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Q1. Which ruler of Nurpur was taken captive by Bairam khan to Lahore in 1558 AD and put to death?

- (a) Bakht Mal
- (b) Kailash Pal
- (c) Nag Pal
- (d) Pahari Mal

Answer: A

Explanation:

In **1557 AD Sikander Shah** took refuge in Maukot fort and supported by Bakht Mal when he was attacked by Akbar.

- When Sikandar Shah surrendered, he was allowed to retire to Bengal and later **Bakht Mal** was taken to **prisoner** in Lahore and put to death by Bairam Khan in 1558 AD. **Hence option A is correct.**

Q2. Which of the following state was directly under British rule before 1947?

- (a) Suket
- (b) Mandi
- (c) Bilaspur
- (d) Kangra

Answer: D

Explanation:

Kangra was directly under British rule before 1947. **Hence option D is correct.**

Q3. In which year Jawalamukhi Treaty, took place between Raja Sansar Chand & Maharaja Ranjit Singh?

- (a) 1806
- (b) 1815
- (c) 1808
- (d) 1809

Answer: D

Explanation:

In 1809 AD the Jwalamukhi Treaty was signed between Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Sansar Chand.

- This **Treaty** was **signed** on May 20th, **1809 AD** where by the latter agreed to hand over the Kangra fort. **Hence option D is correct.**
- Kangra State was doused and added by Sikh Empire in 1810. Its ruler was conceded the jagir of Lambagraon by Treaty of Jawalamukhi.

Q4. Which king of the princely state of Bushahr got the Hang-Rang valley as a jagir from Tibet?

- (a) Mohinder Singh
- (b) Bhup Singh



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(c) Kehri Singh

(d) Prem Singh

Answer: C

Explanation:

Raja Kehri Singh was given Chhatrapati title by Aurangzeb the Mughal ruler.

- Lavi fair is celebrated in the month of **October or November at Rampur Bushahr**, in Shimla district. This fair is famous for trading. This is one of the oldest trade fairs in the country which was started in the 17th century between the king of the Bushahr and Tibet.
- A treaty was signed in 17th century between kehri singh and government of Tibet headed by Dalai Lama VI.
- **Kehri singh** received Hangrang valley from **Tibet** as a **jagir**. Hence option C is correct.

Q5. Balson & Ratesh Thakuriya were branches of which state?

(a) Suket

(b) Bushahr

(c) Bilaspur

(d) Sirmaur

Answer: D

Explanation:

Balson & Ratesh Thakuriya were branches of Sirmaur state. Hence option D is correct.

Q6. In which building did Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto sign the Shimla Agreement on August, 1972?

(a) Garten Castle

(b) Barnes Court

(c) Peterhaf

(d) Bantany Castle

Answer: B

Explanation:

Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto signed the Shimla Agreement on August, 1972 at **Barnes Court**. Hence option B is correct.

Q7. 'Nono' wazir was related to which state?

(a) Bushahr

(b) Kullu

(c) Lahaul- Spiti

(d) Chamba

Answer: C

Explanation:



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In 1849 AD "Major Hay" assistant commissioner of Kullu went to **Spiti** and took over the charge and hereditary wazir of Spiti who was called "Nono" was granted a jagir. **Hence option C is correct.**

Q8. Kangra fort is known as?

- (a) Nagarkot
- (b) Bhimkot
- (c) Both A & B
- (d) None of these

Answer: C

Explanation:

Kangra fort is also known as Nagarkot in "Tarik-i-Yamini", Bhimkot by Farishta. **Hence option C is correct.**

Q9. Before Dhameri (Nurpur), the capital of Nurpur state was?

- (a) Shahpur
- (b) Pathankot
- (c) Kangra
- (d) Nagarkot

Answer: B

Explanation:

Before Dhameri (Nurpur), the capital of Nurpur state was Pathankot. **Hence option B is correct.**

Q10. Name the Raja of Guler conferred with the title of 'Bahadur' by Jahangir for his help in capturing Kangra Fort in 1620 AD?

- (a) Tej Singh
- (b) Rup Chand
- (c) Bikram Singh
- (d) Ghambir Chand

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Raja of Guler **Rup Chand** conferred with the title of 'Bahadur' by Jahangir for his help in capturing Kangra Fort in 1620 AD. **Hence option B is correct.**

Q11. Match List I with List II and choose the correct answer from the given options:

List I	List II
(Rajas of Bilaspur)	(Related to)



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A. Raja Hari Chand	1. Founder of Bilaspur state.
B. Raja Bijai Chand	2. Received Lord Mayo in Bilaspur.
C. Raja Anand Chand	3. Introduced the system of court fee and non-judicial stamps.
D. Raja Bir Chand	4. First Chief Commissioner of Bilaspur.

- (a) A – 4, B – 3, C – 2, D – 1
(b) A – 3, B – 4, C – 1, D – 2
(c) A – 1, B – 2, C – 3, D – 4
(d) A – 2, B – 3, C – 4, D – 1

Answer: D

Explanation:

Rajas of Bilaspur

The period during the reign of **Raja Hari Chand** was called the Golden period in history of Bilaspur. Hari Chand extended support to the British during Revolt of 1857 and got salute of 11 guns. His son Amar Chand was born in the same year. He **received Lord Mayo** in **Bilaspur** in 1871. **Hence A-2 is the correct match.**

- **Raja Bijai Chand** was born in 1872. Bijai Chand was 43rd ruler of the line. Having been installed in 1889, he effected many reforms in the state administration. **The system of court fee and non-judicial stamps** were introduced. He also had a water supply system laid down in Bilaspur town. He extended help to British in World War I for which he was honoured with title Knight Companion in the most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire (K.C.I.E) and honorary rank of Major. **Hence B-3 is the correct match.**
- **Raja Anand Chand** was the last ruler of Bilaspur, who ruled up to 9th October 1948 when Bilaspur was made Part- 'C' state of India. He was appointed as **first Chief Commissioner of Bilaspur** by the Government of India. **Hence C-4 is the correct match.**
- **Raja Bir Chand** was the **founder of Bilaspur state** was Raja Bir Chand, a cadet of the Chandel Rajput family, then ruling in 'Chanderi Bundelkhand'. The Raja of Chanderi, Harihara Chand had five sons, named Govind Chand, Bir Chand, Gambir Chand, Kabir Chand and Sabir Chand. Gambir Chand founded 'Chanehni state' and Kabir Chand, a state in Kumaun. The eldest of all brothers, Govind Chand took possession of his ancestral kingdom. Bir Chand, who happened to be on a trip founded the state Bilaspur. **Hence D-1 is the correct match.**

Q12. Which among the following statement(s) is/are correct?

1. Raja Bijai Chand built the 'Rang-Mahal' in Bilaspur.



2. Raja Amar Chand was installed as the Raja of Bilaspur by the Deputy Commissioner of Shimla in 1883.
3. Raja Bhim Chand fixed salutes 'Jai Deva' to Rajas, 'Jai' to Mians and 'Ram-Ram' for Ranas.
4. Raja Mahan Chand was a contemporary of Akbar.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 1 and 4
- (c) 2 and 4
- (d) 2 and 3

Answer: A

Explanation:

- **Raja Bijai Chand** was 43rd ruler of the line at Bilaspur. Having been installed in 1889, he effected many reforms in the state administration. He built the famous '**Rang-Mahal**' palace in Bilaspur. Hence statement 1 is correct.
- **Raja Amar Chand** was the son of Raja Hari Chand. He was installed as the Raja of Bilaspur by **Deputy Commissioner of Shimla in 1883**. Hence statement 2 is correct.
- **Raja Dip Chand** fixed salutes 'Jai Deva' to Rajas, 'Jai' to Mians and 'Ram-Ram' for Ranas. Hence statement 3 is incorrect.
- **Raja Gyan Chand** was a contemporary of Akbar. Hence statement 4 is incorrect.

Q13. Consider the statement given below and select the correct answer:

Statement – 1: Chakli Copper coins were introduced by Raja Sahil Varman.

Statement – 2: Suhi Mela is held in the memory of Rani Naina Devi.

- (a) Both Statements – 1 and 2 are correct.
- (b) Both Statements – 1 and 2 are incorrect.
- (c) Statement - 1 is correct and Statement – 2 is incorrect.
- (d) Statement – 1 is incorrect and Statement – 2 is correct.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- **Chakli Copper coins** with the pierced ear (dedicated to **Yogi Charpatnath**) were introduced by **Raja Sahil Varman**. 1 chakli is **1/5 that of Ana**. Hence statement 1 is correct.
- For convenient **water supply** in Chamba town, Raja ordered a **watercourse** to be made from the **Sarohta stream**. But water refused to enter the channel made for it. It is said that the **spirit of the stream** wants the life sacrifice of **Rani** or **her son**. Another account says that Raja himself saw all this in a **dream**.
 - **Rani Naina Devi** got ready to **sacrifice**. She was taken to the spot near the village (Balota), where Rani was **buried alive**. When Rani was buried in, the water **began to flow**.
 - A fair called '**Suhi Mela** is held in **Rani's memory** where only women and children are allowed to participate. Raja also constructed a **shrine** on top of the hill in her memory. **Rani Sharda of Jit Singh** constructed the straps to the shrine. Hence statement 2 is correct.



Q14. Which among the following Rajas of Bilaspur state built a temple of Goddess Naina Devi?

- (a) Raja Gambir Chand
- (b) Raja Bir Chand
- (c) Raja Bijai Chand
- (d) Raja Dip Chand

Answer: B

Explanation:

Raja Bir Chand of **Bilaspur** waged many wars during his reign of 33 years and conquered not fewer than 15 neighbouring states.

- He built a **temple of Goddess Naina Devi** on one of the seven Dhars, now called Dhar Naina Devi and below it founded his capital. **Hence option B is correct.**
- He humbled the chiefs of Baghal, Kunihar, Beja, Dhami, Keonthal, Kuthar, Jubbal, Baghat, Bhajji, Mahlog, Mangal and Balson.
- Bir Chand, founder of the state, was followed in succession by Udhran Chand, Jaskaran Chand, Madanbrahm Chand and Ahl Chand. But all these rulers were of little importance.

Q15. Which among the following Raja of Chamba was known as Bali Karan?

- (a) Raja Sahil Varman
- (b) Raja Lalit Varman
- (c) Raja Balbhadra Varman
- (d) Raja Meru Varman

Answer: C

Explanation:

Balbhadra Varman was famous as **Bali-Karan** because of **generosity** and making **charity**. **Hence option C is correct.**

Q16. The Surajmukha shrine at Bharmaur was built by

- (a) Raja Balbhadra Varman
- (b) Raja Meru Varman
- (c) Raja Sahil Varman
- (d) Raja Lalit Varman

Answer: B

Explanation:

The **Surajmukha shrine** at Bharmaur was built by **Meru Varman** and according to an interesting custom, whenever a Chamba Raja visits Bharmaur, he must first worship at this temple before proceeding to his residence. **Hence option B is correct.**

Q17. Raja Chattar Singh was called which among the following in copper plate evidence?



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- (a) Lakar-Shah
- (b) Shastru Singh
- (c) Bali-Karan
- (d) None of the above

Answer: B

Explanation:

In **copper plates**, his name appears as **Shastru Singh**, but **Chattar Singh** is the name used in common. **Hence option B is correct.**

Q18. Which among the following became the Raja of Chamba at the age of only seven?

- (a) Raja Sham Singh
- (b) Raja Gopal Singh
- (c) Raja Shri Singh
- (d) Raja Charhat Singh

Answer: A

Explanation:

Raja Sham Singh of Chamba

Raja Sham Singh was coroneted on 17th April, 1873. However, at that time he was **only seven years old** and so until he became of age he had to function under the Council of Regency. He was entrusted with full ruling power on 10th November, 1984. **Hence option A is correct.**

- Raja Sham Singh was a man of vision and also a connoisseur of art. He not only reorganized the different governmental departments such judicial, postal and public works, but also built many schools, hospitals, roads as well as other infrastructural facilities like post office, court, kotwali and jail.
- It is also believed that the suspension bridge across River Ravi was built by Raja Sham Singh. He also built an asylum for the leprosy patients.

Q19. Which among the following Rajas of Bilaspur erected a new place called 'Dholar'?

- (a) Raja Bir Chand
- (b) Raja Dip Chand
- (c) Raja Gambhir Chand
- (d) Raja Bhim Chand

Answer: B

Explanation:

Raja Dip Chand reigned in Bilaspur from 1650-1656 AD. He regained the lost prestige of the state. He erected a new palace called '**Dholar**'. **Hence option B is correct.**

Q20. The Katoch Dynasty ruled the area between which among the following rivers of Himachal Pradesh

- (a) Ravi and Chenab
- (b) Spiti and Satluj



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- (c) Ravi and Beas
- (d) Ravi and Satluj

Answer: D

Explanation:

Katoch Dynasty

The history of Hamirpur is closely associated with the **Katoch dynasty** which ruled the area **between** the **Ravi** and **Satluj** rivers in the olden days. **Hence option D is correct.**

- The Katoch dynasty is considered to be the oldest surviving royal dynasty in the world.
- They first find mention in the Hindu epics Ramayana and Mahabharata and the second mention is in the recorded history of Alexander the Great's war records.
- One of the Indian kings who in the time of Alexander ruled area near Kangra is said to be a Katoch king.
- In Mahabharata they are referred to as Trigarta who fight Arjuna.

Q21. In 1648 there was a dispute between Prithvi Singh and which among the following Raja, over the possession of Bhalai pargana?

- (a) Raja Chattar Singh
- (b) Raja Sansar Chand
- (c) Raja Sangram Pal
- (d) Raja Shastru Singh

Answer: C

Explanation:

In 1648, the dispute between **Prithvi Singh** and **Sangram Pal** over the possession of Bhalai pargana was finally settled by a Mughal officer in **favor of Chamba**.

- From the time of Prithvi Singh, the old suffix of Varman was totally dropped. **Hence option C is correct.**

Q22. Which among the following Rajas of Bilaspur fought Battle of Bhangani?

- (a) Raja Bhim Chand
- (b) Raja Sansar Chand
- (c) Raja Hari Chand
- (d) Raja Amar Chand

Answer: A

Explanation:

Raja Bhim Chand fought Battle of Bhangani (near Paonta Sahib) in 1686 against Guru Gobind Singh. **Hence option A is correct.**

Q23. The fort of Hamirpur was built by

- (a) Raja Bhuri Singh
- (b) Raja Hamir Chand
- (c) Raja Sansar Chand



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(d) Raja Ranjit Singh

Answer: B

Explanation:

The history of Hamirpur is closely associated with the Katoch dynasty which ruled the area between the Ravi and Satluj rivers in the olden days.

- It is evident from the "Puras" and Panini's "**Ashtadhyai**" that during the Mahabharata period, Hamirpur was a part of the old Jalandhar-Trigarta empire.
- The Katoch dynasty became predominant during the period of **Hamir Chand** who ruled from 1700 A.D. to 1740 A.D.

It was this ruler who **built the fort at Hamirpur** and the present town of Hamirpur derives its name from this ruler. **Hence option B is correct.**

- Hamirpur came to much lime-light only during the period of Raja Sansar Chand-II.

Q24. Match List I with List II and choose the correct answer from the given options:

List I (Monuments)	List II (Associated rulers)
A. Deomati temple	1. Raja Dip Chand.
B. Chhatipur Fort	2. Raja Sansar Chand of Kangra.
C. Rang-Mahal palace	3. Raja Meru Varman.
D. Narsingha temple in Chamba	4. Raja Bijai Chand.

(a) A – 4, B – 3, C – 2, D – 1

(b) A – 3, B – 4, C – 1, D – 2

(c) A – 1, B – 2, C – 4, D – 3

(d) A – 1, B – 2, C – 3, D – 4

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A temple called 'Deomati' was built during the reign of **Raja Dip Chand**, which became family temple of ruling family. **Hence A-1 is the correct match.**
- **Raja Sansar Chand** of Kangra in 1795 invaded the territory on the right bank of the Satluj and occupied Chauki Hatwar. Raja Sansar Chand of Kangra built a fort on Dhar Janjar of Bilaspur and called it **Chhatipur** i.e., fort on the chest of Bilaspur. **Hence B-2 is the correct match.**
- **Raja Bijai Chand** built the famous 'Rang-Mahal' palace in Bilaspur. **Hence C-4 is the correct match.**
- **Raja Meru Varman of Chamba** was triumphant in war and was also a great patron of temple arts. The temple of 'Mani-Mahesha', 'Lakshana Devi', 'Ganesha' and 'Narsingha' were built by him. **Hence D-3 is the correct match. Hence option C is correct.**



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Q25. Consider the given four statements and choose the correct answer from the given options:

1. Chamba was visited by Viceroy and Lady Curzon in 1902.
2. A sanitorium in Chamba was named after Lord Dalhousie under the recommendation of Sir Donald Macleed.
3. In 1646-47 Ladakh and Lahaul were invaded by Tibet.
4. In 1678, Raja Chattar Singh refused to demolish temples on the order of Aurangzeb.

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
(b) 1, 3 and 4
(c) 2, 3 and 4
(d) 2 and 4

Answer: C

Explanation:

- In **1900**, Chamba was visited by Viceroy and Lady Curzon. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect.**
- Under a Sanad, **Chamba** was **conferred to Sri Singh** in **1848**. On **Sir Donald Macleed's** recommendations, the new **sanitorium** was named **Dalhousie**. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- In **1646-47 Ladakh** and **Lahaul** were **invaded** by **Tibet**. But later in **1663-64 combined forces of Chamba and Kullu expelled** the Tibetans and **divided** the Lahaul country between them. **Chattar Singh died in 1690. Hence statement 3 is correct.**
- In **1678**, Raja Chattar Singh **refused** to obey the order of Aurangzeb to **demolish all Hindu temples** in Chamba. When Aurangzeb came to know, he **summoned** the Raja to Delhi. **Hence statement 4 is correct.**

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