

Third Sem MA History (Private Registration)

Multiple Choice Questions

HY010305: Maritime History of India

1. In the early civilizations the earliest known occurrence of metal trade was known in
a. Lead, b. Copper, c. Tin, d. Silver

2. Majority of Indus beads meant for export to Mesopotamia were made of
a. Steatite, b. Terracotta, c. Carnelian, d. Jade

3. Turquoise, an important semi-precious stone was acquired by the Harappan from
a. Badakshan, b. Central Asia, c. Arabia, d. Persia

4. The Dockyard at Lothal is well connected through a channel to the river
a. Narmada, b. Bhima, c. Bhogava, d. Tapti

5. In which country where Indus seals are discovered
a. Mesopotamia, b. Egypt, c. Crete, d. Chinese

6. In Lothal which type of seals of Mesopotamian origin are discovered
a. Cylindrical, b. reserved slip ware,

c. circular button seal d. Stamp Seal

7. In which text prescribed the rites to be performed for success in trade

- a. Grihyasutras, b. Dharma-sutras,
c. Vinayapittas, d. Abhidhammapittas

8. The Sanskrit term used for trader

- a. sreshthin, b. setthi, c. chetti, d. Baniya

9. With the growth of trade some commercial centres linked political centres during the period of Mahajanapathas

- a. Sravasthi in Kosala,
b. Taxila in Gandhara,
c. Saranath in Varanassi,
d. Amaravati in Palnadu

10. Local circuit of trade linked in

- a. gramam, b. nagaram, c. coastal regions d. Ports

11. Uttarapatha linked to which areas in North India

- a. Pataligrama, b. Kapilavastu, c. Vaisali, d. Kusinagara

12. Which one of the following routes is said to be the royal route to Nepal

- a. Pataliputra- Kapilavastu-Kasi-Nepal,
b. Pataliputra-Vaisali- Champaran- Nepal,
c. Pataliputra-Kasi-Vaisali-Nepal,
d. Pataliputra-Kasi-Champaran-Nepal

13. The name of the currency which was circulated in the Mauryan empire

- a. Pana, b. tola, c. kakini, d. Dinar

14. Which among the following gives a graphic account of South Indian trade with Romans

- a. Manimegalai, b. Sillappadikaram,
c. Purananuru, d. Maduraikkanji

15. According to Periplus and Sangam texts, particularly, Maduraikkanji, a pearl fishery was located at

- a. Muziris, b. Korkai, c. Arikamedu, d. Kaverippattanam

16. Which of the following port cities located on the coast of the Tamil land

- a. Korkai-Puhar- Podukka-Sopatam ,
b. Puhar- Podukka- Dosarana- Masalia,
c. Korkai-Puhar- Sopatam- Dosarana,
d. All of the above

17. When did the direct trade between Roman empire and India begin

- a. End of the Roman Empire,
b. Beginning of the second century A.D.,
c. End of the second century A.D,
d. End of the third century A.D.

18. The term sangara and colandia of the Periplus meant

- a. Types of textiles manufactured in the Chola country,
b. types of the ships used for the east-coast of India,

- c. kinds of textiles available for the east-coast of India,
- d. kinds of gold coins imported into Sangham kingdom

19. Which European classical writer states that the inland city of Korura was the Chera capital

- a. Ptolemy,
- b. Strabo,
- c. Pliny the Elder,
- d. Anonymous author of Periplus

20. The term agaritic was used by the anonymous author of Periplus for the

- a. Pearls fished off the east-coast,
- b. muslin exported from Urayiur,
- c. ivory products of the Cholas,
- d. ships of the Cheras

21. The temple of Augustus was built at

- a. Tondi,
- b. Markanam,
- c. Kaveripatanam,
- d. Muziris

22. The famous festival of the port city of Puhar is

- a. Perunal,
- b. Pongal,
- c. Indra- Vizha,
- d. Mayon-Vizha

23. The leading lady of Silapadikaram belonged to the

- a. Community of dancing girls at Kaveripatanam
- b. Pastoral group of tribals in the Chera kingdom
- c. Merchant community of the Chola country
- d. Royal family of the Pandyas of Madurai

24. On which of the following imports from India did the Roman Senate lay an embargo as it was a menace to the city of morals

a. Saffron, b. Wine, c. Pepper, d. Muslin

25. Which of the following Sangam towns was famous for its pearls and muslin, the latter being thin as the slough of snake

a. Urayiur, b. Muziris, c. Arikamedu, d. Puhar

26. Which of the following Roman kings, according to Strabo, is said to have received as an embassy sent by a Pandian King in about 20 B.C?

a. Nero, b. Claudius, c. Augustus, d. Pius

27. Which was the early capital of the Cholas of Sangam Age

a. Puhar, b. Urayiur,
c. Thiruchirapally, d. Tanjore

28. Who is said to be the builder of the city of Puhar

a. Illango Vadikkal, b. Nedunjeliyan,
c. Karikalan, d. Nedanjherakal

29. Which of the following were the major exports from South India during the Sangam Age

a. Cotton-spices-ivory-precious stones,
b. Spices-ivory-precious stones-horses,
c. ivory-precious stones-horses-gold coins,
d. cotton-spices-horses-gold coins.

30. Which of the following were the major ports of South India during Sangam Age

a. Arikamedu-Kaveripatanam-Muziris,
b. Arikamedu- Kaveripatanam-Madurai,

- c. Kaveripatanam-Madurai-Muziris,
- d. Arikamedu-Kaveripatanam- Kapattupuram

31. Which are the main imports from the West during the Sangam Age

- a. Gold and Silver, b. Wine and Slaves,
- c. Horses, d. Pottery

32. After the death of one of the following Roman Kings the trade was carried on more by barter than by coins. Identify who

- a. Claudius, b. Pius,
- c. Augustus, d. Nero

33. The earliest discovery of Roman trading station is at

- a. Arikamedu, b. Muziris,
- c. Bharukkaccha, d. Tamralipti

34. India was described as the sole mother of precious stones

- a. Strabo. b. Pliny the Elder,
- c. Arrian d. Ptolemy

35. The largest number of copper coins were issued by

- a. Kushans, b. Satavahanas, c. Guptas, d. Sakas

36. Who among the following informs us that trade was revived between India and Byzantine empire during the Gupta period

- a. Procopius, b. Cosmas, c. Arrian, d. Pliny, the Younger

37. Who among the following were the cowries were used as the common medium of exchange during the Gupta period

- a. Narada, b. Brihaspati, c. Amarasimha, d. Fahien

38. The guilds of merchants maintained their own militia called srenibala is known to us from

- a. Vakatakk Inscription, b. Gupta Inscriptions,
- c. Maukhari Inscriptions, d. Kalachuri Inscriptions

39. Which of the following region of India did not reveal any Byzantine gold coin

- a. Eastern Region, b. North-eastern Region,
- c. Southern Region, d. Western Region

40. The well-known trade route Uttarapadha in the time of Kushans was running between the following two urban settlements

- a. Ujjain to Madhura, b. Purushapura to Madhura,
- c. Mathura to Taxila, d. Purushapura to Taxila

41. Which one of the following ports was not on the western coast of India

- a. Moutpali, b. Baragyaza, c. Sopara, d. Kalyana

42. Which of the following were the main items of Indian export to the Roman empire

- a. Food grains, b. Raw materials,
- c. Horses, d. Luxury goods

43. Who among the following lamented that the bullion was flowing out of the Roman empire into India

- a. Anonymous author of Periplus, b. Pliny the Elder,
- c. Strabo, d. Ptolemy

44. Which of the following rulers controlled Silk Route and also benefitted the most revenues it brought

- a. Parthians, b. Satavahanas, c. Kushans, d. Sakas

45. At which of the following ports the Roman settlements and Roman factory have been discovered

- a. Bharukachcha, b. Tamralipti,
c. Muziris, d. Arikamedu

46. Which of the following ports acted as the meeting point for trade routes from east to west and from north to south

- a. Kausambi. b. Ujjain, c. Mathura, d. Paithan

47. Which of the following ports was called Padouke by the author of the Periplus of Erythrean Sea

- a. Arikamedu, b. Patala, c. Barbarium, d. Sopara

48. Which region in India dominated Indian trade with the Roman empire

- a. North- Western India, b. Western India,
c. Eastern India, d. Southern India

49. Which of the following types of loan attracted the highest rate of interest during the post- Mauryan period

- a. Loan for caravan trade, b. Loan for sea trade,
c. Loan for domestic purpose, d. Loan for buying raw materials

50. Which one of the following sources gives information about export of iron and steel to Abyssinian ports

- a. Milinda Panho,
- b. Digh Nikya,
- c. Periplus of Erythrean Sea,
- d. Mahavastu

51. Who might have issued the largest number of copper coins in the Post- Mauryan Period

- a. Satavahanas,
- b. Sakas,
- c. Kushans,
- d. Indo- Greeks

52. The history of Indo-Greeks has been reconstructed mainly on the evidence of

- a. Foreign Literary Sources,
- b. epigraphic evidences,
- c. Indian literary sources,
- d, coins bearing legends

53. The practice of issuing bilingual coins was introduced by

- a. Indo-Greeks,
- b. Sakas,
- c. Pahalavas,
- d. Kushans

54. After the fall of the Roman empire, the Indian businessman-maintained trade with

- a. Central Asia, b. China, c. West Asia, d. South-east Asia

55. Ayyavole, a prominent guild of early medieval India, are true

- a. It dominated the internal trade of Tamil Nadu
- b. It controlled the internal trade of Deccan
- c. In the field of external trade, it concentrated on trade with West Asia
- d. Its international connections were mainly with South Asia

56. Who among the following Cholas is credited with conquering Sri Vijaya empire of Sailendra rulers by sending naval expeditions

- a. Vijayalaya,
- b. Rajaraja I,
- c. RajendraII,
- d. Rajaraja II

57. The term nakharas in Deccan referred to

- a. Dancing Schools
- b. Tax on Craft
- c. Merchant Guilds
- d. Markets

58. Name of the Roman King who received an embassy sent by a Pandyan king in about 20 B.C

- a. Pins,
- b. Nero,
- c. Claudius,
- d. Augustus

59. During the Sangam Age, the early capital of the Cholas was

- a. Urayiur,
- b. Puhar,
- c. Tanjore,
- d. Thiruchirapalli

60. Which text give valuable insight into valuable trade between India and foreign empire

- a. Periplus of Erythrean Sea
- b. Silappadikaram
- c. Padirrupattu
- d. None of the Above

61. The term Yavanapriya mentioned in ancient Sanskrit text denoted

- a. Fine variety of Indian Muslin
- b. Ivory
- c. Damsels sent to Greek court for dance
- d. Pepper

62. Manigram guild of traders appeared in

- a. 9th Century,
- b. 10th century,
- c. 11th century,
- d. 12th century

63. The voyages were being made between Persian Gulf and Indian Sub-continent around

- a. mid- first century,
- b. mid-second century,
- c. mid-third century,
- d. mid-fourth century

64. Which year the Jews came to Cranganore

- a. 52 A.D,
- b. 45 A.D,
- c. 68 A, D,
- d. 325 A. D

65. Who wrote Palliyam Copper Plate in 925?

- a. Arikesari Maravarman,
- b. Bhutapandyan,
- c. Vikramaditya Varguna,
- d. Pasupan Pandyan

66. When did Kollam Era begin?

- a. 56.B.C,
- b. 76 B.C,
- c. 78 B.C,
- d. 825A.D

67. Which is the earliest epigraphical record in the Kollam Era?

- a. Paliyam Copper Plate,
- b. Mampalli Plate,
- c. Jewish Copper Plate,
- d. Therisappally Copper Plate

68. Which place is called Ten Vanchi of South

- a. Mahodayapuram,
- b. Mavelikkara,
- c. Cranganore,
- d. Quilon

69. Which one of the following ports not exist during Kulasekhara period?

- a. Quilon, b. Vizhijham. C. Cranganore, d. Venad

70. The Acts of Judas Thomas, the apocryphal account composed in the city of

- a. Nicesa, b. Antioch, c. Edessa, d. Corinth

71. The Manigramam guild was first mentioned in the copper plate of which ruler

- a. Sthanu Ravi, b. Bhaskara Ravi Varman,
c. Vira Raghava, d. KarikalaChola

72. Anjuvannam was an organisation of

- a. Indian traders, b. Foreign Traders,
c. Jewish traders, d. Arab traders

73. Sthanu Ravi Plate indicate a close connection between the Manigram

- a. Christian Community, b. Hindu Community,
c. Muslim Community, d. Jewish Community

74. A land route linking Takupa to the Bay of

- a. Bandon b. Cambay
c. Bengal d. Mannar

75. Kodambalur is located in

- a. Madura-Thanjavur route, b. Madura- Coimbatoor,
c. Madura- Salem, d. Thanjavur- Thiruchirappilly

76. The Piranmalai inscription is associated with which class of traders

- a. Vaniyars,
- b. Bancharas,
- c. Kuttira -chettis,
- d. Mummurindasa

77. "I know not that there is any one of either nation (Chinese or Indian) that has embraced Muhammadanism or speaks of Arabic. Who said these words?

- a. Sulaiman,
- b. Malik Ibn Danir,
- c. Ibn Batuta,
- d. Fahien

78. Who described "Calicut as one of the greatest port of the district of Malabar" where merchants from all parts of the globe are found?

- a. Abdul Razzak,
- b. Ibn Battutta,
- c. Ma Huan,
- d. Nicolo Conti

79. Which period Abdur Razzak visited the kingdom of the Zamorin of Calicut

- a. 1320,
- b. 1347,
- c. 1443,
- d. 1498

80. Who received Vasco da Gama when he arrived at Calicut in

- a. Raia of Cochin,
- b. Raja of Quilon,
- c. Raja of Purakkad,
- d. Zamorin of Calicut

81. Who gave the Portuguese the right to erect a factory at Calicut

- a. Kolathiriraja,
- b. Zamoin of Calicut,
- c. Raja of Cochin
- d. Raja of Purakkad

82. When did Francisco d' Albuquerque arrived at Cochin

- a. January 1498,
- b. August 1502,
- c. September 1503.
- d. March 1505

83. By which vessel Portuguese the Portuguese arrived naval squadron Francisco d' Albuquerque arrived at Cochin

- a. Durate Pacheco, b. San Gabriel,
- c. San Murin, d. Dom Manuel

84. Who was the first viceroy of Portuguese possession in the east

- a. Philip II, b. Francisco d' Albuquerque,
- c. Francisco d' Almeida, d. Alfonso d' Albuquerque

85. Which fort was named Fort Angelo

- a. Anjadiva, b. Cannanore, c. Malacca, d. Cochin

86. When did Francisco d' Almeida left India

- a. 1505, b. 1502, c. 1509, d. 1510.

87. The Mughal- Portuguese contacts traced back between

- a. 1510-1518, b. 1542-1548, c. 1565-1570, d. 1572-1577

88. The Mughal power extended to the coastal borders of

- a. Bengal and Gujarat, b. Surat and Cambay,
- c. Lahore and Broach d. Surat and Bombay

89. The Portuguese defeated the Vijayanagar rulers in the battle of

- a. Battle of Chaul, b. Battle of Diu,
- c. Battle of Talikota, d. Battle of Goa

90. Battle of Talikotta was fought in

- a. 1508, b. 1509, c. 1565, d. 1638

91. Franciscan friars temporarily converted a King to Christianity

- a. King of Tanur,
- b. Dharmapala,
- c. King of Cannoor,
- d. Arya Chakravarthi dynasty

92. In Ceylon Franciscan Frairs made a long interaction with the king of Ceylon named as

- a. Dharmapala,
- b. Dhanapala,
- c. Devapala,
- d. Gopala

93. The Portuguese converted a Maldive Muslim to Christianity, Hasan changed his name as

- a. Dom Filipe,
- b. Dom Joao,
- c. Dom Paulo,
- d. Dom Manuel

94. Which year the Synod of Diamper convened

- a. 1525,
- b. 1541,
- c. 1557,
- d. 1599.

95. Vaso da Gama died Fort Cochin in

- a. December 23, 1524,
- b. December 24, 1524,
- c. December 26 1524
- d. December 31. 1528.

96. When did the Dutch East India Company founded

- a. 1498,
- b.1502,
- c. 1592,
- d.1604

97. At which place in 1650 the Dutch government built the ware house

- a. Purakkad,
- b. Kayamkulam,
- c. Quilon,
- d, Cochin

98. Which treaty marked the complete humiliation of the Dutch and their eclipse as a political power in Kerala

- a. Treaty of Cannanore,
- b. Treaty of Mavelikkara,

c. Treaty of Travancore

d. Treaty of Kayamkulam

99. Under whose personal supervision Hortus Malabaricuss compiled

a. Van Rheeede,

b. Van Der Hagen

c. Admiral Varhoff,

d. Van Goens

100. Mercantile capitalism accumulated profit from

a. Trade surplus,

b. Banking,

c, Balancing Export and Import

d. Bullionism

ANSWER KEY

1. b.	26. c.	51. c	76. c.
2. c.	27. c.	52. d.	77. a.
3. d.	28. c.	53. a.	78. b.
4. c.	29. a.	54. d.	79. c.
5. a.	30. a.	55. b.	80. d.
6. b.	31. a	56. b	81. b.
7. a.	32. d	57. c	82. c.
8. a	33. a	58. d.	83. a
9. b.	34. b	59. a.	84. c
10. a.	35. a	60. a.	85. b
11. a.	36. a.	61. d	86. c
12. b.	37. d	62. a.	87. d.
13. a.	38. c.	63. d.	88. a.
14. b.	39. b.	64. c.	89. c.
15. b.	40. d.	65. c.	90. c.
16. a.	41. a.	66. d	91. a
17. c.	42. d.	67. b.	92. a
18. b.	43. b.	68. d.	93. d
19. a	44. c.	69. d	94. d
20. b.	45. d.	70. c.	95. a
21. d.	46. b.	71. a.	96. c
22. c.	47. a.	72. c	97. c
23. c	48. d.	73. a	98. b.
24. d.	49. b.	74. a	99. a.
25. a,	50. c	75. a	100. c