

MCQ- Semester 5

HY5CRT09-State and Society in Ancient and Medieval World

1. Which is considered as the oldest civilization of the world?
(A. Mesopotamian Civilization B. Egyptian Civilization C. Indus valley Civilization D. Chinese Civilization)
2. Who coined the term Neolithic?
(A. John Lubbock B. Gordon Childe C. James Mellaart D. Robert J Wenke)
3. What were the two main city states of Ancient Greece?
(A. Roma and Alexandria B. Corinth and Olympia C. Sparta and Athens D. Thebes and Argos)
4. What was the first metal to be used?
(A. Iron B. Tin C. Copper D. Bronze)
5. Which ancient culture is often called stone copper phase?
(A. Chalcolithic B. Neolithic C. Mesolithic D. Paleolithic)
6. Who defined the Neolithic and Chalcolithic culture as a self sufficient food producing economy?
(A. Robert J Wenke B. Gordon Childe C. Mark Nathan Cohen D. John Lubbock)
7. What is the time before writing?
(A. Prehistory B. Historical Period C. Post History D. Proto History)
8. What were the characteristic tools of the Mesolithic age?
(A. Flakes B. Hand Axe C. Cleaver D. Microliths)
9. Which among the following is called 'Upright Walking Man'
(A. Cro-Magnon B. Australopithecus C. Homo erectus D. Homo habilis)
10. What was the main occupation of the new stone age?
(A. Fishing B. Hunters C. Food Gatherers D. Agriculture)
11. The Paleolithic period is characterized by the use of

- (A. Agriculture B. Bronze Tools C. Stone Tools D. Copper Tools)
12. The Cro-Magnon people created painting in
(A. Egypt and Africa B. Rome and Italy C. South America D. Southern France and Spain)
13. The term Neolithic revolution refer to the
(A. Development of Language B. Advances in Arts C. Shift from food gathering to food producing D. None of these)
14. What do hieroglyphs literally mean?
(A. Short inscription B. Advanced inscription C. Holy inscription D. None of these)
15. What was the key to the decipherment of the hieroglyphs?
(A. Epigraphy study B. Petroglyphs study C. The Rosetta Stone D. None of these)
16. Which age first witnessed the use of metal?
(A. Palaeolithic B. Neolithic C. Mesolithic D. Chalcolithic)
17. What was the major invention of the Sumerians had a larger impact of the forming of first civilization?
(A. Irrigation system B. Bronze weapons C. Script D. None of these)
18. The ancient Athenians are credited with
(A. Inventing wheel B. Democratic Government C. Irrigation system D. None of these)
19. The ancient Romans most significant contribution to Europe has been in the area of
(A. Politics B. Poetry C. Mathematics D. Law)
20. What was the name of the material the ancient Egyptians used to write on
(A. Papyrus B. Wood Pulp C. Cotton D. Paper)
21. What was the name of the building in Athens which was a temple to the goddess Athena?
(A. Trojan Horse B. coliseum C. Parthenon D. None of these)
22. What was Sparta known for?
(A. Military B. Democracy C. Art D. Culture)
23. Who conquered the ancient Greece?
(A. Romans B. Mongols C. Egyptians D. Persians)

24. In which Indus site was a terracotta model of a ship found?
(A. Harappa B. Mohenjodaro C. Chanudaro D. Lothal)
25. To which age do the Harappan culture belong?
(A. Palaeolithic B. Chalcolithic C. Bronze Age D. None of these)
26. In which Harappan site were the fire alters found?
(A. Lothal B. Harappa C. Diamabad D. Kalibangan)
27. Who put forth the ponding theory regarding the decline of Indus valley civilization?
(A. H T Lambrick B. Cunningham C. George Dales D. Gordon Childe)
28. Who put forth the Tectonic Upliftment Theory?
(A. Mortimer Wheeler B. D P Agarwal C. Stuart Piggot D. Robert Raikes)
29. What was the mostly used Harappan Pottery?
(A. PGW B. NBPW C. Black on Red ware D. None of these)
30. Name the centre of bead making in Indus valley civilization?
(A. Mohenjodaro B. Harappa C. Mitatal D. Chanudaro)
31. Which Harappan site yields evidence of ploughing of fields?
(A. Mitatal B. Harappa C. Kalibangan D. Lothal)
32. Name the Harappan site known as Mount of the dead?
(A. Dholavira B. Harappa C. Rangpur D. Mohenjodaro)
33. To which period the Indus valley civilization belong?
(A. Pre historic period B. Historic period C. Proto historic period D. None of these)
34. The invention of wheel was during the period of
(A. Palaeolithic B. Mesolithic C. Neolithic D. None of these)
35. "Neolithic revolution" the term coined by
(A. Gordon Childe B. Schilleman C. John Lubbock D. None of these)
36. "Feudal society" the book written by
(A. Marc Bloch B. Arnold Toynbee C. Perri Anderson D. Jean Gimpel)
37. Who was last ruler of the Roman Empire?
(A. Constantine B. Octavian C. Romulus Augustus D. Julius Caesar)
38. "History of Rome" written by
(A. Livy B. Tacitus C. Cicero D. Pliny)

39. Who were the rich and powerful people of Roman society?
(A. Plebeians B. Patricians C. Autocrat D. None of these)
40. What was the name of the site that house compact between people and between people and animal?
(A. The Colosseum B. Pantheon C. Circus Maximus D. Marcello)
41. Who were the everyday citizens of Rome?
(A. Plebeians B. Patricians C. Senator D. Consuls)
42. Who made Christianity as the official religion of the Roman Empire?
(A. Augustus B. Constantine C. Theodosius D. Nero)
43. What was the public market or meeting place in Greece called
(A. Agora B. Acropolis C. Parthenon D. None of these)
44. Feudal society was characterized by
(A. Strong Government B. Powerful Emperor C. A hierarchical system of relationship and obligation D. None of these)
45. Ziggurat, The temple of heaven was situated at
(A. Nippur B. Kish C. Susa D. Ur)
46. The Hijrah year started from
(A. 632 A.D B. 622 B.C C.622 A.D D.623 A.D)
47. The basis of Arabian Society
(A. Family B.Group C. Tribe D. None of these)
48. Who is the Head of Clan
(A. Sulthan B. Sheikh C.UlamaD.None of these)
49. What shape did the Harappan town have?
(A. Rectangular grid pattern B.Semi circular C.Circular D.Square)
50. Muhammad and his followers fled from Mecca to Medina in622. Muslims call this move
(A. The hijra B.FitnaC.The Hajj D. the Umra)
51. During Abbasid times, the Arabs learned from China the technique of making
(A. Silk B. Paper C. Gun Powder D. All of these)
52. Baghdad was conquered and sacked by Halaku Khan in:
(A. 1256 A.D B. 1258 A.D C.1358 A.D D.1356 A.D)
53. Grand Mosque at Damascus was built by

- (A. Abdul Malik B. Waleed C. Umar bin Abdul Aziz D. None of these)
54. The house of wisdom all so known as
(A. Grand Library of Baghdad B. Grand Building of Bagdad C. Medieval University D. None of these)
55. Constantinople fell into the hands of the Muslims in
(A. 1453 B.1443 C.1454 D.1553)
56. The pre-Islamic era is known as:
(A. Golden age B. Jahiliyyah C. D. None of these)
57. The Dome of the Rock was built by
(A. Abd al-Malik B. Al- -mansur C. Al mahdi D. Al-must'asim)
58. The capital of Umayyad dynasty was:
(A. Baghdad B. Medina C. Damascus D. Cairo)
59. The first capital of Abbasid Caliphate was
(A. Baghdad B. Samrah C. Al-Hashmiyah D. Cairo)
60. Who was the important caliph of the Abbasids
(A. Harun al-rashid B. Al-Mamun C. Uthaman D. Ali)
61. First month of muslim calendar is
(A. Ramadan B. Muharam C. Rajab D. None of these)
62. Name the Mesopotamian settlement two squarical indus seals figures of unicorn and Indus script on it found?
(A. Nippur B. Susa C. Ur D. Kish)
63. Name the Mesopotamian settlement were certain Harappan cosmetics and ceramics found?
(A. Nippur B. Ur C. Tell Asmar D. Kish)
64. What was the eastern most site of indus civilization?
(A. Alamgirpur B. Gumla C. Diamabad D. Harappa)
65. Which Harappan site was known as mini Harappa?
(A. Chanudaro B. Lothal C. Roper D. Rangpur)
66. Name the god mostly worshipped by the harappan?
(A. Pasupathishiva B. unicorn C. Mother goddess D. Neem)

67. Who were the first to use 'English bond' method of arranging brick in alternative header and stretchers?
(A.Chinese B.EgyptiansC.MesopotamianD.Harappan)
68. What was the shape of Mesopotamian seals?
(A.Cylindrical B. Square C. Circular D. Semi-circular)
69. Name the food crop known to harappans but not to the Mesopotamians?
(A. Wheat B. Barley C. Seasmum D. Rice)
70. Name the author of "Decline and fall of Roman Empire"?
(A. Tacitus B. P.A. Brunt C. Edward Gibbon D.W.V.Harris)
71. What was the result of the first crusade?
(A. Established crusader state of Edessa B. Established crusader state of Antioch C. Established crusader state of Jerusalem D. All of the above)
72. The city of Jerusalem is important to what major religions?
(A. Christianity B. Islam C. Judaism D. All of the above)
73. What does the word crusade mean
(A. Religious war B. Revolt C. Rebellion D. None of the above)
74. The feudal system was based on control of
(A. Land B. Capital C. MoneyD. Slave)
75. The second crusade was announced by
(A. Pope Eugene III B. Pope Benedict C. Pope Leo D Pope Leo IX)
76. What was 'arabesque' design?
(A. Calligraphy designB. Geometric design C. Intricate pattern of leaves or plain lines D.None of the above)
77. What was 'Calligraphy' design?
(A. DecorativeWritingB. Intricate pattern of leaves or plain lines Polished stone design D. None of the above)
78. Where did Mesopotamia situate now?
(A. Iraq B. ChinaC. EgyptD.India)
79. The city of Rome is situated on the bank of river
(A. NileB. Tiber C. Volga D. Thames)
80. The Middle stone age is called-----period

(A. Palaeolithic B. Megalithic C. Neolithic D. Mesolithic)

81. What was Genghis Khan's name as a boy?

(A. Tolui Khan B. Oghul Qaimish C. Kubali Khan D. Temujin)

82. ----- was considered the most powerful Mongol ruler.

(A. Kubali Khan B. Tolui Khan C. Genghis Khan D. Guyuk Khan)

83. Why did Genghis Khan want revenge on the Tartars?

(A. For poisoning his father B. for kidnapping his wife C. attack against Mongol empire D. Trade dispute)

84. What does the name Genghis Khan mean?

(A. Emperor B. Ideal man C. Religious person D. Ruler of all)

85. Ancient Athenians are most credited with

(A. Democracy B. Oligarchy C. Dictatorship D. tyranny)

86. Which civilization was the first to have trial by jury?

(A. Rome B. Greece C. Persian D. Chinese)

87. Athens is known as the birthplace of what?

(A. Oligarchy B. tyranny C. Direct Democracy D. Dictatorship)

88. The Greek civil war was called the

(A. Battle of Regillus B. Veientine war C. Battle of Allia D. Peloponnesian war)

89. In what year did the Western Roman Empire come to an end?

(A. 475 B. 476 C. 576 D. 575)

90. Who was a legendary founder of Rome?

(A. Julius Caesar B. Hannibal C. Claudius D. Romulus)

91. When did Julius Caesar die?

(A. 44 BCE B. 44 CE C. 441 CE D. 45 BCE)

92. What do Epi Palaeolithic mean?

(A. Early Palaeolithic B. Middle Palaeolithic C. late Palaeolithic D. Upper Palaeolithic)

93. Which ancient culture is often called as stone copper phase?

(A. Palaeolithic B. Neolithic C. Chalcolithic. D. Megalithic)

94. Who built the mosque of Aksa?

(A. Abdul Malik B. Walid C. Muawiyah D. Marwan)

95. Which group was known as Dimmis?

(A. Non muslim B. Muslim C. Jewish D. Zoroastrian)

96. Who proclaimed first crusade?

(A. Alexios I Komneons B. Pope Clement C. Fabian D. Dionysius)

97. Which city served as the capital of the Byzantine Empire?

(A. Constantinople B. Ankara C. Sarajevo D. None of these)

98. The city of Constantinople is now called.....

(A. Istanbul B. Iraq C. Lebanon D. Jerusalem)

99. Who was the second caliph of Abbasids Dynasty?

(A. Muawiyah B. Harun Al Rashhed C. Al Mansur D. Abdul Malik)

100. Baghdad was Conquered by Halaku khan in

(A. 1260 AD B. 1258 AD C. 1257 AD D. 1259AD)

Answer Key

1. Mesopotamian Civilization
2. John Lubbock
3. Sparta and Athens
4. Copper
5. Chalcolithic
6. Gordon Childe
7. Prehistory
8. Microliths
9. Homoerectus
10. Agriculture
11. Stone Tools
12. Southern France and Spain
13. Shift from food gathering to food producing
14. Holy inscription
15. The Rosetta Stone
16. Chalcolithic
17. Script
18. Democratic Government
19. Law
20. Papyrus
21. Parthenon
22. Military
23. Persians
24. Lothal
25. Bronze Age
26. Kalibangan
27. George Dales
28. Robert Raikes
29. Black on Red ware
30. Chanudaro
31. Kalibangan

32. Mohenjodaro
33. Proto historic period
34. . Neolithic
35. Gorden childe
36. Marc Bloch
37. Romulus Agustus
38. Livy
39. Patricians
40. The Colosseum
41. Plebeians
42. Theodosius
43. Agora
44. A hierarchical system of relationship and obligation
45. Ur
46. 622 A.D
47. Tribe
48. Sheikh
49. Rectangular grid pattern
50. The hijra
51. All of these(Silk, Paper, Gun powder)
52. 1258 A.D
53. Abdul Malik
54. Grand Library of Baghdad
55. 1453
56. Jahiliyyah
57. Abd al-Malik
58. Damascus
59. Baghdad
60. Harun al-rashid
61. Muharam
62. Kish
63. Tell Asmar
64. Alamgirpur
65. Lothal
66. Mother goddess
67. Harappan
68. Cylindrical
69. Rice
70. Edward Gibbon
71. All of the above

72. All of the above
73. Religious war
74. Land
75. Pope Eugene III
76. Intricate pattern of leaves or plain lines
77. Decorative Writing
78. Iraq
79. Tiber
80. Mesolithic
81. Temujin
82. Genghis khan
83. For poisoning his father
84. Ruler of all
85. Democracy
86. Greece
87. . Direct Democracy
88. Peloponnesian war
89. 476
90. Romulus
91. 44BCE
92. Early Palaeolithic
93. Chalcolithic
94. Abdul Malik
95. Non muslim
96. Alexios I Komneons
97. Ankara
98. Istanbul
99. Harun Al Rashhed
100. 1258 AD

