

NDA-CDS 2 2024

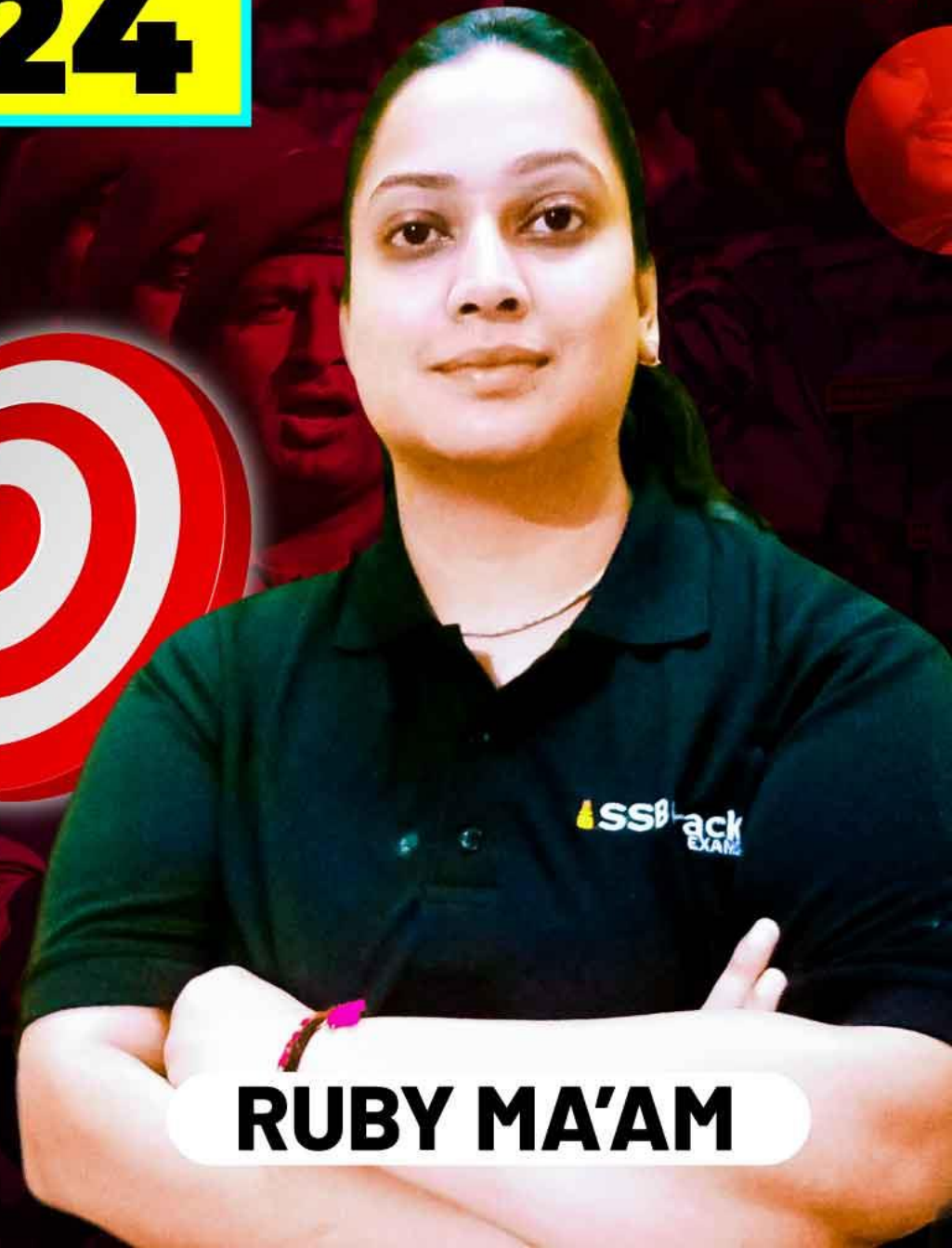
GK



LIVE ●

WORLD HISTORY

CLASS 2



RUBY MA'AM



06 July 2024 Live Classes Schedule

8:00AM

06 JULY 2024 DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

RUBY MA'AM

9:00AM

06 JULY 2024 DAILY DEFENCE UPDATES

DIVYANSHU SIR

NDA 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

11:30AM

GK - WORLD HISTORY - CLASS 2

RUBY MA'AM

1:00PM

GS - PHYSICS - CLASS 6

NAVJYOTI SIR

4:00PM

MATHS - PROBABILITY - CLASS 2

NAVJYOTI SIR

CDS 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

11:30AM

GK - WORLD HISTORY - CLASS 2

RUBY MA'AM

1:00PM

GS - PHYSICS - CLASS 6

NAVJYOTI SIR



What Will We Study?

- French Revolution
- American Revolution
- Russian Revolution



French Revolution

The **French Revolution** Was A Time Of Social And Political Upheaval In France And Its Colonies That **Began In 1789 And Ended In 1799**. Inspired By **Liberal And Radical Ideas**, Its Overthrow Of The Monarchy Influenced The Decline Of Absolute Monarchies In Other Parts Of Europe.



French Revolution

Financial Crisis (1789):

- Economic hardships, heavy taxation, and debt led to a financial crisis in France.
- King Louis XVI convened the Estates-General in May 1789 to address the fiscal issues.

National Assembly (June 1789):

- The Third Estate, representing commoners, broke away and formed the National Assembly.
- Tennis Court Oath: Members pledged not to disband until a new constitution was drafted.

French Revolution

Storming of the Bastille (July 1789):

- A symbol of royal tyranny, the Parisian mob stormed the Bastille prison on July 14, 1789.
- Marked the beginning of widespread popular revolt.

Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen (August 1789):

- National Assembly adopted a revolutionary declaration asserting individual rights and freedoms.

Women's March on Versailles (October 1789):

- Thousands of women marched to Versailles demanding bread and constitutional reforms.
- Forced the royal family to move to Paris.

French Revolution

Constitutional Monarchy (1791):

- The National Assembly established a constitutional monarchy with the king's powers limited.
- The Constitution of 1791 was adopted.

Execution of Louis XVI (January 1793):

- The king was tried for treason and executed by guillotine.
- Symbolized the end of the monarchy.

Reign of Terror (1793-1794):

- Radical phase led by the Committee of Public Safety and Maximilien Robespierre.
- Mass executions, including the execution of Queen Marie Antoinette.

Rise of Napoleon Bonaparte (1799):

- The Revolution gave way to political instability and internal conflicts.
- Napoleon seized power in a coup d'état, becoming First Consul.

French Revolution

Napoleonic Era (1799-1814):

- Napoleon became Emperor in 1804 and embarked on a series of military campaigns.
- The Napoleonic Wars saw widespread conflict across Europe.

Congress of Vienna (1814-1815):

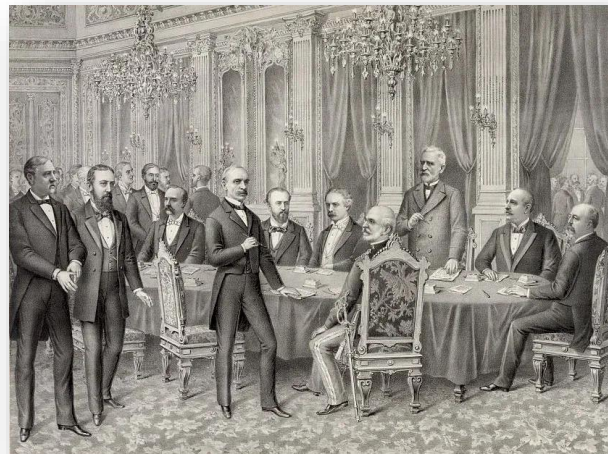
- European powers met to restore stability and redraw borders after Napoleon's defeat.

Restoration of the Bourbon Monarchy (1814):

- The Bourbon monarchy was restored in the person of Louis XVIII after Napoleon's exile.

American Revolution

- **1763 - Signing Of The Treaty Of Paris** - Ending The Seven Year's War, Also Known As The French And Indian War In North America.
- **1764 - Sugar Act** - The First Attempt To Finance The Defense Of The Colonies By The British Government.



American Revolution

- **1765 - March - Stamp Act** - All Legal Documents, Newspapers, And Pamphlets Required To Use Watermarked, Or 'Stamped' Paper On Which A Levy Was Placed.
- **1765 - October - Stamp Act Congress** - Representatives From Nine Of The Thirteen Colonies Declare The Stamp Act Unconstitutional As It Was A Tax Levied Without Their Consent.

American Revolution

- **1773 - 10 May - Tea Act** - To Support The Ailing East India Company, Parliament Exempted Its Tea From Import Duties And Allowed The Company To Sell Its Tea Directly To The Colonies. Americans Saw It As An Indirect Tax Subsidizing A British Company.
- **1773 - 16 December - Boston Tea Party** - Angered American Patriots Disguised As Mohawk Indians Dump £9,000 Of East India Company Tea Into The Boston Harbor.

American Revolution

- **1774 - May To June - Intolerable Acts** Four Measures That Stripped Massachusetts Of Self-government And Judicial Independence Following The Boston Tea Party. The Colonies Responded With A General Boycott Of British Goods.
- **1774 - September** - 1st Continental Congress Colonial Delegates Meet To Organize Opposition To The Intolerable Acts.

American Revolution

- **1775 - 19 April - Battles Of Lexington** And Concord First Engagements Of The Revolutionary War Between British Troops And The Minutemen, Who Had Been Warned Of The Attack By Paul Revere.
- **1775 - 16 June - 2nd Continental Congress** Appoints George Washington Commander-in-chief Of The Continental Army Issued \$2 Million Bills Of Credit To Fund The Army.

American Revolution

- **1775 - 17 June: Battle Of Bunker Hill:** 1st Battle Of The War Of Independence.
- **1776 - July 4** - The United States Declaration Of Independence Forming USA.
- **1778 - 6 February** - France Recognizes US Independence.
- **1781 - 18 October** - Surrender Of British Forces Under Cornwallis.
- **1787 - 25 May** - Adoption Of The American Constitution.

Russian Revolution

Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905):

- Russia's defeat by Japan exposed weaknesses in the Russian government and military.

Bloody Sunday (1905):

- Peaceful protest in St. Petersburg turned violent when the Imperial Guard opened fire on demonstrators, leading to widespread unrest.

October Manifesto (1905):

- Tsar Nicholas II issued the manifesto, promising civil liberties and the establishment of the Duma (parliament).

First Duma (1906):

- The first elected Duma convened, but conflicts between the Duma and the monarchy led to its dissolution.

Rasputin's Influence (early 20th century):

- Grigori Rasputin, a mystic, gained influence over the royal family, contributing to growing dissatisfaction with the Romanovs.

Russian Revolution

World War I (1914-1917):

- Russia's involvement in World War I strained the economy, led to military failures, and increased discontent among the population.

February Revolution (1917):

- Widespread strikes and protests in Petrograd (St. Petersburg) forced Nicholas II to abdicate, marking the end of the Romanov dynasty.

Provisional Government (1917):

- A provisional government, led by Alexander Kerensky, was established, but it struggled to address the country's challenges.

April Theses (1917):

- Vladimir Lenin returned from exile and presented his April Theses, calling for "Peace, Land, and Bread" and the transfer of power to the Soviets.

Russian Revolution

October Revolution (1917):

- Bolsheviks, led by Lenin and Leon Trotsky, seized key locations in Petrograd, and the Red Guards stormed the Winter Palace, leading to the establishment of Soviet power.

Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (1918):

- The Bolshevik government signed a peace treaty with Germany, ending Russia's involvement in World War I but resulting in significant territorial losses.

Russian Civil War (1918-1922):

- The Bolsheviks (Reds) faced opposition from various factions (Whites), leading to a protracted and brutal civil war.

Russian Revolution

Execution of the Romanovs (1918):

- The former Tsar Nicholas II and his family were executed by Bolsheviks in Ekaterinburg.

Formation of the Soviet Union (1922):

- The Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic joined with other Soviet republics to form the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR).

Death of Lenin (1924):

- Vladimir Lenin died, leading to power struggles within the Communist Party.

Summary

- **French Revolution**
- **American Revolution**
- **Russian Revolution**



What event marked the beginning of the French Revolution in 1789?

- A. Storming of the Bastille
- B. Reign of Terror
- C. Battle of Waterloo
- D. Tennis Court Oath

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The storming of the Bastille on July 14, 1789, is considered the symbolic start of the French Revolution, as it represented the people's rebellion against the monarchy.

Who was the queen of France during the French Revolution?

- A. Marie Antoinette
- B. Catherine the Great
- C. Joan of Arc
- D. Charlotte Corday

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Marie Antoinette was the queen of France and the wife of King Louis XVI during the French Revolution.

What was the main grievance expressed in the American Declaration of Independence?

- A. Taxation without representation
- B. Religious persecution
- C. Lack of trade opportunities
- D. Monarchy interference

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- B. Religious persecution
- C. Lack of trade opportunities
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The primary grievance in the Declaration of Independence was the imposition of taxes by the British government without colonial representation in the decision-making process.

Who is often referred to as the "Father of the American Revolution"?

- A. Thomas Jefferson
- B. Benjamin Franklin
- C. George Washington
- D. John Adams

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George Washington is often referred to as the "Father of the American Revolution" for his leadership during the war for independence.

Which event marked the beginning of the Russian Revolution in 1917?

- A. Bloody Sunday
- B. October Revolution
- C. February Revolution
- D. Rasputin's assassination

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The February Revolution in 1917 led to the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II and the establishment of a provisional government in Russia.

Who was the leader of the Bolshevik Party during the Russian Revolution?

- A. Vladimir Lenin
- B. Joseph Stalin
- C. Leon Trotsky
- D. Grigori Rasputin

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- A. **Vladimir Lenin**
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- C. Leon Trotsky
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Vladimir Lenin led the Bolshevik Party and played a key role in the October Revolution of 1917, leading to the establishment of Soviet power in Russia.

What was the primary cause of the economic crisis that contributed to the French Revolution?

- A. Heavy taxation on the nobility
- B. A failed war with Britain
- C. Crop failures and food shortages.
- D. Excessive spending on cultural events

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- C. Crop failures and food shortages.**
- D. Excessive spending on cultural events

Poor harvests and food scarcity played a significant role in sparking social unrest and contributing to the economic crisis in France.

Who was the leader of the radical Jacobins during the Reign of Terror?

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- B. Jean-Paul Marat
- C. Georges Danton
- D. Louis XVI

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Maximilien Robespierre was a key figure in the radical phase of the French Revolution, leading the Committee of Public Safety during the Reign of Terror.

Which document proclaimed the equality and rights of French citizens during the Revolution?

- A. Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen
- B. Napoleonic Code
- C. The Code Noir
- D. Concordat

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The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, adopted in 1789, asserted the equality and rights of French citizens.

Which European power intervened to suppress the revolutionary forces in France during the Reign of Terror?

- A. Austria
- B. Prussia
- C. Great Britain
- D. All the above

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Various European powers, including Austria, Prussia, and Great Britain, formed coalitions to intervene against revolutionary France during the Reign of Terror.

Which battle is considered the turning point in the American Revolutionary War?

- A. Battle of Saratoga
- B. Battle of Yorktown
- C. Battle of Bunker Hill
- D. Battle of Trenton

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The American victory at the Battle of Saratoga in 1777 is considered a turning point as it led to France formally entering the war as an ally of the United States.

Who authored the pamphlet "Common Sense," which advocated for American independence from British rule?

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- B. John Adams
- C. Thomas Jefferson
- D. Benjamin Franklin

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Thomas Paine wrote "Common Sense," which had a significant impact on shaping public opinion in favor of independence.

Which event led to the outbreak of hostilities between the American colonists and British troops in 1775?

- A. Boston Tea Party
- B. Lexington and Concord
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The Battles of Lexington and Concord marked the beginning of armed conflict between the American colonists and British forces.

What was the significance of the Treaty of Paris (1783) in the context of the American Revolution?

- A. Recognition of American independence
- B. Return of captured territories to the United States
- C. Establishment of the western boundary of the United States
- D. All the above

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The Treaty of Paris (1783) recognized the independence of the United States, set boundaries, and returned territories captured during the war.

What was the name of the group of workers who marched to the Winter Palace in 1905, leading to the Bloody Sunday massacre?

- A. Bolsheviks
- B. Mensheviks
- C. Soviets
- D. Streltsy

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The group that marched to the Winter Palace in 1905 was composed mainly of industrial workers and was associated with the Menshevik faction.

Which event in 1917 marked the Bolshevik seizure of power in Russia?

- A. July Days
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- C. October Revolution
- D. April Theses

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The October Revolution in 1917 led by the Bolsheviks resulted in the overthrow of the Provisional Government and the establishment of Bolshevik rule.

Who was the last Tsar of Russia before the Bolsheviks coming to power?

- A. Nicholas I
- B. Nicholas II
- C. Alexander II
- D. Alexander III

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- C. Alexander II
- D. Alexander III

Nicholas II was the last Tsar of Russia, abdicating in 1917 during the February Revolution.

What was the main slogan of the Bolsheviks during the Russian Revolution?

- A. "Peace, Land, and Bread"
- B. "Workers of the World, Unite!"
- C. "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity"
- D. "Bread and Circuses"

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The Bolsheviks rallied around the slogan "Peace, Land, and Bread," appealing to the desires of the Russian population during a time of war and economic hardship.

Q. Who among the following invented the power loom that revolutionized the cotton textile industry?

- A. Edmund Cartwright
- B. Samuel Crompton
- C. Richard Arkwright
- D. James Hargreaves



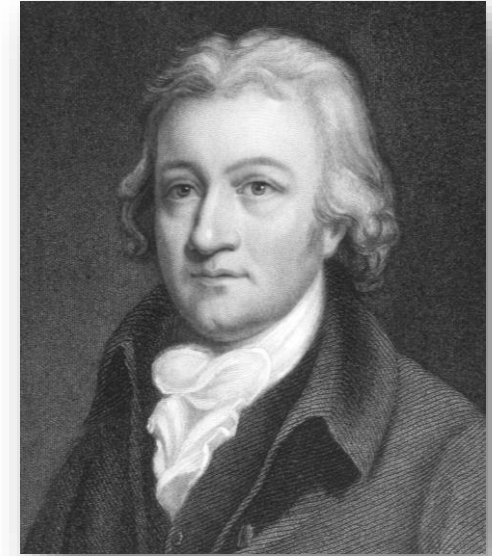
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Edmund Cartwright invented the power loom that combined threads to make cloth. The first power loom was designed in 1784 and first built in 1785.

Q. Which of the following was/were the feature(s) of Lenin's New Economic policy (NEP) for the Soviet Union?

1. Private retail trading was strictly forbidden

2. Private enterprise was strictly forbidden

3. Peasants were not allowed to sell their surplus

4. To secure liquid capital concessions were allowed to foreign capitalists, but the state retained the option of purchasing the products of such concerns.

A. 1 Only

B. 2 and 3

C. 1, 2 and 4

D. 4 Only

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- B. 2 and 3**
- C. 1, 2 and 4**
- D. 4 Only**

Lenin characterized the **NEP in 1922** as an economic system that would include "**a free market and capitalism, both subject to state control,**" while socialized state enterprises would operate on "a profit basis."

Q. The industrial revolution in England had a profound impact on the lives of people. Which of the following statements are correct about that ?

- 1. Women were the main workers in the silk, lace-making and knitting industries**
- 2. Factory managers were aware of the health risks of industrial work on children**
- 3. Children were often employed in textile factories**
- 4. The novel 'Hard Times' by Charles Dickens was a severe critique of the horrors of industrialization**

- A. 1, 2 and 4
- B. 2 Only
- C. 2 and 3 Only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

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- A. 1, 2 and 4 The question is being asked with specific emphasis on the **lives of People**. So the correct option is 2 and 3
- B. 2 Only
- C. 2 and 3 Only** only. The rest are also true but has no major
- D. 1, 2 and 3 implication over profound impact on lives of people.

Q. Who among the following was the author of Neel Darpan, published in 1860?

- A. Reverend James Long
- B. Michael Madhusudan Dutta
- C. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- D. Dinbandhu Mitra

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Nil Darpan is a Bengali play written by **Dinbandhu Mitra** in 1858-1859. The play was essential to Nil Bidroho, better known as the Indigo Revolt of February-March 1859 in Bengal, when farmers refused to sow indigo in their fields to protest exploitative farming under the British rule.

Q. Which of the following statements about the Ilbert Bill (1883) is/are correct?

1. It proposed to grant limited criminal jurisdiction to native officials.
2. It proposed to grant complete civil and criminal jurisdiction to native officials.
3. The proposed Bill generated opposition from England's European subjects in India.
4. In spite of opposition to the Bill, it was passed without any modifications.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

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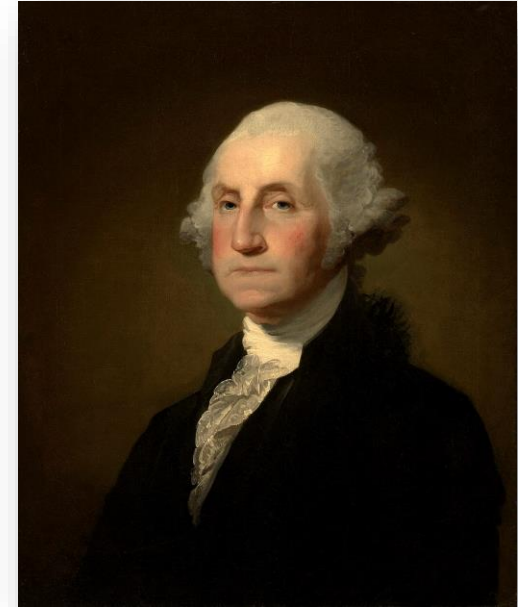
- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) 3 and 4

ANSWER: C

The contents of the bill stated that from now on, **British and Europeans subjects** would be tried in **session courts** by **Indian judges**, who were senior enough in the civil service to preside over such proceedings.

Q. George Washington was made the Commander in Chief of the American forces

- (a) in December 1773, after the Boston Tea Party
- (b) at the First Continental Congress in September 1774
- (c) at the Second Continental Congress in 1775
- (d) by the Continental Congress at the Declaration of Independence on 4th July, 1776



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- (d) by the Continental Congress at the Declaration of Independence on 4th July, 1776

ANSWER: C

The **Second Continental Congress** convened in Philadelphia on July 3, 1775, appointed **George Washington** as Commander in Chief of the Continental Army and authorized the raising of the army through conscription. On July 4, 1776, the Congress issued the Declaration of Independence.

Q. Which of the following is not the founder of the Rahnumai Mazdayasan Sabha?

- A. Naoroji Furdonji
- B. Dadabhai Naoroji
- C. S.S. Bengali
- D. Shibli Nomani

Q. Which of the following is not the founder of the Rahnumai Mazdayasan Sabha?

- A. Naoroji Furdonji The Western-educated progressive Parsis like Dadabhai Naoroji, J.B. Wacha, S.S. Bangali, and Naoroji Furdonji founded the Rahanumai Mazdayasanan
- B. Dadabhai Naoroji
- C. S.S. Bengali
- D. Shibli Nomani** Sabha which was a Religious Reform Association in 1851.

Q. Which among the following matches correctly:

- 1. Swadeshmitran - G. Subramaniya Aiyar**
- 2. The Bengalee - Surendranath Banerjee**
- 3. Amrit Bazar Patrika - Sisir Kumar Ghosh**
- 4. Sudharak - G.K.Gokhale**

Choose the correct option from the codes given below :

- A. 1 & 4**
- B. 1, 2 & 3**
- C. 1, 3 & 4**
- D. 1, 2, 3 & 4**

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Choose the correct option from the codes given below :

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- B. 1, 2 & 3
- C. 1, 3 & 4
- D. 1, 2, 3 & 4**

Q. Which viceroy inaugurated New Delhi on 10 February 1931 as India's new capital?

- A. Lord Irwin
- B. Lord Reading
- C. Lord Willingdon
- D. Lord Linlithgow

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- A. Lord Irwin**
- B. Lord Reading
- C. Lord Willingdon
- D. Lord Linlithgow



Nearly 20 years after King George V had announced the shifting of India's capital from Calcutta to Delhi (1911-Lord Hardinge), the grand new capital was finally complete.

Q. Who among the following was the first Indian woman to be arrested during the non-cooperation movement?

- A. Gulab Kaur
- B. Basanti Devi
- C. Sarojini Naidu
- D. Malati Choudhury

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Basanti Devi was the wife of C R Das. She renounced the active politics after death of C R Das. She was arrested for selling khadi.

In the year 1973, she was awarded the Padma Vibhushan.

Q. The Mahzarnama was promulgated by Emperor Akbar in _____?

A. 1560 A.D.

B. 1572 A.D.

C. 1576 A.D.

D. 1579 A.D.

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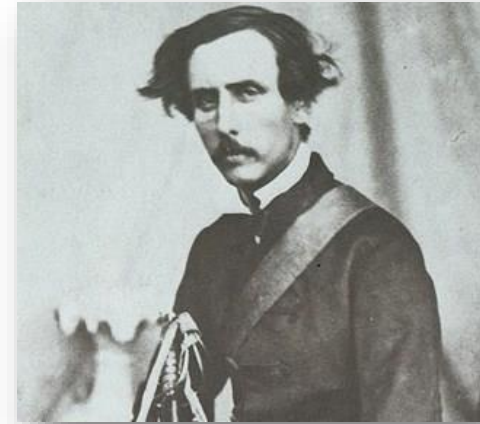
Akbar issued Mahzarnama (or Infallibility Decree) to take all the religious matters into his own hands. This made him supreme in the religious matters. He issued Mahzarnama to curb the dominance of Ulema. It was written by Faizi in 1579 A.D.

**Q. The company forces led by _____ Captured Bahadur Shah Zafar during
Revolt of 1857?**

- A. Major William Hodson
- B. Major Frederick Abbott
- C. Major Thomas Adams
- D. Major Saunders

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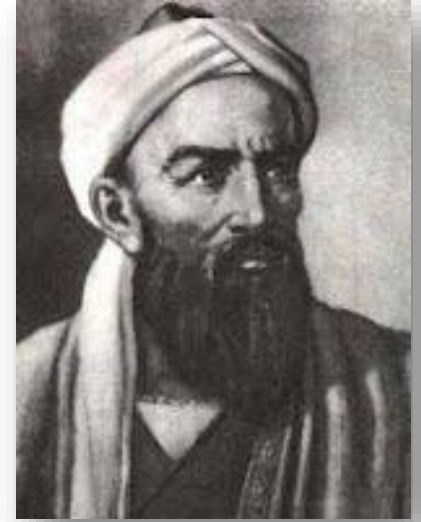
Bahadur Shah Zafar was the successor to his father, Akbar II upon his death on 28 September 1837. The company forces led by Major William Hodson captured him. In 1862, at the age of 87 he died while in exile in Rangoon.

Q. Who among the following has written “Kitab Ul Hind” ?

- A. Al-Biruni
- B. Hakim Nishapuri
- C. Juwayni
- D. Malik ibn Dinar

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- C. Juwayni
- D. Malik ibn Dinar



Al-Biruni was the First Muslim Scholar to study India and its Brahmanical tradition. He is called father of Indology and the first anthropologist. He is called one of the earliest and greatest polymath of the Islamic World. He wrote it in 1017 AD.

Q. Ghazi Malik was the founder and first ruler of which among the following dynasties?

- A. Khilji Dynasty
- B. Mamluk Dynasty
- C. Tughlaq Dynasty
- D. Slave Dynasty

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- C. Tughlaq Dynasty**
- D. Slave Dynasty



Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq, or Ghazi Malik , (died c. 1325) was the founder of the Tughluq dynasty in India. He reigned over the Sultanate of Delhi from 1320 to 1325. He founded the city of Tughlaqabad.

Q. “He can be attributed for the firm establishment of Mughal rule in India in the later part of 16th century”. Who was he?

- A. Ali Quli Khan
- B. Balam Khan
- C. Bairam Khan
- D. Mir Jafar

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D. Mir Jafar

Bairam Khan, His most notable battle was at the Second Battle of Panipat. He was appointed as a guardian for Akbar.

Q. In the name of which among the following Mughal emperors, the East India Company struck the first coins in India?

- A. Jahangir
- B. Farrukhsiyar
- C. Muhammad Shah
- D. Jahandar Shah

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C. Muhammad Shah

D. Jahandar Shah

The Farrukhsiyar royal farman of 1717 had allowed the company to mint its own coins. Thus, he was the Mughal King in whose name, East India Company minted its own coins.

Q. Identify the dance form with the help of given information:

- 1. It started as a ritual dance form in the latter part of Bhakti movement**
- 2. The dance is accompanied by musical composition called borgeets**
- 3. This dance form was once the domain of celibate male monks, but now is performed by male as well as female dancers**

- A. Sattriya
- B. Yakshagana
- C. Kuchipudi
- D. Mohiniyattam

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A. Sattriya

All given features are of Sattriya dance form. It was introduced in the 15th century A.D by the great Vaishnava saint and reformer of Assam, Mahapurusha Sankar deva.

B. Yakshagana

C. Kuchipudi

D. Mohiniyattam