

WE TEACH



YOU REACH

HISTORY

OPTIONAL TEST SERIES-2025

STARTS ON: JUNE 21, 2025

8 TESTS | 4 SECTIONAL TEST + 4 FULL LENGTH TEST

Guidance By
Mr. MA SADIK HISTORY FACULTY

www.kingmakersiasacademy.com



APPROACH AND STRATEGY

Our approach is grounded in simplicity, practicality, and precision, enabling aspirants to grasp the true demands of the UPSC examination. By continuously innovating, we ensure that the preparation process remains adaptable and personalized. We tailor our guidance based on each aspirant's core strengths, time availability, access to resources, and the specific expectations of the Civil Services Exam. Through our interactive learning methods—including expert consultations via email and phone—we provide ongoing mentorship that sharpens performance and ensures focused progress in the right direction.



FLEXIBILITY

We also offer our students the flexibility of personalized scheduling, allowing them to reschedule their tests according to their individual study plans for the examination.

SECTIONAL TEST

FULL LENGTH TEST

TOTAL NUMBER OF TEST

4

4

8

FEES : RS. 7500/-

STARTS ON: JUNE 21, 2025



METHODOLOGY

Methodology for evaluation of Answer sheet: Our expert will evaluate aspirant's




EVALUATION INDICATORS
1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence



NOTE

- » Question cum answer booklet, approach - answer - analysis of mock test papers will be provided in PDF format For Online students.
- » Supplementary material/Reference material/Support material will be provided in PDF format.
- » Information related test discussions will be notified on telegram Group.

HISTORY TEST SCHEDULE

 Test No.	 Date	 Units and Topics covered
Test 1	June 21,2025	<p>Ancient History</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sources: Archaeological sources: Exploration, excavation, epigraphy, numismatics, monuments. Literary sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Indigenous: Primary and secondary; poetry, scientific literature, literature in regional languages, religious literature. » Foreign accounts: Greek, Chinese, and Arab writers. 2. Pre-history and Proto-history: Geographical factors; hunting and gathering (Paleolithic and Mesolithic); Beginning of agriculture (Neolithic and Chalcolithic); Development of crafts and technology. 3. Indus Valley Civilization: Origin, date, extent, characteristics, decline, survival and significance, art and architecture. 4. Vedic Period: Society, economy, polity, religion, art and culture; significance of Vedic texts. 5. Mahajanapadas: Formation, geographical location, socio-economic and political life; rise of urban centers. 6. Early Buddhism and Jainism: Doctrines, significance, art and architecture. 7. The Mauryan Empire: Sources, rise, extent, administration, decline, art, architecture, and significance of inscriptions. 8. Post-Mauryan Period: (Indo-Greeks, Sakas, Kushanas, Western Kshatrapas): Contacts with Central Asia, society and culture, chronology, political history, trade, coinage, art (Gandhara, Mathura, Amaravati schools). 9. Early State and Society in South India: (From pre-Christian times to circa 10th century AD): Sources, polity and administration; material culture, economy, social structure, religion, language and literature, art and architecture. 10. Guptas, Vakatakas, and Vardhanas: Polity and administration, economy, coinage, trade, land grants, society, culture, art, architecture, literature, and religion. 11. Regional States during the Gupta Era: (Kadambas, Pallavas, Chalukyas of Badami): Polity and administration; local government; growth of art and architecture, religious sects, institution of temples and Mathas, Agraharas, education and literature, economy, and society 12. Themes in Early Indian Cultural History: Languages and texts, major stages in the evolution of art and architecture, major philosophical thinkers and schools, ideas in Science and Mathematics.

Test 2	June 28,2025	Medieval History <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Early Medieval India (750-1200 AD) Polity: Major political developments in Northern India and the peninsula, origin, and rise of Rajputs. The Cholas: Administration, village economy, society, trade, and commerce. 2. Early Medieval India (750-1200 AD): Culture Literature, arts and architecture, religious thought, institutions, Bhakti movement. 3. Polity, Administration, and Economy: Major political developments in Northern India and the peninsula, origin and rise of Delhi Sultanate, Vijayanagar Empire, Bahmani Kingdom, Bhakti movement, and Sufism. 4. Culture, Literature, Arts and Architecture: Religious movements like Bhakti and Sufi Movements, growth of art and architecture, language and literature, salient aspects of economy and society. 5. The Fifteenth and Early Sixteenth Century – Political Developments and Economy Rise of Provincial Dynasties: Bengal, Kashmir (Zainul Abedin), Gujarat, Malwa, Bahmanids, Vijayanagara Empire, Lodis, first phase of the Mughal Empire (Babur, Humayun). Sur Empire: Sher Shah's administration. Portuguese Colonial Enterprise, Bhakti, and Sufi Movements. 6. Mughal Period (16th-17th Century): Sources, Sur Empire; administration; culture, literature, arts and architecture, agrarian and craft production, technology and industry, society, religion, commerce with Europe. The Mughal Empire (17th Century): Major political, administrative, and religious policies of Jahangir, Shah Jahan, and Aurangzeb. The Mughal Empire (18th Century): Major political, social, economic, and cultural developments; decline of the Mughal Empire. 7. The Fifteenth and Early Sixteenth Century – Society and Culture Regional cultures: Specificities, literary traditions, religious developments (Bhakti and Sufi Movements). 8. The Eighteenth Century: Rise of Independent Regional States: Awadh, Bengal, Hyderabad, Nizam's Deccan, Bengal, Awadh, Maratha ascendancy under the Peshwas, fiscal and financial system, Afghan power, Battle of Panipat (1761), state of political, cultural, and economic factors on the eve of British conquest.
Test 3	July 05,2025	Modern Indian History <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. European Penetration into India EarlyEuropean Settlements: Portuguese, Dutch, English, and French East India Companies. Struggle for Supremacy: Carnatic Wars, Bengal—Conflict between the English and Nawabs of Bengal (Siraj and the English); Battle of Plassey (1757); Battle of Buxar (1764). 2. British Expansion in India: Bengal, Bombay, and Madras Presidencies: Resistance by Indian powers and reasons for their failure—Mysore, Marathas, Sikhs. 3. Administration of the Company Civil, Judicial, Police, and Revenue Administration. Policy towards Princely States: Doctrine of Paramountcy.

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Early Resistance to Company Rule Peasant and Tribal Uprisings. Revolt of 1857: Causes, nature, course, and consequences. 5. Economic Impact of British Colonialism Land Revenue Settlements: Permanent Settlement, Ryotwari, Mahalwari. Commercialization of Agriculture. Rise of Landless Agrarian Labour. Decline of Handicrafts. Poverty and Famines. Drain of Wealth. 6. Social and Cultural Developments Education: Development of modern education. Social and Religious Reform Movements: Bengal and other areas. Women in Social Reforms. 7. Rise of Nationalism Stages of National Awakening: Socio-religious reform movements. Factors Contributing to Nationalism: Press, literature, education, and leadership. 8. Political Associations Formation of Political Associations in the 19th century. Indian National Congress: Formation, Moderates vs. Extremists. National Movement during World War I and Khilafat Movement. 9. Gandhi and Mass Movements Gandhi's Ideas and Leadership: Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience, Quit India Movement, States' People Movements. 10. India Towards Independence and Partition British Attitude towards India's Demand for Freedom. Cabinet Mission. Impact of World War II. Independence and Partition. 11. Other Strands of National Movement Revolutionaries: Bengal, Punjab, Maharashtra, U.P., Madras Presidency, Outside India. Leftist Movements: Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress Socialist Party, Communist Party of India. 12. Politics of Separatism Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha. Communalism and Partition Politics. Transfer of Power. 13. Consolidation as a Nation Nehru's Foreign Policy. India and Her Neighbors (1947-1964). Linguistic Reorganization of States (1950-1960s). Regionalism and Regional Inequality. Integration of Princely States.
Test 4	July 12, 2025	World History <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Renaissance and Enlightenment Renaissance: Significance, spread, and impact on Europe. Enlightenment: Major ideas, spread of Enlightenment in the colonies, rise of socialist ideas (up to Marx). 2. Industrial Revolution England: Causes and impact on society. Industrialization in Other Countries: USA, Germany, Russia, Japan. Industrialization and Globalization 3. Nation-State System Rise of Nationalism in the 19th century. State-building in Germany and Italy. Disintegration of Empires and the emergence of nationalities worldwide. 4. Imperialism and Colonialism South and South-East Asia, Latin America, South Africa, Australia. Neo-Imperialism: Rise of imperialism through free trade. 5. Revolutions and Counter-Revolutions 19th Century European Revolutions. Russian Revolution (1917-1921). Fascist Counter-Revolutions: Italy and Germany. Chinese Revolution (1949).

		<p>6. World Wars World War I: Causes, societal implications, consequences. World War II: Causes, societal implications, consequences. Total Wars: Impact on society.</p> <p>7. The World after World War II Emergence of Two Power Blocs. Emergence of the Third World and Non-Alignment. United Nations Organization (UNO) and global disputes.</p> <p>8. Liberation from Colonial Rule Latin America (Bolivar). Arab World (Egypt). Africa (From Apartheid to Democracy). South-East Asia (Vietnam).</p> <p>9. Decolonization and Underdevelopment Constraints on Development: Latin America and Africa.</p> <p>10. Unification of Europe Post-War Foundations: NATO, European Community. Consolidation and Expansion of the European Community. Formation of the European Union.</p> <p>11. Disintegration of the Soviet Union and the Rise of the Unipolar World Collapse of Soviet Communism and the Soviet Union (1985-1991). Political Changes in Eastern Europe (1989-2001). End of the Cold War and US Ascendancy as the lone superpower.</p>
Test 5	July 19,2025	Complete Syllabus of History Paper I (Full Length Test)
Test 6	July 26,2025	Complete syllabus of History Paper II (Full Length Test)
Test 7	August 02,2025	Complete Syllabus of History Paper I (Full Length Test)
Test 8	August 02,2025	Complete syllabus of History Paper II (Full Length Test)