approx 1700 miles/2720 km)

117. Hiuen Tsang's account specially mentions two varieties of fruits as esteemed to the people of Kamarupa. What are these?

- A. Mango & Nuts
- B. Lemon & Pears
- C. Pineapples & Bananas
- D. Jackfruits & Coconuts

Answer: D. Jackfruits & Coconuts

118. According to Hiuen Tsang, Bhaskarvarman by caste was a

- A. Brahmin
- B. Kshatriya
- C. Danava
- D. Muslim

Answer: A. Brahmin

119. According to Hiuen Tsang, the people of Kamarupa were

- A. Short in height and of yellow complexion
- B. Tall in height and of yellow complexion
- C. Short in height and of red complexion
- D. Tall in height and of red complexion

Answer: A. Short in height and of yellow complexion

120. On the accounts of Hiuen Tsang which was the famous port in the Bay of Bengal that was under the control of Bhaskaravarman?

- A. Tamralipti
- B. Dhaka
- C. Visakhapatnam
- D. Chittagaon (Chattagram)

Answer: A. Tamralipti

121. The Tamralipti in ancient times was famous as?

- A. Capital
- B. Business place

- C. Sea-Port
- D. Market

Answer: C. Sea-Port

122. Which river was crossed by Chinese Buddhist monk Xuanzang (Hiuen Tsang) before he entered Kamarupa kingdom?

- A. Karotoa river
- B. Torsha river
- C. Barak river
- D. Brahmaputra

Answer: A. Karotoa River [23]

123. Hiuen Tsang designated the rulers of the Varman dynasty as?

- A. Brahmin
- B. Karbi
- C. Tai-ahom
- D. Koch

Answer: A. Brahmin

124. Nagarjari-Khanikar gaon rock inscription belongs to the period of which dynasty?

- A. Pala dynasty
- B. Ahom dynasty
- C. Naraka dynasty
- D. Varman dynasty

Answer: D. Varman dynasty

125. Who was the Kamarupa ruler who left his seal at Nalanda University?

- A. Bhaskaravarman
- B. Gopala
- C. Bhutivarman
- D. Jaya Pala

Answer: A. Bhaskaravarman

126. Bhaskaravarman attended the great religious council at:

- A. Taxila
- B. Sanchi
- C. Kanauj
- D. Lahore

Answer: C. Kanauj

127. Kumar Bhaskaravarman ruled in the _____th century in Assam?

- A. 6th century
- B. 9th century
- C. 5th century
- D. 12th century

Answer: A. 6th century

(Bhaskaravarman 600–650)

128. Li Yi-Piao visited Kamarupa during the reign of?

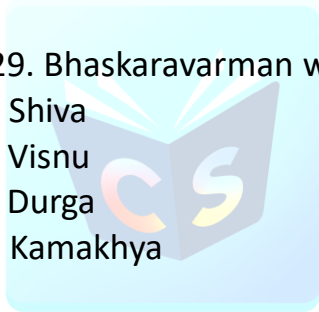
- A. Naranarayan
- B. Brahmapala
- C. Balavarman
- D. Bhaskarvarman

Answer: D. Bhaskaravarman

(Bhaskaravarman was visited by Xuanzang and Li Yi-piao.) [24]

129. Bhaskaravarman was a worshiper of

- A. Shiva
- B. Visnu
- C. Durga
- D. Kamakhya



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The Learning App

Answer: A. Shiva

130. During Bhaskarvarman's reign, the major industry in Kamarupa was

- A. Boat building
- B. Arrow making
- C. Furniture and cane work
- D. Bamboo Industry

Answer: A. Boat building

131. Which one of the following mentioned items was not sent as a gift from Bhaskarvarman to Harshavardhana?

- A. Paintings
- B. Elephants
- C. Royal umbrella of exquisite workmanship studded with valuable gems
- D. A pair of Brahmini ducks in a cage made of cane and overlaid with gold

Answer: B. Elephants

132. Who among the following is regarded as the greatest of all Varman kings?

- A. Bhaskarvarman
- B. Pushya Varman
- C. Karuravarman
- D. Narasankar

Answer: A. Bhaskaravarman

133. During the reign of Bhaskarvarman, who was in charge of the royal treasury of the Kingdom?

- A. Nitipal
- B. Ratnapala
- C. Hangswaveg
- D. Bhandaragaradhikara

Answer: D. Bhandaragaradhikara

134. Which of the following Varman King formed an alliance with the Maukhari dynasty to fight against the Gaur king?

- A. Pushyavarman
- B. Susthitavarman
- C. Samudravarman
- D. Mahendravarman

Answer: B. Susthitavarman [25]

135. Which of the following deities/god/goddess is mentioned in the Umachal Rock Inscription?

- A. Surya
- B. Balarama
- C. Parvati
- D. Manasa

Answer: B. Balarama

136. During the reign of which king, Davaka was absorbed with the Kamarupa kingdom?

- A. Kalyanvarman
- B. Pushyavarman
- C. Bhutivarman
- D. Bonomalavarman

Answer: A. Kalyanvarman

137. Which of the following is correct about the official language of the Varman dynasty?

- A. Official language of Varman dynasty was Assamese & Sanskrit
- B. Official language of Varman dynasty was Kamrupi Prakrit & Assamese
- C. Official language of Varman dynasty was Kamrupi Prakrit & Sanskrit
- D. Official language of Varman dynasty was Pali & Sanskrit

Answer: C. Official language of Varman dynasty was Kamrupi Prakrit & Sanskrit

138. Which king honoured Bhaskaravarman at a conference held at Kannauj?

- A. Rampala
- B. Harshavardhan
- C. Ashoka
- D. None of these

Answer: B. Harshavardhan

139. Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsang referred to which king as the latest king?

- A. Bhutivarman
- B. Mahendravarman
- C. Banamalavarmante
- D. Shashanka

Answer: D. Shashanka

140. Name the foreigner who recorded in his accounts that he came to Kamo-lu-po.

- A. Plotemy
- B. Hiuen-Tsang
- C. Sir Edward Gait
- D. Alberuni

Answer: B. Hiuen-Tsang [26]

141. Who was the last king of the Varman Dynasty

Or

The rule of the Varman dynasty came to end with the death of:

- A. Mahendravarman
- B. Harjjar Varman
- C. Bhutivarman
- D. Bhaskaravarman

Answer: D. Bhaskaravarman

142. For how long the Varman dynasty ruled in Assam?

- A. 350 CE – 650 CE

- B. 250 CE – 650 CE
- C. 150 CE – 650 CE
- D. 450 CE – 650 CE

Answer: A. 350 CE – 650 CE

143. Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the Varman dynasty?

- A. Pushyavarman - Bhutivarman - Mahendravarman - Bhaskaravarman
- B. Pushyavarman - Bhutivarman - Bhaskaravarman - Mahendravarman
- C. Pushyavarman - Mahendravarman - Bhutivarman - Bhaskaravarman
- D. Pushyavarman - Mahendravarman - Bhaskaravarman - Bhutivarman

Answer: C. Pushyavarman - Mahendravarman - Bhutivarman - Bhaskaravarman

144. Which of the following king of the Varman dynasty was NOT related with Ashwamedha Yagna?

- A. Bhutivarman
- B. Sthitavarman
- C. Pushyavarman
- D. Mahendravarman

Answer: C. Pushyavarman

145. The ruins of the brick temple at Da-Parbatia are dedicated to which God/Goddes?

- A. Visnu
- B. Shiva
- C. Durga
- D. Kamakhya

Answer: B. Shiva

146. Da-Parbatia of Tezpur dates back to the

- A. Sixth Century AD
- B. Sixteenth Century AD
- C. Sixty Century AD
- D. Sixty Seven Century AD

[27]

Answer: A. Sixth Century AD

147. The ruins of the brick temple at Da-Parbatia belong to?

- A. Maurya Period
- B. Gupta Period
- C. Mughals
- D. Later Gupta period

Answer: D. Later Gupta period

148. The tezpur grant and parbatiya plates were left by

- A. Horjara
- B. Vanamala
- C. Joymala
- D. Balavarman III

Answer: B. Vanamala

149. After the fall of the Varman dynasty, which of the following dynasties began their rule?

- A. Chutiya dynasty.
- B. Koch dynasty
- C. Mlechchha dynasty
- D. Kachari dynasty

Answer: C. Mlechchha dynasty

150. In the seventh century A.D., who was the tribal leader to take over the throne of Kamarupa that was occupied by the princes of the line of Bhagadatta?

- A. Nitipala
- B. Virstambha
- C. Salastambha
- D. Tirot Singh

Answer: C. Salastambha

151. Who established the Mlechchha dynasty in Kamarupa?

- A. Bhaskar Varman
- B. Salasthambha
- C. Supratisthita Varman
- D. Sukaphaa

Answer: B. Salasthambha

152. In Mahabharata the title —Lord of the Mlechcha|| was given to

- A. Salastambha
- B. Bhaskar Varman
- C. Bhagadatta
- D. Haradutta

Answer: A. Salastambha [28]

153. The capital of the Salastambha dynasty (Mlechchha dynasty) was located at?

- A. Pragjyotisha
- B. Kamarupa
- C. Harruppesvar
- D. Koch Behar

Answer: C. Harruppesvar

154. Which king of the Salastambha dynasty acquitted himself as a virtuous ruler among all the kings of the Salastambha dynasty?

- A. Harjjar Varman
- B. Salastambha
- C. Harsadeva
- D. Balavarman III

Answer: C. Harsadeva

155. Hayungthal Copper Plate was issued by?

- A. Mahendravarman
- B. Harjjar Varman
- C. Bhutivarman
- D. Bhaskaravarman

Answer: B. Harjjar Varman

156. The large tank in Tezpur known as Hajara Pukhuri was excavated by whom?

- A. Bhaskarvarman
- B. Balavarman
- C. Harjjar Varman
- D. Bhutivarman

Answer: C. Harjjar Varman

157. Harjjar Varman's Nine line inscription is located near

- A. Tezpur
- B. Jorhat
- C. Sibsagar
- D. Tinsukia

Answer: A. Tezpur

158. The first epigraphic note of Kamakhya found in the 9th-century was

- A. Ulubari copper plates

- B. Hayungthal Copper Plate
- C. Tezpur plates of Vanamalavarmadeva
- D. Non of the above

Answer: C. Tezpur plates of Vanamalavarmadeva [29]

159. Ulubari copper plates, Uttarbarbil and the Nowgong grants are the records belonging to the reign of

- A. Tyagasingha
- B. Brahmapala
- C. Balavarman III
- D. Devapala

Answer: C. Balavarman III

160. Which of the following animal was used as the royal symbol of the ancient kings of Kamarupa?

- A. Tiger
- B. Elephant
- C. Rhino
- D. Cow

Answer: B. Elephant

161. The earliest Kamakhya temple was constructed during the reign of

- A. Sutiya Dynasty
- B. Koch dynasty
- C. Mlechchha dynasty
- D. Kachari dynasty

Answer: C. Mlechchha dynasty

162. The Mlechchha dynasty ruled Kamarupa around

- A. 550 AD to 900 AD
- B. 650 AD to 900 AD
- C. 750 AD to 900 AD
- D. 850 AD to 900 AD

Answer: B. 650 AD to 900 AD

163. Who was the last ruler of Mlechchha dynasty?

- A. Vanamalavarmadeva
- B. Jayamala alias Virabahu
- C. Balavarman III
- D. Tyagasimha

Answer: D. Tyagasimha

164. After the fall of the 'Salastmabha dynasty', which of the following dynasties ruled Kamarupa?

- A. The Varmans
- B. The Palas
- C. The Kacharise
- D. The Chutia

Answer: B. The Palas

165. In which century the Pala dynasty came into existence?
[30]

- A. 4th century
- B. 7th century
- C. 9th century
- D. 12th century

Answer: C. 9th century

166. The first king of the Pala dynasty in Kamrup was?

- A. Niti Pala
- B. Gopala
- C. Braja Pala
- D. Brahmapala

Answer: D. Brahmapala

167. What was the capital of the Pala Dynasty?

- A. Biswanath
- B. Sadiya
- C. Durjaya
- D. None of these

Answer: C. Durjaya

168. Gachtal Copper Plate contains the genealogy of which of the following dynasties?

- A. Khen dynasty
- B. Varman dynasty
- C. Bhauma dynasty
- D. Pala dynasty of Kamarupa

Answer: D. Pala dynasty of Kamarupa

169. Which Pala king built Sri Durjaya as the capital on the bank of the Brahmaputra?

- A. Nitipal
- B. Birpal
- C. Gopala
- D. Ratnapala

Answer: D. Ratnapala

170. Hayagriva Madhab Temple was first built by:

- A. Varmans
- B. Kochs
- C. Palas
- D. Ahoms

Answer: C. Palas

171. Who was the greatest king of the Pala Dynasty of Kamarupa?

- A. Dharmapala
- B. Jayapala
- [31]
- C. Ratnapala
- D. Gopala

Answer: A. Dharmapala

172. Madan Kamdev sculpture reflected the work of

- A. Khen dynasty
- B. Varman dynasty
- C. Bhauma dynasty
- D. Pala dynasty

Answer: D. Pala dynasty of Kamarupa

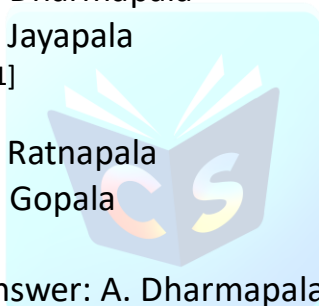
173. Which Gauda king invaded the Pala dynasty of the Kamrupa kingdom?

- A. Jayapala
- B. Gopala
- C. Ratnapala
- D. Ramapala

Answer: D. Ramapala

174. The Pala dynasty came to an end when Kamarupa was invaded by the Gaur king

- A. Ramapala



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The Learning App

- B. Jayapala
- C. Gopala
- D. Ratnapala

Answer: A. Ramapala

175. Who was the last ruler of the Pala Dynasty?

- A. Brahmapala
- B. Harshapala
- C. Dharmapala
- D. Jayapala

Answer: D. Jayapala

176. In ancient times the big merchants of Assam were generally from the community of:

- A. Kaivarta
- B. Kalitas
- C. Koches
- D. Brahmins

Answer: B. Kalitas

177. Which one of the following animals was widely used in wars in ancient Assam?

- A. Lion
- B. Tiger
- C. Elephant

[32]

- D. Horse

Answer: C. Elephant

178. What was the staple crop in ancient Assam?

- A. Coconut
- B. Barley
- C. Rice
- D. Wheat

Answer: C. Rice

179. Urvashi Island which lies in the midst of the Brahmaputra river in Assam was installed around:

- A. 9th - 10th Century
- B. 4th - 5th Century

- C. 16th - 17th Century
- D. 360 - 300 BCE

Answer: A. 9th - 10th Century

180. What was the Ancient name of Cachar?

- A. Hidimba
- B. Hajo
- C. Kamrup
- D. Sonitpur

Answer: A. Hidimba

181. In ancient times, what was the oldest, largest and busiest place in North East India?

- A. Pragjyotishpura
- B. Koch Behar
- C. Kamatapur
- D. Hajo

Answer: A. Pragjyotishpura

APSC Prelims Previous year Questions from Ancient History of Assam (4th to 12th Centuries CE)

182. Hiuen Tsang visited Assam (Kamarupa) in 640 CE. He was received by the king (APSC Prelims 2017)

- A. Bhagadatta
- B. Kumar Bhaskara Barman
- C. Swargadeo Rudra Singha
- D. Kumar Rudra Barman

Answer: B. Kumar Bhaskara Barman

APSC Main Previous year Questions from Ancient History of Assam (4th to 12th Centuries CE) [33]

❓ Who was the ruler of Kamrupa during Hiuen Tsang's visit?

(APSC Main 2016)

Medieval History of Assam (12/13th Centuries CE to 1826)

183. When did the medieval era begin in Assam history?

- A. Treaty of Yandaboo
- B. British invasion
- C. Attacks from the Bengal Sultanate

D. Sepoy Mutiny

Answer: C. Attacks from the Bengal Sultanate

184. When did the medieval era of Assam begin with the Turko-Afghan attacks?

A. 1204

B. 1228

C. 1253

D. 1206

Answer: D. 1206

185. Who was the first Muslim invader in Assam?

A. Alauddin Khilji

B. Bakhtiyar Khilji

C. Ali Mardan Khilji

D. Ilyas Shah

Answer: B. Bakhtiyar Khilji

186. Bakhtiyar Khilji was a military general of the

A. Qutub ud Din Aibak

B. Sikandar Lodi

C. Muzaffar Khan

D. Ala ud-Din Khalji

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The Learning App

Answer: A. Qutub ud Din Aibak

187. The first Mohammedan invasion of Kamrupa took place during the reign of king

A. Vaidya Seva

B. Jayapala

C. Prithu

D. Rampala

Answer: C. Prithu [34]

188. Who was the king of Kamarupa during the invasion of Mahmud Shah, the son of Iltutmish?

A. Prithu

B. Indra Narayan

C. Nilambar

D. None of these

Answer: A. Prithu

In 1228, Nasiruddin attacked and killed Raja Prithu, a ruler in Kamarupa (reigned: 1185–1228).

189. The first Islamic invasion to Assam was led by?

- A. Bakhtiyar Khilji
- B. Giasuddin
- C. Mahmud Shah
- D. Iltutmish

Answer: A. Bakhtiyar Khilji

(The attack can be known from the Kanai Varasiboa rock inscription)

190. Muhammad-Bin-Bakhtiyar Khilji attack Kamrupa on his way to

- A. Burma
- B. Nepal
- C. Bhutan
- D. Tibet

Answer: D. Tibet

191. The first local men from the Mech tribe to accept Islam during the invitation Muhammad bin Bakhtiyar Khilji?

- A. Ismail Gazi
- B. Ali Mech
- C. Sikander Shah
- D. Abhi Mech

Answer: B. Ali Mech

192. Who was the founder of Ahom kingdom?

- A. Sukaphaa
- B. Suteupha
- C. Subinpha
- D. Sukhampha

Answer: A. Sukaphaa

193. The Ahoms originally came from

- A. Mong Mao
- B. Arakan
- C. Rakhine
- D. Patkai

Answer: A. Mong Mao [35]

194. The Ahoms entered Assam through

- A. Moreh range
- B. Patkai range
- C. Phungan range
- D. Diphu range

Answer: B. Patkai range

195. Sukaphaa is said to have marched through which pass of Patkai ranges of hills?

- A. Khyber Pass
- B. Pangsau Pass
- C. Diphu Pass
- D. Bomdila Pass

Answer: B. Pangsau Pass

196. Sukaphaa left his capital of Mong Mao in the year

- A. 1215 CE
- B. 1228 CE
- C. 1253 CE
- D. 1268 CE

Answer: A. 1215 CE

197. "No two tigers live in the same jungle; no two kings sit on the same throne."

Who told the above-mentioned lines to Sukaphaa?

- A. Sukaphaa's Mother
- B. Sukaphaa's Father
- C. Sukaphaa's Grandmother
- D. Sukaphaa's Grandfather

Answer: C. Sukaphaa's Grandmother

198. The Ahoms entered the Brahmaputra Valley in the year

- A. 1220 AD
- B. 1225 AD
- C. 1228 AD
- D. 1230 AD

Answer: C. 1228 AD

199. Which one of the following was NOT brought by Sukapha when he entered Brahmaputra valley

- A. A divine Diamond
- B. A divine Horse
- C. A divine tusked Elephant,
- D. A divine sword Hengdan

Answer: B. A divine Horse [36]

200. When did Sukapha, the first Ahom king, enter Assam and established the Ahom Kingdom?

- A. 1215 AD
- B. 1228 AD
- C. 1315 AD
- D. 1328 AD

Answer: B. 1228 AD

201. Who named his small kingdom in Brahmaputra valley 'Mung-dun-Sun Kham'?

- A. Sukaphaa
- B. Suteupha
- C. Suhungmung
- D. Sukhampha

Answer: A. Sukaphaa

202. By what name are the Ahom chronicles known

- A. History
- B. Buranji
- C. Bygone times
- D. Days of old

Answer: B. Buranji

203. Who introduced the Buranji written in Assam?

- A. Ahoms
- B. Koch
- C. Kacharis
- D. Bhuyans

Answer: A. Ahoms

204. Which of the following Ahom king introduced the Buranji written in Assam?

- A. Pramatta Singha
- B. Rudra Singha

CAREER STUDY
The Learning App

- C. Sukaphaa
- D. Sukhamphaa

Answer: C. Sukaphaa (The first Ahom king)

205. In which language Buranjis were first compiled?

- A. Assamese
- B. Burmese
- C. Sanskrit
- D. Ahom

Answer: D. Ahom [37]

206. What is the literal meaning of the word "Buranji"?

- A. Historical event
- B. A store that teaches the ignorant
- C. Official records of the kingdom
- D. None of these

Answer: B. A store that teaches the ignorant

207. The Buranjis of the Ahoms were written on the bark of

- A. Sanchi tree or Pipal tree
- B. Sanchi tree or aloe wood
- C. Sanchi tree or Neem tree
- D. Sanchi tree or Apple tree

Answer: B. Sanchi tree or aloe wood

208. What was the title used to address the Ahom kings?

- A. Samrat
- B. Rajan
- C. Maharaj
- D. Swargadeo

Answer: D. Swargadeo

209. The Kings of Ahom dynasty claimed their divine origin from

- A. Lord Krishna
- B. Lord Indra
- C. Lord Bishnu
- D. Mahadev

Answer: B. Lord Indra

210. The Chief Queen of Ahom kings is known as

- A. Bor Kuwori
- B. Parvatia Kuwori
- C. Raidangia Kuwori
- D. Tamuli Kuwori

Answer: A. Bor Kuwori

211. In which year, Sukapha built the Ahom capital at Charaideo?

- A. 1206
- B. 1252
- C. 1253
- D. 1268

Answer: C. 1253

212. Which one was the first capital of the Ahom Kingdom in Assam?

- A. Garhgaon
- B. Charaideo
- C. Jorhat

[38]

- D. Sivasagar

Answer: B. Charaideo

213. Who was the king of Morans when Sukapha came to Assam?

- A. Badausa
- B. Thakumtha
- C. Mauling
- D. Buhari

Answer: A. Badausa

214. The positions Buragohain and Borgohain existed from the time of which Ahom king?

- A. Sukaphaa
- B. Pratap Singha
- C. Rudra Singha
- D. Suhungmung

Answer: A. Sukaphaa

215. In which year did Sukaphaa die?

- A. 1255 AD
- B. 1268 AD
- C. 1278 AD

D. 1288 AD

Answer: B. 1268 AD

216. According to Ahom tradition, Sukaphaa was a descendant of the God

- A. Shiva
- B. Bishnu
- C. Caishen
- D. Khunlung

Answer: D. Khunlung

217. The Ahoms divided themselves into the rulers and the ruled with the formal delineation from the reign of:

- A. Sudangphaa
- B. Suteupha
- C. Sukapha
- D. Subinphaa

Answer: D. Subinphaa (1281–1293 the third king of the Ahom kingdom)

218. Who delineated the Satghariya Ahom, the Ahom aristocracy of the Seven Houses?

- A. Sudangphaa
- B. Suteupha
- C. Sukapha
- D. Subinphaa

[39]

Answer: D. Subinphaa (1281–1293 the third king of the Ahom kingdom)

219. Consider the following statements:

1. Subinphaa, the third Ahom king, delineated the Satghariya Ahom, the Ahom aristocracy of the Seven Houses.
2. Of this, the first lineage was that of the king.
3. The next two were the lineages of the Burhagohain and the Borgohain.
4. The last four were priestly lineages.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 3 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 only
- D. All 1, 2, 3 and 4 are correct

Answer: D. All 1, 2, 3 and 4 are correct

220. Who was the king during the first war of Ahom against a powerful kingdom called Kamata?

- A. Sudangphaa
- B. Suteupha
- C. Sukapha
- D. Sukhaangphaa

Answer: D. Sukhaangphaa

221. Who established the position of Charing Raja?

- A. Sudangphaa
- B. Suteupha
- C. Sukapha
- D. Sukhaangphaa

Answer: D. Sukhaangphaa

222. During the Ahom period in Assam, the heirs apparent to the throne were appointed as:

- A. Raj Raja
- B. Bogohain
- C. Charing Raja
- D. Borphuan

Answer: C. Charing Raja

223. Who was the first ruler of the Kamata Kingdom?

- A. Sandhya
- B. Sindhu
- C. Arimatta
- D. Mriganka

Answer: A. Sandhya (1250–1270) [40]

224. Which King of the Kamata Kingdom took the title ‘Kamateshwar’ for the first time?

- A. Sandhya
- B. Sindhu
- C. Arimatta
- D. Mriganka

Answer: A. Sandhya

225. The Kamata Kingdom was attacked by Muhammad bin Tughlaq during the reign of which Kamata king?

- A. Nara Narayan
- B. Dharma Narayan
- C. Vaidya Seva
- D. Durlabh Narayan

Answer: D. Durlabh Narayan

226. Famous Kamrupi poet Hema Saraswati was a court poet of which king?

- A. Nara Narayan
- B. Dharma Narayan
- C. Vaidya Seva
- D. Durlabh Narayan

Answer: D. Durlabh Narayan

227. Hema Saraswati and Harihar Bipra enjoyed the patronage of?

- A. Naranarayan
- B. Dharmanarayana
- C. Laxminarayana
- D. Durlabh Narayana

Answer: D. Durlabh Narayana

228. What was the similarity among Hem Saraswati, Kaviratna Saraswati and Hari Har Bipra?

- A. All were Kamrupi Spies
- B. All were Kamrupi Poets
- C. All were Kamrupi Priests
- D. All were Kamrupi Sadagars

Answer: B. All were Kamrupi Poets

229. The well-known Kamrupi poet of sixteenth century Chandrarhati lived at:

- A. Tezpur
- B. Umanada
- C. Kamakhya
- D. North Guwahati

Answer: D. North Guwahati [41]

230. Sikandar Shah attacked the Kamata kingdom in the year

- A. 1362
- B. 1365
- C. 1366
- D. 1368

Answer: A. 1362

231. Sikandar Shah attacked Kamata kingdom during the reign of the Kamata king:

- A. Indranarayan
- B. Nara Narayan
- C. Dharma Narayan
- D. Durlabh Narayan

Answer: A. Indranarayan (1350–1365)

232. Jongal-Bolohu was the son of which King?

- A. Prithu
- B. Arimatta
- C. Durlabh Narayan
- D. Indra Narayan

Answer: B. Arimatta (1365–1385)

233. After Sutuphaa's death, who carried on the Ahom's administration for four years?

- A. Burhagohain and Borgohain
- B. Burhagohain and Bophukan
- C. Borpatra Gohain and Borgohain
- D. Borbarua and Borgohain

Answer: A. Burhagohain and Borgohain

234. During 1376-1380 AD, The Borgohain and Buragohain carried on the administration. Who was the next Ahom king after them?

- A. Sudangphaa
- B. Suteupha
- C. Sukapha
- D. Tyao Khamti

Answer: D. Tyao Khamti

235. What were the burial mounds of Ahom royalty called?

- A. Shamshan
- B. Moi-dam
- C. Tumulus
- D. Dol

Answer: B. Moi-dam

236. Maidams are shaped like
[42]

- A. Pyramids
- B. Gardens
- C. Arches
- D. Tombs

Answer: A. Pyramids

237. Ibn Batuta, the celebrated traveller, visited Assam in

- A. Thirteenth century
- B. Fourteenth century
- C. Fifteenth century
- D. Tenth century

Answer: B. Fourteenth century

238. Which Ahom king was popularly known as "Bamuni Konwar"?

- A. Sudangphaa
- B. Sujangphaa
- C. Suhungmung
- D. Sunenphaa

Answer: A. Sudangphaa

239. Why Sudangphaa was called "Bamuni Raja"?

- A. He loved Brahmins
- B. He donated land to Brahmins
- C. He was brought up in a Brahmin Family.
- D. He was a Brahmin

Answer: C. He was brought up in a Brahmin Family.

240. Which Ahom king made the capital at Chaugaya near the Dihing River?

- A. Sudangphaa
- B. Sujangphaa
- C. Suhungmung
- D. Sunenphaa

Answer: A. Sudangphaa

241. The traditional Tai-Ahom coronation ceremony of kings was known as

- A. Choklong
- B. Neusa-Jua
- C. Huba-chani

D. Singarigharutha

Answer: D. Singarigharutha

242. Which of the following Ahom king initiated the Singarigharutha ceremony?

A. Tyao Khamti

B. Sudangphaa

C. Sujangphaa

[43]

D. Susenphaa

Answer: B. Sudangphaa

(The Singarigharutha ceremony was first observed by the Ahom King Sudangphaa, popularly known as Bamuni Konwar. Sudangphaa came to the throne in 1397 CE.)

243. Which of the following Ahom king was the first to observe the Singarigharutha ceremony?

A. Sudangphaa

B. Sujangphaa

C. Suphakphaa

D. Suhungmung

Answer: A. Sudangphaa

244. In the Singarigharutha ceremony of Ahom kings, two people were exiled far from the capital as it was believed that all the evil or ill omens of the new kings and queens will leave with them. Such people were called as

A. Singari

B. Neusa-Jua

C. Huba-chani

D. Choklong

Answer: B. Neusa-Jua

245. Ahom coronation hall called Singari-ghar was constructed of

A. Bricks

B. Stone

C. Straw

D. Wood

Answer: D. Wood (Wood of singari tree)

246. During the reign of which king Hinduism marked the first stage of growth in the Ahom dynasty?

- A. Sudangphaa
- B. Sujangphaa
- C. Suphakphaa
- D. None of these

Answer: A. Sudangphaa

247. Which dynasty used a dragon-engraved throne in Assam?

- A. Kacharis
- B. Ahoms
- C. Chutiyas
- D. Morans

Answer: B. Ahoms

248. Who brought the technology of wet rice cultivation in Assam?

[44]

- A. Kacharis
- B. Ahoms
- C. Chutiyas
- D. Morans

Answer: B. Ahoms

249. Which of the following clans performed the traditional rites and rituals during Ahom reign?

- A. Deodhai and Bailungs
- B. Puruhit, Brahmin
- C. Borpatragohain, Buragohain
- D. Non of the above

Answer: A. Deodhai and Bailungs

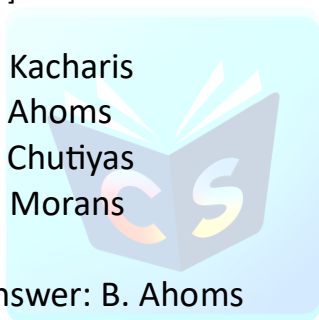
250. In Ahom kingdom The Deodhai refers to:

- A. Messenger
- B. Writer
- C. Priest
- D. Poet

Answer: C. Priest

251. When did first Ahom-Kachari battle take place?

- A. 1489



CAREER STUDY
The Learning App

- B. 1490
- C. 1491
- D. 1492

Answer: B. 1490

252. The first Ahom-Kachari battle took place during the reign of

- A. Sudangphaa
- B. Sujangphaa
- C. Suphakphaa
- D. Suhenphaa

Answer: D. Suhenphaa

253. Who was the founder of the Khen dynasty?

- A. Niladhwaj
- B. Chakradhwaj
- C. Nilambar
- D. Naranarayan

Answer: A. Niladhwaj (1440–1460)

254. Who defeated the Khen Ruler Nilambar in 1498?

- A. Mirjumla
- B. Naranarayan
- C. Pramatta Singh
- [45]

D. Allauddin Hussain Shah

Answer: D. Allauddin Hussain Shah

255. Which of the following ruler of Bengal removed the last king of Kamata Kingdom?

- A. Nasiruddin Nasrat Shah
- B. Shamsuddin Muzaffar Shah
- C. Alauddin Husain Shah
- D. None of these

Answer: C. Alauddin Husain Shah

256. Ghiyasuddin Auliya associated with

- A. Pao Mecca of Hajo
- B. Panbari Masjid
- C. Rangamati Masjid
- D. Dargah of Syed Shahnur Dewan

Answer: A. Pao Mecca of Hajo

257. The Kanai Barasi Rock inscription is near

- A. Kamakhya temple
- B. Rudreswar temple
- C. Dol Gobinda temple
- D. Manikarneswar temple

Answer: D. Manikarneswar temple

258. The Kanai Barasi Rock inscription near Manikarneswar Hill was written in

- A. Tai language
- B. Assamese language
- C. Persian language
- D. Sanskrit language

Answer: B. Assamese language

259. Who was the last ruler of the Khen dynasty?

- A. Niladhvaj
- B. Chakradhwaj
- C. Nilambar
- D. Naranarayan

Answer: C. Nilambar (1480–1498)

260. Who was referred to as Dihingia Raja?

- A. Suhungmung
- B. Subinpha
- C. Sudangphaa
- D. Suteupha

Answer: A. Suhungmung (1497–1539) [46]

261. King Suhungmung was also called Dihingia Raja because:

- A. He was born near Dihing River.
- B. He restored Ahom dynasty up to the Dihing River as soon as he was throned as a king.
- C. He shifted Ahom capital to Bakata, near the bank of the Dihing river
- D. None of these

Answer: C. He shifted Ahom capital to Bakata, near the bank of the Dihing River

262. Which of the following Ahom King was the first to adopt the title

—Swarganarayan||?

- A. Suhungmung or Dihingia Raja
- B. Sudangphaa or Bamuni Konwar
- C. Susenghphaa or Pratap Singha or Burha Raja
- D. Sunenphaa

Answer: A. Suhungmung or Dihingia Raja

263. Which of the following Ahom king accepted the non-Ahom title 'Swarganarayan' for the first time?

- A. Sudangphaa
- B. Sujangphaa
- C. Suhungmung
- D. Sunenphaa

Answer: C. Suhungmung or Dihingia Raja

264. Which Ahom Swargadeo created the post of the Borpatragohain?

- A. Suhungmung
- B. Sukapha
- C. Suklenmung
- D. Supimphaa

Answer: A. Suhungmung

265. Which of the following Ahom king conducted the first organized population census?

- A. Sukapha
- B. Suhungmung
- C. Sukhaangphaa
- D. Supimphaa

Answer: B. Suhungmung

266. Who was the first Borpatragohain?

- A. Lai Borpatrogohain
- B. Bhaga Borpatrogohain
- C. Achuk Borpatrogohain
- D. Kancheng Borpatrogohain

[47]

Answer: D. Kancheng Borpatrogohain

267. Which of the following region was administered by Borpatrogohain?

- A. West of Kaliabar river
- B. East of Kaliabar river
- C. Dafla hills to Brahmaputra river
- D. None of these

Answer: C. Dafla hills to Brahmaputra River

268. The post of Sadiyakhwa Gohain was created during the reign of Ahom King?

- A. Swargadeo Suhungmung
- B. Swargadeo Rudra Singha
- C. Swargadeo Pratap Singha
- D. None of them

Answer: A. Swargadeo Suhungmung

269. The Ahoms first used the Saka era during the reign of

- A. Suhungmung
- B. Pratap Singha
- C. Sukapha
- D. Subinpha

Answer: A. Suhungmung

270. Which of the Ahom king joined the Chutiya kingdom into Ahom territory?

- A. Rajeswar Singha
- B. Dihingia Raja
- C. Garhgaya Raja
- D. Jayaditya Singha

CAREER STUDY
The Learning App

Answer: B. Dihingia Raja

271. The Chutiya kingdom was annexed by the Ahoms during the reign of

- A. Sukampha
- B. Sukapha
- C. Pramatta Singha
- D. Suhungmung

Answer: D. Suhungmung

272. When did the first Muslim invasion of Ahom kingdom occur?

- A. 1521
- B. 1527
- C. 1526
- D. 1506

Answer: B. 1527 [48]

273. The first Muslim invasion of Ahom kingdom occurred during the reign of

- A. Sudangphaa

- B. Suhungmung
- C. Suphakphaa
- D. Suhenphaa

Answer: B. Suhungmung

274. Who defeated Kacharies in 1531 AD?

- A. Sukapha
- B. Suhungmung
- C. Sukhaangphaa
- D. Supimphaa

Answer: B. Suhungmung

275. A major part of the Kachari kingdom was occupied by the Ahoms during the reign of which of the following king?

- A. Sukhampha
- B. Sutingpha
- C. Rudra Singha
- D. Suhungmung

Answer: D. Suhungmung

276. Which Ahom ruler was the first to turn the Kachari King as Thapita and Sanchita?

- A. Suhungmung
- B. Jaydhawj Singha
- C. Rudra Singha
- D. Pratap Shinga

Answer: A. Suhungmung

277. The brave Ahom general Phrasengmung was appointed as the first

- A. Sadiya Khowa Gohain
- B. Marangi Khowa Gohain
- C. Solai Gohain
- D. Jagiyalia Gohain

Answer: A. Sadiya Khowa Gohain

278. Sadiya Khowa Gohain was a ____.

- A. Jamindar
- B. King
- C. Frontier Officer
- D. Naval Commander

Answer: C. Frontier Officer

(Sadiya Khowa Gohain based in Sadiya, administered the Sadiya region that was acquired after the conquest of the Chutia kingdom in 1524.) [49]

279. Who was Mula Gabharu?

- A. Wife of Phrasengmung Borgohain
- B. Wife of Rajeshwar Singh
- C. Rudrasingh's sister
- D. Daughter of Atan Burhagohain

Answer: A. Wife of Phrasengmung Borgohain

280. Mula Gabharu the brave wife of Phrasengmung died fighting against

- A. Turbak Khan
- B. Mir Jumla
- C. Det Chung
- D. Mirza Natnan

Answer: A. Turbak Khan

281. In which war Mula Gabharu died fighting against Turbak Khan

- A. In the third attack of Muslims
- B. In the fourth attack of Muslims
- C. In the fifth attack of Muslims
- D. In the seventh attack of Muslims

Answer: A. In the third attack of Muslims

282. Mula Gabharu died in the year

- A. 1528
- B. 1530
- C. 1532
- D. 1535

Answer: C. 1532

283. The Ahoms used firearms for the first time in the battle against

- A. Muslims
- B. Kacharis
- C. Koch
- D. Jayantias

Answer: A. Muslims

(During the reign of Suhungmung)

284. The Ahoms used gunpowder for the first time in the battle against

- A. Turbak
- B. Mir Jumla
- C. Det Chung
- D. Mirza Natnan

Answer: A. Turbak in 1532

285. Ahoms learned the use of gunpowder from the

- A. Chutias
 - B. Mulslims
- [50]

- C. Kacharis
- D. Matakas

Answer: A. Chutias

286. According to Ahom buranji, where are the heads of Turbak Khan and Hussain Khan entombed?

- A. Rangpur
- B. Gargaon
- C. Bakata
- D. Charaideo

Answer: D. Charaideo

287. Which of the following is INCORRECT in the case of Suhungmung's death?

- A. Suhungmung was assassinated by a servant, Ratiman.
- B. Ratiman stabbed Suhungmung as he slept in his palace.
- C. It was suspected that Suhungmung's son was responsible for the death.
- D. It was suspected that Suhungmung's wife was responsible for the death

Answer: D. It was suspected that Suhungmung's wife was responsible for the death.

288. Which of the following Chutiya king shifted capital from Ratnapur (Majuli) to Sadiya?

- A. Birpal
- B. Brahmapal
- C. Ratnadhvajpal
- D. Vijayadhvajpal

Answer: C. Ratnadhvajpal

289. Who was the founder of the Chutiya Kingdom?

- A. Nitipal
- B. Birpal
- C. Ratnapal
- D. Brahmapal

Answer: B. Birpal (1187–1210)

290. Which of the following is INCORRECT?

- A. Birpal was the founder and the first king of Chutiya kingdom
- B. He built the first capital of the Chutiya kingdom at Sadiya
- C. His real name was Birbar, and he claimed descent from the legendary Bhishmak
- D. He worshipped the Hindu god Kuber as the chief deity

Answer: B. He built the first capital of the Chutiya kingdom at Sadiya

291. What was the first capital of the Chutiya Kingdom?

- A. Hajo

[51]

- B. Jorhat
- C. Maibong
- D. Swarnagiri

Answer: D. Swarnagiri (1187–1225)

292. What was the permanent capital of the Chutiya Kingdom?

- A. Maibong
- B. Kamatapur
- C. Guwahati
- D. Sadiya

Answer: D. Sadiya

293. Which Chutiya king built Sadiya?

- A. Prithu
- B. Naranarayan
- C. Bhaskar varman
- D. Ratnadhvajapal

Answer: D. Ratnadhvajapal

294. The name of the city of Sindhu Khetra was changed to Sadiya for the death of a prince. He was the son of a?

- A. Ahom King
- B. Chutia King

- C. Koch King
- D. Matak King

Answer: B. Chutiya King

295. The original language of the Chutias is known as?

- A. Sanskrit
- B. Brajawali
- C. Assamese
- D. Tibeto-burman language

Answer: D. Tibeto-burman language

296. The temple of Tamreswari Mai built by the Chutiya king was dedicated to

- A. Shiva
- B. The Goddess of Tamreswari
- C. Somdeo
- D. Vishnu

Answer: B. The Goddess of Tamreswari

297. Who were the first people in Assam to use firearms?

- A. The Chutias
- B. The Ahoms
- C. The Kacharis
- D. The Matak

[52]

Answer: A. The Chutias

298. Consider the following statements:

1. The Chutias were the first people in Assam to use firearms.
2. Ahoms learned the use of gunpowder from the Chutias.
3. During Ahom reign all the Hiloidari (cannonmen) and most of the Hiloi-Khanikars (gunmakers) belonged to the Chutia community.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: D. 1, 2 and 3

299. After which war the Chutiya kingdom was annexed to the Ahom territory?

- A. Battle of Sesamukh
- B. Battle of Saodangiri

- C. Battle of Mathudang
- D. Battle of Saraighat

Answer: C. Battle of Mathudang

300. Who was the last ruler of the Chutiya Kingdom?

- A. Nityapal
- B. Bishnupal
- C. Dharma Dhwaj Pal
- D. Purnadhab Narayan

Answer: A. Nityapal (1522- 1524)

301. Sadhani was the last Queen of which dynasty?

- A. Ahom dynasty
- B. Chutiya dynasty
- C. Koch dynasty
- D. Matak dynasty

Answer: B. Chutiya dynasty

302. Which one is CORRECT about Sati Sadhani?

- A. She was the first Chutiya queen to fight against Ahom
- B. She was the daughter of Chutiya king Purnadhabnarayan
- C. She was the wife of the last Chutiya king Nityapal
- D. None of these

Answer: C. She was the wife of the last Chutiya king Nityapal

303. Khaspur was the capital of

- A. Kacharies
- B. Khasis

[53]

- C. Koches
- D. Jayantia

Answer: A. Kacharies

304. Who was the first Kachari king at Khaspur, Cachar?

- A. Nirbhay Narayan
- B. Makardhwaj
- C. Krishnachandra Narayan
- D. Harischandra II

Answer: D. Harischandra II

305. The ruins of Bhismaknagar is belongs to which dynasty?

- A. Ahom dynasty
- B. Koch Kingdom
- C. Chutya Kingdom
- D. Kachari dynasty

Answer: C. Chutya Kingdom

306. The Kachari King to assume the title ‘Pratap Narayan’ after defeating the Ahoms was:

- A. Indra Narayan
- B. Yasho Narayan
- C. Nirbhaya Narayan
- D. Durlabh Narayan

Answer: A. Indra Narayan

307. Who was the last king of Cachar?

- A. Krishnachandra Narayan
- B. Gopichandra Narayan
- C. Suradarpa Narayan
- D. Gobinda Chandra Narayan Hasnu

Answer: D. Gobinda Chandra Narayan Hasnu

308. The last capital of Kachari kings was at

- A. Mahur
- B. Khaspur
- C. Maibong
- D. Dimapur

Answer: B. Khaspur

309. Dimapur was the capital of the

- A. Kachari kings
- B. Ahom kings
- C. Bhuyans
- D. Chutia kings

Answer: A. Kachari kings [54]

310. What was the usual shape of the Kachari coin?

- A. Diagonal
- B. Round
- C. Hexagonal

D. Square

Answer: B. Round

311. Which dynasty made their capital at Maibong?

- A. Jaitias
- B. Khasis
- C. Kacharies
- D. Ahoms

Answer: C. Kacharies

312. "Thapita-Sanchita" the term used by Ahoms to the

- A. Naga kings
- B. Oran kings
- C. Kachari kings
- D. Chutiya kings

Answer: C. Kachari kings

313. Which Ahom king was called as Garhgaiya roja in the Buranjis?

- A. Suklenmung
- B. Pratap Singha
- C. Sukhaamphaa
- D. Suhungmung

Answer: A. Suklenmung

314. Which of the following Ahom king introduced the coin system?

- A. Suklenmung or Garhgaiya Raja
- B. Pratap Singha
- C. Sukhaamphaa or Khora Raja
- D. Suhungmung

Answer: A. Suklenmung or Garhgaiya Raja

315. Which of the following Ahom king excavated the Garhgaon tank (Pukhuri) and constructed the "Naga Ali"?

- A. Suklenmung or Garhgaiya Raja
- B. Sukhaamphaa or Khora Raja
- C. Susenghphaa or Burha Raja
- D. Suhungmung

Answer: A. Suklenmung or Garhgaiya Raja

316. Which one is INCORRECT about the coins issued during the Ahom dynasty?

[55]

- A. The coins were octagonal in shape.
- B. Suklenmung was the first king to introduce coins.
- C. Gadadhar Singha was the first king to introduce coins.
- D. The regular Gold coin was introduced by Siva Singha.

Answer: C. Gadadhar Singha was the first king to introduce coins.

317. Which king of Ahom dynasty known as Khora roja?

- A. Suklenmung
- B. Pratap Singha
- C. Sukhaamphaa
- D. Suhungmung

Answer: C. Sukhaamphaa

318. Which king of Ahom kingdom ruled for a period of fifty one years, the longest in the history of Ahom dynasty?

- A. Suklenmung
- B. Pratap Singha
- C. Sukhaamphaa
- D. Suhungmung

Answer: C. Sukhaamphaa

319. Who was the first king of the Koch dynasty?

- A. Chilarai
- B. Naranarayan
- C. Biswa Singha
- D. None of these

Answer: C. Biswa Singha (1515-1540)

320. Biswa Singha was earlier called as:

- A. Bisu
- B. Biswa
- C. Malladev
- D. Haria

Answer: A. Bisu

321. Who was the progenitor of the Koch Kingdom?

- A. Haria Mandal

- B. Birpal
- C. Satyapal
- D. Naranarayan

Answer: A. Haria Mandal

322. Who was the father of King Biswa Singha?

- A. Dharmanararya
- B. Malladevan do
- C. Haria Mandal

[56]

- D. Nilambar

Answer: C. Haria Mandal

323. Haria Mandal, the father of the first Koch king Biswa Singha originates from which village of Goalpara district?

- A. Koch Behar
- B. Khuntaghat
- C. Mangaldoi
- D. Chiknabari (Chkengram)

Answer: D. Chiknabari (Chkengram)

324. Who moved his seat of power from Chikhwna to Kamatapur and declared himself the ruler of Kamata kingdom?

- A. Chilarai
- B. Naranarayan
- C. Biswa Singha
- D. None of these

Answer: C. Biswa Singha

325. The capital of Koch kingdom was at

- A. Koch Behar
- B. Kamrup Nagar
- C. Kamatapur
- D. Pragjyotishpur

Answer: A. Koch Behar

326. Who created positions for twelve ministers called Karjis, chiefs of different tribal groups?

- A. Chilarai
- B. Naranarayan

- C. Biswa Singha
- D. Prithu

Answer: C. Biswa Singha

327. In the Sanskrit inscription the name of Naranarayan is mentioned as:

- A. Malladeva
- B. Chilarai
- C. Prithu
- D. Kumar Raja

Answer: A. Malladeva

328. In which year Malladev (Naranarayan) ascended the throne and acquired the title Narayan?

- A. 1508
- B. 1520
- C. 1540

[57]

- D. 1548

Answer: C. 1540

329. The Gohain Kamal Ali road was constructed during the reign of:

- A. Nara Narayan
- B. Parikshit Narayan
- C. Viswa Singha
- D. Raghu Dev

Answer: A. Nara Narayan

330. The coinage of the Koch kingdom was called

- A. Mundra
- B. Narayani
- C. Tanka
- D. Rupiya

Answer: B. Narayani

331. What was the usual shape of Koch coins?

- A. Square
- B. Round
- C. Oval
- D. Hexagonal

Answer: B. Round

332. Which one among the Koch kings introduced silver coins in ancient Assam?

- A. Biswa Singha
- B. Naranarayan
- C. Lakshminarayan
- D. Basudevvarayan

Answer: B. Naranarayan

333. Who introduced silver coins named 'Narayani' during his rule?

- A. Chilarai
- B. Naranarayan
- C. Biswa Singha
- D. Durlav Narayan

Answer: B. Naranarayan

334. The language used in the inscriptions of the Koch kings was:

- A. Sanskrit
- B. Assamese
- C. Persian
- D. Bengali

Answer: A. Sanskrit [58]

335. Which one of the following is CORRECT about the coins during the time of Koch dynasty:

- A. The coins were square shaped and made of Silver.
- B. Nara Narayan introduced round shaped silver called 'Narayani'.
- C. Nara Narayan introduced round shaped gold called 'Suvarna'.
- D. None of these

Answer: B. Nara Narayan introduced round shaped silver called 'Narayani'.

336. The Gohain Kamal Ali built during the reign of Naranarayan runs from?

- A. Koch Behar to Narayanpur
- B. Koch Behar to Guwahati
- C. Koch Behar to Siliguri
- D. Koch Behar to Hajo

Answer: A. Koch Behar to Narayanpur

337. Consider the following statements:

1. Gohain Kamal Ali, was a road that connected the capital of the Koch kingdom and Narayanpur
 2. This was constructed under the supervision of Gohain Kamal, the step-brother of Nara Narayan
 3. This was constructed in secret to establish a camp at Narayanpur
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- A. 1 and 3 only
 - B. 2 and 3 only
 - C. 1 only
 - D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: D. 1, 2 and 3

338. Srimanta Sankardeva was born in the year

- A. 1339
- B. 1449
- C. 1549
- D. 1439

Answer: B. 1449

339. When Srimanta Sankardeva fled the Ahom kingdom he was given shelter by:

- A. Naranarayan
- B. Kalibhomora
- C. Chilarai
- D. Rudra Singha

Answer: A. Naranarayan

340. Srimanta Sankardeva was able to establish 'Ek Saran Naam Dharma' during the reign of:

- A. Bhaskarvarman
- [59]

- B. Biswa Singha
- C. Naranarayan
- D. Chilarai

Answer: C. Naranarayan

341. 'Dasya Bhab' was adopted by

- A. Madhabdev
- B. Chandi Bar
- C. Sankardev

D. Khersuti Ai

Answer: C. Sankardev

342. Under whose guidance the Vrindavani Vastra was woven by Assamese weavers?

- A. Sankardev
- B. Madhabdev
- C. Chilarai
- D. Siva Singha

Answer: A. Sankardev

343. Chandibar was the great grandfather of whom?

- A. Damodar Dev
- B. Sankardeva
- C. Madhava Dev
- D. Gopal Dev

Answer: B. Sankardeva

344. What was the name of Sankardeva's grandmother?

- A. Hira
- B. Jira
- C. Sadhani
- D. Khersuti

Answer: D. Khersuti

345. What was the name of the Muslim tailor who became a disciple of Sankardev at Kochbehar?

- A. Jaihari
- B. Ali Mech
- C. Chandsai
- D. Abdul Haque

Answer: C. Chandsai

346. Srimanta Sankardev was a descendant of which of the following king of Kannauj?

- A. Chandradeva
- B. Harishchandra

[60]

- C. Candivara
- D. None of these

Answer: C. Candivara

347. Who was the Guru of Sankardeva?

- A. Naranarayana
- B. Chand Khan
- C. Mahendra Kandali
- D. Mahendra Narayan

Answer: C. Mahendra Kandali

348. When did the Neo-Vaishnavite movement of Sankardeva take place in Assam?

- A. 15th Century
- B. 16th Century
- C. 17th Century
- D. 18th Century

Answer: B. 16th Century

349. Satras came into existence

- A. After the death of Sankardeva
- B. Before the death of Sankardeva
- C. Before the birth of Sankardeva
- D. Before the birth of Harideva

Answer: A. After the death of Sankardeva

350. Mahapurushia Satra was originated from

- A. Sankardeva
- B. Madhabdeva
- C. Damodardeva
- D. Harideva

Answer: B. Madhabdeva

351. Who wrote Janma Rahashya by following the request of Kamalapriya, the wife of Chilarai?

- A. Sankardeva
- B. Madhabdeva
- C. Damodardeva
- D. Harideva

Answer: B. Madhabdeva

352. The school at Banduka where Madhabdeva studied was taught and maintained by

- A. Mukunda Adhyapaka
- B. Jadavendra Adhyapaka
- C. Dhanesvara Adhyapaka

[61]

D. Rajendra Adhyapaka

Answer: D. Rajendra Adhyapaka

353. Who was the founder of Mayamara Satra?

- A. Sankardeva
- B. Madhabdeva
- C. Damodardeva
- D. Aniruddhadeva

Answer: D. Aniruddhadeva

354. By what name Sayed Shah Milan is popularly known in Assam?

- A. Nasuruddin
- B. Ajan Fakir
- C. Jonab
- D. Muhammad

Answer: B. Ajan Fakir

355. The Treaty of Majuli was the outcome of which conflict?

- A. Ahom & Koch
- B. Ahom & Kachari
- C. Ahom & Jayantia
- D. Ahom & Moamaria

Answer: A. Ahom & Koch

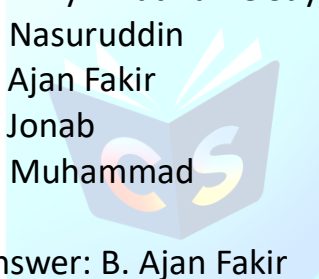
356. The Ahoms signed which Treaty with the Koch?

- A. Treaty of Asurar Ali
- B. Treaty of Majuli
- C. Treaty of Ghilajharighat
- D. None of the above

Answer: B. Treaty of Majuli

357. Treaty of Majuli was signed between:

- A. Koch and Bhuyans
- B. Koch and Satras



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The Learning App

- C. Koch and Mughals
- D. Koch and Ahoms

Answer: D. Koch and Ahoms

358. Treaty of Majuli was signed between:

- A. Nripendra Narayan & Pratap Singha
- B. Nara Narayan & Swargadew Suklenmung
- C. Nripendra Narayan & Swargadew Suklenmung
- D. Nara Narayan & Swargadew Sukhaamphaa

Answer: D. Nara Narayan & Swargadew Sukhaamphaa

359. Treaty of Majuli was signed between Naranarayan and Sukhampha in [62]

- A. 1563
- B. 1663
- C. 1763
- D. 1863

Answer: A. 1563

360. In which year, Chilarai manage to occupy the capital of Ahom, Gargaon?

- A. 1558
- B. 1559
- C. 1560
- D. 1563

Answer: D. 1563

361. Which of the following Ahom king signed the Treaty of Majuli with the Koch king Naranarayan?

- A. Pramatta Singha
- B. Rudra Singha
- C. Sukaphaa
- D. Sukhamphaa

Answer: D. Sukhamphaa

362. The Subansiri River was fixed as the boundary between the Ahoms and Koch kingdoms by

- A. Treaty of Asur Ali
- B. Treaty of Majuli
- C. Treaty of Alaboi
- D. Treaty of Yandaboo

Answer: B. Treaty of Majuli

363. The oldest cannon inscription discovered in Assam belonged to which dynasty?

- A. Varman Dynasty
- B. Kamata Dynasty
- C. Koch Dynasty
- D. Pala Dynasty

Answer: C. Koch Dynasty

364. Which among the following Koch king rebuilt the Kamakhya Temple?

- A. Biswa Singha
- B. Nara Narayan
- C. Shivendra Narayan
- D. Upendra Narayan

Answer: B. Nara Narayan [63]

365. The original Kamakhya temple was destroyed during Muslim invasion in the early 16th century. In which year the present temple of Kamakhya was rebuilt by the king Naranarayana?

- A. 1530 AD
- B. 1565 AD
- C. 1570 AD
- D. 1576 AD

Answer: B. 1565 AD

366. Suklathwaj was popularly known as

- A. Chilarai
- B. Pratap Ballabh
- C. Dharmaraj
- D. Sangramjit

Answer: A. Chilarai

367. Who was nicknamed as 'Kite King' for skillful and swift military operations?

- A. Suklathwaj
- B. Pratap Ballabh
- C. Dharmaraj
- D. Sangramjit

Answer: A. Sukladhwaj

368. Who was appointed as Yuvaraj (somewhat akin to "Prime minister") and the commander-in-chief of the military in the reign of Naranarayan?

- A. Sukladhwaj
- B. Pratap Ballabh
- C. Dharmaraj
- D. Sangramjit

Answer: A. Sukladhwaj

369. What was the real name of Chilarai?

- A. Shabradhwaj
- B. Mahashakti
- C. Shukladhwaj
- D. Malladev

Answer: C. Shukladhwaj

370. Who was Bakul Kayastha?

- A. A Mathematician from Kamarupa
- B. A Poet from Kamarupa
- C. A Historian from Kamarupa
- D. An Astrologer from Kamarupa

Answer: A. A Mathematician from Kamarupa [64]

371. Who wrote Kitabat Manjari and Lilavati, the two masterpieces in the field of mathematics?

- A. Sridhar
- B. Ram Saraswati
- C. Bakul Kayastha
- D. Purushottam Vidyavagish

Answer: C. Bakul Kayastha

372. Who wrote the Prayogaratnamala, a treatise on Sanskrit grammar?

- A. Sridhar
- B. Ram Saraswati
- C. Bakul Kayastha
- D. Purushottam Vidyavagish

Answer: D. Purushottam Vidyavagish

373. Who requested Ram Saraswati to translate the verses from the Mahabharata?

- A. Biswa Singha
- B. Nara Narayan
- C. Chilarai
- D. Raghudev

Answer: C. Chilarai

374. Who is the author of Badhakabya?

- A. Madhab Kandali
- B. Ananta Acharya
- C. Ram Saraswati
- D. Madhabdeva

Answer: C. Ram Saraswati

375. Who was known as the —Vikramaditya|| of Kamarupa?

- A. Bhaskar Varman
- B. Biswa Singha
- C. Naranarayan
- D. Narakasur

Answer: C. Naranarayan

376. The Koch dynasty reached its peak under the reign of

- A. Naranarayan
- B. Bir Narayan
- C. Biswa Singha
- D. Chilarai

Answer: A. Naranarayan

377. Who was the greatest king of the Koch Dynasty?

- A. Chilarai

[65]

- B. Naranarayan
- C. Biswa Singha
- D. Raghudeva

Answer: B. Naranarayan

378. Which one is CORRECT about the dynastic title 'Narayan' of the Koch kings?

- A. The title was credited by Srimanta Shankardeva for their noble services
- B. This was a honorific title of Koch people

- C. Malladev, also known as Nara Narayan, acquired the title 'Narayan' after his father's death, and the title became the dynastic title of his succeeding kings.
D. None of these

Answer: C. Malladev, also known as Nara Narayan, acquired the title 'Narayan' after his father's death, and the title became the dynastic title of his succeeding kings.

379. In 1585 Koch kingdom was visited by an English traveller. What was his name?

- A. Tavemier
B. Ralph Fitch
C. Nicolo Conti
D. None of these

Answer: B. Ralph Fitch

380. In which year King Naranarayan died?

- A. 1587
B. 1589
C. 1582
D. 1580

Answer: A. 1587

381. After the death of Naranarayana, Koch kingdom was divided in two parts. One is Koch Behar, What was the name of another part?

- A. Kamatapur
B. Koochi
C. Koch Hajo
D. West Bengal

Answer: C. Koch Hajo

382. Raghudev declared independence of Koch Hajo, after the death of which Koch king?

- A. Naranarayan
B. Laxminarayan
C. Dhruvanarayana
D. Gohain Kamal

[66]

Answer: A. Naranarayan

383. Raghudeva was the son of

- A. Biswa Singha
B. Chilarai

- C. Haria Mandal
- D. Narnararyan

Answer: B. Chilarai

384. Who rebuilt the Hayagriva Madhava temple at Hajo?

- A. Raghudeva
- B. Naranarayan
- C. Laxminarayan
- D. Parikshit Narayan

Answer: Raghudeva

385. Parikshit Narayan was the ruler of:

- A. Undivided Koch Kingdom
- B. Koch Bihar
- C. Koch Hajo
- D. Kochnagar

Answer: C. Koch Hajo

386. When did Koch Bihar become a Mughal vassal?

- A. 1582
- B. 1587
- C. 1609
- D. 1606

Answer: C. 1609

387. Darrang Desh was governed by

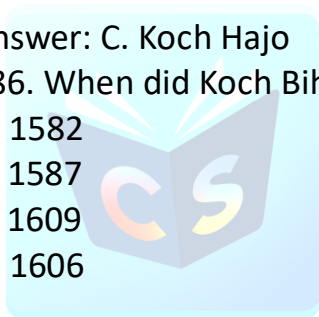
- A. Borphukan
- B. Darrangi Raja
- C. Solal Gohain
- D. Sadiya Khoa Gohain

Answer: B. Darrangi Raja

388. Rajopakhyan by Mushi Jay Nath Ghose is a chronicle of the

- A. Koch
- B. Kacharies
- C. Ahoms
- D. Chutiyas

Answer: A. Koch



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The Learning App

389. The oldest cannon inscriptions discovered in Assam belonged to which dynasty?

[67]

- A. Ahoms
- B. Mughals
- C. Koch
- D. English

Answer: C. Koch

390. Which one among the following was NOT a ruler of Koch Hajo?

- A. Raghudev
- B. Parikshit Narayan
- C. Virajendra Narayan
- D. All of the above

Answer: C. Virajendra Narayan

391. The Ahom-Mughal conflicts started during the reign of

- A. Gadadhar Singha
- B. Pratap Singha
- C. Siva Singha
- D. Ramdhvaj Singha

CAREER STUDY
The Learning App

Answer: B. Pratap Singha (Susengphaa - r. 1603–1641)

392. Name of the Ahom king who married the Koch princess Mangola Devi?

Or

Princess Mangola Devi (Mangaldoi), the daughter of Koch King Raghudev was offered to the Ahom monarch

- A. Siva Singha
- B. Rudra Singha
- C. Pratap Singha
- D. Rani Phuleswari

Answer: C. Pratap Singha (Susengphaa)

393. Who established alliance with the Koch Hajo rulers by marrying Mangaldahi, the daughter of Parikshit Narayan?

- A. Gadadhar Singha
- B. Pratap Singha
- C. Siva Singha
- D. Ramdhvaj Singha

Answer: B. Pratap Singha

394. Which of the following Ahom king was also known as Burha Roja?

- A. Gadadhar Singha
- B. Pratap Singha
- C. Siva Singha
- D. Ramdhvaj Singha

Answer: B. Pratap Singha (Susengphaa)

395. Among the following who was known as Buddhi Swarganarayan?

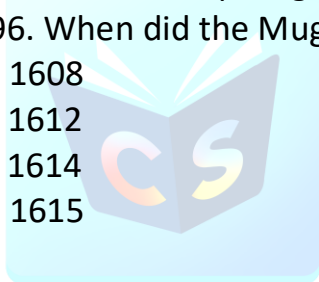
[68]

- A. Siva Singha
- B. Pratap Singha
- C. Rudra Singha
- D. Gadadhar Singha

Answer: B. Pratap Singha

396. When did the Mughals attack Ahom Kingdom for the first time?

- A. 1608
- B. 1612
- C. 1614
- D. 1615



CAREER STUDY
The Learning App

Answer: D. 1615

397. Name the place where the first battle between the Ahoms and the Mughals was fought?

- A. Itakhuli
- B. Bharali
- C. Saraighat
- D. Jogighopa

Answer: B. Bharali

398. Which of the following Ahom king built the temple Chandika at Chaygaon?

- A. Siva Singha
- B. Pratap Singha
- C. Rudra Singha
- D. Gadadhar Singha

Answer: B. Pratap Singha

399. The royal officer "Borphukan" was added to the administration system of the Ahom Kingdom by which of the following king?

- A. Pratap Singha
- B. Jayadhwaj Singha
- C. Ramdhwaj Singha
- D. None of these

Answer: A. Pratap Singha

400. Which of the following Ahom king subjugated the 'Adi Bhuyan' or the eastern group of Bhuyans?

- A. Rudra Singha
- B. Pratap Singha
- C. Kamaleswar Singha
- D. None of these

Answer: B. Pratap Singha [69]

401. Which of the following Ahom king crushed the rebellion of the Baro Bhuyans?

- A. Pratap Singha
- B. Kamaleswar Singha
- C. Chakradhwaj Singha
- D. None of these

Answer: A. Pratap Singha

402. In the middle of the 13th century, there was the rise of a petty chief, known as

- A. Haradatta & Birdatta
- B. Sukapha
- C. Baro Bhuyans
- D. None of there

Answer: C. Baro Bhuyans

403. The title Bhuyan was used to refer to

- A. King
- B. Minister
- C. Lodger
- D. Landlord or chieftain

Answer: D. Landlord or chieftain

404. Which of the following region was administered by Solal Gohain?

- A. Sadiya region
- B. Nagaon and part of Chariduar
- C. The region Dafla Hills to Brahmaputra
- D. None of these

Answer: B. Nagaon and part of Chariduar

405. The Borbarua and Borphukan positions were created during the rule of which of the following king?

- A. Lakshmi Singha
- B. Rajeswar Singha
- C. Prataap Singha
- D. Gadadhar Singha

Answer: C. Prataap Singha

406. Who was the first Borbarua of Ahom Kingdom?

- A. Kirti Chandra
- B. Purnananda
- C. Momai Tamuli
- D. Lachit Borphukan

Answer: C. Momai Taimuli

407. The Barbarua acted as [70]

- A. Chief Minister
- B. Commander-in-chief
- C. Chief executive officer of the Ahom Kingdom
- D. Prime minister

Answer: C. Chief executive officer of the Ahom Kingdom

408. Who made weaving compulsory during the reign of the Ahom dynasty?

- A. Rudra Singha
- B. Momai Tamuli Borbarua
- C. Siva Singha
- D. Badan Chandra Borphukan

Answer: B. Momai Tamuli Borbarua

409. Who designed the mature structure of the Paik System?

- A. Rudra Singha
- B. Rajeswar Singha
- C. Ton-Kham Borgohain

D. Momai Tamuli Borbarua

Answer: D. Momai Tamuli Borbarua

410. Which one is INCORRECT about the Paik system?

- A. The Paiks were organized into four member groups each called a 'got'.
- B. In the 17th century the Paiks were grouped into divisions called khels.
- C. Each Paik "got" sent one member in rotation for public works like building roads.
- D. Lachit Borphukan was the first to reorganize Paiks based on specific services.

Answer: D. Lachit Borphukan was the first to reorganize Paiks based on specific services.

411. Under which of the following Ahom king, the Paik system was reorganized as a professional khel system, replacing the old kinship based phoid system?

- A. Pratap Singha
- B. Gadadhar Singha
- C. Chakradhwaj Singha
- D. Suhungmung

Answer: A. Pratap Singha

412. The Paiks during Ahom reign were also known as

- A. Fighter
- B. Warrior
- C. Foot soldiers
- D. Comrade-in-arms

Answer: C. Foot soldiers [71]

413. Who were the "Chamua Paik" in the Paik system of Ahom kingdom?

- A. The people attached to hill masters.
- B. Who rendered non-manual service and had a higher social standing.
- C. Both of these
- D. None of these

Answer: B. Who rendered non-manual service and had a higher social standing.

414. Which Ahom king introduced the Posa system?

- A. Pratap Singha
- B. Sukapha
- C. Rudra Singha
- D. Suhungmung

Answer: A. Pratap Singha

415. The Posa system referred to

- A. Confronting policy
- B. Reparation policy
- C. Policy of non-payment of taxes
- D. Tribal appeasement policy

Answer: D. Tribal appeasement policy

416. Which of the officials was appointed by the Ahom king Pratap Singha, that were the negotiator of 'Posa' with the hill tribes

- A. Katakies
- B. Medhies
- C. Talukdars
- D. Hazarikas

Answer: A. Katakies

417. Which Ahom king created the post of the Borphukan for the first time?

- A. Chakradhwaj Singha
- B. Rudra Singha
- C. Pratap Singha
- D. Gadadhar Singha

Answer: C. Pratap Singha

418. Borphukan was the governor of

- A. Kamarupa
- B. Sadiya
- C. Marangi
- D. Solal

Answer: A. Kamarupa

419. Borboruah & Borphukan title was given to:

- A. Dangorias
- B. Royal Officers

[72]

- C. Patra Mantris
- D. None of these

Answer: B. Royal Officers

420. Who was the first Borphukan of the Ahom kingdom?

- A. Laluksula Borphukan

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The Learning App

- B. Langi Panisiya Borphukan
- C. Lachit Borphukan
- D. Badan Chandra Borphukan

Answer: B. Langi Panisingia Borphukan

421. When was the Treaty of Asurar Ali signed?

- A. 1682
- B. 1639
- C. 1670
- D. 1671

Answer: B. 1639

422. Treaty of Asurar Ali was signed between:

- A. Ahom Kingdom & Koch Kingdom
- B. Koch Kingdom & Jaintia Kingdom
- C. Mughal Kingdom & Ahom Kingdom
- D. Koch Kingdom & Mughal Kingdom

Answer: C. Mughal Kingdom & Ahom Kingdom

423. Who represented Ahom Kingdom for the Treaty of Asurar Ali?

- A. Momai tamuli Borbarua
- B. Lachit Borphukan
- C. Gadadhar Singha
- D. Rabin Borgohain

Answer: A. Momai tamuli Borbarua

424. Choose the CORRECT one in reference to The Treaty of Asurar Ali.

- A. The treaty was followed by a decisive Mughal victory over Ahom at Duimunisila.
- B. According to the treaty, the boundary between the Mughals and Ahoms was fixed on the Karatoya River.
- C. Mughal faujdar Allah Yar Khan and the Ahom commander Momai Tamuli Borbarua signed the treaty.
- D. None of these

Answer: C. Mughal faujdar Allah Yar Khan and the Ahom commander Momai Tamuli Borbarua signed the treaty.

425. Who among the following was known as an economist and a social reformer during the Ahom reign?

- A. Lachit Borphukan

[73]

- B. Badan Borphukan
- C. Purnananda Buragohain
- D. Momai Tamuli Borbaruah

Answer: D. Momai Tamuli Borbaruah

426. Which king was also known by the name of Bhogaraja?

- A. Sutamla
- B. Surampha
- C. Siva Singha
- D. Gadadhar Singha

Answer: B. Surampha (Jayaditya Singha 1641–1644)

427. Which king was also known as Noriya roja?

- A. Sutamla
- B. Sutingphaa
- C. Siva Singha
- D. Gadadhar Singha

Answer: B. Sutingphaa (1644–1648)

428. Who among the following was the first Ahom ruler to officially accept Hinduism?

- A. Jayaditya Singha
- B. Jayadhwaj Singha
- C. Pramatta Singha
- D. Pratap Singha

Answer: B. Jayadhwaj Singha

429. Auniati Satra and Dakshinpat Satra was established by

- A. Jayaditya Singha
- B. Jayadhwaj Singha
- C. Pramatta Singha
- D. Pratap Singha

Answer: B. Jayadhwaj Singha

430. The earliest Ahom coins so far discovered were issued by

- A. Jayashwaj Singha
- B. Rudra Singha
- C. Gadadhar Singha
- D. Chakradhwaj Singha

Answer: A. Jayadhwaj Singha

431. Who was the king of the Ahom dynasty during the attack of Mir Jumla?

- A. Jayadhwaj Singha
- B. Gadadhar Singha
- C. Siva Singha
- D. Rudra Singha

[74]

Answer: A. Jayadhwaj Singha (King Sutamla)

432. Which Mughal general invaded Ahom kingdom and occupied Gargaon?

- A. Mir Jumla
- B. Mirza Nathan
- C. Raja Ram Singh
- D. Abu Bakar

Answer: A. Mir Jumla

433. Mir Jumla, who occupied Ahom capital Gargaon was a governor under _____

- A. Jahangir
- B. Shah Jahan
- C. Aurangzeb
- D. Bahadur Shah

Answer: C. Aurangzeb

434. Which general was deputed by Aurangzeb to capture Assam?

- A. Shihabuddin Talish
- B. Mir Jumla
- C. Badan Borphukan
- D. Danial

Answer: B. Mir Jumla

435. Which historian came along with Mir Jumla?

- A. Shihabuddin Talish
- B. Ralph Fitch
- C. Malik Kafur
- D. Hien Tsang

Answer: A. Shihabuddin Talish

436. The Persian chronicle Fathiya-i-Ibriya was compiled by

- A. Mir Jumla
- B. Jahangir
- C. Mirza Nathan

D. Shahib-ud-din Talish

Answer: D. Shahib-ud-din Talish

437. Which of the following was known as Bhagania Roja?

- A. Jayadhwaj Singha
- B. Rudra Singha
- C. Siva Singha
- D. Godadhar Singha

Answer: A. Jayadhwaj Singha (King Sutamla)

438. Treaty of Ghiladharighat was signed in the year:
[75]

- A. 1635
- B. 1663
- C. 1673
- D. 1675

Answer: B. 1663

439. In January 1663, the Treaty of Ghiladharighat was signed by Ahoms with the Mughal commander:

- A. Shihabuddin Talish
- B. Mir Jumla
- C. Badan Borphukan
- D. Danial

Answer: B. Mir Jumla

440. Treaty of Ghiladharighat was signed between

- A. Jayadhwaj Singha and Mirjumla
- B. Gadadhar Singha and Mirjumla
- C. Rudra Singha and Mirjumla
- D. Lora raja and Mirjumla

Answer: A. Jayadhwaj Singha and Mirjumla

441. Who was the only daughter of Swargadeo Jayadhwaj Singha?

- A. Lahori Gabharu
- B. Begum Jahan
- C. Mumtaz Begum
- D. Rahmat Banu Begum

Answer: D. Rahmat Banu Begum

442. According to which treaty Ahom King Jayadhwaj Singh sent to his daughter to the Mughal Empire as a reward of war?

- A. Treaty of Sadiya
- B. Treaty of Guwahati
- C. Treaty of Gargaon
- D. Treaty of Ghilajharighat

Answer: D. Treaty of Ghilajharighat

443. According to Treaty of Ghilajharighat Swargadeo Jayadhwaj Singha sent his daughter to the Mughal Empire. What was the name of his daughter?

- A. Ramani Gabharu
- B. Lahori Gabharu
- C. Begum Jahan
- D. Mumtaz Begum

Answer: A. Ramani Gabharu (Rahmat Banu Begum)

444. Which treaty marked the end of the Mir Jumla's occupation in the Ahom capital Gargaon?

[76]

- A. Treaty of Sadiya
- B. Treaty of Guwahati
- C. Treaty of Gargaon
- D. Treaty of Ghilajharighat

Answer: D. Treaty of Ghilajharighat

(The Treaty of Ghilajharighat, Tipam, was signed between the Ahoms and the Mughal forces led by Mir Jumla on January 23, 1663. The treaty brought Mir Jumla's occupation of the Ahom capital, Garhgaon, to an end.)

445. The Battle of Alaboi was fought in

- A. 1679
- B. 1665
- C. 1669
- D. 1679

Answer: C. 1669

446. During whose reign was the battle of Alaboi fought?

- A. Chakradhwaj Singha
- B. Pratap Singha
- C. Gadadhar Singha
- D. Suhungmung

Answer: A. Chakradhwaj Singha

447. The Battle of Alaboi was fought between

- A. Assamese Soldiers and Mughals.
- B. Assamese Soldiers and Rajputs.
- C. Assamese Soldiers and Koch Soldiers.
- D. Assamese Soldiers and Ahom Soldiers.

Answer: A. Assamese Soldiers and Mughals.

448. Who founded the Dumduni Gurudwara at Dhuburi in 1669?

- A. Guru Teg Bahadur
- B. Guru Arjun Singh
- C. Guru Gobind Singh
- D. Guru Nanak

Answer: A. Guru Teg Bahadur

449. Who selected Lachit Barphukan as the commander in chief to lead the Ahom army against the Mughals?

- A. Chakradhwaj Singha
- B. Udayaditya Singha
- C. Ratnadhawaj Singha
- D. Pratap Singha

CAREER STUDY
The Learning App

Answer: A. Chakradhwaj Singha

450. The battle of Saraighat was fought in the year:

[77]

- A. 1616
- B. 1618
- C. 1671
- D. 1691

Answer: C. 1671

451. The battle of Saraighat was fought between:

- A. The Burmas and the Koches
- B. The Ahoms and Mughals
- C. The Ahoms and the Kacharies
- D. The Mughals and the Koches

Answer: B. The Ahoms and Mughals

452. Who was the Ahom king during the great battle of Saraighat in 1671 AD?

- A. Chakradhwaj Singha
- B. Udayaditya Singha
- C. Ratnadhawaj Singha
- D. Pratap Singha

Answer: B. Udayaditya Singha

453. The real name of Udayaditya Singha was:

- A. Uday Gohain
- B. Maju Gohain
- C. Atan Gohain
- D. Aditya Gohain

Answer: B. Maju Gohain

454. In the battle of Saraighat (1671) the Ahom army was commanded by

- A. Lachit Barphukan
- B. Momai Tamuli Borbaruah
- C. Tangasu Borbaruah
- D. Dihingia Alun Borbaruah

Answer: A. Lachit Barphukan

455. Who was the second person to lead the Battle of Saraighat next to Lachit Borphukan?

- A. Mumai Tamuli
- B. Atan Burhagohain
- C. Laluk Sola Borphukan
- D. Ruchinath Burhagohain

Answer: B. Atan Burhagohain

456. Which Burhagohain himself rejected the offer of becoming Ahom King on two occasions?

- A. Atan Burhagohain
 - B. Purnanada Burhagohain
- [78]

- C. Ruchinath Burhagohain
- D. Ghanashyam Burhagohain

Answer: A. Atan Burhagohain

457. Who was in charge of the Northern division of Ahom army in the Battle of Saraighat?

- A. Lachit Borphukan
- B. Atan Burhagohain
- C. Laluk Sola Borphukan
- D. Ruchinath Burhagohain

Answer: B. Atan Burhagohain

458. In which year Lachit Borphukan was born?

- A. 1618
- B. 1622
- C. 1626
- D. 1628

Answer: B. 1622

459. Who was the father of Lachit Borphukan?

- A. Momai Tamuli Borbarua
- B. Tangasu Borbarua
- C. Dihingia Alun Borbarua
- D. Chakrapani Borbarua

Answer: A. Momai Tamuli Borbarua

{Lachit was born on 24th November 1622 to Tai Ahom father Momai Tamuli Borbarua and mother Kunti Moran in Gargaon (present day Sivasagar)}

460. Who is known as the Shivaji of Assam?

- A. Lachit Barphukan
- B. Momai Tamuli Borbarua
- C. Tangasu Borbaruah
- D. Dihingia Alun Borbarua

Answer: A. Lachit Barphukan

461. In the Battle of Saraighat (1671), the Ahom Army was commanded by Lachit Barphukan. Who was the commander of the Mughals?

Or

Who was the leader of the Mughal army in the Battle of Saraighat?

- A. Mansur Khan
- B. Mir Jumla
- C. Ram Singh
- D. None of these

Answer: C. Ram Singh

462. Who was the astrologer of Lachit Borphukan?

[79]

- A. Achyutananda Doloi
- B. Suriyakhari
- C. Gaurinarayan Baruah
- D. Kalika Baruah

Answer: A. Achyutananda Doloi

463. Who was the prime minister of Ahom kingdom during the Battle of Saraighat?

- A. Atan Borgohain
- B. Salal Borgohain
- C. Leshai Borgohain
- D. Harinath Borgohain

Answer: A. Atan Borgohain

464. Who said this "It is a tragedy that my country is facing this dire catastrophe during my Phukanship. How will my king be saved? How will my people be saved? And how will my posterity be saved?"

- A. Lachit Barphukan
- B. Momai Tamuli Borbarua
- C. Tangasu Borbaruah
- D. Dihingia Alun Borbarua

Answer: A. Lachit Barphukan

465. Where is the Maidam of Lachit Borphukan located?

- A. Sonapur
- B. Amingaon
- C. Jorhat
- D. Mangaldai

Answer: C. Jorhat (Nora Hilloidari village)

466. Which king was commonly known as Parvatia Raja?

- A. Sudoiphaa
- B. Sulikpha
- C. Suhungmung
- D. Gadadhar Singha

Answer: A. Sudoiphaa

467. The town of Boka was built during the reign of

- A. Sudoiphaa
- B. Sulikpha
- C. Suhungmung
- D. Gadadhar Singha

Answer: A. Sudoiphaa

468. Who surrendered Lower Assam and Guwahati in favour of the Mughals?

- A. Lachit Borphukan
- [80]

- B. Laluksola Borphukan
- C. Momai Tamuli Borbarua
- D. Badan Chandra Borphukan

Answer: B. Laluksola Borphukan

469. Who offered Laluksola Borphukan a sum of four lakh rupees for handing over Guwahati to the Mughals?

- A. Mir jumla
- B. Ram Shinga
- C. Rashid Khan
- D. Azamtara

Answer: D. Azamtara

470. Who among the following became famous in history of Assam as Lora Raja?

- A. Supatpha
- B. Sulikpha
- C. Suhungmung
- D. Gadadhar Singha

Answer: B. Sulikpha

471. What was the Hindu name of Sulikphaa/Lora raja?

- A. Rudra Singha
- B. Prataap Singha
- C. Gadadhar Singha
- D. Ratnadhvaj Singha

Answer: D. Ratnadhvaj Singha

472. Which Ahom king established the norm that an Ahom prince had to be free from any physical disability, defects or deformities to become a king?

- A. Rudra Singha
- B. Prataap Singha
- C. Gadadhar Singha
- D. Ratnadhvaj Singha

Answer: D. Ratnadhvaj Singha (Lora raja)

473. The only recorded work constructed during the reign of Lora Raja was

- A. Stone Bridge
- B. Dauki Ali
- C. Dhodar Ali
- D. Gohain Kamal Ali

Answer: B. Dauki Ali

474. Lora Raja was guided and backed by which of the following satra?

- A. Dakshinpat satra
- B. Auniati satra
- C. Kmalabari satra
- D. Garmur satra

[81]

Answer: A. Dakshinpat satra

475. In 1680, who was assassinated by Bhotai Deka Saikia, Aghona Kachari and Madhan Tamuli?

- A. Lachit Borphukan
- B. Laluksola Borphukan
- C. Momai tamuli Borbarua
- D. Badan Chandra Borphukan

Answer: B. Laluksola Borphukan

476. Who was the Rajmantri Phukan or Prime Minister during the reign of Sulikphaa?

- A. Lachit Borphukan
- B. Laluksola Borphukan
- C. Momai tamuli Borbarua
- D. Badan Chandra Borphukan

Answer: B. Laluksola Borphukan

477. Who began a campaign to inflict wounds on Ahom princes who were eligible for the throne?

- A. Lachit Borphukan
- B. Laluksola Borphukan
- C. Momai Tamuli Borbarua
- D. Badan Chandra Borphukan

Answer: B. Laluksola Borphukan

478. Consider the following statements:

1. Laluk Borphukan was appointed as Borphukan by Udayaditya Singha.
2. Sulikphaa was only fourteen years old when he was made the king of the Ahom kingdom by Laluksola Borphukan.
3. Most of the atrocities committed during the reign of Lora Raja were done by the orders of Laluksola Borphukan.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: D. 1, 2 and 3

479. Joymoti Konwari was tortured and killed by the henchmen of

- A. Lora Raja and Lachit Borphukan
- B. Sulikphaa and Laluk Sola Borphukan
- C. Sulikphaa and Momai tamuli Borbarua
- D. Lora Raja and Badan Chandra Borphukan

[82]

Answer: B. Sulikphaa and Laluk Sola Borphukan

480. Consider the following statements:

1. Joymoti Konwari, was the wife of Tai-Ahom Prince Gadapani
2. Sulikphaa's soldiers brought Jayamati to Jerenga pathar and punished her
3. In honour of the memory of Joymoti, Rudra Singha built the Joysagar Tank at Sibsagar

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: D. 1, 2 and 3

481. What was the Ahom name of Gadadhar Singha?

- A. Supaatpha
- B. Sulikphaa
- C. Suhungmung
- D. Subinpha

Answer: A. Supaatpha

482. Supaatpha (Gadadhar Singha) belonged to the

- A. Saringiya clan
- B. Samuguriya clan
- C. Tungkhungia clan
- D. Dihingiya clan

Answer: C. Tungkhungia clan

483. Which of the following Ahom king initiated a land measurement scheme for the first time?

- A. Rudra Singha
- B. Prataap Singha
- C. Gadadhar Singha
- D. Suhungmung

Answer: C. Gadadhar Singha

484. Which Ahom king built the temple at the island of Umananda for tantric worship?

- A. Sukapha
- B. Pratap Singha
- C. Rudra Singha
- D. Gadadhar Singha

Answer: D. Gadadhar Singha

485. The temple of Umananda is associated with which diety?

- A. Shiva

[83]

- B. Vishnu
- C. Durga
- D. Chandrika

Answer: A. Shiva

486. Who built the mosque at Hajo popularly known as Poa-Mecca?

- A. Sujauddin Muhammad Shah
- B. Hussain Shah
- C. Bakhtiyar Khilji
- D. Giasuddin Aulia

Answer: A. Sujauddin Muhammad Shah

487. Poa-Mecca at Hajo is associated with

- A. Mir Jumla
- B. Hussain Shah
- C. Bakhtiyar Khilji
- D. Giasuddin Aulia

Answer: D. Giasuddin Aulia

(The Dargah was built in memory of Sultan Ghiyasuddin Auliya.)

488. In which year the battle of Itakhuli was fought?

- A. 1670
- B. 1672
- C. 1682
- D. 1882

Answer: C. 1682

489. What is name the final battle between Ahoms & Mughals?

Or

The last battle in the year 1682 which ended the long drawn Ahom-Mughal conflict was

- A. Battle of Saraighat
- B. Battle of Itakhuli
- C. Battle of Rangamati
- D. Battle of Alaboi

Answer: B. Battle of Itakhuli

490. The last battle between the Ahoms and the Mughals was fought at

- A. Jorhat
- B. Koch Behar
- C. Saraighat
- D. Itakhuli

Answer: D. Itakhuli (1682)

491. Who was the Ahom king during the Battle of Itakhuli?

A. Gadadhar Singha

[84]

B. Jayadhwaj Singha

C. Rudra Singha

D. Pramatta Singh

Answer: A. Gadadhar Singha

492. Who was Ahom's war leader in the Battle of Itakhuli?

A. Lachit Borphukan

B. Laluksola Borphukan

C. Dihingia Alun Barbarua

D. Silarai

Answer: C. Dihingia Alun Barbarua

493. Which one is INCORRECT about the Battle of Itakhuli?

A. The battle was fought in 1682

B. Ahom regained Kamrup up to Manas river after winning the battle

C. Ahom established firm reign over Guwahati till the advent of British in 1826.

D. Mir Jumla was the commander in chief of Mughal army in that battle.

Answer: D. Mir Jumla was the commander in chief of Mughal army in that battle.

(Mansur Khan III was commander in chief of the Mughal Army)

494. Dhodar Ali was constructed by

A. Siva Singh

B. Rudra Singha

C. Pramatta Singh

D. Godadhar Singh

Answer: D. Gadadhar Singh

495. Two Ahom kings were known as Burah Raja. One was Pratap Singha and the other was?

A. Sukapha

B. Supinphaa

C. Rudra Singha

D. Gadadhar Singha

Answer: D. Gadadhar Singha

496. Which of the following Ahom king mobilized some dhods or lazy people to construct the Dhodar Ali?

- A. Gadadhar Singha
- B. Rudra Singha
- C. Pratap Singha
- D. Suhungmung

Answer: A. Gadadhar Singha [85]

497. Who was known as Lai Konwor before he became the king of Ahom kingdom?

- A. Gadadhar Singha
- B. Rudra Singha
- C. Shiva Singha
- D. Pramatta Singha

Answer: B. Rudra Singha

498. Solal Gohain administered which of the following regions?

- A. Lakhimpur & Biswanath region
- B. Nagaon & Mikir hill region
- C. Nagaon & Chariduar region
- D. Sonitpur & Biswanath region

Answer: C. Nagaon & Chariduar region

499. Which of the following Ahom king planned an invasion of Bengal?

- A. Rudra Singha
- B. Suhungmung
- C. Gadadhar Singham
- D. Siva Singha

Answer: A. Rudra Singha

500. Which Ahom king hoped to make the Ahom kingdom as one of the powerful kingdoms of India?

- A. Gadadhar Singha
- B. Rudra Singha
- C. Shiva Singha
- D. Pramatta Singha

Answer: B. Rudra Singha

501. Which Ahom king created the post Bezbaruah?

- A. Gadadhar Singha
- B. Rudra Singha
- C. Rajeswar Singha

D. Pratap Singha

Answer: B. Rudra Singha

502. Which of the following Ahom king created positions like Kotoki, Khaund, Doloi etc.?

- A. Gadadhar Singha
- B. Rudra Singha
- C. Shiva Singha
- D. Pramatta Singha

Answer: B. Rudra Singha

503. Which Ahom king sent his men to Delhi to learn music?
[86]

- A. Gadadhar Singha
- B. Rudra Singha
- C. Shiva Singha
- D. Pramatta Singha

Answer: B. Rudra Singha

504. Which Ahom king sent Brahmin boys to Gurukuls for Vedic and Sanskrit studies?

- A. Gadadhar Singha
- B. Rudra Singha
- C. Shiva Singha
- D. Pramatta Singha

Answer: B. Rudra Singha

505. Who introduced Mughal style dresses in the Ahom court?

- A. Gadadhar Singha
- B. Rudra Singha
- C. Shiva Singha
- D. Pramatta Singha

Answer: B. Rudra Singha

506. In Ahom kingdom an officer was to direct music. Who was he?

- A. Bayan
- B. Gayan Baruah
- C. Hatibaruah
- D. Devdas

Answer: B. Gayan Baruah

507. Who was the first Ahom king to celebrate Bihu in the courtyard of Assam?

- A. Gadadhar Singha
- B. Rudra Singha
- C. Shiva Singha
- D. Pramatta Singha

Answer: B. Rudra Singha

508. The Silsko stone bridge of Sivasagar was constructed by the

- A. Ahoms
- B. Chutiyas
- C. Kacharies
- D. Koch

Answer: A. Ahoms

509. Who built the stone bridge over the river Namdang?

- A. Siva Singha
- B. Gadadhar Singha
- C. Rudra Singha
- D. Purandar Singha

Answer: C. Rudra Singha

510. The Namdang Stone bridge was built in

- A. Beam Style
- B. Truss Style
- C. Arch Style
- D. Suspension Style

Answer: C. Arch Style

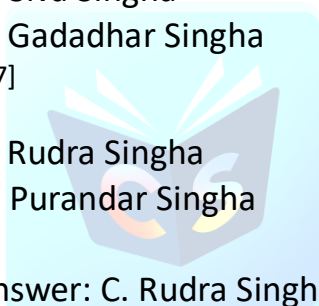
511. Who was the mother of Rudra Singha?

- A. Kalawati
- B. Joymoti
- C. Rajmati
- D. Vidyawati

Answer: B. Joymoti

512. Which of the following is a man-made lake?

- A. Joysagar Lake
- B. Dighali Pukhuri



CAREER STUDY
The Learning App

- C. Dihing Lake
- D. Ram krishna Lake

Answer: A. Joysagar Lake

513. Joysagar, one of the largest man-made lake was built by

- A. Swargadeo Rudra Singha
- B. Swargadeo Pramatta Singha
- C. Swargadeo Pratap Singha
- D. Swargadeo Rajeswar Singha

Answer: A. Swargadeo Rudra Singha

514. From the reign of which king Sanskrit language was used in Ahom coins?

- A. Sudangphaa
- B. Pratap Singha
- C. Siva Singha
- D. Rudra Singha

Answer: D. Rudra Singha

515. Who built Joydol on the bank of Joysagar tank?

- A. Rudra Singha
- B. Siva Singha
- C. Gadapani
- D. None of these

Answer: A. Rudra Singha [88]

516. Name the Ahom king who sent the first emissary to Tripura?

- A. Siva Singha
- B. Rudra Singha
- C. Suhungmung
- D. Rani Phuleswari

Answer: B. Rudra Singha

517. Darrang Rajvansavali was written by

- A. Suryakhadi Daivagna
- B. Pandit Vidyavinod
- C. Kaviratna Saraswati
- D. Durgabor Kayastha

Answer: A. Suryakhadi Daivagna

518. Name the European merchant who had extensive salt trade in the Ahom kingdom

- A. Daniel Raush
- B. Robert Clive
- C. Captain Welsh
- D. Sudmerson

Answer: A. Daniel Raush

519. Who shifted the Ahom capital from Garhgaon to Rangpur was

- A. Gadadhar Singha
- B. Siva Singha
- C. Sukapha
- D. Rudra Singha

Answer: D. Rudra Singha

520. Name the chief architect who planned and constructed the city of Rangpur?

- A. Ghanashyam Khanikar
- B. Gunaram Khanikar
- C. Deepak Khanikar
- D. Radhas Khanikar

Answer: A. Ghanashyam Khanikar

521. Kabiraj Chakraborty was the royal poet of which of the following Ahom king?

- A. Rajeswar Singha
- B. Rudra Sinha
- C. Pramatta Singha
- D. Gaurinath Singha

Answer: B. Rudra Sinha

522. The Ahom name of Swargadeo Siva Singha was:

[89]

- A. Suhitpangphaa
- B. Sunenphaa
- C. Sukhrungphaa
- D. Sutanphaa

Answer: D. Sutanphaa

523. A regular Gold currency was introduced in Ahom kingdom by

- A. Siva Singha
- B. Suhungmung
- C. Pramatta Singha
- D. Rudra Singha

Answer: A. Siva Singha

524. Two Ahom monarchs issued coins in Persian language. One was Rajeswar Singha and the other was?

- A. Siva Singha
- B. Suhungmung
- C. Pramatta Singha
- D. Rudra Singha

Answer: A. Siva Singha

525. Krishnaram Bhattacharya was brought from Bengal and was known by the name of Parbatia Gosain as he settled at:

- A. Patkai Hill
- B. Nilachal Hill
- C. Guwahati
- D. Da Parbatia

Answer: A. Nilachal Hill

526. The Kamakhya Temple is a Sakta temple dedicated to the mother goddess

- A. Parvati Devi
- B. Kali Devi
- C. Rudra Devi
- D. Kamakhya Devi

Answer: D. Kamakhya Devi

527. Who was the Guru of Siva Singha?

- A. Na-Gosain
- B. Parbatia Gosain
- C. Mukalimuria Gosain
- D. Madhabdeva

Answer: B. Parbatia Gosain (Krishnaram Bhattacharya)

528. Who established an elaborate system of espionage to get accurate information of everything that was done or even spoken in all parts of his kingdom?

[90]

- A. Rudra Singh
- B. Rajeswar Singh
- C. Gadadhar Singha
- D. Siva Singha

Answer: D. Siva Singha

529. Hasti Vidyarnava was composed during the reign of

- A. Rudra Singh
- B. Rajeswar Singh
- C. Gadadhar Singha
- D. Siva Singha

Answer: D. Siva Singha

530. Who was the composer of the Hasti Vidyarnava?

- A. Sukumar Barkaith
- B. Bhaskar Barman
- C. Hari Dev
- D. Madhav Dev

Answer: A. Sukumar Barkaith

531. The illustration work of the medieval Assamese text —Hasti Vidyarnava" was done by__.

- A. Suryakhari Daibaigya
- B. Sukumar Borkaith
- C. Dibar and Dosai
- D. Rama Saraswati

Answer: C. Dibar and Dosai

532. Which one is INCORRECT about the illustrated manuscript "Hasti Vidyarnava"?

- A. It was written by Sukumar Barkaith
- B. It deals with the management and care of elephants in the royal stables
- C. It was commissioned under the patronage of king Rudra Singha
- D. The illustration work of the medieval Assamese text "Hasthividyarnava" was done by Dibar and Dosai

Answer: C. It was commissioned under the patronage of King Rudra Singha.

533. The Shiva dol was constructed during the reign of

- A. Pramatta Singha
- B. Rudra Singha

- C. Purandar Singha
- D. Siva Singha

Answer: D. Siva Singha

534. Name the Ahom king who left the throne by putting his wife on the throne [91]

- A. Pramatta Singha
- B. Rudra Singha
- C. Purandar Singha
- D. Siva Singha

Answer: D. Siva Singha

535. Siva Singha declared his Chief Queen as 'Bar Raja'. Who was she?

- A. Phuleswari
- B. Ambika
- C. Mula Gabharu
- D. Sarbeswari

Answer: A. Phuleswari

536. Who first introduced the cremation of the dead among the Ahoms?

- A. Suhungmung
- B. Phuleswari
- C. Siva Singha
- D. Mumai Tamuli

Answer: B. Phuleswari

537. Who assumed the name Pramateswari Devi (one of the names of Durga)?

- A. Sarbeswari
- B. Phuleswari
- C. Ambika
- D. Kuranganayani

Answer: B. Phuleswari

538. Which queen forced Moamoria and several other gosains to offer oblations to the goddess and smeared sacrificial blood on their foreheads?

- A. Sarbeswari
- B. Phuleswari
- C. Ambika
- D. Kuranganayani

Answer: B. Phuleswari

539. Which Ahom queen built the Sivadol in Sibsagar?

- A. Mula Gabharu
- B. Ambika
- C. Phuleswari
- D. Kuranganayani

Answer: B. Ambika

540. The tallest existing temple in Assam is

- A. Siva temple at Sibsagar
- B. Umananda temple at Guwahati
- C. Siva temple at Dewrgaon
- [92]

D. Kamakhya temple at Silghat

Answer: A. Siva temple at Sibsagar

541. Which Ahom king built the present existing Rang Ghar?

- A. Rudra Singha
- B. Siva Singha
- C. Pramatta Singha
- D. Gadadhar Singha

Answer: C. Pramatta Singha

542. The amphitheatre known as Rang-Ghar at Rangpur was built by

- A. Rudra Singha
- B. Siva Singha
- C. Rajeshwar Singhae
- D. Pramatta Singha

Answer: D. Pramatta Singha

543. Which is considered as the oldest amphitheatre in Asia?

- A. Kareng Ghar
- B. Talatal Ghar
- C. Rang Ghar
- D. Rani Seethai Hall

Answer: C. Rang Ghar

544. What is the meaning of Rangpur?

- A. City of Entertainment
- B. City of Eastern Astrology

CAREER STUDY
The Learning App

- C. City of Playground
- D. City of Light

Answer: D. City of Entertainment

545. Which of the following Ahom king constructed the Basistha temple?

- A. Pramatta Singha
- B. Lakhmi Singha
- C. Rajeswar Singha
- D. Suhungmung

Answer: C. Rajeswar Singha

546. Which of the following Ahom king built the Kareng Ghar?

- A. Rajeswar Singha
- B. Lakshmi Singha
- C. Pramatta Singha
- D. Suhungmung

Answer: A. Rajeswar Singha [93]

547. During the reign of which of the following king, the temple of Navagraha was built?

- A. Rajeswar Singha
- B. Siva Singha
- C. Udayaditya
- D. Pramatta Singha

Answer: A. Rajeswar Singha

548. The tradition of Hajo's famous Bulbul birds fighting started from the reign of

- A. Rajeswar Singha
- B. Siva Singha
- C. Udayaditya
- D. Pramatta Singha

Answer: A. Rajeswar Singha

549. The present existing structure of the seven storied palace (Kareng Ghar) of Garhgaon was built during the reign of

- A. Rajeswar Singha
- B. Siva Singha
- C. Udayaditya
- D. Pramatta Singha

Answer: A. Rajeswar Singha

550. Which Ahom king added three underground stories made of bricks and an indigenous type of cement to the four storied Talatal Ghar at Rangpur?

- A. Rajeswar Singha
- B. Siva Singha
- C. Udayaditya
- D. Pramatta Singha

Answer: A. Rajeswar Singha

551. Consider the following statements:

1. The Talatal Ghar is a place which was initially built as an army base.
2. It houses two secret tunnels, and three floors below ground level which were used as exit routes during the Ahom wars.
3. Rajeshwar Singha added three underground stories made of bricks and an indigenous type of cement to the four storied Talatal Ghar at Rangpur.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: D. 1, 2 and 3 [94]

552. Which of the following temple was NOT constructed during the reign of Rajeswar Singha?

- A. Monikarneswar temple
- B. Bishnu temple
- C. Chitrachal temple
- D. Navagraha temple

Answer: B. Bishnu temple

553. Financial provision for the Sukreswar Temple was initiated by:

- A. Pramatta Singha
- B. Rajeswar Singha
- C. Lakshmi Singha
- D. Gaurinath Singha

Answer: B. Rajeswar Singha

554. Kuranganayani was a/an?

- A. Ahom King
- B. Ahom Queen
- C. Moran Queen
- D. Rajput Queen

Answer: B. Ahom Queen (Manipuri princess)

555. Manipuri princess Kuranganayani was married to the Ahom king:

Or

Name the Ahom monarch who was offered the hands of Kuranganayani, the daughter of Jai Singha, the Raja of Manipur?

- A. Jayadhwaj Singha
- B. Rajeswar Singha
- C. Pratap Singha
- D. Siva Singha

Answer: B. Rajeswar Singha

556. Lata-Kata ran was fought during the reign of

- A. Laxmi Singha
- B. Gaurinath Singha
- C. Rajeswar Singha
- D. Gadadhar Singha

CAREER STUDY
The Learning App

Answer: B. Rajeswar Singha

557. What was the purpose of the famous Lata-Kata Ran?

- A. War against the Burmese soldiers.
- B. Making a road by cutting the forest trees, creepers etc.
- C. Ahom soldier's assistance to King Jai Singh of Manipur
- D. War against the British soldiers.

Answer: B. Making a road by cutting the forest tree, creeper etc. [95]

558. Who was the first person to make a survey the river Brahmaputra during the Ahom reign?

- A. Ensign wood
- B. Rennel
- C. Nenvill
- D. Daniel Roush

Answer: B. Rennel

(Major James Rennell traced Brahmaputra in 1765)

559. Chakarifeti Buranji was written by

- A. Kaviraj Chakraborty
- B. Atan Buragahain
- C. Numali Borgohain
- D. Bidyabagish

Answer: C. Numali Borgohain

560. Who examined and burned Buranji's for objectionable content?

- A. Numali borgohain
- B. Purandar Singha
- C. Kirtichandra Barbarua
- D. Rudra Singha

Answer: C. Kirtichandra Barbarua

561. The great Rudra Sagar Tank was excavated during the reign of

- A. Lakshmi Singha
- B. Kamaleswar Singha
- C. Rudra Singha
- D. None of these

Answer: A. Lakshmi Singha

562. The first phase of Moamoria Rebellion was started in the year

- A. 1749
- B. 1759
- C. 1769
- D. 1779

Answer: C. 1769

563. The Moamoria Rebellion was started during the reign of which of the following king?

- A. Lakshmi Singha
- B. Kamaleswar Singha
- C. Rudra Singha
- D. Gaurinath Singha

Answer: A. Lakshmi Singha

564. Which of the following is NOT a cause of the Moamoria Rebellion?

[96]

A. The Paik system on which the state was based was unable to adapt to the changing economy and the emerging social classes.

- B. The rise of the sattras was one of the reasons for the leakage of manpower from the Paik system.
- C. The Ahom kingdom heaped insult and repression on the followers of sattras.
- D. The reorganization of the Paik system from "Got" to "Khel".

Answer: D. The reorganization of the Paik system from "Got" to "Khel".

565. Power struggle between the Moamorias, the adherents of the Moamara Sattra, and the Ahom kings was known as:

- A. Matak Protest
- B. Rebellion of adherents
- C. Moamoria rebellion
- D. Non of the above

Answer: C. Moamoria rebellion

566. The main weapons used by the Moamoria rebels were:

- A. Antiaircraft Gun
- B. Bamboo Staves
- C. Iron Sword
- D. Steel Dagger

Answer: B. Bamboo Staves

567. Which uprising was called as —Chekani Kubua Ron|| in the history of Assam?

- A. Latakata Ron
- B. Dondua Droh
- C. Moamoria rebellion
- D. Battle of Itakhuli

Answer: C. Moamoria rebellion

568. In which year did the Moamoria revolt take place for the second time?

- A. 1775
- B. 1782
- C. 1805
- D. 1810

Answer: B. 1782

569. The second phase of Moamoria Rebellion started during the reign of which of the following king?

- A. Lakshmi Singha
- B. Kamaleswar Singha

- C. Rudra Singha
- D. Gaurinath Singha

Answer: D. Gaurinath Singha [97]

570. The third phase of Moamoria revolt started in the year?

- A. 1782
- B. 1786
- C. 1805
- D. 1810

Answer: B. 1786

571. The Capital of Assam was shifted from Sivasagar (Rongpur) to Jorhat in

- A. 1794
- B. 1820
- C. 1697
- D. 1567

Answer: A. 1794

572. Which Ahom King shifted the capital from Sibsagar to Jorhat in 1794 due to the attack of Moamorias?

- A. Gaurinath Singha
- B. Lakhmi Singha
- C. Kamaleswar Singha
- D. Chandrakanta Singha

Answer: A. Gaurinath Singha

573. Under what circumstances the Ahom King Gaurinath Singh left the capital and fled to Guwahati?

- A. Due to attack of the Moamarias
- B. Due to attack of mughal
- C. Due to attack of Burmese
- D. Not one of the above

Answer: A. Due to the attack of Moamarias

574. Who restored Rangpur to Gaurinath Singha in 1794?

- A. Thomas Welsh
- B. Alexander Sharpeigh
- C. William Wilson
- D. Thomas Smythe

Answer: A. Thomas Welsh

575. In which year did captain Welsh come to Assam?

- A. 1592 A.D
- B. 1692 A.D.
- C. 1700 A.D.
- D. 1792 A.D

Answer: D. 1792 A.D [98]

576. As recorded by Captain Thomas Welsh, the Assam Patra-Mantris was composed of

- A. Eight ministers
- B. Six ministers
- C. Four ministers
- D. Five ministers

Answer: D. Five ministers

577. Which rebellion in Assam history is called Dandua Droh (The Dundiya Revolution)?

- A. The rebellion of Gomdhar Konwar
- B. The rebellion of Badan Barphukan
- C. The Rebellion of Hardatta and Bira Dutta
- D. The Rebellion of Lechai Kanwar

Answer: C. The Rebellion of Hardatta and Bira Dutta

578. Who was/were the prominent leader/ leaders of the Dandua Droh (The Dundiya Revolution)?

- A. Maniram Dewan
- B. Gomdhar Konwar
- C. Piyali Phukan & Dhananjoy Burhagohain
- D. Hara Dutta & Bira Dutta

Answer: D. Hara Dutta & Bira Dutta

579. Who was the Borphukan of the Ahom kingdom during the Dandua Droh (The Dundiya Revolution) in 1795?

- A. Kalia Bhomora Borphukan
- B. Lachit Borphukan
- C. Badan Borphukan
- D. Langi Panissia Borphukan

Answer: A. Kalia Bhomora Borphukan

580. Who received the title 'Pratap Ballab'?

- A. Kalia Bhomora
- B. Lachit Borphukan
- C. Momai Tamuli Borbarua
- D. Badan Borphukan

Answer: A. Kalia Bhomora

581. Who conferred the title 'Pratap Ballab' to Kalia Bhomora Borphukan for suppressing the rebellion of Haradatta?

- A. Bacha Rajkhowa
- B. Kamaleswar Singha
- C. Sarbananda Singha
- D. Lakshmi Singha

Answer: B. Kamaleswar Singha [99]

582. Who was the last Moamoria leader of the Moamoria rebellion?

- A. Bacha Rajkhowa
- B. Kamaleswar Singha
- C. Sarbananda Singha
- D. Lakshmi Singha

Answer: C. Sarbananda Singha

583. Sarbananda Singha was the king of

- A. The Koches
- B. The Kacharies
- C. The Morans
- D. The Matakas

Answer: D. The Matakas

584. What was the capital of Matakas?

- A. Bengmara
- B. Dibrugarh
- C. Moran
- D. Dhuburi

Answer: A. Bengmara (Now Tinsukia district)

585. Bharat Singha was the king of

- A. The Koches
- B. The Kacharies
- C. The Morans

D. The Matakse

Answer: D. The Matakse

586. Moamoria rebellion ended during the reign of which Ahom king?

- A. Bacha Rajkhowa
- B. Kamaleswar Singha
- C. Sarbananda Singha
- D. Lakshmi Singha

Answer: B. Kamaleswar Singha

587. By which name Kamaleswar Singha was known before he became the king?

- A. Kinaram Gohain
- B. Kamala Gohain
- C. Kamaleswar Gohain
- D. Kameswar Gohain

Answer: A. Kinaram Gohain

588. The person credited with resolving the Ahom conflict was

- A. Purnananda Buragohain [100]
- B. Kirti Chandra Buragohain
- C. Kaliabhomora Buragohain
- D. Badan Chandra Buragohain

Answer: A. Purnananda Buragohain

589. The river that flows through the town of Jorhat was dug at the behest of premier Purnananda Buragohain in the year

- A. 1801
- B. 1805
- C. 1808
- D. 1818

Answer: A. 1801

590. The Buragohain in Ahom kingdom acted as

- A. Chief Minister
- B. Commander-in-chief
- C. Chief executive officer of the Ahom Kingdom
- D. Prime minister

Answer: D. Prime minister

591. In which year did the Burmese first invade Assam?

- A. 1771
- B. 1717
- C. 1871
- D. 1817

Answer: D. 1817

592. The Burmese first invaded Assam during the reign of

- A. Jogeswar Singha
- B. Sudingphaa
- C. Purandar Singha
- D. Chandrakanta Singha

Answer: D. Chandrakanta Singha

593. Who invited the Burmese to Assam?

- A. Peoli Phukan
- B. Badan Chandra Borphukan
- C. Lalok Sola
- D. Moniram Dewan

Answer: B. Badan Chandra Borphukan

594. Badan Chandra Barphukan was the governor of

- A. Sadiya
- B. Solal
- C. Kamrup
- D. Marangi

[101]

Answer: C. Kamrup

595. Badan Barphukan was assassinated by —

- A. Raghab
- B. Rup Singh Subedar
- C. Madhab Tamuli
- D. Bhotai Deka

Answer: B. Rup Singh Subedar

596. Who was the commander of Burmese in the first Burmese invasion of Assam?

- A. Maung Shwe Waing
- B. Maha Minhla Minkhaung
- C. Sagaing Min

D. Badan Chandra Bophukan

Answer: B. Maha Minhla Minkhaung

597. The second Burmese invasion took place in the year:

A. 1817

B. 1818

C. 1819

D. 1821

Answer: C. 1819

598. Who was the commander of Burmese during the second Burmese invasion of Assam?

A. Maung Shwe Waing

B. Maha Minhla Minkhaung

C. Sagaing Min

D. Alungmingi

Answer: D. Alungmingi

599. Which Assamese man guided the Burmese during their second invasion of Assam?

A. Purandar Singha

B. Badan Chandra Bophukan

C. Momai Baruah

D. Momai Tamuli

Answer: C. Momai Baruah

600. Which Ahom princess was offered to the Burmese Monarch Bodawpaya for the royal harem?

A. Aideo Handique

B. Mula Gabharu

C. Hemo Aideo

D. Ramani Gabharu

[102]

Answer: C. Hemo Aideo (also known as Bhamo Aideo)

601. Oldest amphitheatre of Asia is:

A. Rang ghar

B. Kareng Ghar

C. Talatal Ghar

D. None of these

Answer: A. Rang ghar

602. Rikkhvan ceremony was performed by the

- A. Kacharis
- B. Ahoms
- C. Chutiyas
- D. Morans

Answer: B. Ahoms

603. Who is considered to be the greatest poet of the Ahom period?

- A. Mankar
- B. Chandidas
- C. Kaviraj Chakravarty
- D. None of these

Answer: C. Kaviraj Chakravarty

604. The advisory board of Ahom kingdom was constituted of how many ministers?

- A. 2 Ministers
- B. 3 Ministers
- C. 4 Ministers
- D. 5 Ministers

Answer: A. 2 Ministers

605. Where is the traditional burial site of the Ahom kings located?

- A. Garhgaon
- B. Rangpur
- C. Charaideo
- D. Tezpur

Answer: C. Charaideo

606. What was the shape of the Ahom coins?

- A. Circular
- B. Square
- C. Octagonal
- D. Hexagonal

Answer: C. Octagonal

607. The coins used during Ahom reign was known as-
[103]

- A. Saka
- B. Takka

- C. Mudra
- D. Narayani

Answer: B: Takka

608. The standard Ahom coin —Takka|| weighted

- A. 49 ratis
- B. 50 ratis
- C. 94 ratis
- D. 96 ratis

Answer: D. 96 ratis (A tola - Two fifths of an ounce)

609. The post that was held by the heir apparent to the throne during the Ahom reign was known as

- A. Rajkumar Raja
- B. Charingia Raja
- C. Lora Raja
- D. Prince

Answer: B. Charingia Raja

610. Which Ahom King had the shortest reign (21 days)?

- A. Gobar Roja
- B. Pratap Singha
- C. Samaguria Roja
- D. Lakhmi Singha

Answer: C. Samaguria Roja

611. For approximately how many years the Ahoms ruled Assam?

- A. 460 years
- B. 500 years
- C. 600 years
- D. 680 years

Answer: C. 600 years

612. Which one of the following was not being witnessed during the Ahom reign?

- A. Potter
- B. Beggar
- C. Craftsman
- D. Artist

Answer: B. Beggar

(Due to self-dependent society)

613. Who is responsible for income, expenditure and land accounting during the Ahom reign?

[104]

- A. Kakati
- B. Borphukan
- C. Ganak
- D. Borkataki

Answer: A. Kakati

614. In Ahom kingdom, who was the special category that performs the responsibility of bringing correspondence?

- A. Kakati
- B. Borphukan
- C. Ganak
- D. Kataki

Answer: D. Kataki

615. By what name Md. Ismail Siddique is better known in Assam History?

- A. Bagh Hazarika
- B. Badan Barphukan
- C. Burha Raja
- D. Lachit Borphukan

Answer: A. Bagh Hazarika

616. Bhitara Phukan was the commander of:

- A. Troop that guarded the Queen.
- B. Household troop that guarded the King.
- C. Troop that was responsible for the internal security of the kingdom.
- D. None of these

Answer: B. Household troop that guarded the King.

617. During the ahom period what was the class of people called, who used prepare the birth charts of the Ahom Kings and officials and predict the future of the Ahom kingdom.

- A. Ganak
- B. Purahita
- C. Kakati

D. Doloi

Answer: D. Doloi

618. On what did the ahom rulers traveled from one place to another?

- A. On horse
- B. On Swing
- C. On Elephant
- D. On Car

Answer: B. On Swing

619. During the Ahom reign two officers were appointed to oversee the state's forest resources. They were
[105]

- A. Borphukan and Bogohain
- B. Habiya Baruah and Kathkatiya Baruah
- C. Gohai and Gogoi
- D. Barbarua and Baruah

Answer: B. Habiya Baruah and Kathkatiya Baruah

620. During the Ahom rule over 20 paiks there was an officer called Bora, over 100 paiks there was an officer called Saikia and over 1,000 paiks there was an officer called Hazarika. What is the name of the officials above 6000?

- A. Borphukan
- B. Phukan
- C. Rajkhawa
- D. Barbarua

Answer: B. Phukan

621. The Marangikhowa Gohain was the governor of

- A. Solal province
- B. Kamrup
- C. Marangi province
- D. Sadiya province

Answer: C. Marangi province

622. Marangi Khowa Gohain administered which of the following region?

- A. Sadiya Region
- B. Region west of the Dhansiri river & contiguous to the Naga people
- C. South of the Mikir Hills
- D. None of these

Answer: B. Region west of the Dhansiri River & contiguous to the Naga people

623. Who was the provincial ruler of border areas during the reign of Ahom?

- A. Sadiya Khowa Gohain
- B. Marangial Gohain
- C. Solal Gohain
- D. Datialia Gohain

Answer: D. Datialia Gohain

624. What does it mean to say 'Bilat' during the rule of Ahom?

- A. England is understood at that time.
- B. The place outside Assam is understood.
- C. A region which is enjoyed by the elders as per the convenience.
- D. None of the above

Answer: C. A region which is enjoyed by the elders as per the convenience.

625. Who was Bisa Nong?

- A. A Mughal Chief
- B. A Naga Chief
- C. A Singphou Chief
- D. A Kachari Chief

Answer: C. A Singphou Chief

626. According to Ahom legends Khun-lung and Khun-lai was the grandson of?

- A. Tai-Ahom
- B. Leng Don
- C. Khun-Lai
- D. Kacharies

Answer: B. Leng Don

627. 'Ratnamala' compiled by Purusottama Vidyavagish is a work on:

- A. Astrology
- B. Novel
- C. Poetry
- D. Grammar

Answer: D. Grammar

628. Who wrote 'Tungkhugia Buranji'?

- A. Visheswar Baidyadhipa

CAREER STUDY
The Learning App

- B. Srinath Duara Borbarua
- C. Dutiram Hazarika
- D. Kashinath Tamuli Phukan

Answer: B. Srinath Duara Borbarua

629. The independent state of Pratapgarh (Modern day Patharkandi) was established by:

- A. Malik Pratap Raja
- B. Pura Raja
- C. Hussain Shah
- D. Jogeswar Singha

Answer: A. Malik Pratap Raja

630. Who secretly informed the British about the Rangpur attack plan of Dhananjoy Borgohain?

- A. Badan Chandra Borphukan
- B. Jeuram Dualia Baruah
- C. Sadiya Khowa Gohain
- D. Purandar Burhagohain

Answer: C. Sadiya Khowa Gohain

631. The third Burmese invasion took place in the year

- A. 1817
- B. 1818

[107]

- C. 1819
- D. 1821

Answer: D. 1821

632. The period of Burmese is locally called as

- A. Durvikhyar Din
- B. Manor Din
- C. Dukhar Din
- D. Non of the above

Answer: B. Manor Din

633. Which of the following was installed as the king of Ahom kingdom in 1821 CE, by the Burmese?

- A. Jogeswar Singha
- B. Sudingphaa

- C. Purandar Singha
- D. Badan Chandra Bophukan

Answer: A. Jogeswar Singha

634. Which king of Ahom dynasty was known as a 'Puppet ruler'?

- A. Jogeswar Singha
- B. Sudingphaa
- C. Purandar Singha
- D. Badan Chandra Bophukan

Answer: A. Jogeswar Singha

635. The battle of Mahgarh was fought in the year

- A. 1822
- B. 1825
- C. 1826
- D. 1828

Answer: A. 1822 (On 19 April 1822 A.D.)

636. The battle of Mahgarh was fought between:

- A. The Burmese and the Koches
- B. The Ahoms and Mughals
- C. The Ahoms and the Kacharies
- D. The Burmese and the Assamese soldiers

Answer: D. The Burmese and the Assamese soldiers

(Assamese soldiers were led by Chandrakanta Singha)

637. The battle of Hadirachowki was fought in the year

- A. 1822
- B. 1825
- C. 1826
- D. 1828

[108]

Answer: A. 1822 (On 21 June 1822)

638. The battle of Hadirachowki was fought between?

- A. The Burmese and the Koches
- B. The Ahoms and Mughals
- C. The Ahoms and the Kacharies
- D. The Burmese and the Ahoms

Answer: D. The Burmese and the Ahoms

639. Which Ahom king created three mels or estates, which were called —Maju Mel||, —Mahi Mel|| and —Saru Mel||?

- A. Jogeswar Singha
- B. Sudingphaa
- C. Purandar Singha
- D. Badan Chandra Bophukan

Answer: C. Purandar Singha

640. In which of the following year Tea was discovered in Assam (For the first time in India)?

- A. 1811
- B. 1823
- C. 1900
- D. 1901

Answer: B. 1823

641. Tea was discovered of the first time in India by

Or

Who discovered Tea plants in Assam in the year 1823?

- A. Mirza Nathan
- B. Nathan Brown
- C. Robert Bruce
- D. Captain Welsh

Answer: C. Robert Bruce

642. Who was the last king of the Ahom Kingdom?

- A. Jogeswar Singha
- B. Sudingphaa
- C. Purandar Singha
- D. Badan Chandra Bophukan

Answer: C. Purandar Singha

643. The Ahoms established their last capital at

- A. Charaideo
- B. Jorhat
- C. Garhgaon
- D. Maibong

[109]

Answer: B. Jorhat

644. Which one of the following is in the correct chronological order of Ahom dynasty:

- A. Sukaphaa - Suhungmung - Sudangphaa - Supaatphaa
- B. Sukaphaa - Sudangphaa - Suhungmung - Supaatphaa
- C. Sukaphaa - Sudangphaa - Supaatphaa - Suhungmung
- D. Sukaphaa - Suhungmung - Supaatphaa - Sudangphaa

Answer: B. Sukaphaa - Sudangphaa - Suhungmung - Supaatphaa

645. Which one of the following is in the correct chronological order of Ahom dynasty:

- A. Rajeswar Singha - Pramatta Singha - Lakshmi Singha - Gaurinath Singha
- B. Gaurinath Singha - Pramatta Singha - Rajeswar Singha - Lakshmi Singha
- C. Pramatta Singha - Rajeswar Singha - Lakshmi Singha - Gaurinath Singha
- D. Lakshmi Singha - Pramatta Singha - Rajeswar Singha - Gaurinath Singha

Answer: C. Pramatta Singha - Rajeswar Singha - Lakshmi Singha - Gaurinath Singha

646. Match the following:

- 1. Sudangphaa a. Dihingiaa Rojaa
- 2. Suhungmung b. Baamuni Kunwar
- 3. Sulikphaa c. Gadadhar Singha
- 4. Supaatphaa d. Ratnadhvaj Singha

- A. 1- a, 2- b, 3- c, 4- d
- B. 1- d, 2- c, 3- a, 4- b
- C. 1- b, 2- a, 3- d, 4- c
- D. 1- c, 2- a, 3- b, 4- d

Answer: C. 1- b, 2- a, 3- d, 4- c

647. Arrange the following events in chronological order:

- 1. Battle of Itakhuli
- 2. Battle of Saraighat
- 3. Treaty of Asurar Ali
- 4. Treaty of Ghilajharighat

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

Answer: C. 3, 4, 2, 1

648. Arrange the following events in chronological order:

1. Patharughat Raijmel
2. Phulaguri Dhawa
3. First Burmese invasion of Assam
4. Treaty of Yandaboo

[110]

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

Answer: B. 3, 4, 2, 1

649. The treaty of Badarpur was signed between David Scott and Kachari king Govinda Chandra in the year

- A. 1820
- B. 1821
- C. 1823
- D. 1824

Answer: D. 1824

650. The first Anglo-Burmese war was fought in the year

- A. 1824
- B. 1825
- C. 1826
- D. 1828

Answer: A. 1824

651. Which war was the longest and most expensive war in British Indian history?

- A. First Anglo-Burmese War
- B. Second Anglo-Burmese War
- C. Third Anglo-Burmese War
- D. First War of Independence

Answer: A. First Anglo-Burmese War

652. Which was the peace treaty that ended the First Anglo-Burmese War?

- A. The Treaty of Yandabo
- B. The Treaty of Burmese
- C. The Treaty of Anglo-Burmese
- D. The Treaty of Myanmar

Answer: A. The Treaty of Yandabo (1826)

653. Which of the following is considered as the mark of the end of the medieval period of Asam History?

- A. The Treaty of Yandabo
- B. The Treaty of Burmese
- C. The Treaty of Anglo-Burmese
- D. The Treaty of Myanmar

Answer: A. The Treaty of Yandabo (1826) [111]

APSC Prelims Previous year Questions from Medieval History of Assam (12/13th Centuries CE to 1826)

654. Ibn Battuta, the celebrated traveler visited Assam in the

(APSC Prelims 2000)

- A. 13th century
- B. 14th century
- C. 15th century
- D. 10th century

Answer: B. 14th century

655. The illustration work of the medieval Assamese text Hastividyarnava was done by (APSC Prelims 2000)

- A. Suryakhan Daikegya
- B. Dibar and Dodosai
- C. Sukumar Barkaith
- D. Rama Saraswati

Answer: C. Sukumar Barkaith

656. Gohain Kamal Ali constructed by Gohain Kamal from Koch Bihar to Narayanpur was constructed during the reign of (APSC Prelims 2000)

- A. Nara Narayan
- B. Parkshit Narayan
- C. Biswa Singha
- D. Raghu Dev

Answer: A. Nara Narayan

657. Ran Ghar was constructed during the period of (APSC Prelims 2000)

- A. Rudra Singha
- B. Siva Singha

- C. Rajeswar Singha
- D. Pramatta Singha

Answer: D. Pramatta Singha

658. The Kachari king to assume the title Pratap Narayan after defeating the Ahom was (APSC Prelims 2001)

- A. Indra Narayan
- B. Joso Narayan
- C. Nirbhya Narayan
- D. Durlabh Narayan

Answer: A. Indra Narayan

659. Who among the following literatures did not receive the patronage of Koch King Naranarayana? (APSC Prelims 2001)

- A. Ram Saraswati
- B. Ananta Kandali

[112]

- C. Sankardeva
- D. Madhav Kandali

Answer: D. Madhav Kandali

660. Fatiyah-i-Ibryah was written by (APSC Prelims 2001)

- A. Alberuni
- B. Azan Fakir
- C. Mir Jumla
- D. Shihabuddin Tallish

Answer: D. Shihabuddin Tallish

661. Who among the following is the first Assamese translator of Ramayana? (APSC Prelims 2015)

- A. Sankardeva
- B. Madhab Kandali
- C. Ananta Kandali
- D. Ram Saraswati

Answer: B. Madhab Kandali

662. The Barak or Surma river of Cachar originates from

(APSC Prelims 2017)

- A. Karbi Anglong

- B. Khasi-Jaintia (Meghalaya)
- C. Manipur
- D. Tripura

Answer: C. Manipur

663. The 1st Ahom Monarch to assume the Hindu title Swarga Narayan was (APSC Prelims 2000)

- A. Siva Singha
- B. Pratap Singha
- C. Jayadhvaj Singha
- D. Suhungmung

Answer: D. Suhungmung

664. The title of overall administration head of lower Assam Region during the Ahom rule was (APSC Prelims 2000, 2013)

- A. Borphukan
- B. Rajkhowa
- C. Barpatra Gohain
- D. Khongea Barua

Answer: A. Borphukan

665. The last independent Ahom king was (APSC Prelims 2000, 2013)

- A. Chandrakanta Singha
- B. Kamaleshwar Singha
- [113]

- C. Jogeshwar Singha
- D. Purandar Singha

Answer: D. Purandar Singha

666. Sadiya Khowa Gohain was a (APSC Prelims 2000, 2013)

- A. Zamindar
- B. King
- C. Frontier Officer
- D. Naval Commander

Answer: C. Frontier Officer

667. The king nicknamed as Bhagaraja was (APSC Prelims 2000)

- A. Sutiyaampha
- B. Sutamla
- C. Surampha

D. Sunyatpha

Answer: C. Surampha

668. Maidams are (APSC Prelims 2000)

- A. Elaborate burial tanks of Ahom nobility are kings
- B. Large fields
- C. Temples
- D. Enclosure for sporting activities

Answer:- A. Elaborate burial tanks of Ahom nobility are kings

669. The officer of the Barbarua and Barphukan is created by

(APSC Prelims 2001)

- A. Sudangpha Raja
- B. Suhungmung Dihingia
- C. Pratap Singha
- D. Jayadhvaj Singha

Answer: C. Pratap Singha

670. Rudra Singha built the Ranghar with bamboo and wood. It was rebuilt by brick and mortar by (APSC Prelims 2001)

- A. Siva Singha
- B. Pramatta Singha
- C. Rajeswar Singha
- D. Purandar Singha

Answer: B. Pramatta Singha

671. In the Battle of Saraighat next to Lachit Borphukan was in the leadership of (APSC Prelims 2001)

- A. Rajmantri Atanu Borgohain
- B. Koliabhumora Borphukan
- C. Miri Sandiloi

[114]

D. Manthir Bharali Barua

Answer: A. Rajmantri Atanu Borgohain Dihingia Raja

672. The Treaty of Yandaboo was signed in 1826 between

(APSC Prelims 2000, 2013)

- A. East India Company and Ahom king

- B. East India Company and the Burmese
- C. British king and the Ahom king
- D. British king and the Ahom king

Answer: B. East India Company and the Burmese

APSC Main Previous year Questions from Medieval History of Assam (12/13th Centuries CE to 1826)

☐ Examine the impact of Neo - Vaishnavite movement in Assam.

(APSC Main 2014)

☐ Who was known as Bamuni Konwar? (APSC Main 2016)

☐ Discuss the Paik and Khel system of Ahom administration. Can this be considered as the foundation ground from the modern Panchayat System?

(APSC Main 2014)

Modern History of Assam (1826 to 1947)

Colonial Assam (1826-1947)

673. In which year the British Crown invaded Assam?

- A. 1857
- B. 1859
- C. 1826
- D. 1860

Answer: C. 1826

674. In which year the treaty of Yandaboo was signed?

- A. 1826, 24th Feb
- B. 1857
- C. 1885
- D. 1824

Answer: A. 1826, 24th Feb

675. Yandabo Treaty was signed between East India company and the

- A. Ahom King
- B. King of Burma

[115]

- C. Kachari King
- D. Chutiya King

Answer: B. King of Burma

676. Who was the monarch of Burma at the time of Yandabo Treaty?

- A. Bagyidaw
- B. Sagaing Min
- C. Tharrawaddy Min
- D. Bodawpaya

Answer: B. Sagaing Min

677. Who among the following signed the Treaty of Yandaboo, on behalf of the East India Company?

- A. Major - General Sir Archibald Campbell
- B. Captain Welsh
- C. Captain Norton
- D. David Scott

Answer: A. Major - General Sir Archibald Campbell

678. Yandabo Treaty was signed by:

- A. Archibald Campbell and Bagyidaw
- B. Archibald Campbell and Maha Min Hla Kyaw Htin
- C. Arthur Richards and Bagyidaw
- D. None of these

Answer: B. Archibald Campbell and Maha Min Hla Kyaw Htin

679. As per Yandabo Treaty which of the following is correct?

- A. Assam, Manipur, Arakan, were ceded to British
- B. Burmese decided to allow diplomatic ambassadors from British
- C. Only A is correct
- D. Both A and B are correct

Answer: D. Both A and B are correct

680. When did the British annex Assam?

- A. 1772
- B. 1786
- C. 1805
- D. 1826

Answer: D. 1826

681. Who was the first British Commissioner of Assam?

- A. David Scott
- B. John Howard
- C. William Cooke

D. David Lyne

Answer: A. David Scott [116]

682. Which one is INCORRECT about the undivided Goalpara district?

A. The region came under the control of East India Company in the year 1765.

B. Under the East Indian Company rule, the area was under Rangpur Administration.

C. The area was renamed as "North- Eastern Parts of Rangpur" before the Yandabo Treaty.

D. North Eastern Rangpur was constituted as Goalpara district in the year 1947.

Answer: D. North Eastern Rangpur was constituted as Goalpara district in the year 1947.

683. Which of the following district was NOT a part of the ancient undivided Kamrup district?

A. Goalpara

B. Nalbari

C. Barpeta

D. John Howard

Answer: A. Goalpara

684. Who was the first Chief Commissioner of Assam?

A. Archdale Earle

B. Sir Nicholas Dodd Beatson Bell

C. Sir William Sinclair Marris

D. None of these

Answer: A. Archdale Earle

685. When was the first rebellion in Assam against the British Rule held?

A. 1812

B. 1828

C. 1836

D. 1882

Answer: B. 1828

686. Who was the first Assamese to fight against British?

A. Kushal Knowar

B. Piyoli Phukan

C. Maniram dewan

D. Gomdhar Konwar

Answer: D. Gomdhar Konwar

687. The first rebellion against the British Rule in Assam in 1828 was led by

- A. Piyali Phukan
- B. Piyali Baruah
- C. Gomadhar Konwar

[117]

D. Maniram Dewan

Answer: C. Gomadhar Konwar

688. In which of the following year Lower Assam was permanently annexed by the British?

- A. 1826 A.D
- B. 1828 A.D
- C. 1830 A.D
- D. 1845 A.D

Answer: B. 1828 A.D

689. In which year the Kachari kingdom was annexed by British?

- A. 1826
- B. 1828
- C. 1832
- D. 1838

Answer: B. 1828

690. In 1828, Kachari kingdom was annexed under which of the following doctrine?

- A. Doctrine of Lapse
- B. Doctrine of Administrative law
- C. Doctrine of Laches
- D. None of these

Answer: C. Doctrine of Lapse

691. Who was the ruler of North Cachar before the annexation of the British?

- A. Gobinda Chandra Narayan
- B. Krishnachandra Narayan
- C. Tularam Senapaty
- D. None of these

Answer: C. Tularam Senapaty

692. The first Khasi chief to declare war against the British was:

- A. Tirot Singh
- B. Bir Singha
- C. Hari Singh
- D. Birendra Singha

Answer: A. Tirot Singh

693. In 1830, who among the following attempted to organise a confederacy of Assam tribes in order to wrest back the country from the hands of East-India Company?

- A. Koncheng Bar patra Gohain
- B. Atan Buragohain
- C. Piali Barphukan

[118]

- D. Laluk Barphukan

Answer: C. Piali Barphukan

694. In which year Dhananjoy Burhagohain, Piyali Phukan and Jiuram Medhi rose a revolt against British occupation in Assam?

- A. 1830
- B. 1832
- C. 1835
- D. 1857

Answer: A. 1830

695. Piyali Phukan was hanged in the year

- A. June 25, 1830
- B. July 26, 1830
- C. August 26, 1830
- D. August 25, 1830

Answer: B. July 26, 1830

696. The year 1836 was crucial in case of Assamese language & literature because:

- A. Bengali Language was imposed over Assamese as the British took over Assam.
- B. Assamese novels were translated to English for the first time.
- C. Assam Sahitya Sabha was formed.
- D. Oronodoi was published.

Answer: A. Bengali Language was imposed over Assamese as the British took over Assam.

697. Cachar was placed under the Commissionerate of Dacca in

- A. 1836
- B. 1837
- C. 1839
- D. 1840

Answer: A. 1836

698. When was the first tea garden established in India?

- A. 1834
- B. 1835
- C. 1837
- D. 1840

Answer: C. 1837

699. Where was the first Tea garden established in India?

- A. Namrup, Dibrugarh
- B. Chabua, Dibrugarh
- C. Sonari, Charaideo
[119]
- D. Margherita, Tinsukia

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The Learning App

Answer: B. Chabua, Dibrugarh

700. Upper Assam was annexed to British Empire in the year

- A. 1826
- B. 1837
- C. 1838
- D. 1842

Answer: C. 1838

701. When was the Assam Tea company established?

- A. 1826
- B. 1830
- C. 1835
- D. 1839

Answer: D. 1839

702. Who was called the first tea planter of Assam?

- A. Maniram Dewan

- B. Nicholas Dodd Beatson Bell
- C. Gomdhar Konwar
- D. Hōne Heke

Answer: A. Maniram Dewan

703. Who was the first Indian to grow tea commercially?

- A. Piyali Barua
- B. Purnananda Buragohain
- C. Maniram Dewan
- D. None of these

Answer: C. Maniram Dewan

704. When did the Assam Tea Company begin its commercial production?

- A. 1837
- B. 1839
- C. 1840
- D. 1845

Answer: C. 1840

705. Which one is CORRECT about the tea production in Assam during the Colonial period of Assam?

- A. First tea garden was established in Assam in 1858.
- B. Assam Tea Company began commercial production in 1858.
- C. First Tea garden was established in Chabua, Dibrugarh.
- D. All of these.

Answer: C. First Tea garden was established in Chabua, Dibrugarh [120]

(First tea garden was established in 1837 and the Assam Tea Company began commercial production in 1840)

706. When was the region of Matak & Sadiya annexed by British?

- A. 1826
- B. 1828
- C. 1839
- D. 1842

Answer: D. 1842

707. The first Assamese periodical was first published by American Baptist Missionaries in the year

- A. 1886
- B. 1846

- C. 1885
- D. 1871

Answer: B. 1846

708. The first Assamese magazine Orunodoi was published in the year

- A. 1836
- B. 1846
- C. 1872
- D. 1882

Answer: B. 1846

709. The Association —Gyan Pradayini Sabha|| was initiated by-

- A. Anandaram Dhekial Phukan and Gunabhiram Barua
- B. Anandaram Dhekial Phukan and Devicharan Barua
- C. Jagannath Barua and Gunabhiram Barua
- D. Jagannath Barua and Manik Chandra Barooah.

Answer: A. Anandaram Dhekial Phukan and Gunabhiram Baruah

710. Who among the following was sent to Andaman for the plan to bring Kandarpeswar to the throne?

- A. Sheikh Formud Ali
- B. Kamala Baruah
- C. Bahadur Gaon Burha
- D. Both A & C

Answer: D. Both A & C

711. In Assam the period from 1826 to 1858 CE is known as:

- A. British Rule
- B. Manor Din
- C. Company Raj
- D. Government Rule

Answer: C. Company Raj [121]

712. Which of the following Act transferred power from the English East India Company to the British Crown?

- A. The Government of India Act 1858
- B. Government of Indian Act 1919
- C. Indian Council Act 1861
- D. Government of India Act 1935

Answer: A. The Government of India Act 1858

713. Who was the leader of the 1857 revolt in Assam?

- A. Lachit Barphukan
- B. Pioli Baruah
- C. Maniram Dewan
- D. Kanaklata

Answer: C. Maniram Dewan

714. Subedar Sheikh Bhikun and Subedar Nur Mahammad is known for:

- A. Leading the Sepoy Mutiny in Assam
- B. Joining the conspiracy to bring Kandarpeswar to the throne.
- C. Revolting against the annexation of Sylhet to Chief Commissioner's province of Assam
- D. None of these

Answer: B. Joining the conspiracy to bring Kandarpeswar to the throne.

715. Who was popular among the people of Upper Assam as ‘Kalita Raja’?

- A. Lachit Barphukan
- B. Pioli Baruah
- C. Maniram Dewan
- D. Kanaklata

Answer: C. Maniram Dewan

716. When was Maniram Dewan publicly hanged for his involvement in the rebellion against the British?

- A. 20 Feb. 1857
- B. 26 Feb. 1858
- C. 28 Feb. 1859
- D. 1st March 1870

Answer: 26 Feb. 1858

717. Who was hanged publicly with Maniram Dewan?

- A. Piyali Phukan
- B. Piyali Baruah
- C. Dutiram Barua
- D. None of these

Answer: B. Piyali Baruah [122]

718. Which of the following was the CORRECT reason for hanging Maniram Dewan?

- A. He was hanged because he was a leader of Sepoy-mutiny.
- B. He was identified as the kingpin of the plot to bring Kandarpeswar to the throne.
- C. He was the first India to grow tea commercially without British permission.
- D. None of these

Answer: B. He was identified as the kingpin of the plot to bring Kandarpeswar to the throne.

719. Which of the following is INCORRECT about Maniram Dewan

- A. Maniram Dewan was the first person to establish tea gardens in Assam.
- B. Maniram Dewan was a borobhandar (Prime Minister) of Purandar Singha.
- C. Maniram Dewan was the only martyr in India who was hanged during the phase of sepoy mutiny.
- D. Maniram Dewan was hanged by the British for conspiring against them during the 1857 uprising.

Answer: C. Maniram Dewan was the only martyr in India who was hanged during the phase of sepoy mutiny.

720. Which one of the following sites is linked to the Sepoy Mutiny?

- A. Madan Kamdev
- B. Surya Pahar
- C. Northbrook Gate
- D. Malegarh Ruins

Answer: D. Malegarh Ruins

721. The waste land rule was passed under which one of the following commissioners?

- A. David Scott
- B. Thomas Campbell Robertson
- C. Francis Jenkins
- D. Henry Hopkinson

Answer: C. Francis Jenkins

722. The first Peasant uprising in Assam against the British rule was?

- A. Phulaguri Dhawa
- B. Patharughat Rajmel
- C. Battle of Itakhuli
- D. Rangiya Rajmel

Answer: A. Phulaguri Dhawa

723. India's first Peasant movement against the British rule was:

- A. Malabar rebellion
- B. Bardoli Satyagraha

[123]

- C. Phulaguri Dhawa
- D. Jorhat Raijmel

Answer: C. Phulaguri Dhawa

724. The Phulaguri uprising took place in the year

- A. 1848
- B. 1852
- C. 1861
- D. 1869

Answer: C. 1861

725. The reason behind the peasants of Nagaon gathered at Phulaguri for a raij mel (peoples' assembly) was:

- A. To protest against taxes on Tea
- B. To protest against taxes on Rice
- C. To protest against British Occupation
- D. To protest against taxes on Betel-nut and paan

Answer: D. To protest against taxes on Betel-nut and paan (Tamul – Pan)

726. What was the name of the British officer who was killed during Phulaguri uprising?

- A. Lt. Dawson
- B. Lt. Robert
- C. Lt. Singer
- D. Lt. Brook

Answer: C. Lt. Singer

727. The first oil well of Asia was drilled at

- A. Digboi
- B. Geleki
- C. Lakwa
- D. Naharkatia

Answer: A. Digboi

728. The first oil well at Digboi was dug in the year

- A. 1866

- B. 1883
- C. 1889
- D. 1901

Answer: A. 1866

729. In which year the first dictionary in Assamese language was published

- A. 1861
- B. 1867
- C. 1901
- D. 1903

[124]

Answer: B. 1867

(The first Assamese dictionary was compiled by Dr. Miles Bronson, an American Baptist Missionary.)

730. Which of the following period is called "The Dark Age of Assamese Language||?"

- A. 1826-1830
- B. 1830-1835
- C. 1836-1863
- D. 1836-1873

Answer: D. 1836-1873

731. Assam became Chief Commissioner's Province in the year

- A. 1858
- B. 1874
- C. 1876
- D. 1857

Answer: B. 1874

732. Assam was tagged with which province during the colonial rule?

- A. Bengal
- B. Bihar
- C. Sylhet
- D. North East

Answer: C. Sylhet

733. When was Sylhet added to the Chief Commissioner's Province in Assam region?

- A. 1858
- B. 1874
- C. 1876

D. 1857

Answer: B. 1874

734. What was the capital of the Province 'Eastern Bengal and Assam'?

- A. Shillong
- B. Rangpur
- C. Chittagong
- D. Dacca

Answer: D. Dacca

735. In which year Assam region was separated from Bengal territory and was put under a Chief Commissioner?

Or

When was the Assam region separated from the Bengal Presidency?

A. 1856

[125]

B. 1857

C. 1858

D. 1874

Answer: D. 1874

736. Which of the following is the first political association of colonial Assam?

- A. Assam Chatra Sanmilan
- B. Sarbajanik Sabha of Jorhat
- C. Phulaguri Dhawa
- D. None of these

Answer: B. Sarbajanik Sabha of Jorhat

737. The Jorhat Sarbajanik Sabha was founded in the year

- A. 1884
- B. 1885
- C. 1886
- D. 1889

Answer: A. 1884

738. The Association which first created a stir against the British rule among the Assamese was the "Jorhat Sarbajanik Sabha" which was founded by

Or

Who was the founder of 'Jorhat Sarbajanik Sabha' in 1884?

- A. Jagannath Barooah
- B. Omeo Kumar Das
- C. Tarun Ram Phukan
- D. Pushpalata Das

Answer: A. Jagannath Barooah

739. Who was the first Assamese to join the Indian National Congress during its second session held in 1886?

- A. Gopinath Bordoloi
- B. Tarunram Phukan
- C. Devicharan Baruah
- D. Nobin Chandra Bordoloi

Answer: D. Nobin Chandra Bordoloi

740. In which year oil was discovered in Digboi?

- A. 1866
- B. 1883
- C. 1889
- D. 1901

Answer: C. 1889

741. India (and Asia) obtained its first refinery in Digboi in the year [126]

- A. 1866
- B. 1883
- C. 1889
- D. 1901

Answer: D. 1901

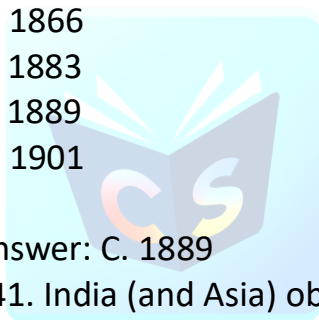
742. When did the peasant revolt of Patharughat take place

- A. 28 January 1894
- B. 30 January 1890
- C. 1 January 1884
- D. 28 January 1794

Answer: A. 28 January 1894

743. Where did the —Patharughatar Ron|| take place?

- A. Nagaon



CAREER STUDY
The Learning App

- B. Sivasagar
- C. Goalpara
- D. Darrang

Answer: D. Darrang

744. Patharughatar Ran or Battle of Patharughat was the consequence of:

- A. British Monopoly over opium trade
- B. Enhanced revenue collection by British through tax
- C. Usury by money lenders
- D. Against taxes on Betel-nut and paan

Answer: B. Enhanced revenue collection by British through tax

745. Which of the following is known as Assam's Jallianwala Bagh massacre?

- A. Phulaguri Dhawa
- B. Patharughatar Ran
- C. Itakhuli Raj Mel
- D. Jorhat Sarvbajanik Sabha

Answer: B. Patharughatar Ran

746. What was the precursor of Assam Sahitya Sabha?

- A. Asam Sahitya Sabha Patrika
- B. Sivasagar Zila Sahitya Sabha
- C. Assam Sanmilan
- D. Oxomiya Bhaxa Unnati Xadhini Xobha

Answer: D. Oxomiya Bhaxa Unnati Xadhini Xobha

747. In which of the following year Oxomiya Bhaxa Unnati Xadhini Xobha was formed?

- A. 1889
- B. 1888
- C. 1887

[127]

- D. 1886

Answer: B. 1888

748. Who was the first Secretary of 'Oxomiya Bhaxa Unnati Xadhini Xobha'?

- A. Kunjalal Sharma
- B. Jyoti Prasad Agarwala
- C. Sayed Abdul Malik
- D. Shivaram Sharma Bordoloi

Answer: D. Shivaram Sharma Bordoloi

749. Which of following marked the dawn of Romanticism in Assamese literature?

- A. Orunodoi
- B. Prantik
- C. Jonaki
- D. Goriyoshi

Answer: C. Jonaki

750. In which year Assamese magazine 'Jonaki' was first published?

- A. 1887
- B. 1889
- C. 1890
- D. 1896

Answer: B. 1889

751. Who was the first editor of the Assamese magazine Jonaki?

- A. Lakshminath Bezbaruah
- B. Anandaram Dhekial Phukan
- C. Anandachandra Agarwala
- D. Chandrakumar Agarwala

Answer: D. Chandrakumar Agarwala

752. In 1897, who translated the 'Bargaon copper-plate' of Ratna Pala?

- A. Dr. Hoemle
- B. Dr. S.K. Bhuyan
- C. E.G. Glazie
- D. M. Kosh

Answer: A. Dr. Hoemle

753. Assam Association was formed in the year

- A. 1900
- B. 1903
- C. 1905
- D. 1910

Answer: B. 1903 [128]

754. Who formed Assam Association / who was the first secretary of Assam Association?

- A. Gopinath Bordoloi
- B. Raja Prabhat Chandra Baruah
- C. Jagannath Baruah
- D. Manik Chandra Baruah

Answer: D. Manik Chandra Baruah

755. Who was the first elected president of the Assam Association?

- A. Gopinath Bordoloi
- B. Raja Prabhat Chandra Baruah
- C. Jagannath Baruah
- D. Manik Chandra Baruah

Answer: B. Raja Prabhat Chandra Baruah

756. Where did the first session of the Assam Association held?

- A. Guwahati
- B. Jorhat
- C. Dibrugarh
- D. Tezpur

Answer: C. Dibrugarh

757. Which one is INCORRECT about the Assam Association?

- A. It was formed in 1903.
- B. First session of the Assam Association was held in Dibrugarh in 1905.
- C. Assam Association was merged with Assam Pradesh Congress Committee in 1921.
- D. Gopinath Bordoloi was the founding president of Assam Association

Answer: D. Gopinath Bordoloi was the founding president of Assam Association.

(Prabhat Chandra Baruah was elected as the president; Jagannath Baruah was Vice-president and Manik Chandra Baruah as elected as General Secretary when Assam Association was formed.)

758. From which of the following event, peasants from East Bengal began settling down in the riverine tracts (char) of the Brahmaputra valley as encouraged by the British to increase agricultural production?

- A. Swadeshi Movement (1918-1947)
- B. Partition of Bengal (1905)
- C. When Bengali was replaced as the official language in 1937
- D. None of these

Answer: B. Partition of Bengal (1905)

759. In 1905, the Swadeshi Movement in Assam was led by

A. Gopinath Bordoloi

B. Tarun Ram Phukan

[129]

C. Bishnu Prasad Rabha

D. Ambikagiri Raychoudhury

Answer: D. Ambikagiri Raychoudhury

760. The Assam Association was replaced with the name of

A. Provincial Congress Organisation

B. Assam Congress Association

C. Assam Jatiya MahaSabha

D. Assam Sahitya Sabha

Answer: A. Provincial Congress Organisation

761. 'Asom Chatra Sanmilen' was formed on

A. November 25, 1917

B. December 25, 1921

C. December 25, 1916

D. November 25, 1933

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Answer: C. December 25, 1916

762. The first session of 'Asom Chatra Sanmilen' was held in

A. Guwahati

B. Twzpur

C. Jorhat

D. Dibrugarh

Answer: A. Guwahati

763. Who was the first president of the first session of 'Asom Chatra Sanmilen'?

A. Lakshminath Bezbaruah

B. Anandaram Dhekial Phukan

C. Anandachandra Agarwala

D. Chandrakumar Agarwala

Answer: A. Lakshminath Bezbaruah

764. The Asam Sahitya Sabha was founded in

A. July 1917

- B. January 1917
- C. December 1917
- D. December 1929

Answer: C. December 1917

765. First conference of Asam Sahitya Sabha was held at

- A. Guwahati
- B. Tezpur
- C. Jorhat
- D. Sivasagar

Answer: D. Sivasagar [130]

766. Who was the first president of Asam Sahitya Sabha?

- A. Tarun Ram Phukan
- B. Kuladhar Chaliha
- C. Padmanath Gohain Baruah
- D. Laxminath Bezbaruah

Answer: C. Padmanath Gohain Baruah

767. The headquarter of Assam Sahitya Sabha is situated at

- A. Jorhat
- B. Sivasagar
- C. Guwahati
- D. Tinsukia

Answer: A. Jorhat

(Assam Sahitya Sabha was formed in December, 1917 and its headquarter is in Jorhat)

768. When was the dyarchy system introduced in Assam Province?

- A. 1917
- B. 1918
- C. 1919
- D. 1920

Answer: C. 1919

(A dyarchy is a government of two men, In Assam, certain responsibilities such as agriculture, health, education, and local government, were transferred to elected ministers)

769. Who was a minister of Assam under the dyarchy system?

- A. Promode Chandra Dutta

- B. Gopinath Bordoloi
- C. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
- D. Bishnu ram Medhi

Answer: A. Promode Chandra Dutta

770. Who was NOT an Indian minister under the dyarchy scheme?

- A. Rai Bahadur Promode Chandra Dutta
- B. Sir Syed Muhammad Saadulla
- C. Gopinath Bordoloi
- D. Bishnuram Medhi

Answer: C. Gopinath Bordoloi

771. The first ever delegation of Assamese leaders to the 1921 Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress was led by

- A. Ambikagiri Raichoudhari
- B. Kuladhar Chaliha
- C. Chandranath Sharma

[131]

- D. Nabin Chandra Bardoloi

Answer: D. Nabin Chandra Bardoloi

772. Assam was given the status of a province under a Governor in the year

- A. 1912
- B. 1921
- C. 1826
- D. 1947

Answer: B. 1921

773. When did Mahatma Gandhi first visit Assam?

- A. 1826
- B. 1842
- C. 1845
- D. 1921

Answer: D. 1921

(4 times Gandhi visited Assam - 1921, 1926, 1934 and in 1946)

774. Where and when did Gandhiji first visit Assam?

- A. Golakganj on 18th August 1921
- B. Karimganj on 18th August 1921
- C. Rangia on 18th August 1921

D. Pandu on 18th August 1921

Answer: A. Golakganj on 18th August 1921

775. In which of the following year, Mahatma Gandhi didn't visit Assam?

A. 1921

B. 1926

C. 1929

D. 1934

Answer: C. 1929

776. When did the Assam Association merge with the Assam Provincial Congress Committee?

Or - When was Assam Provincial Congress Committee formed?

A. 1905

B. 1911

C. 1919

D. 1921

Answer: D. 1921

777. Who was the first selected president of the Assam Pradesh Congress Committee?

A. Tarun Ram Phukan

B. Chabilal Upadhyaya

C. Nabin Chandra Bordoloi

[132]

D. Bimala Prasad Chaliha

Answer: B. Chabilal Upadhyaya

778. Who was the first elected president of the Assam Pradesh Congress Committee?

A. Tarun Ram Phukan

B. Kuladhar Chaliha

C. Nabin Chandra Bordoloi

D. Bimala Prasad Chaliha

Answer: B. Kuladhar Chaliha

779. First woman in Assam to be killed for participating in the Non-cooperation Movement was

A. Mongri

- B. Pushpalata Das
- C. Bhanuati Talukdar
- D. Chandraprabha Saikiani

Answer: A. Mongri

780. Who was the first woman martyr in the history of Assam's freedom struggle?

- A. Kanakalata Baruah
- B. Bhogeswari Phukanani
- C. Numli Nath
- D. Malati Mem

Answer: D. Malati Mem (Mongri)

781. Who was Malati Mem alias Mungri?

- A. First woman graduate of Assam.
- B. First woman I.A.S. of Assam.
- C. First woman martyr of Assam.
- D. First woman representative of Assam to the Legislative council of the state.

Answer: C. First woman martyr of Assam.

782. Who among the following was called 'Sarojini of Assam' by Gandhiji?

- A. Chandraprava Saikiani
- B. Bhugeswari Phukanani
- C. Bhanumati Talukdar
- D. Pushpalata Das

Answer: C. Bhanumati Talukdar

783. Who was popularly known as —Voluntariny Baai||?

- A. Chandraprava Saikiani
- B. Bhugeswari Phukanani

[133]

- C. Bhanumati Talukdar
- D. Pushpalata Das

Answer: C. Bhanumati Talukdar

784. Who had conferred Gopinath Bordoloi with the title "Lokapriya"?

- A. Jayram Das Daulatram
- B. Saiyid Fazal Ali

- C. Vishnu Sahay
- D. Braj Kumar Nehru

Answer: A. Jayram Das Daulatram

785. In which year Gopinath Bordoloi was arrested for taking part in the freedom movement?

- A. 1915
- B. 1918
- C. 1920
- D. 1922

Answer: D. 1922

786. When was the Swaraj Party formed in Assam and who took the leadership?

- A. 26th September 1921 by Sir Sayed Sadullah.
- B. 29th January 1922 by Gopinath Bordoloi.
- C. 25th July 1923 by Tarun Ram Phukan.
- D. 15th August 1947 by Bishnu Ram Medhi.

Answer: C. 25th July 1923 by Tarun Ram Phukan.

787. Who was the chief/President of the Swaraj Party in Assam?

- A. Tarun Ram Phukan
- B. Liladhar Baruah
- C. Manik Chandra Baruah
- D. Chandradhar Baruah

Answer: A. Tarun Ram Phukan

788. Who among the following was the first leader from Assam to be elected to the Congress Working Committee?

- A. MD. Tayebulla
- B. Tarun Ram Phukan
- C. Kuladhar Chaliha
- D. Bhol Nath Barua

Answer: B. Tarun Ram Phukan

789. In Guwahati the 41st INC session was held at

- A. Pandav Nagar (Pandu)
- B. Jawahar Nagar
- C. Jalukabri

[134]

D. Dispur

Answer: A. Pandav Nagar (Pandu)

790. Assam hosted Indian National Congress session for the first time at Pandu in the year

A. 1921

B. 1926

C. 1930

D. 1932

Answer: B. 1926

791. The opening song of the Pandu Session of the Indian National Congress 'Aji Bondo Ki Sondere' was composed by

A. Bhupen Hazarika

B. Tarunnam Phukne

C. Laxminath Bezbaruah

D. Ambikagiri Rai Chaudhary

Answer: D. Ambikagiri Rai Chaudhary

792. Who founded the —Sangrakshini Sabha||?

A. Bhupen Hazarika

B. Tarunnam Phukne

C. Laxminath Bezbaruah

D. Ambikagiri Rai Chaudhary

Answer: D. Ambikagiri Rai Chaudhary

793. In which year —O Mor Aponar Desh|| was officially adopted as the state song of Assam?

A. 1927

B. 1932

C. 1937

D. 1929

Answer: A. 1927

794. Who among the following from Assam joined the famous Dandi march?

A. Liladhar Barua

B. Nabin Ch. Bordoloi

C. Tarun Ram Phukan

D. Kuladhar Chaliha

Answer: A. Liladhar Barua

795. Who organized —Mrityu Bahini|| in Assam for fighting against the British during India's independence movement?

A. Chandrababha Saikiani

B. Kanaklata Barua

C. Pushpalata Das

[135]

D. Padumi Nath

Answer: C. Pushpalata Das

796. Which one is the only Assamese who represented India in the Round Table Conference held at London in 1930?

A. Chandradhar Barua

B. Tarun Ram Phukan

C. Gopinath Bordoloi

D. Krishna Nath Sarmah

Answer: A. Chandradhar Barua

797. All Assam Ryot Sabha was formed in the year

A. 1933

B. 1935

C. 1945

D. 1947

Answer: A. 1933

798. All Assam Ryot Sabha was formed in 1933 under the guidance of

A. Nabin Chandra Bordoloi

B. Gopinath Bardoloi

C. Kuladhar Chaliha

D. Thanuram Phukan

Answer: A. Nabin Chandra Bardoloi

799. Provincial Self-Autonomy was introduced to Assam in the year

A. 1935

B. 1937

C. 1940

D. 1941

Answer: A. 1935

800. Which of the following act made Assam an autonomous province?

- A. 1935 Government of India Act.
- B. Charter Act. 1853
- C. Indian Council Act. (1861)
- D. Rowlatt Act (1919)

Answer: A. 1935 Government of India Act.

801. In which year Sir Shadulla's ministry was formed?

- A. 1951
- B. 1950
- C. 1937
- D. 1947

Answer: C. 1937 [136]

802. Who was the Chief Minister of Assam during the Japanese invasion in India?

- A. Sir Syed Muhammad Saadulla
- B. Gopinath Bordoloi
- C. Governor was ruling at that time
- D. Bishnuram Medhi

Answer: A. Sir Syed Muhammad Saadulla

803. The Assam Public Service Commission came into effect on:

- A. 1st March, 1937
- B. 1st March, 1950
- C. 1st April, 1937
- D. 1st April, 1950

Answer: C. 1st April, 1937

804. The Tribal League in Assam was founded in the year

- A. 1921
- B. 1924
- C. 1929
- D. 1937

Answer: D. 1937

805. Who was the only representative from Assam as well as Northeast India to the drafting committee of the Indian constitution?

- A. Syed Muhammad Saadulla
- B. Bishnuram Medhi

- C. Gopinath Bordoloi
- D. Liladhar Baruah

Answer: A. Syed Muhammad Saadulla

806. Who was a cabinet minister in the Gopinath Bordoloi's Ministry in 1938?

- A. Sir Syed Muhammad Saadulla
- B. Rai Bahadur Promode Chandra Dutta
- C. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
- D. Bishnuram Medhi

Answer: C. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed

807. Kanaklata Barua became the first martyr of which one of the following national movements?

- A. Non-Cooperation Movement
- B. Civil Disobedience Movement
- C. Quit India Movement
- D. Swadeshi Movement

Answer: C. Quit India Movement (1942) [137]

808. During the Quit India Movement, Kanaklata Barua and Mukunda Kakati were shot dead by the British Police at

- A. Gohpur
- B. Tezpur
- C. Sotiya
- D. Nagaon

Answer: A. Gohpur

809. Kushal Konwar was hanged in the charge of:

- A. Non-cooperation movement & Satyagraha in Golaghat.
- B. Quit India Movement.
- C. Conspiracy & train derailment near Sarupathar, Golaghat.
- D. Sipoy Mutiny.

Answer: C. Conspiracy & train derailment near Sarupathar, Golaghat.

(In 15th June 1943 Kushal Konwar was hanged in Jorhat jail)

810. Who was the only martyr in India to be hanged during the Quit India movement?

- A. Kanaklata Barua
- B. Mukunda Kakati
- C. Bhagat Singh

D. Kushal Konwar

Answer: D. Kushal Konwar

811. "He alone can be a true satyagrahi who knows the art of living and dying."

The above statement of Mahatma Gandhi is related with:

- A. Kanaklata Barua
- B. Mukunda Kakati
- C. Maniram Dewan
- D. Kushal Konwar

Answer: D. Kushal Konwar

812. Bhogeswari Phukanani died during the

- E. Non-Cooperation Movement
- F. Civil Disobedience Movement
- G. Quit India Movement
- H. Swadeshi Movement

Answer: C. Quit India Movement

813. Who was the governor of Assam during the Quit India Movement?

- A. Robert Neil Reid
- B. Sir Akbar Hydari
- C. Andrew Gurlay Clow
- D. None of these

Answer: C. Andrew Gurlay Clow [138]

814. The Satradhikar who played an active role in social reform and freedom movement of India was

- A. Auniatiya Satradhikar (Pitambar Dev Goswami)
- B. Bengenatiya Satradhikar (Banamali Dev Goswami)
- C. Kamalabari Satradhikar (Dr. Narayan Dev Goswami)
- D. Dakhinapatiya Satradhikar (Ramakanta Dev Goswami)

Answer: A. Auniatiya Satradhikar (Pitambar Dev Goswami)

(Auniatiya Satradhikar Pitambar Dev Goswami was a social reformer and a freedom fighter.)

815. Shanti Sena force was formed in Assam before the

- A. Civil Disobedience Movement
- B. Non-cooperation movement
- C. Khilafat Movement

D. Quit India Movement

Answer: D. Quit India Movement

816. Who among the following was the Governor of Assam at the time of India's independence?

- A. Sir Akbar Hydari
- B. Fakruddin Ali Ahmed
- C. L. P. Singh
- D. Tarun Ram Phukan

Answer: A. Sir Akbar Hydari

817. Who was the last Governor of pre-independent Assam?

- A. A.C. Chatterjee
- B. Sir Akbar Hydari
- C. Mutaguchi Renya
- D. None of these

Answer: B. Sir Akbar Hydari

818. In which of the following year Sylhet was transferred to East Pakistan?

- A. 1946
- B. 1947
- C. 1948
- D. 1950

Answer: B. 1947

819. Which district was separated from Assam and given to Pakistan in 1947?

- A. Chittagong
- B. Khulna
- C. Sylhet
- D. Sholashahar

Answer: C. Sylhet [139]

**APSC Prelims Previous year Questions from Modern History of Assam
Colonial Assam (1826–1947)**

820. Who did not belong to Jonaki Yug? (APSC Prelims 1998)

- A. Lakshminath Bezbaruah
- B. Chandrakumar Agarwalla
- C. Hemchandra Goswami
- D. None of the above

Answer: D. None of the above

821. The first rebellion against the British rule in Assam in 1828 was led by (APSC Prelims 2000)

- A. Piyali Phukan
- B. Maniram Dewan
- C. Gomdhar Konwar
- D. Piyali Barua

Answer: C. Gomdhar Konwar

822. Which district was separated from Assam and given to Pakistan? (APSC Prelims 2000)

- A. Chittagong
- B. Khulna
- C. Sylhet
- D. Shala Shakar

Answer: C. Sylhet

823. Under the Mountbatten Plan, a referendum in Assam was to be held in the district of (APSC Prelims 2000, 2013)

- A. Sivasagar
- B. Lakhimpur
- C. Golaghat
- D. Sylhet

Answer: D. Sylhet

824. A pioneer lady responsible for forming the —Mrityu Bahini|| in Assam in connection with the freedom struggle of the country as (APSC Prelims 2000)

- A. Chandrababha Saikiani
- B. Pushpalata Das
- C. Rani Gaidinliu
- D. None of them

Answer: B. Pushpalata Das

825. The —Shanti Sena Force|| was formed in Assam during the Independence Movement before the commencement of the (APSC Prelims 2013)

- A. Quit India Movement
- [140]

- B. Civil Disobedience Movement
- C. Non-Cooperation Movement
- D. Ahom Association

Answer: A. Quit India Movement

826. When was Assam Provincial Congress formed? (APSC Prelims 2013)

- A. 1920
- B. 1921
- C. 1922
- D. 1923

Answer: B. 1921

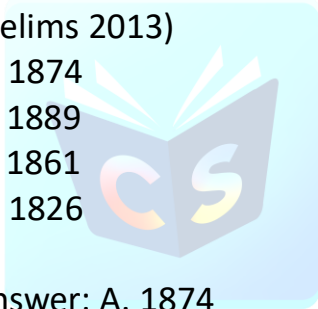
827. The author of Asomiya Sahityar Buranji is (APSC Prelims 2013)

- A. Nathan Brown
- B. Jatindranath Duwara
- C. Debendranath Bezbarua
- D. Gunabhiram Barua

Answer: C. Debendranath Bezbarua

828. The Assam region was separated from the Bengal Presidency in (APSC Prelims 2013)

- A. 1874
- B. 1889
- C. 1861
- D. 1826



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Answer: A. 1874

829. The British-made aerodrome at Barnagar, Sarbhog, was set ablaze under the leadership of Brajanath Sarma in (APSC Prelims 2013)

- A. August 1942
- B. August 1842
- C. September 1942
- D. August 1941

Answer: A. August 1942

830. Who was hanged with Maniram Dewan? (APSC Prelims 2017)

- A. Dutiram Barua
- B. Pioli Barua
- C. Pioli Phukan
- D. Farmud Ali

Answer: B. Pioli Barua

831. Year 1894 is related to (APSC Prelims 2017)

- A. Phulaguri Dhawa
- B. Rangia Revolt
- C. Patharughat Revolt

[141]

- D. None of the above

Answer: C. Patharughat Revolt

832. 1836 CE was crucial in case of Assamese language and literature because (APSC Prelims 2017)

- A. Assamese was reinstated as an official language of Assam
- B. Bengali was introduced as an official language of Assam
- C. First Assamese novel was published
- D. First magazine was published from Calcutta

Answer: B. Bengali was introduced as an official language of Assam

**APSC Main Previous year Questions from Modern History of Assam
Colonial Assam (1826–1947)**

☐ What are the effects of the British rule in Assam?

(APSC Main 2015, 2016)

☐ Name two tea gardens of Mpiram Dewan? (APSC Main 2016, 2017)

☐ What are the main recommendations of the Cabinet Mission Plan? Describe Assam's fight against the grouping system?

(APSC Main 2016)

☐ What is your understanding of the grouping system initiated by the British and its connection with Assam? Briefly discuss the role of Gopinath Bordoloi in this regard? (APSC Main 2014)

☐ Discuss the major causes for the balkanisation of the erstwhile Assam? (APSC Main 2011)

Assam after Independence (1947 and Onwards. . .)

833. Assam became a constituent state of India in the year

- A. 1947
- B. 1948
- C. 1949
- D. 1950

Answer: D. 1950

834. Who was the first Chief Minister of Assam?

- A. Bishnuram Medhi
- B. Tarun Ram Phukan
- C. Gopinath Bordoloi
- D. None of the Above

Answer: C. Gopinath Bordoloi [142]

835. After the demise of the 1st Chief Minister of Assam, Gopinath Bordoloi in 1950, the second Chief Minister was

- A. B. P. Chaliha
- B. R. Medhi
- C. Sarat Chandra Singha
- D. M. M. Choudhury

Answer: B. B. R. Medhi

836. Guwahati University was established in the year

- A. 1947
- B. 1948
- C. 1949
- D. 1950

Answer: B. 1948

837. The Assam Public Service Commission (APSC) Regulation was promulgated in exercise of the powers in which year?

- A. 1947
- B. 1950
- C. 1951
- D. 1960

Answer: C. 1951

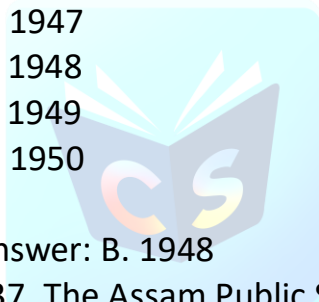
838. The North-Eastern frontier Railway (NFR) was set up in the year

- A. 1958
- B. 1956
- C. 1962
- D. 1969

Answer: A. 1958

839. Assam Language Bill was passed in the year

- A. 1940
- B. 1950



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- C. 1960
- D. 1970

Answer: C. 1960

840. Which state was separated from Assam in 1963?

- A. Nagaland
- B. Meghalaya
- C. Tripura
- D. Manipur

Answer: A. Nagaland [143]

841. Rani Gaidula, a famous character of Indian independence movement, belonged to which tribe?

- A. The Lalung tribes of Assam
- B. The Naga tribes of Assam
- C. The kachari tribes of Assam
- D. The karbi tribes of Assam

Answer: B. The Naga tribes of Assam

842. In which year the All Bodo Students Union (ABSU) was formed?

- A. 1962
- B. 1967
- C. 1987
- D. 1979

Answer: B. 1967

843. When was Mizoram separated from Assam?

- A. 1954
- B. 1972
- C. 1948
- D. 1964

Answer: B. 1972

844. In which year, the capital of Assam was shifted from Shillong to Dispur?

- A. 1950
- B. 1955
- C. 1971
- D. 1973

Answer: D. 1973

845. In 1973 the capital of Assam was shifted from Shillong to Dispur, Who was the chief minister of Assam at that time?

- A. Sarat Chandra Singha
- B. Prafulla Mahanta
- C. Golap Baruah
- D. Bimala Prasad Chaliha

Answer: A. Sarat Chandra Singha

846. In which year the Assam movement started?

- A. 1947
- B. 1979
- C. 1981
- D. 1985

Answer: B. 1979

847. The antiforeign campaigns were spearheaded by the All Assam Students' Union, which was led by
[144]

- A. Prafulla Kumar Mahanta
- B. Samujjal Bhattacharya
- C. Dipanka Kumar Nath
- D. Sankor Jyoti Baruah

Answer: A. Prafulla Kumar Mahanta

848. Census work in Assam was not conducted in the year

- A. 1971
- B. 1981
- C. 1991
- D. 1961

Answer: B. 1981

849. The historic Assam Accord was signed on

- A. 15th August, 1985
- B. 26th January, 1986
- C. 15th August, 1986
- D. 15th August, 1990

Answer: A. 15th August, 1985

850. A committee to implement clause 6 of the Assam Accord was led by

- A. Justice BK Sarma

- B. Justice Ranjan Gogoi
- C. Justice PK Goswami
- D. Justice Madan B Lokur

Answer: A. Justice BK Sarma

851. Which party came to power in Assam in 1985?

- A. Janata
- B. Asom Gana Parishad
- C. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
- D. Congress

Answer: B. Asom Gana Parishad

852. Which of the following cultural institution was born as a result of the Assam Accord?

- A. Rock Garden
- B. Assam state museum
- C. Rabindra Bhawan
- D. Srimanta Sankardev Kalakshetra

Answer: D. Srimanta Sankardev Kalakshetra

853. Which refinery was established due to "Assam accord"?

- A. Guwahati
- B. Bongaigaon
- C. Numaligarh

[145]

- D. Digboi

Answer: C. Numaligarh

854. Who was the prime minister of India at the time of signing the Assam Accord?

- A. Indira Gandhi
- B. Deve Gowda
- C. AB Vajpayee
- D. Rajiv Gandhi

Answer: D. Rajiv Gandhi