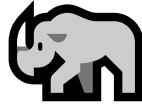


COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION SERIES



ASSAM HISTORY

From Pragjyotisha to the Present Day

A complete, exam-focused study guide covering ancient Kamarupa, the six-century Ahom era, colonial Assam, the freedom struggle, and the post-independence period — built for APSC, SSC, TET, Assam Police, Grade III/IV and other competitive examinations.

Kamarupa Kingdom

Ahom Dynasty

Battle of Saraighat

Koch & Kachari Kingdoms

Treaty of Yandabo

Freedom Movement

Assam Accord

MCQ Practice

PUBLISHED BY

Assam Job Hub

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How to use this book: Each chapter has concise notes followed by a 10-question MCQ practice set. Click an option to check your answer instantly — the correct answer and a short explanation will appear. Use "Reveal All Answers" if you'd like to review a section without attempting it first.

CHAPTER ONE

Ancient Assam — Pragjyotisha & the Kamarupa Kingdom

The earliest recorded name for the Brahmaputra valley region is **Pragjyotisha** ("the city of eastern light/astrology"), mentioned in the Mahabharata and Puranas, ruled according to legend by King Naraka and his son Bhagadatta, who is said to have fought in the Mahabharata war on the side of the Kauravas.

The Varman Dynasty (c. 350–650 CE)

Historical Kamarupa begins with the Varman dynasty, founded by **Pushyavarman** around the 4th century CE, who is regarded as a contemporary of the Gupta ruler Samudragupta (Kamarupa is listed as a frontier kingdom in the Allahabad Prashasti/Pillar Inscription of Samudragupta). The dynasty's most celebrated ruler was **Bhaskaravarman** (c. 600–650 CE).

Bhaskaravarman was a contemporary and ally of Harshavardhana of Kannauj. The Chinese pilgrim **Xuanzang (Hiuen Tsang)** visited his court around 643 CE and left a detailed account of Kamarupa's society, economy and administration in his travelogue.

Later Dynasties of Kamarupa

- **Mlechchha Dynasty** (c. 655–900 CE) — founded by Salastambha; capital shifted to Haruppeswar (near modern Tezpur/North Guwahati area).
- **Pala Dynasty of Kamarupa** (c. 900–1100 CE) — founded by Brahmapala; notable rulers include Ratnapala (who built the capital Durjaya) and Dharmapala. This dynasty is unrelated to the Palas of Bengal/Bihar.

After the decline of the Pala dynasty, the region fragmented into smaller principalities and was gradually contested by local chieftains known as the **Bara-Bhuyans** (twelve landlords), setting the stage for the rise of new kingdoms in the medieval period.

Religion & Culture

Ancient Kamarupa was an important centre of **Shakta** worship, centred on the **Kamakhya Temple** at Nilachal Hill, Guwahati — one of the principal Shakti Peethas. The kingdom also had strong Vaishnavite and tantric traditions that later fed into the Neo-Vaishnavite movement of Sankardeva in the medieval period.

Dynasty	Approx. Period	Founder	Notable Ruler
Varman	c. 350–650 CE	Pushyavarman	Bhaskaravarman
Mlechchha (Salastambha)	c. 655–900 CE	Salastambha	Harjjaravarman
Pala (Kamarupa)	c. 900–1100 CE	Brahmapala	Ratnapala, Dharmapala

Practice MCQs — Chapter 1

Ancient Assam: Pragjyotisha & Kamarupa

1. Which ancient name is most commonly used for the Brahmaputra valley region in the Mahabharata and Puranas?

☐ Kamarupa

☐ Pragjyotisha

☐ Kamata

☐ Saumarpith

2. Who founded the Varman dynasty of Kamarupa?

☐ Bhaskaravarman

☐ Salastambha

☐ Pushyavarman

☐ Brahmapala

3. Which Chinese pilgrim visited the court of Bhaskaravarman?

☐ Fa-Hien

☐ Xuanzang (Hiuen Tsang)

☐ I-Tsing

☐ Marco Polo

4. Bhaskaravarman was a contemporary and ally of which North Indian ruler?

☐ Chandragupta II

☐ Samudragupta

☐ Harshavardhana

☐ Ashoka

5. Who founded the Mlechchha dynasty of Kamarupa?

☐ Salastambha

☐ Brahmapala

☐ Ratnapala

☐ Dharmapala

6. The Pala dynasty of Kamarupa was founded by:

☐ Dharmapala

☐ Brahmapala

☐ Ratnapala

☐ Gopala

7. The Kamakhya Temple, a major centre of Shakta worship in ancient Assam, is located on which hill?

☐ Chitrachal Hill

☐ Nilachal Hill

☐ Navagraha Hill

☐ Sandhyachal Hill

8. Which term describes the local chieftains who controlled parts of Assam after the decline of the Kamarupa Palas?

☐ Bara-Bhuyans

☐ Paiks

☐ Gohains

☐ Khels

9. According to legend, which Mahabharata-era king ruled ancient Pragjyotisha?

☐ Bhagadatta

☐ Naraka

☐ Both Naraka and Bhagadatta (father and son)

☐ Jarasandha

10. Ratnapala, a notable Kamarupa Pala ruler, is remembered chiefly for:

- ☐ Defeating the Ahoms
 - ☐ Building the capital city of Durjaya
 - ☐ Signing the Treaty of Yandabo
 - ☐ Founding the Sattra system
-

CHAPTER TWO

The Ahom Dynasty (1228–1826)

The Ahoms were a Tai-Shan people who crossed the Patkai hills into the Brahmaputra valley in **1228 CE**, led by **Chaolung Sukaphaa**. They established a kingdom that would rule for nearly six centuries — the longest-ruling dynasty in Assam's history — and successfully resisted repeated Mughal invasions.

Founding & Early Capitals

- **Sukaphaa** founded the kingdom in 1228 and established the first capital at **Charaideo** (near modern Sivasagar) in 1253. Charaideo remains the site of royal Ahom burial mounds (Maidams).
- Later capitals included Gargaon, Rangpur, and Jorhat at different periods of Ahom rule.

Ahom-Mughal Conflicts & the Battle of Saraighat

The Ahoms fought a long series of conflicts with the Mughals from the 17th century onwards over control of the Brahmaputra valley. The most celebrated encounter is the **Battle of Saraighat (1671)**, a naval battle fought on the Brahmaputra near Guwahati, in which the Ahom forces under **Lachit Borphukan** decisively defeated the much larger Mughal army led by Raja Ram Singh I, ending Mughal ambitions in Assam permanently.

Lachit Borphukan is Assam's greatest military hero. He is said to have executed his own maternal uncle for negligence in fortification work near Saraighat, with the famous words that the nation is more important than a relative. The National Defence Academy's best cadet award, the **Lachit Borphukan Gold Medal**, is named after him.

Ahom Administrative System

Post/Institution	Function
Paik System	Compulsory labour/militia service; the basic unit of Ahom manpower organisation, grouped into Khels
Patra Mantris	Council of five great ministers advising the king
Barphukan	Viceroy stationed at Guwahati, in charge of western Assam
Barbarua	Chief minister/commander handling civil, military and judicial affairs of eastern Assam
Bar Gohain, Bura Gohain, Barpatra Gohain	The three hereditary Gohain ministers, together with the Barbarua and Barphukan formed the top administrative tier

Other notable rulers include **Suhungmung (Dihingia Raja)**, who adopted the title "Swargadeo" and expanded the kingdom, and **Rudra Singha**, under whom Ahom art, architecture and administration reached their peak.

Practice MCQs — Chapter 2

The Ahom Dynasty

1. In which year did Sukaphaa found the Ahom kingdom?

☐ 1187

☐ 1228

☐ 1497

☐ 1671

2. Where was the first capital of the Ahom kingdom established?

☐ Rangpur

☐ Jorhat

☐ Charaideo

☐ Gargaon

3. The Battle of Saraighat (1671) was fought between the Ahoms and which power?

☐ The British

☐ The Mughals

☐ The Burmese

☐ The Koch kingdom

4. Which Ahom military commander is credited with the decisive victory at Saraighat?

☐ Momai Tamuli Borbarua

☐ Lachit Borphukan

☐ Chaolung Sukaphaa

☐ Rudra Singha

5. The Barphukan, a key Ahom official, was primarily stationed at:

☐ Charaideo

☐ Sadiya

☐ Guwahati

☐ Jorhat

6. The 'Paik system' in Ahom administration referred to:

- ☐ A system of land revenue collection only
 - ☐ A compulsory labour and militia service organised into Khels
 - ☐ A council of five ministers
 - ☐ The royal bodyguard
-

7. Which Ahom king adopted the title 'Swargadeo' and significantly expanded the kingdom?

- ☐ Sukaphaa
 - ☐ Suhungmung (Dihingia Raja)
 - ☐ Gadadhar Singha
 - ☐ Purandar Singha
-

8. Ahom art, architecture, and administration are generally considered to have peaked under:

- ☐ Rudra Singha
 - ☐ Sukaphaa
 - ☐ Lachit Borphukan
 - ☐ Gopinath Bordoloi
-

9. The council of five great ministers advising the Ahom king was known as:

- ☐ Patra Mantris

☐ Bara-Bhuyans

☐ Gohain Sabha

☐ Barbarua Parishad

10. The Ahoms were originally a people of which ethnic/linguistic group?

☐ Bodo-Kachari

☐ Tai-Shan

☐ Austroasiatic

☐ Indo-Aryan

CHAPTER THREE

Contemporary Medieval Kingdoms — Koch, Kachari, Chutiya & Jaintia

While the Ahoms dominated eastern and central Assam, several other kingdoms flourished across the region during the medieval period.

The Koch Kingdom

Founded by **Vishwa Singha** in the early 16th century with its capital at Koch Bihar, the kingdom reached its zenith under his son **Naranarayan**, whose general and brother **Chilarai** led a series of successful military campaigns across Assam. The kingdom later split into Koch Bihar and Koch Hajo.

The Chutiya Kingdom

Centred around Sadiya in upper Assam, the Chutiya kingdom was an early and powerful state that was eventually annexed by the Ahoms under Suhungmung in 1523–24 after prolonged conflict.

The Kachari (Dimasa) Kingdom

The Kachari kingdom ruled parts of central and southern Assam, with capitals successively at Dimapur, Maibang and finally Khaspur. It survived until the early 19th century before coming under British influence following the death of the last independent king, Govinda Chandra.

The Jaintia Kingdom

Located in the Jaintia Hills (present Meghalaya) and adjoining plains, the Jaintia kingdom was ruled by the Jaintia (Pnar/Syntheng) rulers and maintained relations of both conflict and alliance with the Ahoms before being annexed by the British in 1835.

Exam tip: Questions frequently test the correct pairing of kingdom → capital → founder/most famous ruler. Revise the table below carefully.

Kingdom	Capital(s)	Key Ruler(s)
Koch	Koch Bihar	Vishwa Singha, Naranarayan, Chilarai
Chutiya	Sadiya	Annexed by Ahoms, 1523–24
Kachari (Dimasa)	Dimapur → Maibang → Khaspur	Govinda Chandra (last king)
Jaintia	Jaintiapur	Annexed by British, 1835

Practice MCQs — Chapter 3

Koch, Kachari, Chutiya & Jaintia Kingdoms

1. Who founded the Koch kingdom in the early 16th century?

☐ Naranarayan

☐ Chilarai

☐ Vishwa Singha

☐ Govinda Chandra

2. Chilarai, the famous Koch general, was related to Naranarayan as his:

☐ Son

☐ Brother

☐ Father

☐ Nephew

3. The Chutiya kingdom, centred at Sadiya, was annexed by which power in 1523–24?

☐ The Koch kingdom

☐ The Kacharis

☐ The Ahoms

☐ The British

4. Which kingdom had its capitals successively at Dimapur, Maibang and Khaspur?

☐ Jaintia

☐ Kachari (Dimasa)

☐ Koch

☐ Chutiya

5. The Jaintia kingdom was annexed by the British in which year?

☐ 1826

☐ 1835

☐ 1858

☐ 1874

6. Who was the last independent king of the Kachari kingdom?

☐ Govinda Chandra

☐ Naranarayan

☐ Vishwa Singha

☐ Bir Chilarai

7. The Koch kingdom eventually split into which two parts?

☐ Upper Koch and Lower Koch

☐ Koch Bihar and Koch Hajo

☐ Koch East and Koch West

☐ Kamata and Kamarupa

8. The Jaintia kingdom was primarily located in which present-day region?

☐ Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya

☐ North Cachar Hills

☐ Karbi Anglong

☐ Sadiya

9. Which of these kingdoms is correctly matched with its capital?

☐ Chutiya — Khaspur

☐ Koch — Sadiya

☐ Kachari — Dimapur

☐ Jaintia — Koch Bihar

10. The medieval kingdoms of Koch, Kachari, Chutiya and Jaintia existed alongside which dominant power in Assam?

☐ The Mughals

☐ The Ahoms

☐ The British

☐ The Marathas

CHAPTER FOUR

Later Ahom Period, Burmese Invasion & British Annexation

The Moamoria Rebellion (1769–1806)

A prolonged and destructive uprising by the **Moamoria** (Matak) Vaishnavite sect against the Ahom monarchy, beginning during the reign of Lakshmi Singha. The rebellion severely weakened the Ahom state, drained its treasury and military strength, and opened the door to foreign intervention.

Burmese Invasions

Taking advantage of the internal weakness following the Moamoria rebellion, the **Burmese army** invaded Assam three times in the early 19th century (from 1817 onwards), at the invitation of one Ahom faction. The Burmese occupation was marked by great brutality (remembered in Assamese oral tradition as the "Maan" invasions) and caused large-scale devastation and depopulation.

The Treaty of Yandabo (1826)

The **First Anglo-Burmese War (1824–1826)** ended with the **Treaty of Yandabo**, signed on **24 February 1826**, by which Burma ceded Assam (along with Manipur, Arakan and Tenasserim) to the East India Company. This treaty marks the beginning of British colonial rule in Assam.

Initially, the British administered Assam as part of the **Bengal Presidency**. David Scott served as the first Agent to the Governor-General for the North-East Frontier and played a key role in the early administration of the newly acquired territory.

Practice MCQs — Chapter 4

Moamoria Rebellion, Burmese Invasion & Treaty of Yandabo

1. The Moamoria Rebellion was primarily an uprising by:

- ☐ Tea garden labourers
- ☐ The Moamoria (Matak) Vaishnavite sect against the Ahom monarchy
- ☐ British colonial forces
- ☐ Burmese soldiers

2. The Burmese invasions of Assam in the early 19th century were significant because they:

- ☐ Strengthened the Ahom monarchy
- ☐ Led to devastation and eventually British intervention
- ☐ Established a new Ahom capital
- ☐ Resulted in the Battle of Saraighat

3. The Treaty of Yandabo was signed in which year?

- ☐ 1824
- ☐ 1826
- ☐ 1835
- ☐ 1874

4. The Treaty of Yandabo ended which conflict?

☐ The Ahom-Mughal Wars

☐ The First Anglo-Burmese War

☐ The Moamoria Rebellion

☐ The Anglo-Sikh War

5. As a result of the Treaty of Yandabo, Assam came under the control of:

☐ The Mughal Empire

☐ The East India Company

☐ The Kingdom of Burma (continued)

☐ The Koch kingdom

6. Who served as the first Agent to the Governor-General for the North-East Frontier after 1826?

☐ David Scott

☐ Robert Bruce

☐ Maniram Dewan

☐ Lord Bentinck

7. Besides Assam, which other territories were ceded to the British under the Treaty of Yandabo?

☐ Manipur, Arakan and Tenasserim

☐ Bengal and Bihar

☐ Sikkim and Bhutan

☐ Nagaland and Mizoram

8. During which Ahom king's reign did the Moamoria Rebellion begin?

☐ Rudra Singha

☐ Lakshmi Singha

☐ Gadadhar Singha

☐ Purandar Singha

9. The Burmese invasions are remembered in Assamese oral tradition as the:

☐ Maan invasions

☐ Yandabo raids

☐ Moamoria wars

☐ Saraighat campaigns

10. Immediately after 1826, Assam was administratively attached to:

☐ Bengal Presidency

☐ Madras Presidency

☐ Bombay Presidency

☐ A separate Chief Commissioner's Province

CHAPTER FIVE

British Colonial Administration & the Freedom Struggle

Colonial Administration

- Assam remained part of Bengal Presidency until it was made a separate **Chief Commissioner's Province in 1874**.
- The commercial cultivation of tea began after **Robert Bruce** encountered indigenous tea plants grown by the Singpho people in the 1820s; the **Assam Company**, formed in 1839, was the first company to grow tea commercially.
- **Maniram Dewan**, a pioneering Assamese entrepreneur, was among the first Indians to set up independent tea gardens; he was later hanged by the British in 1858 for his role in supporting the Revolt of 1857, becoming one of Assam's first freedom martyrs.

Assam in the National Movement

Assam actively participated in the major phases of the Indian freedom struggle:

- **Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–22)**: Widespread participation, including among tea-garden labourers and peasants.
- **Civil Disobedience Movement (1930s)**: Salt Satyagraha and other protests across the province.
- **Quit India Movement (1942)**: Marked most famously by the martyrdom of **Kanaklata Barua**, a young girl shot dead by police while trying to hoist the national flag at Gohpur, and **Kushal Konwar**, hanged for his role in the movement.

Post-independence political leadership was headed by **Gopinath Bordoloi**, Assam's first Chief Minister, who played a crucial role in ensuring Assam (and the tribal areas of the Northeast) remained integrated with India during the tense partition period, with strong support from Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Practice MCQs — Chapter 5

Colonial Administration & Freedom Struggle

1. Assam became a separate Chief Commissioner's Province, distinct from Bengal, in which year?

☐ 1826

☐ 1858

☐ 1874

☐ 1905

2. Who is credited with discovering indigenous tea plants grown by the Singpho people in Assam?

☐ Robert Bruce

☐ David Scott

☐ Maniram Dewan

☐ William Carey

3. Which company was the first to grow tea commercially in Assam?

☐ East India Company

☐ Assam Company (1839)

☐ Assam Tea Board

☐ Bengal Tea Association

4. Maniram Dewan was executed by the British in 1858 for his role in:

- ☐ The Moamoria Rebellion
- ☐ The Revolt of 1857
- ☐ The Assam Movement
- ☐ The Quit India Movement

5. Kanaklata Barua became a martyr during which movement?

- ☐ Non-Cooperation Movement
- ☐ Civil Disobedience Movement
- ☐ Quit India Movement
- ☐ Assam Movement

6. Who was Assam's first Chief Minister, instrumental in keeping Assam integrated with India post-independence?

- ☐ Bishnu Prasad Rabha
- ☐ Gopinath Bordoloi
- ☐ Jyoti Prasad Agarwala
- ☐ Maniram Dewan

7. Kushal Konwar is remembered as a martyr of which movement?

- ☐ Quit India Movement
- ☐ Non-Cooperation Movement

☐ Civil Disobedience Movement

☐ Assam Movement

8. Which national leader strongly supported Gopinath Bordoloi in keeping Assam within India during Partition?

☐ Jawaharlal Nehru

☐ Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

☐ Subhas Chandra Bose

☐ Mahatma Gandhi

9. The Non-Cooperation Movement in Assam (1920–22) saw notable participation from:

☐ Tea garden labourers and peasants

☐ Only urban elites

☐ The Ahom royal family

☐ British planters

10. Assam was part of which larger administrative unit before becoming a separate province in 1874?

☐ Bombay Presidency

☐ Bengal Presidency

☐ Madras Presidency

☐ North-Western Provinces



CHAPTER SIX

Post-Independence Assam

Reorganisation of the Northeast

Modern Assam is the result of a long process of territorial reorganisation, as several present-day states were carved out of the original composite Assam province:

State	Separated / Formed
Nagaland	1963 (first state carved out of Assam)
Meghalaya	1972 (initially autonomous state in 1970, full statehood 1972)
Mizoram	1987 (Union Territory in 1972, statehood 1987)
Arunachal Pradesh	1987 (Union Territory since 1972, formerly NEFA)

The Assam Movement (1979–1985)

A six-year popular agitation led by the **All Assam Students' Union (AASU)** against illegal immigration, demanding detection, deletion and deportation of foreign nationals from electoral rolls. The movement concluded with the signing of the **Assam Accord** on **15 August 1985** between the Government of India and AASU/AAGSP leaders, setting 24 March 1971 as the cut-off date for citizenship determination.

Bodoland & Autonomous Councils

Following prolonged demands for greater autonomy by the Bodo community, the **Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC)** was established under the Sixth Schedule following the Bodo Accord of 2003 (with a further peace accord in 2020 expanding its powers). Assam today has several autonomous councils/district councils for its hill and tribal areas under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution.

Practice MCQs — Chapter 6

Post-Independence Assam

1. Which state was the first to be carved out of the original Assam province?

☐ Meghalaya

☐ Nagaland

☐ Mizoram

☐ Arunachal Pradesh

2. Meghalaya attained full statehood in which year?

☐ 1963

☐ 1970

☐ 1972

☐ 1987

3. The Assam Movement (1979–1985) was primarily led by:

☐ The Bodoland Territorial Council

☐ All Assam Students' Union (AASU)

☐ The Ahom royal family

☐ The Communist Party of India

4. The Assam Accord was signed on:

☐ 15 August 1985

☐ 26 January 1985

☐ 24 March 1971

☐ 2 October 1985

5. Under the Assam Accord, which date was fixed as the cut-off for citizenship determination?

☐ 15 August 1947

☐ 26 January 1950

☐ 24 March 1971

☐ 31 December 1985

6. The Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) was established under which schedule of the Constitution?

☐ Fifth Schedule

☐ Sixth Schedule

☐ Seventh Schedule

☐ Ninth Schedule

7. The Bodo Accord that led to the formation of the BTC was signed in:

☐ 1985

☐ 2003

☐ 1963

☐ 1972

8. Mizoram, earlier a Union Territory from 1972, attained full statehood in:

☐ 1972

☐ 1985

☐ 1987

☐ 1963

9. Arunachal Pradesh was formerly known by which name before it was reorganised?

☐ NEFA (North-East Frontier Agency)

☐ Assam Hills Province

☐ Bodoland

☐ North Cachar

10. Autonomous councils for hill and tribal areas of Assam function primarily under which schedule of the Constitution?

☐ Fifth Schedule

☐ Sixth Schedule

☐ Eighth Schedule

☐ Tenth Schedule

CHAPTER SEVEN

Important Personalities & Quick Facts

Personality	Known For
Sukaphaa	Founder of the Ahom kingdom (1228)
Bhaskaravarman	Greatest king of the Varman dynasty of Kamarupa; host to Xuanzang
Lachit Borphukan	Ahom general, hero of the Battle of Saraighat (1671)
Sankardeva	15th–16th century saint-reformer; founder of Neo-Vaishnavism (Ek Sarana Naam Dharma), Sattria institution, Borgeet, Ankia Naat
Madhavdeva	Chief disciple of Sankardeva; composer of Naam-Ghosa
Chilarai	Koch general and prince, known for extensive military conquests
Maniram Dewan	Pioneer Assamese tea planter; hanged in 1858 for role in the 1857 revolt
Kanaklata Barua	Martyr of the Quit India Movement (1942), Gohpur
Gopinath Bordoloi	First Chief Minister of Assam; "Lokapriya"
Bishnu Prasad Rabha	Cultural icon — "Kalaguru"; artist, writer, revolutionary
Jyoti Prasad Agarwala	"Rupkonwar" — pioneer of Assamese cinema (Joymati, 1935) and music

Quick Reference — Key Dates

Year	Event
1228	Sukaphaa founds the Ahom kingdom

1671	Battle of Saraighat
1769–1806	Moamoria Rebellion
1826	Treaty of Yandabo; start of British rule
1839	Assam Company formed
1874	Assam made a separate Chief Commissioner's Province
1942	Quit India Movement; martyrdom of Kanaklata Barua
1963	Nagaland separated from Assam
1979–1985	Assam Movement
1985	Assam Accord signed (15 August)
2003	Bodoland Territorial Council formed

Practice MCQs — Chapter 7

Personalities & Quick Facts (Mixed Revision)

1. Sankardeva is best known for founding which religious-cultural movement?

- ☐ Shaivism in Assam
- ☐ Neo-Vaishnavism (Ek Sarana Naam Dharma)
- ☐ Buddhism in Assam
- ☐ Tantric Shaktism

2. Who composed the 'Naam-Ghosa', a key text of Assamese Vaishnavism?

- ☐ Sankardeva

☐ Madhavdeva

☐ Bishnu Prasad Rabha

☐ Jyoti Prasad Agarwala

3. 'Kalaguru' is the popular title given to which cultural figure of Assam?

☐ Bishnu Prasad Rabha

☐ Jyoti Prasad Agarwala

☐ Lachit Borphukan

☐ Gopinath Bordoloi

4. Jyoti Prasad Agarwala, known as 'Rupkonwar', is credited with making the first Assamese film:

☐ Joymati (1935)

☐ Piyoli Phukan (1955)

☐ Ronga Police (1975)

☐ Puberun (1959)

5. In which year did Sukaphaa found the Ahom kingdom?

☐ 1228

☐ 1671

☐ 1826

☐ 1497

6. The Battle of Saraighat took place in which year?

☐ 1658

☐ 1671

☐ 1682

☐ 1700

7. The Treaty of Yandabo, marking the start of British rule in Assam, was signed in:

☐ 1824

☐ 1826

☐ 1874

☐ 1885

8. Which of the following correctly matches a state with its year of separation from Assam?

☐ Nagaland — 1963

☐ Mizoram — 1963

☐ Meghalaya — 1963

☐ Arunachal Pradesh — 1963

9. The Assam Accord was signed in which year?

☐ 1979

☐ 1985

☐ 2003

☐ 1971

10. Which Assamese entrepreneur and freedom fighter was hanged by the British in 1858?

☐ Maniram Dewan

☐ Kushal Konwar

☐ Kanaklata Barua

☐ Lachit Borphukan

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