

B.A HISTORY-Core-2-Sem IV

EARLY SOCITIES IN INDIA

QUESTION BANK

1. Asociety is characterised as a formal organized group of people who trace their ancestry from a common ancestor.
a) Socialist b) lineage
c) Capitalist d) Dalit
2. A society in its early stage of development would mainly be pastoral.
a) Later Vedic b) Harappan
c) lineage d) Capitalist
3. The merger of different societies in due course may lead to the emergence of a land-bonded society.
a) Lineage b) Vedic
c) Socialist d) Mercantalist
4. In the course of its growth, society become de-stabilized and marks the transition from the stage of pre-state to the stage of state.
a) Lineage b) Medieval
c) Modern d) Post-Modern
5. A society could be considered as a pre-state society, but not a tribal one as common ancestry is not a binding factor in a tribal society.
a) Lineage b) Harappan
c) Aryan d) Vaisya
6. The pre-state society in ancient India is generally considered as a lineage society, which was mainly pastoral and mobile.
a) Rig Vedic b) Capitalistic
c) Socialistic d) Utopian
7. The concept of the society in the ancient Indian sub continent is derived from the historical reading of the Itihasas and puranas.
a) Mercantalist b) Brahmin
c) Lineage d) Socialist
8. The war was fought between the two major segments of the lineage on the plains of Kurukshetra and most of the segments were destroyed in the battle.
a) First World b) Second World
c) Mahabharata d) Ramayana

9. Like elsewhere, in ancient India the myth related to the origin of the world is related with the great flood as depicted in the tradition.
- a) Itihasa-purana b) Lineage
c) Buddhist d) Jain
10. According to the tradition, the primeval man was the only one to survive the deluge, who returns to Jambu dweep (Indian sub continent), where he laments on his loneliness.
- a) Manu b) Ikshaku
c) Ila d) Druhyu
11. Due to his loneliness performs a sacrifice, which resulted in the birth of his eldest son, Ikshaku with whom started the Suryavamsa and daughter Ila with whom started the Chandravamsa or the Lunar Lineage.
- a) Manu b) Ikshaku
c) Druhyu d) Turvasa
12. Due to his loneliness Manu performs a sacrifice, which resulted in the birth of his eldest son, with whom started the Suryavamsa or Solar Lineage and daughter Ila with whom started the Chandravamsa or the Lunar Lineage.
- a) Ila b) Ikshaku
c) Druhyu d) Turvasa
13. Due to his loneliness Manu performs a sacrifice, which resulted in the birth of his eldest son, Ikshaku with whom started the and daughter Ila with whom started the Chandravamsa or the Lunar Lineage.
- a) Suryavamsa b) Ikshaku
c) Ila d) Druhyu
14. The tradition traces the lineage of all kings and royal families of ancient India either to the Suryavamsa or to the Chandravamsa.
- a) Itihasa – Purana b) Ikshaku
c) Ila d) Turvasa
15. The descent groups of described in the genealogical section of the early Indian historical tradition.
- a) Yadu b) Turvasa
c) Puru d) Manu
16. The various Puranic texts have this genealogical section or Vamsaucharita.
- a) Turvasa b) Manu
c) Puru d) Yadu
17. had three sons whose lineages are given in the form of listing only the eldest son of the eldest son.
- a) Ikshaku b) Manu
c) Puru d) Yadu
18. The two main groups tracing their ancestry to are the eldest

Yadu and the youngest Puru.

- a) Ikshaku b) Druhyu
- c) Turvasa d) Ila

19. Ila given birth to, whose great grand son is Yayati who had five sons.

- a) Pururavan b) Yadu
- c) Puru d) Anu

20., the rightful successor displeased his father and hence is banished to the South-West and Puru, the youngest inherits the Madhyadesa.

- a) Yadu b) Ikshaku
- c) Ila d) Yadu

21. The descents of line is geographically concentrated and related to the Indo-Gangetic divide and the Ganga-Yamuna doab and its environs.

- a) Ikshaku b) Ila
- c) Puru d) Yadu

22. The descents of spread out over the Aravalli region, Gujarat, Malwa, Narmada Valley, northern Deccan and eastern Ganga Valley.

- a) Ila b) Ikshaku
- c) Yadu d) Yadu

23. According to the texts, the line of had merged with Purus at an early stage.

- a) Turvasa b) Ila
- c) Ikshaku d) Yadu

24. The line of is said to have become Mlechas after few generations.

- a) Ila b) Ikshaku
- c) Druhyu d) Yadu

25. The descendents of survived in Central Punjab and Sind and one branch of it is said to have been migrated to the extreme East.

- a) Yadu b) Ikshaku
- c) Anu d) Zailsing

26. Only the lineages of Puru and Yadu are listed in detail and at great length in the

- a) Vamsacharitas b) Ikshaku
- c) Yadu d) Zailsing

27. The migration of various segments taken from spread over a large area of northern, western and central India.

- a) Ila b) Ikshaku
- c) Yadu d) Punjab

28. The lunar lineage and its distribution were incorporated substantially into the area where the war was fought.

- a) Afghanistan b) Kurukshetra
- c) Mahabharata d) Punjab

29. The Mahabharata war was fought between the two major segments of

the lineage on the plains of and most of the segments were destroyed in the battle.

a) Meerut b) Afghanistan

c) Kurukshetra d) Lothal

30. The event of the focuses on the last part of the Puru lineage.

a) Mahabharata b) Kurukshetra

c) Afghanistan d) Punjab

31. The Puru lineage seems to have three distinct stages. The first stage is from Puru to

a) Bharata b) Ikshaku

c) Ila d) Rama

32. By now relations between Kurus and Panchalas were established through lineage connections. Soon after, one of the Kuru kings, Vasu branched off and occupied Chedi on the southern fringe of Yamuna and Magadha in, both earlier occupied by Yadavas.

a) Lothal b) Maghada

c) Meerut d) Bihar

33. Vasu's five sons established new kingdoms- Brihadratha at, Kusa at Vatsa and the other three in Chedi, Karusa and Matsya.

a) Meerut b) Maghada

c) Lothal d) Kalinga

34. A glorious civilization flourished in the valley of the river Indus and its neighbouring regions prior to the rise of the Chalcolithic Age. This civilization known as the culture.

a) Harappan b) Maghadan

c) Vedic d) Later Vedic

35., Director-General of the Archaeological Department of the Government of India.

a) Sir John Marshall b) Mortimer Wheeler

c) Dayaram Sahni d) R.D. Banerji

36. Harappan Culture spread over various parts of Northern and Central India like Rupar and Bara in the east Punjab, Alamgirpur near Meerut in U.P. and Raghur and Lothal in

a) Gujarat b) Delhi

c) Haryana d) Assam

37. Sir John Marshall has assigned culture to the period 3150-2750 B.C.

a) Mauryan b) Vedic

c) Sumerian d) Harappan

38. But in recent years, archaeologists have made use of scientific tests like carbon test and fixed the period of civilization from 2300 to 1750 B.C.

a) Harappan b) Vedic

c) Chinese d) Buddhist

39. were the indivisible factors of the Harappan Culture.

a) Rivers b) Villages

c) Mountains d) Planned cities

40. The city excavated of Indus civilization was Harappa.

a) First b) Second

c) Third d) Fourth

41. The city of Harappa had existed on the banks of the river in western Punjab.

a) Ravi b) Narmada

c) Bharathapuzha d) Periyar

42. The city of was excavated by archaeologists like Dayaram Sahni, M.S.Vats and Mortimer Wheeler from the early 1920's onwards.

a) Harappa b) Madras

c) Bombay d) Bengal

43. The city of Harappa had existed on a trade route stretching from Jammu to Central Asia through

a) Afghanistan b) Lothal

c) Punjab d) Nepal

44. was the large city of the Harappan civilization.

a) Mohenjodaro b) Lothal

c) Kalibangan d) Rupar

45. is located in the Larkana district of Sind on the banks of the river Indus.

a) Mohenjodaro b) Lothal

c) Kalibangan d) Rupar

46. The excavations at was first started in 1922 by Sir John Marshall with R.D. Banerji.

a) Kalibangan b) Lothal

c) Mohenjodaro d) Banwali

47. Kalibangan in along the dried up bed of the river Ghagger is another important Harappan city.

a) Rajasthan b) U.P

c) Delhi d) Bomby

48. Kalibangan site was excavated by in the 1960's which have the evidences of pre-Harappan and Harappan habitations.

a) B.K.Thapar b) Mortimer Wheeler

c) Dayaram Sahni d) S.R. Rao

49. Lothal in is another important city excavated.

a) Gujarat b) Rajasthan

c) Delhi d) Haryana

50. was in charge of the excavations of the Harappan sites in Gujarat.

a) S.R.Rao b) Mortimer Wheeler

c) Dayaram Sahni d) R.D. Banerji

51. The culture was essentially an urban culture.

a) Vedic b) Harappan

c) Buddhist d) Jain

52. The Harappans conducted trade both within the northern and western area of the sub continent and with Persian Gulf and regions.
- a) Chinese b) Rajasthan
c) Sumeria d) Mesopotamian
53. Many Harappan seals have been discovered in
- a) America b) Mesopotamia
c) Japan d) China
54. The Indus people had a fairly advanced type of religion. Their chief deity was the Mother Goddess
- a) Sakti b) Vayu
c) Agni d) Varunan
55. There was a male god with three faces in Yogic pose surrounded by four animals depicted on the seals. It is identified as the pre-historic Siva or Pasupati.
- a) Harappan b) Rajasthan
c) Punjab d) Kerala
56. The Indus people were highly interested in arts and crafts. The bronze figure of the dancing girl found at was an excellent piece of art.
- a) Lothal b) Mohenjodaro
c) Rupar d) Banwali
57. The Indus people had developed the art of writing and even developed a script known as
- a) Brahmi b) pictographic
c) Sanskrit d) Malayalam
58. in his book *Ancient India* says, " *The Harappan script is not alphabetical but mainly pictographic* ".
- a) Ram Sharan Sharma b) Dr. A.D. Pusalkar
c) Mortimer Wheeler d) R.D. Banerji
59. in ' *The History and Culture of Indian People* ', Vol. 1 remarks, " *The large number of signs precludes the possibility of the script being alphabetic. It was mainly phonetic, most of signs standing for open or close syllables and the remainder functioning as determinates or ideograms* ".
- a) Dr. A.D. Pusalkar b) Mortimer Wheeler
c) R.D. Banerji d) Dr. S.R. Rao
60. in his research work ' *Decipherment of the Indus Script* ' says that the Indus people used the phonetic script in the beginning which slowly and slowly in the late Harappan period assumed the alphabetic pattern.
- a) Dr. S.R. Rao b) Mortimer Wheeler
c) R.D. Banerji d) Sir John Marshall
61. is of the view that the Indus script was read from left to right.
- a) Sir John Marshall b) Mortimer Wheeler

- c) R.D. Banerji d) Dr. S.R. Rao
62. believes that the Indus script can be read from right to left.
a) Dr. Prem Nath b) Mortimer Wheeler
c) R.D. Banerji d) Dr. S.R. Rao
63. According to, "*Perhaps the discovery of some bilingual inscriptions in those areas with which the Indus people had close trade relations might give us the right clue to the decipherment of the Indus script*".
a) R.D. Banerji b) Mortimer Wheeler
c) Dr. A.D. Pusalkar d) Dr. S.R. Rao
64. The word Veda is derived from word 'vid' which means 'to know'.
a) Hindi b) Malayalam
c) Sanskrit d) Telugu
65. are essentially a compilation of prayers and hymns, offered by different families of poets and sages to various Gods.
a) The Vedas b) Sangam Literature
c) Periyapuram d) Ramayanam
66. The are also 'samhitas' in the sense that they represent the oral tradition of that period. They were not recorded when they were first composed.
a) Vedas b) Sangam Literature
c) Mahabharatham d) Periyapuram
67. The OCP was discovered in the archaeological sites of in 1950's.
a) U.P b) Delhi
c) Bengal d) Madhya Pradesh
68. Black and Red Ware (BRW) have been found at in between OCP and PGW levels during the excavations conducted in the early 1960's.
a) Atranjikhhera b) Alangirpur
c) Hasthinapuri d) Lothal
69. In Alangirpur and Hasthinapuri, is found associated with PGW, the characteristic feature of Black and Red Ware is the black colour inside and near the rim on the outside and over the rest of the body red colour.
a) PGW b) WRB
c) BRW d) BWR
70. The was the oldest and the most important book of the Aryans.
a) Yajurveda b) Samaveda
c) Rigveda d) Atharva Veda
71. The contains both hymns and commentaries. It describes the performance of sacrifices.
a) Atharva Veda b) Rigveda
c) Samaveda d) Yajurveda
72. called the Upanishads as, "the most wonderful composition of human mind".
a) James Mill b) Mortimer Wheeler
c) William Johnes d) Max Muller

73. The Ramayana was composed by the great saint
- a) Kumaranasan b) Vallathol
 - c) Sri Narayan Guru d) Valmiki
74. deals with the conflict between the Aryan and non-Aryan civilizations.
- a) Ramayana b) Mahabharata
 - c) Atharva Veda d) Upanishads
75. The describes the war between the Pandavas and the Kauravas. According to tradition, Vyasa was its compiler.
- a) Mahabharata b) Ramayana
 - c) Upanishads d) Sangam Literature
76. There is good archaeological evidence to show that in the centuries following 2000 B.C, north-west India was invaded by some tribes from the west. They were called
- a) Aryans b) Dravidians
 - c) Huns d) Ostrogoths
77., suggests the region of the river Devika in Multan as the original home of the Aryans.
- a) R.S. Sharma b) Ganganath Jha
 - c) L.C. Kalla d) D.S. Trivedi
78. The mentions one outstanding historical event, i.e. the victory of King Sudas over the Ten-king confederacy.
- a) Rigveda b) Mahabharata
 - c) Samaveda d) Atharva Veda
79. Sudas was the chief of the
- a) Druhya b) Huns
 - c) Visigoths d) Bharatas
80. Visvamitra was the priest of Sudas who, however, dismissed the former and appointedas his priest.
- a) Ullur b) Sri Narayan Guru
 - c) Vishanin d) Vasishtha
81. led a tribal confederacy of ten kings against the Bharatas, the federation consisting of the five well-known tribes Puru, Yadu, Turvasa, Adu and Druhya along with five others namely -Alina, Paktha, Bhalanas, Siva and Vishanin.
- a) Visvamitra b) Vasishtha
 - c) Sri Narayan Guru d) Turvasa
82. The Bharatas utterly routed the confederacy of Visvamitra on the bank of the Parushni, modern
- a) Ravi b) Indus
 - c) Periyar d) Kuppam
83. The Bharatas were settled in the region between the Sarasvati and the Yamuna while the Purus remained in the region.
- a) Harappa b) Madras
 - c) Rupar d) Lothal
84. In their migration to the east and south-east the came into

conflict with the *Dasas* or *Dasyus*.

- a) Aryans b) Dravidians
- c) Sudras d) Vaisyas

85. The Kiratas, Kikatas, Chandalas, Parnakas, and Simyus were Dasa tribes who inhabited the valley.

- a) Gangetic b) Assam
- c) U.P d) Delhi

86. The were dark-complexioned, snub-nosed, worshippers of the phallus, rich in cattle and lived in fortified strongholds; *pura*.

- a) Visigoths b) Aryans
- c) Dasas d) Kurichias

87. The Society was a tribal society.

- a) Gupta b) Harappan
- c) Mesopotamian d) Rig Vedic

88. The 'Battle of Ten Kings' mentioned in the was fought among different tribes like the Bharata, Purus, Yadus etc.

- a) Rig Veda b) Upanishads
- c) Sangam Literature d) Ramayana

89. The term used for cattle during the period was 'gavishti', which means to search for cows.

- a) Rigvedic b) Sangam Literature
- c) Mahabharata d) Ramayana

90. mentions the names of learned women like Apala, Ghoshala, Lopa mutra, Vishwara etc.who had even composed hymns.

- a) The Rig Veda b) Mahabharata
- c) Ramayana d) Mahabharata

91. fought in the wars claimed a senior lineage within the society.

- a) The priests b) The warriors
- c) the common people d) Weavers

92. The term 'Shudra' is mentioned in the book of Rigveda, which was a later addition.

- a) First b) Third
- c) Seven d) tenth

93. Several tribal assemblies like Sabha and Samiti are mentioned in the

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- a) Upanishads b) Rig Veda
- c) Ramayana d) Mahabharata

94. The term 'Vis' in the refers to the tribal unit or clan.

- a) Rig veda b) Ramayana
- c) Mahabharata d) Upanishads

95. The received offerings from the public known as 'bali'.

- a) Mantri b) Raja
- c) Senani d) Priests

96. was the Sky god.

- a) Vayu b) Varuna
- c) Ushas d) Rudra

97. was the storm god.
 a) Rudra b) Vayu
 c) Ushas d) Agni
98. society was pastoral.
 a) Rig Vedic b) Harappan
 c) Eglish d) Mauryan
99. A wealthy man who owned many cattle was called
 a) 'gomat' b) Janmi
 c) Capitalist d) Peasant
100. When the Rig Vedic people settled in the western part of the sub continent, they possible used copper supplied by the Khetri mines in
 a) Delhi b) Rajastan
 c) Hastinapura d) Madras
101. The was the act of giving or granting, irrespective of what and when given.
 a) Dana b) Sutlej
 c) Dakshina d) Bali
102. The was a specific gift giving to the performer of the sacrifice.
 a) Dakshina b) Sutlej
 c) Bali d) Dana
103. The earliest reference of Dana and Dakshina is seen in the 'Dana Stuti' hymns of
 a) Budhist Literature b) Sangam Literature
 c) Rigveda d) Jain
104. was a tribute or booty which eventually became a tax on land.
 a) Dakshina b) Sutlej
 c) Bali d) Dana
105. means a share.It was normally applied to the produce of the land
 a) Bali b) Sutlej
 c) Dakshina d) Bhaga
106. In the early period the was often called as the 'Bhagadugha' which means those who milks the share.
 a) king b) Dakshina
 c) Bali d) Dana
107. The literary sources like the Sama, Yajur and the Atharva Vedas, the Brahmanas, the Aranyakas, the Upanishads etc.throw light on the life and culture of the later Vedic period.
 a) Negrito b) Dravidian
 c) Aryan d) Vaisyas
108. The Kurus occupied and the upper portions of doab,the area called Kurushetra or the land of the Kurus.
 a) Calcutta b) Bombay
 c) Delhi d) Gujarat
109. Gradually the Kurus merged with Panchalas,which occupied the middle portions of doab and established their capital at

- a) Pataliputra b) Bhagalpur
- c) Hastinapura d) U.P

110. The period witnessed a transformation of the pastoral society to a sedentary agrarian society.

- a) later Vedic b) Vedic
- c) Harappan d) Pre-Harappan

111. The hymn in the later portion of the for the first time describes the origin of the four varnas.

- a) Sangam Literature b) Jain Literature
- c) Buddhist Literature d) Rig Vedic Literature

112. The formed the priestly class.

- a) Sudras b) Kshatriyas
- c) Vyshyas d) Brahmins

113. The were trained in war fare.

- a) Sudras b) Brahmins
- c) Vyshyas d) Kshatriyas

114. The in trade and agriculture.

- a) Vyshyas b) Brahmins
- c) Kshatriyas d) Sudras

115. The formed the lowest section of the Varna society.

- a) Shudras b) Brahmins
- c) Kshatriyas d) Vyshyas

116. The later Vedic text Aitereya Brahmana mentioned the worst position of the

- a) Vyshyas b) Brahmins
- c) Kshatriyas d) Shudras

117. The term 'Jana' used in the age to denote the tribe or people, paved for the emergence of 'Janapatha' which meant the area where the tribe settled.

- a) Gupta b) Harappan
- c) Mauryan d) Rig Vedic

118. By the century B.C. the use of iron had become widespread in Eastern U.P. and Western Bihar which facilitated the formation of the large territorial state.

- a) First b) Second
- c) Fourth d) Sixth

119. In the age of the, 16 large states called Mahajanapadas were flourishing in North India.

- a) Buddha b) Gupta
- c) Mughal d) Sultanate

120. The period from the 6th century B.C. onwards witnessed the emergence of the cities in ancient India for the second time, the first being the cities.

- a) Harappan b) Ujjain
- c) Bombay d) Madras

121. Magadha came into prominence under the leadership of Bimbisara

who belonged to the dynasty.

- a) Gupta b) Maurya
- c) Haryanka d) Nanda

122. The most notable achievement of Bimbisara was the annexation of the neighbouring kingdom of Anga which had its capital at Champa near

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- a) Bhagalpur b) Orissa
- c) Gorakpur d) Jaipur

123. Magadha's most serious rival was Avanti with its capital at

- a) Ujjain b) Kausambi
- c) Sravasti d) Vaisali

124. strengthened Rajagriha and built a small fort, Pataligrama in the vicinity of the Ganges.

- a) Udayan b) Bimbisaran
- c) Asoka d) Ajatasatru

125. Ajatasatru was succeeded by his son (460-444 B.C.).

- a) Udayan b) Bimbisaran
- c) Harshan d) Bindusaran

126. The Ware culture is identified by its distinctive pottery.

- a) NBP b) PGW
- c) NPF d) NRP

127. The first NBP Ware was discovered from in 1930.

- a) Taxila b) Peshawar
- c) Lothal d) Hastinapura

128. The have identified two phases of NBP culture, the first being the formative one and the second being the mature one.

- a) Archaeologists b) Indologists
- c) Neurologists d) Historians

129. The principle of Varnasrama Dharma is one of the basic principles of

- a) Hinduism b) Islam
- c) Jainism d) Buddhism

130. In Purusha-Sukta of the, there is reference to the division of Hindu society into four classes namely the Brahmanas, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas and the Sudras.

- a) Rig-Veda b) Sama Veda
- c) Upanishads d) Bible

131. The 6th century B.C witnessed the rise of great spiritual leaders like Zoraster in Persia, Confucious and Leo-Tse in, Isiah in Palestine and Heracletes in Greece.

- a) Japan b) China
- c) India d) America

132. The most important cause of the rise of new religions in the century B.C. was the decay of the Vedic religion.

- a) 6th b) 8th
- c) 10th d) 12th

133. The as priests and teachers claimed the highest status in society.
a) Shudras b) Brahmins
c) Kshatriyas d) Vyshyas
134. The Jain tradition regards as the founder of Jainism.
a) Rishaba b) Mahavira
c) Sidharth d) Parswanath
135. The 23rd Thirthankara, was a historical figure.
a) Parswanath b) Mahavira
c) Sidharth d) Rishaba
136. Parswanath was the fore- runner of, the founder of historical Jainism.
a) Rishaba b) Mahavira
c) Chandra Gupta d) Sidharth
137. Vardhamana Mahavira, the 24th Thirthankara of was a Kshatriya of high position.
a) Buddhism b) Jainism
c) Hinduism d) Zorastrianism
138. Vardhamana Mahavira was born at Kundala grama at in 540B.C.
a) Vaisali b) Amaravati
c) Rupa d) Pataliputra
139. Vardhamana Mahavira married and a daughter was born to him.
a) Madhavi b) Yesodha
c) Kannaki d) Saradha
140. Vardhamana Mahavira attained Nirvana at the age of 72 at Pava in south
a) Orissa b) Bihar
c) U.P d) Delhi
141. taught that the Salvation is possible by the observance of the three Jewels (three ratnas) viz, Right knowledge, Right belief and Right conduct.
a) Mahavira b) Asoka
c) Parswanath d) Sidharth
142. By the end of the 4th century B.C. there appeared a great division among the followers of one section came to be known as 'Digambaras'. The other section known as Swethambaras.
a) Hinduism b) Buddhism
c) Jainism d) Zorastrianism
143. According to the Jain accounts a terrible famine ravaged North India in the time of and lasted for twelve years.
a) Chandra Gupta Maurya b) Asoka
c) Bindusara d) Samudra Gupta
144. Half of the Jain community lead by their saints Badrabahu moved and settled down in a place called Sravana Balgola in
a) Guiburga b) Wayanad
c) Mysore d) Dharwad

145. Chandra Gupta Maurya attained Nirvana by slow starvation and death, having become a Monk.

- a) Jain b) Buddhist
- c) Hindu d) Parsi

146. When the famine ended, the emigrants came back to the North and found that the Jains who remained in North India had given up their original strict Jain way of life. They were condemned by the followers of as heretics.

- a) Suddhodana b) Mortimer Wheeler
- c) Badrabhahu d) Asoka

147. Gautama Buddha, the founder of Buddhism was the son of Suddhodana, the chief of the Sakya republican clan of

- a) Kapilavasthu b) Gaya
- c) U.P. d) Magadha

148. One day as he was sitting under the Bodhi tree at and meditating, enlightenment dawned upon him and thus he became the Buddha or the enlightened one.

- a) Kapilavasthu b) Magadha
- c) Gaya d) Bihar

149. Gautama Buddha passed away at the age of 80 at Kusi nagara in

- a) Bihar b) Assam
- c) U.P. d) Delhi

150. Buddha preached his followers the 'Noble Truths' concerning sorrow, the cause of sorrow, the destruction of sorrow and the ways removing of sorrow.

- a) 4 b) 6
- c) 7 d) 9

151. According to the 'Noble Eight fold path' is the means to overcome desire and get liberation from birth and rebirth.

- a) Buddha b) Manu
- c) Mahavira d) Asoka

152. The Eight Fold path of is also called the 'Middle path'.

- a) Sree Narayana Guru b) Mahavira
- c) Sankaracharya d) Buddha

153. Buddhism spread far and wide under patronage.

- a) Samudra Gupta b) Chandra Gupta Maurya
- c) BinduSara d) Asoka's

154. After the period reaction set in against Buddhism and it was divided into Hinayanism and Mahayanism.

- a) Mauryan b) Vedic
- c) Harappan d) Gupta

155. The Hinayanists followed the original teachings of without any fundamental change.

- a) Islam b) Jainism
- c) Hinduism d) Buddhism

156. The are a collection of philosophical texts which form the theoretical basis for the *Hindu religion*.
- a) Upanishads b) Rigveda
c) Yajurveda d) Samaveda
157. The term 'Gahapathi' occurs in the literature in the sense of the head of a household.
- a) Vedic Literature b) Sangam Literature
c) Buddhist d) Jain Literature
158. The 'Anguttara Nikaya' describes the society consisting of three states; Brahmana, Kshatriya and Gahapathi.
- a) Buddhist b) Vedic
c) Sangam d) Jain
159. The word 'Gramani' appears in both and early Pali literature.
- a) Vedic b) Sangam Literature
c) Buddhist d) Jain Literature
160. 'Vanik' is the word for the traders in ancient India.
- a) Hindi b) Malayalam
c) Urdu d) Sanskrit
161. The French Revolution was in the year of
- a) 1789 b) 1798
c) 1879 d) 1898
162. The original belief that one who is sick cannot cure others came to be radically transformed by the *bodhisattva* ideal, which appeared in the later phase of Buddhism known as
- a) Mahayana Buddhism b) Hinayana Buddhism
c) Swedambaras d) Digambaras
163. Magadha has risen to authority during the reigns of Bimbisara (544 to 491 BC) and his son Ajatashatru (491 to 460 BC) of Dynasty.
- a) Shishunaga b) Nanda
c) Mauryan d) Gupta
164. Bimbisara ruled his domain from the city of Rajagriha, now known as Rajgir, near Gaya in the state of
- a) Bihar b) Bengal
c) Assam d) Orissa
165. was the last powerful king of Shishunaga Dynasty who established a fort at Pataliputra now known as Patna.
- a) Ajatashatru b) Dharmakirti
c) Asoka d) Bindusara
166. Udayan was the last noticeable but not so powerful king of
- a) Magadha b) Kasi
c) Kosala d) Vrjji
167. The Nandas were the successors of the
- a) Sisunagas b) Nanda
c) Pala d) Sena
168. The founder of the dynasty was Mahapadma Nanda.
- a) Pala b) Sisunagas

c) Mauryan d) Nanda

169. Mahapadma Nanda was described as the son of the last king Mahanandin by a sudra woman.

a) Sisunaga b) Nanda

c) Gupta d) Sena

170. The last of ruler of the Nanda dynasty was, a contemporary of Alexander.

a) Chandragupta Maurya b) Mahapadma Nanda

c) Dhana Nanda d) Mortimer Wheeler

171. who overthrew the Nanda dynasty with the help of a crafty Brahmin statesman, Kautilya.

a) Chandragupta Maurya b) Asoka

c) Aswaghosha d) Nagarjuna

172. Maurya Dynasty was ruled into the state of Magadha from the capital city at

a) Nalanda b) Pataliputra

c) Vidramasila d) Kapilavastu

173. The Mauryan dynasty had disintegrated in by Pushyamitra Sunga.

a) 175 BC b) 185 BC

c) 189 BC d) 195 BC

174. is an important treatise on the polity and administration of the Mauryan times written by Kautilya who was also known as Chanakya.

a) Arthashastra b) Indica

c) Harsha Charitha d) Si Yu Ki

175. was a friend, guide and philosopher to Chandra Gupta Maurya.

a) Kautilya b) Athula

c) Nagarjuna d) Vasubandhu

176. 'Indica' is the accounts on India prepared by

a) Chandragupta Maurya b) Megasthenese

c) Seleucus Nikethor d) Kautilya

177. Megasthenese stayed at the court and noted down his reflections on the then Indian society.

a) Mauryan b) Gupta

c) Vijayanagara d) Bhamini

178. The Brahmi script which was a riddle for a long time was deciphered by in 1837.

a) James Princep b) Mortimer Wheeler

c) John Marshal d) W.C.Banerji

179. James Princep was a civil servant of the English East India Company in and the secretary of the Asiatic society.

a) Bengal b) Bihar

c) Orissa d) Ahmmedabad

180. Chandragupta Maurya, the founder of the Mauryan dynasty overthrew the last Nanda king and occupied his capital in 321 B.C.

- a) Pataliputra b) Kasi
- c) Kosala d) Vrjji

181. The first attempt of Chandragupta towards political integration was his war with, the ruler of the area, west of the Indus.

- a) Nagarjuna b) Aswaghosha
- c) Scleucus Nikator d) Vasubandhu

182. The statement about the abdication of the throne by Chandragupta and his migration to Sravanabalgola in as a Jaina Monk, shows the influence of the Mauryas in the South.

- a) Bombay b) Kerala
- c) Karnataka d) Gujarat

183., the son and successor of Chandragupta is said to have subjugated kings and Nobles of about 16 cities and became the master of the territory which lay between Eastern and Western sea.

- a) Dharmakirti b) Chandra Gupta Maurya
- c) Bindusara d) Asoka

184. Since is credited to have conquered Kalinga only, extension of the Mauryan Empire beyond river Tungabhadra is done by his predecessors.

- a) Chandra Gupta Maurya b) Bindusara
- c) Asoka d) Samudra Gupta

185. The Mauryan control of Deccan and Mysore Plateau must have been made a reality by

- a) Bindusara b) Aswaghosha
- c) Nagarjuna d) Vasubandhu

186. The process of political integration was completed with the conquest of Kalinga by and thus the Mauryan empire was formed.

- a) Dharmakirti b) Asoka
- c) Bindusara d) Kumara Gupta

187. (322-298 B.C.) was the founder of the Mauryan Empire.

- a) Asoka b) Mortimer Wheeler
- c) Chandragupta Maurya d) Bindusara

188. With the help of his Prime Minister Kautilya, reorganized the whole administration.

- a) Chandragupta b) Asoka
- c) Samudra Gupta d) Vishnu Gupta

189. As regards the legislative functions, the king has been described by as "Dharma Parivartak".

- a) Kautilya b) Megasthenes
- c) Kalhana d) Athula

190. The Greek Ambassador had given a very detailed description of the Mauryan Municipal arrangement, which was very excellent.

- a) Megasthenes b) Mortimer Wheeler
- c) Kalhana d) Fahien

191. The institution of the Dharma Mahamatras was started by

- a) Kumara Gupta b) Megasthenes

c) Samudra Gupta d) Ashoka

192. The 'Arthashastra' of and several other ancient Indian texts put forward the 'Saptanga theory of state'.

a) Kautilya b) Aswaghosha

c) Nagarjuna d) Vasubandhu

193. policy of Dhamma or Dharma had earned him the credit of being considered as one of the greatest kings of the ancient world.

a) Kumara Gupta's b) Chandragupta's

c) Samudra Gupta's d) Asoka's

194. had appointed a special group of officers called 'Dharma Mahamatras' to propagate Dharma among the people including women.

a) Asoka b) Mortimer Wheeler

c) Megasthenes d) Bindusara

195. conducted 'Dharma Yathras' in the empire along with his officials in order to propagate Dharma.

a) Asoka b) Megasthenes

c) Chandragupta d) Samudra Gupta

196., the emissary said to have been sent by Asoka to Sri Lanka and converted the ruler of that country into Buddhism.

a) Mahendra b) Chandragupta

c) Sidharth d) Samudra Gupta

197. Buddhist texts mentioned about the visit of, the daughter of Asoka to Sri Lanka for the spread of the principle of Dharma.

a) Mithula b) Madhavi

c) Praveena d) Sangamitra

198. The last Mauryan ruler was murdered by his Brahmin general Pushyamitra Sunga, who founded the Sunga dynasty in 184 B.C.

a) Brihadratha b) Aoka

c) Chandra Gupta Maurya d) Bindusara

199. were the huge stone slabs erected over the burials.

a) Paleolithic b) Vedic

c) Harappan d) Megalithic

200. The culture in which huge stone slabs were used encircle burial places was called the culture.

a) Megalithic b) Vedic

c) Harappan d) Mughal

201. In the age Kerala was a part of Tamilakam.

a) Mauryan b) Jainist

c) Buddhist d) Sangam

202. The Sangam literature divided the land into regions or Tinai on the basis of soil formation and Topography.

a) 5 b) 4

c) 6 d) 8

203. was Hilly and Forest regions.

a) Kurinchi b) Neythal

- c) Mullai d) Palai
204. was pastoral and jungle areas.
a) Mullai b) Kurinchi
c) Neythal d) Palai
205. The region was dry and unfertile area.
a) Palai b) Kurinchi
c) Neythal d) Mullai
206. was a Cultivable land.
a) Marutham b) Kurinchi
c) Neythal d) Mullai
207. The coastal region was called
a) Kurinchi b) Neythal
c) Mullai d) Palai
208. The region was inhabited by Kuravar, Vetar and Kanavar.
a) Palai b) Neythal
c) Mullai d) Kurinchi
209. The people of region's favourite deity was Murugan or Velan.
a) Mullai b) Neythal
c) Kurinchi d) Palai
210. The people worshipped Mayon.
a) Mullai b) Kurinchi
c) Neythal d) Palai
211. The region was inhabited by war like tribes like Maravar
kallar; vettuvar who resorted to plunder and warfare.
a) Palai b) Kurinchi
c) Neythal d) Mullai
212. The people of worshipped the war goddess Kottavai.
a) Kurinchi b) Palai
c) Neythal d) Mullai
213. The fertile wetland was called
a) Marutham b) Kurinchi
c) Neythal d) Mullai
214. The inhabitants of the territory were the Parathevar,
Valayar, Minavar, Nulayar etc.
a) Neythal b) Kurinchi
c) Mullai d) Palai
215. The main occupations of the people the territory were
fishing and salt making.
a) Kurinchi b) Neythal
c) Neythal d) Mullai
216. During the Sangam period agriculture was done mainly in the
..... region.
a) Marutham b) Kurinchi
c) Neythal d) Palai
217. was fertile wet land watered by rivers and streams.
a) Marutham b) Kurinchi

c) Neythal d) Palai

218. As advanced agricultured areas, the Tract attracted people from other Tinais.

a) Kurinchi b) Marutham

c) Neythal d) Mullai

219. Being the agriculture area,the Tinai required the service of artisans like tachar and kollar.

a) Marutham b) Kurinchi

c) Neythal d) Palai

220. Paddy was the main product of the region.

a) Palai b) Kurinchi

c) Neythal d) Marutham

221. '*The Wonder that was India*' was written by

a) Basham A.L b) Champakalakshmi R

c) Jha D.N d) Kosambi D.D.

222. who is the Author of '*From Lineage to State*'?

a) Romila Thapar b) Sastri Nilakanta K.A

c) Sharma R.S d) Karashima Naboru

223. is the author of '*An Introduction to the Study of Indian History*'.

a) Kosambi D.D. b) N.Subrahmanyam

c) Majumdar R.C d) Romila Thapar

224. '*Material Culture and Social Formation in Ancient India*' is the book of

a) R.S.Sharma b) N.Subrahmanyam

c) D.D. Kosambi d) Romila Thapar

225. Who is the author of '*the Sangam Polity*'?

a) R.S.Sharma b) K.A.Nilakanta Sastri

c) MGS d) N.Subrahmanyam

ANSWER KEY

1.b

2.c

3.a

4.a

5.a

6.a

7.c

8.c

9.a

10.a

11.a

12.b

13.a

14.a

15.d

16.b

17.a
18.d
19.a
20.a
21.c
22.c
23.a
24.c
25.c
26.a
27.a
28.c
29.c
30.a
31.a
32.d
33.b
34.a
35.a
36.a
37.d
38.a
39.d
40.a
41.a
42.a
43.a
44.a
45.a
46.c
47.a
48.a
49.a
50.a
51.b
52.d
53.b
54.a
55.a
56.b
57.b
58.a
59.a
60.a
61.a
62.a

63.c
64.c
65.a
66.a
67.a
68.a
69.c
70.c
71.d
72.d
73.d
74.a
75.a
76.a
77.d
78.a
79.d
80.d
81.a
82.a
83.a
84.a
85.a
86.c
87.d
88.a
89.a
90.a
91.b
92.d
93.b
94.a
95.b
96.b
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102.a
103.c
104.c
105.d
106.a
107.c
108.c

109.c
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112.d
113.d
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116.d
117.d
118.d
119.a
120.a
121.c
122.a
123.a
124.d
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142.c
143.a
144.c
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146.c
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148.c
149.c
150.a
151.a
152.d
153.d
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167.a
168.d
169.a
170.c
171.a
172.b
173.b
174.a
175.a
176.b
177.a
178.a
179.a
180.a
181.c
182.c
183.c
184.c
185.a
186.b
187.c
188.a
189.a
190.a
191.d
192.a
193.d
194.a
195.a
196.a
197.d
198.a
199.d
200.a

201.d
202.a
203.a
204.a
205.a
206.a
207.b
208.d
209.c
210.a
211.a
212.b
213.a
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220.d
221.a
222.a
223.a
224.a
225.d