

GS SCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

IAS 2025

HISTORY MAINS TEST SERIES 2025

TEST SERIES *cum* MENTORSHIP PROGRAMME



ANSWER
WRITING



COPY
EVALUATION



PERSONALIZED
MENTORSHIP



Total 12 Tests: 8 Sectional & 4 Mock Tests



Pre-test and Post-test Mentorship to Identify target area and Improvement



Elaborate Discussion after each test



Detailed Model Answer Hints



Copy Evaluation & Discussion:

- After submission of Copy, Evaluation will be done within a week.
- After Copy Evaluation One to One Discussion with Faculty will be conducted



PROGRAMME FEE

₹ 12000 +GST



25

SEPTEMBER



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TEST SCHEDULE

TEST NO & DATE	SECTION & TOPICS
ANCIENT INDIA	
TEST-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Sources ◦ Archaeological Sources : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▢ Exploration, excavation, epigraphy, numismatics, monuments. ▢ Literary sources: Indigenous: Primary and secondary; poetry, scientific literature, literature, literature in regional languages, religious literature. ▢ Foreign account: Greek, Chinese & Arab writers. ◦ Pre-History & Proto-History: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▢ Geographical factors; hunting and gathering (paleolithic and mesolithic); Beginning of agriculture (neolithic and chalcolithic). ◦ Indus Valley Civilization : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▢ Origin, date, extent, characteristics-decline, survival and significance, art and architecture. ◦ Megalithic Cultures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▢ Distribution of pastoral and farming cultures outside the Indus, Development of community life, Settlements, Development of agriculture, Crafts, Pottery, and Iron industry. ◦ Aryans & Vedic Period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▢ Expansions of Aryans in India :
25 SEPTEMBER, 2024	

TEST NO & DATE	SECTION & TOPICS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Vedic Period: Religious and philosophic literature; Transformation from Rig Vedic period to the later Vedic period; Political, social and economical life; Significance of the Vedic Age; Evolution of Monarchy and Varna system. ○ Period of Mahajanapadas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Formation of States (Mahajanapada): Republics and monarchies; Rise of urban centres; Trade routes; Economic growth; Introduction of coinage; Spread of Jainism and Buddhism; Rise of Magadha and Nandas. ❑ Iranian & Mecedonian invasions and their impact.
<p style="text-align: center;">TEST-2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">06 OCTOBER, 2024</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mauryan Empire : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Foundation of the Mauryan Empire, Chandragupta, Kautilya and Arthashastra; Ashoka; Concept of Dharma; Edicts; Polity, Administration, Economy; Art, architecture and sculpture; External contacts; Religion; Spread of religion; Literature. ❑ Disintegration of the empire; Sungas and Kanvas. ○ Post-Mauryan Period (Indo-Greeks, Sakas, Kushanas, Western Kshatrapas) : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Contact with outside world; growth of urban centres, economy, coinage, development of religions, Mahayana, social conditions, art, architecture, culture, literature and science. ○ Early State and Society in Eastern India, Deccan and South India: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Kharavela, The Satavahanas, Tamil States of the Sangam Age; Administration, Economy, land grants, coinage, trade guilds and urban centres; Buddhist centres; Sangam literature and culture; Art and architecture. ○ Guptas, Vakatakas and Vardhanas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Polity and administration, Economic conditions, Coinage of the Guptas, Land grants, Decline of urban centres, Indian feudalism, Caste system,

TEST NO & DATE	SECTION & TOPICS
	<p>Position of women, Education and educational institutions; Nalanda, Vikramshila and Vallabhi, Literature, scientific literature, art and architecture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Regional States during Gupta Era: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▣ The Kadambas, Pallavas, Chalukyas of Badami; Polity and Administration, Trade guilds, Literature; growth of Vaishnava and Saiva religions. Tamil Bhakti movement, Shankaracharya; ▣ Vedanta; Institutions of temple and temple architecture; Palas, Senas, Rashtrakutas, Paramaras, Polity and administration; Cultural aspects. Arab conquest of Sind; Alberuni, The Chalukyas of Kalyana, Cholas, Hoysalas, Pandyas; Polity and Administration; Local Government; Growth of art and architecture, religious sects, Institution of temple and Mathas, Agraharas, education and literature, economy and society. ◦ Themes in Early Indian Cultural History: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▣ Languages and texts, major stages in the evolution of art and architecture, major philosophical thinkers and schools, ideas in Science and Mathematics.
MEDIEVAL INDIA	
<p style="text-align: center;">TEST-3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">13 OCTOBER, 2024</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Early Medieval India, 750-1200: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▣ Polity: Major political developments in Northern India and the peninsula, origin and the rise of Rajputs. ▣ The Cholas: administration, village economy and society "Indian Feudalism". ▣ Agrarian economy and urban settlements. ▣ Trade and commerce. ▣ Society: the status of the Brahman and the new social order. ▣ Condition of women. ▣ Indian science and technology.

TEST NO & DATE	SECTION & TOPICS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cultural Traditions in India, 750–1200: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▢ Philosophy: Skankaracharya and Vedanta, Ramanuja and Vishishtadvaita, Madhva and Brahma-Mimansa. ▢ Religion: Forms and features of religion, Tamil devotional cult, growth of Bhakti, Islam and its arrival in India, Sufism. ▢ Literature: Literature in Sanskrit, growth of Tamil literature, literature in the newly developing languages, Kalhan’s Rajtarangini, Alberuni’s India. ▢ Art and Architecture: Temple architecture, sculpture, painting. ○ The Thirteenth Century: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▢ Establishment of the Delhi Sultanate: The Ghurian invasions - factors behind Ghurian success. ▢ Economic, Social and cultural consequences. ▢ Foundation of Delhi Sultanate and early Turkish Sultans. ▢ Consolidation: The rule of Iltutmish and Balban. ○ The Fourteenth Century: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▢ “The Khalji Revolution”. ▢ Alauddin Khalji: Conquests and territorial expansion, agrarian and economic measure. ▢ Muhammad Tughluq: Major projects, agrarian measures, bureaucracy of Muhammad Tughluq. ▢ Firuz Tughluq: Agrarian measures, achievements in civil engineering and public works, decline of the Sultanate, foreign contacts and Ibn Battuta’s account. ○ Society, Culture and Economy in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▢ Society: composition of rural society, ruling classes, town dwellers, women, religious classes, caste and slavery under the Sultanate, Bhakti movement, Sufi movement.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Culture: Persian literature, literature in the regional languages of North India, literature in the languages of South India, Sultanate architecture and new structural forms, painting, evolution of a composite culture. ❑ Economy: Agricultural Production, rise of urban economy and non-agricultural production, trade and commerce. ○ The Fifteenth and Early Sixteenth Century- Political Developments and Economy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Rise of Provincial Dynasties : Bengal, Kashmir (Zainul Abedin), Gujarat. ❑ Malwa, Bahmanids. ❑ The Vijayanagara Empire. ❑ Lodis. ❑ Mughal Empire, first phase : Babur, Humayun. ❑ The Sur Empire : Sher Shah's administration. ❑ Portuguese colonial enterprise, Bhakti and Sufi Movements. ○ The Fifteenth and Early Sixteenth Century- Society and culture: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Regional cultures specificities. ❑ Literary traditions. ❑ Provincial architectural. ❑ Society, culture, literature and the arts in Vijayanagara Empire.
<p style="text-align: center;">TEST-4</p> <p style="text-align: center;">20 OCTOBER, 2024</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Akbar: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Conquests and consolidation of empire. ❑ Establishment of jagir and mansab systems. ❑ Rajput policy. ❑ Evolution of religious and social outlook. Theory of Sulh-i-kul and religious policy. ❑ Court patronage of art and technology.

TEST NO & DATE	SECTION & TOPICS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Mughal Empire in the Seventeenth Century:<ul style="list-style-type: none">❑ Major administrative policies of Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb.❑ The Empire and the Zamindars.❑ Religious policies of Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb.❑ Nature of the Mughal State.❑ Late Seventeenth Century crisis and the revolts.❑ The Ahom kingdom.❑ Shivaji and the early Maratha Kingdom.○ Economy and society, in the 16th and 17th Centuries:<ul style="list-style-type: none">❑ Population Agricultural and craft production.❑ Towns, commerce with Europe through Dutch, English and French companies : a trade revolution.❑ Indian mercantile classes. Banking, insurance and credit systems.❑ Conditions of peasants, Condition of Women.❑ Evolution of the Sikh community and the Khalsa Panth.○ Culture during Mughal Empire:<ul style="list-style-type: none">❑ Persian histories and other literature.❑ Hindi and religious literatures.❑ Mughal architecture.❑ Mughal painting.❑ Provincial architecture and painting.❑ Classical music.❑ Science and technology.○ The Eighteenth Century:<ul style="list-style-type: none">❑ Factors for the decline of the Mughal Empire.❑ The regional principalities: Nizam's Deccan, Bengal, Awadh.

TEST NO & DATE	SECTION & TOPICS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Maratha ascendancy under the Peshwas. ❑ The Maratha fiscal and financial system. ❑ Emergence of Afghan power Battle of Panipat, 1761. ❑ State of, political, cultural and economic, on eve of the British conquest.
MODERN INDIA	
<p style="text-align: center;">TEST-5</p> <p style="text-align: center;">27 OCTOBER, 2024</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⦿ European Penetration into India: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ The Early European Settlements; The Portuguese and the Dutch; The English and the French East India Companies; Their struggle for supremacy; Carnatic Wars; Bengal-The conflict ❑ between the English and the Nawabs of Bengal; Siraj and the English; The Battle of Plassey; Significance of Plassey. ⦿ British Expansion in India: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Bengal-Mir Jafar and Mir Kasim; The Battle of Buxar; Mysore; The Marathas; The three Anglo-Maratha Wars; The Punjab. ⦿ Early Structure of the British Raj: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ The Early administrative structure; From diarchy to direct control; The Regulating Act (1773); The Pitt's India Act (1784); The Charter Act (1833); The Voice of free trade and the changing character of British colonial rule; The English utilitarian and India. ⦿ Economic Impact of British Colonial Rule: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Land revenue settlements in British India; The Permanent Settlement; Ryotwari Settlement; Mahalwari Settlement; Economic impact of the revenue arrangements; Commercialization of agriculture; Rise of landless agrarian labourers; Impoverishment of the rural society.

TEST NO & DATE	SECTION & TOPICS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Dislocation of traditional trade and commerce; De-industrialisation; Decline of traditional crafts; Drain of wealth; Economic transformation of India; Railroad and communication network including telegraph and postal services; Famine and poverty in the rural interior; European business enterprise and its limitations. ○ Social and Cultural Developments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ The state of indigenous education, its dislocation; Orientalist-Anglicist controversy, The introduction of western education in India; The rise of press, literature and public opinion; The rise of modern vernacular literature; Progress of Science; Christian missionary activities in India. ○ Social and Religious Reform Movements in Bengal and Other Areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Ram Mohan Roy, The Brahmo Movement; Devendranath Tagore; Iswarchandra Vidyasagar; The Young Bengal Movement; Dayanada Saraswati; The social reform movements in India including Sati, widow remarriage, child marriage etc.; The contribution of Indian renaissance to the growth of modern India; Islamic revivalism-the Feraizi and Wahabi Movements
<p style="text-align: center;">TEST-6</p> <p style="text-align: center;">03 NOVEMBER, 2024</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Indian Response to British Rule: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Peasant movement and tribal uprisings in the 18th and 19th centuries including the Rangpur Dhing (1783), the Kol Rebellion (1832), the Mopla Rebellion in Malabar (1841-1920), the ❑ Santal Hul (1855), Indigo Rebellion (1859-60), Deccan Uprising (1875) and the Munda Ulgulan (1899-1900); The Great Revolt of 1857 —Origin, character, casuses of failure, the consequences; The shift in the character of peasant uprisings in the post-1857 period; the peasant movements of the 1920s and 1930s.

TEST NO & DATE	SECTION & TOPICS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Factors leading to the birth of Indian Nationalism; Politics of Association; The Foundation of the Indian National Congress; The Safety-valve thesis relating to the birth of the Congress;
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Programme and objectives of Early Congress; the social composition of early Congress leadership; the Moderates and Extremists; The Partition of Bengal (1905); The Swadeshi Movement in Bengal; the economic and political aspects of Swadeshi Movement; The beginning of revolutionary extremism in India. ❑ Rise of Gandhi; Character of Gandhian nationalism; Gandhi's popular appeal; Rowlatt Satyagraha; the Khilafat Movement; the Non-cooperation Movement; National politics from the end of the Non-cooperation movement to the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement; the two phases of the Civil Disobedience Movement; Simon Commission; The Nehru Report; the Round Table Conferences; Nationalism and the Peasant Movements; Nationalism and Working class movements; Women and Indian youth and students in Indian politics (1885-1947); the election of 1937 and the formation of ministries; Cripps Mission; the Quit India Movement; the Wavell Plan; The Cabinet Mission. ○ Constitutional Developments in the Colonial India between 1858 and 1935. ○ Other strands in the National Movement. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ The Revolutionaries: Bengal, the Punjab, Maharashtra, U.P. the Madras Presidency, Outside India. ❑ The Left; The Left within the Congress: Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress Socialist Party; the Communist Party of India, other left parties. ❑ Politics of Separatism; the Muslim League; the Hindu Mahasabha; Communalism and the politics of partition; Transfer of power; Independence.

TEST NO & DATE	SECTION & TOPICS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Consolidation as a Nation; Nehru’s Foreign Policy; India and her neighbours (1947-1964); The linguistic reorganisation of States (1935-1947); Regionalism and regional inequality; Integration of Princely States; Princes in electoral politics; the Question of National Language. ❑ Caste and Ethnicity after 1947; Backward Castes and Tribes in post-colonial electoral politics; Dalit movements. ❑ Economic development and political change; Land reforms; the politics of planning and rural reconstruction; Ecology and environmental policy in post-colonial India; Progress of Science.
MODERN WORLD	
<p style="text-align: center;">TEST-7</p> <p style="text-align: center;">10 NOVEMBER, 2024</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enlightenment and Modern ideas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Major Ideas of Enlightenment: Kant, Rousseau. ❑ Spread of Enlightenment in the colonies. ❑ Rise of socialist ideas (up to Marx); spread of Marxian Socialism. ○ Origins of Modern Politics : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ European States System. ❑ American Revolution and the Constitution. ❑ French Revolution and Aftermath, 1789-1815. ❑ American Civil War with reference to Abraham Lincoln and the abolition of slavery. ❑ British Democratic politics, 1815-1850: Parliamentary Reformers, Free Traders, Chartists. ○ Industrialization : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ English Industrial Revolution : Causes and Impact on Society. ❑ Industrialization in other countries: USA, Germany, Russia, Japan. ❑ Industrialization and Globalization.

TEST NO & DATE	SECTION & TOPICS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Nation-State System : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▣ Rise of Nationalism in 19th century. ▣ Nationalism: State-building in Germany and Italy. ▣ Disintegration of Empires in the face of the emergence of nationalities across the World. ○ Imperialism and Colonialism : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▣ South and South-East Asia. ▣ Latin America and South Africa. ▣ Australia. ▣ Imperialism and free trade: Rise of neo-imperialism. ○ Revolution and Counter-Revolution : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▣ 19th Century European revolutions. ▣ The Russian Revolution of 1917-1921. ▣ Fascist Counter-Revolution, Italy and Germany. ▣ The Chinese Revolution of 1949.
<p style="text-align: center;">TEST-8</p> <p style="text-align: center;">17 NOVEMBER, 2024</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ World Wars : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▣ 1st and 2nd World Wars as Total Wars : Societal implications. ▣ World War I : Causes and Consequences. ▣ World War II : Causes and Consequences. ○ The World after World War II: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▣ Emergence of Two power blocs. ▣ Emergence of Third World and non-alignment. ▣ UNO and the global disputes. ○ Liberation from Colonial Rule : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▣ Latin America-Bolivar. ▣ Arab World-Egypt. ▣ Africa-Apartheid to Democracy. ▣ South-East Asia-Vietnam.

TEST NO & DATE	SECTION & TOPICS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Decolonization and Underdevelopment : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▣ Factors constraining Development; Latin America, Africa. ▣ Unification of Europe : ▣ Post War Foundations; NATO and European Community. ▣ Consolidation and Expansion of European Community ▣ European Union. ○ Disintegration of Soviet Union and the Rise of the Unipolar World : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▣ Factors leading to the collapse of Soviet Communism and Soviet Union, 1985-1991. ▣ Political Changes in East Europe 1989-2001. ▣ End of the Cold War and US Ascendancy in the World as the lone superpower.
AFTER PRELIMS	
TEST - 9	MOCK - 1 (PAPER - 1)
TEST - 10	MOCK - 2 (PAPER - 2)
TEST - 11	MOCK - 3 (PAPER - 1)
TEST - 12	MOCK - 4 (PAPER - 2)



Scan QR Code for detailed RESULT

TOP 100 ALL INDIA RANKING CSE 2023

