**PAPER II**

**HISTORY OF INDIA UPTO POST-MAURYA PERIOD**

 **MCQ** for UNIVERSITY Question Bank 2020

**UNIT I :**

1. Literary sources include
2. architectural remains
3. material remains
4. coins and oral tradition
5. **texts - written and oral**
6. Pre-history is the term used for the past
7. **before the advent of writing**
8. before the advent of painting
9. during the time of the cavemen
10. before history
11. Proto-history refers to people or civilization
12. that were not familiar with the art of writing
13. **whose script has remained undeciphered so far**
14. who used sign language instead of script
15. with developed stone tools
16. There are
17. 3 Vedas
18. **4 Vedas**
19. 5 Vedas
20. 7 Vedas
21. The oldest surviving texts in India are
22. the Puranas
23. the Dharmashastras
24. **the Vedas**
25. the Tipitakas/Tripitakas
26. What are the two Sanskrit epics?
27. **the Mahabharata and Ramayana**
28. the Puranas and Dharmashastra
29. the Vedas and Smritis
30. the Aryankas and Upanishads
31. The Tipitaka/Tripitaka was written in
32. **Pali**
33. Sanskrit
34. Prakrit
35. Persian
36. Early Jaina literature were written in
37. Sanskrit
38. Pali
39. Tamil
40. **Prakrit**
41. The accounts of foreign writers
42. are not important as they are not written by Indians
43. are important as they give the true picture of ancient India
44. **are important as they fill up the gaps in ancient Indian history, not found in Indian writings**
45. are not important as they are not written in Indian languages
46. The most common language used in ancient literary sources is
47. **Sanskrit**
48. Pali
49. Tamil
50. Persian
51. The earliest deciphered epigraphy in India is
52. **Brahmi script**
53. Indus script
54. Kharosthi script
55. Tamil script
56. Archaeological sources which have writing on them are
57. literary sources
58. archaeological sources
59. **both literary and archaeological sources**
60. none of the above
61. Archaeology is the study of human past through
62. remains of dead organism
63. skeletal remains
64. ancient texts
65. **material remains**
66. Archaeology is often described as
67. the brother of history
68. the mother of history
69. **the handmaid of history**
70. the sister of history
71. Which of the following is not included as part of archaeology?
72. marine archaeology
73. assemblage
74. pot sherd
75. **painting**
76. Numismatic is the study of
77. inscriptions
78. **coins**
79. archaeological remains
80. artifacts

1. The study of inscription is called
2. palaeography
3. historiography
4. **epigraphy**
5. numismatic
6. The study of scripts is called
7. **palaeography**
8. historiography
9. epigraphy
10. numismatic
11. Field archaeology deals with
12. **the exploration and excavation of sites**
13. the study of ancient games
14. radiocarbon dating
15. the preservation of artefact
16. The study of behaviour and practices of living communities to interpret past communities is called
17. Palaeo-pathology
18. New Archaeology
19. **Ethno-archaeology**
20. Archaeometry
21. In 1920, the excavation of Harappa was started by
22. **Daya Ram Sahni**
23. Mortimer Wheeler
24. Sir John Marshall
25. R. D. Banerji
26. The excavation of Mohenjodaro was started by
27. Daya Ram Sahni
28. Mortimer Wheeler
29. Sir John Marshall
30. **R. D. Banerji**
31. The formal announcement of the discovery of Harappan civilization was made in 1924 by the Director General of the Archaeology Survey of India
32. Alexander Cunningham
33. Mortimer Wheeler
34. **Sir John Marshall**
35. Vincent A. Smith
36. The Harappan Civilization belongs to the
37. Mesolithic Age
38. Paleolithic Age
39. **Chalcolithic Age**
40. Neolithic Age
41. Most scholars date Mature Harappa
	1. c.3000 – 2500 BCE
	2. **c 2600 – 1900 BCE**
	3. c.2500 – 1500 BCE
	4. c.2300 – 1500 BCE

1. The most important animal worshipped by the Indus Valley people was
2. tiger
3. cow
4. **humped bull**
5. deer
6. The least depicted animal on Harappan seals is
7. **horse**
8. bull
9. rhinoceros
10. humped bull

1. The Great Bath was found in
2. **Mohenjodaro**
3. Harrapa
4. Lothal
5. Kalibangan

1. Harappan dockyard was discovered at
2. Ropar
3. Kalibangan
4. **Lothal**
5. Harappa
6. The metal which was not used by the Harrapan people was
7. gold
8. silver
9. **iron**
10. bronze
11. Harappans built their houses using
12. sandstone
13. wood
14. marble
15. **baked and unbaked bricks**
16. The Harappans knew many industries except
17. dyeing
18. **iron smelting**
19. pottery
20. weaving
21. Choose the correct statement
	1. **‘Fire altars’ have been found only at a few Harappan sites.**
	2. In all the excavated Harappan sites ‘Fire altars’ have been found.
	3. Not a single ‘fire altar’ have been discovered so far.
	4. ‘Fire altars’ have been found only at Harappa.
22. Which of the following was not true of the drainage system?
23. Every house had its own courtyard and bathroom
24. **All the houses in all the cities had wells**
25. Water flowed from the house to the streets which had drains
26. Drains were covered with bricks and sometimes with stone slabs
27. Which of the following was the common feature of town planning of all Harappan sites?
28. **Arrangement of the houses in the cities followed grid system, roads cut across one another at right angles, and city was divided into so many blocks**
29. They all had great bath
30. Some houses were made of quality burnt bricks while others were made of marble and unbaked bricks
31. Granaries formed important part of all Harappan sites
32. Which of the following was not one of the tools and implements of the Harappan people?
33. needles
34. axes
35. sickles
36. **fork and spoons**
37. One of the following traditions of present-day Hinduism has no basis in Harappan cult
38. Sakti worship
39. **Dedication of temples to a particular deity**
40. Worship of Siva and Pashupati
41. Worship of Siva-linga in the form of conical and cylindrical stones
42. Late Harappan phase witnessed
43. regional variations in the culture
44. urban phase of the culture
45. **declining phase of the culture**
46. use of iron by the people
47. Late Harappa saw the shift of people
48. **to the east and the south**
49. to the west
50. to the north
51. to the west and the north
52. Which of the following were the causes for the decline of the Harappan civilization?
53. Aryan invasion
54. religious differences among the priests
55. **natural calamities such as deforestation, floods, earthquakes and famines**
56. all of the above

**UNIT II:**

1. Which one among the following is most widely accepted as the homeland of Indo-Aryans?
2. India
3. Artic region
4. **Eastern Europe (north of the Black Sea)**
5. Central Europe
6. Who was the first to suggest the similarity between Sanskrit language and Greek and Latin?
7. **Sir William Jones**
8. Monier Williams
9. Max Mueller
10. A. C. Das
11. Which among the following facts prove greater affinity of Aryans with Indo-European?
12. racial concept
13. ethnological concept
14. cultural concept
15. **linguistic concept**
16. Before coming to India, the Aryans had remained for some time in
17. Asia Minor
18. **Northern Iranian plateau**
19. Afghanistan
20. They came straight to India
21. What is *Avesta*?
22. name of a Vedic god
23. a place in Iran
24. **religious book of ancient Iranians**
25. a place in Harappa
26. What is the importance of *Avesta* for Vedic period?
27. **The words, phrases, stanzas, myths and legends in it suggest the similarity between *Rig Veda* and *Avesta* and that their ancestors had lived together for a long time**
28. It has no importance for the understanding of Vedic culture
29. It shows the cultural exchange between ancient Iranians and Rig Vedic people
30. It shows close similarity between the physical features of the Iranian Aryans and the Vedic Aryans
31. Which is not true about the early Aryan movement?
32. From their original homeland tribe after tribe of Aryans began to migrate in different directions
33. A large section of them gradually found their way into India through the north-western passes in the Hindu Kush Mountains
34. Some of the earlier migrations were absorbed in the cultural life of the Harappans
35. **Aryans came in one swift movement to invade the people of north west India**
36. The reason for the victory of the Aryans over the indigenous people of non-Aryan origin was
37. lack of unity among the indigenous people
38. better organization among the Aryans
39. **superior military technology and the use of the horse and chariot**
40. cultural conflict
41. The date of the Rig (early) Vedic period is
42. **c.1500 - 1000 BCE**
43. c.1400 - 1200 BCE
44. c.1000 - 500 BCE
45. c.700 - 200 BCE
46. The only source for the early Vedic age is
47. excavation
48. the Epics
49. the Dharmasashtras
50. **the Rig Veda**
51. The main cause of wars among the early Aryans, especially in the battle of the ten kings in the *Rig Veda* was
52. intrigues of the *purohitas*
53. exhibition of prowess
54. foreign invasions
55. **cattle and land disputes**
56. The term ‘*Jana*’ in the Rig Veda stood for
57. clan
58. **tribe**
59. nation
60. tribal
61. The basic unit of the early Vedic age was
62. *kula*
63. *grama*
64. *vis*
65. ***jana***

1. The most important god of the Rig Vedic period
2. **Indra**
3. Krishna
4. Shiva
5. Rudra
6. The Rig-Vedic period saw the absence of
7. gold
8. **iron**
9. copper
10. bronze

1. Of the 10 Books of the *Rig Veda*, the Rig Vedic period covers
2. all 10 Books
3. Books 1 – 5
4. **Books 2 – 7**
5. Books 1 - 8

1. The main occupation of the Rig-Vedic society was
2. **pastoral and agriculture**
3. hunting and gathering
4. trade and commerce
5. none of the above

1. The form of wealth of the Rig Vedic people was
2. **cattle**
3. gold
4. land
5. silver
6. During the early Vedic period, words like *Panchalas* or *Kurus* or *Bharat* referred to
7. **people or tribe**
8. territories
9. kingdoms
10. state
11. The *Purasha-Sukta* (*Purusha* Hymn) of the Rig Veda refers to
12. two social groups
13. three social groups
14. **four social groups**
15. five social groups
16. What was the most common mode of conduct during the Vedic period?
17. money
18. cow
19. **barter system**
20. gold coins
21. Later Vedic period is also known as
22. Ochre- Coloured pottery (OCP) culture
23. **Painted grey ware (PGW) culture**
24. Northern Black Polished Ware (NBP/NBPW) culture
25. Painted Black Ware (PBW) culture
26. Society came to be divided into four varnas during
27. Rig-Vedic period
28. **Later-Vedic Period**
29. Post-Vedic Period
30. Aryan period
31. The date of Later Vedic period is
32. 1100-500 BCE
33. **1000-500 BCE**
34. 1200-500 BCE
35. 1300-500 BCE
36. Which of the following crime is not mentioned in the Vedic sources?
37. theft
38. cattle-stealing
39. **kidnapping for ransom**
40. homicide and incest
41. Which game was regarded prestigious and was part of the ritual of certain royal ceremonies in the later Vedic period?
42. **chariot race**
43. singing
44. dancing
45. gambling
46. *Dvija* literally means
47. **twice born**
48. salvation
49. liberation
50. brahmanas
51. *Bhagaduga* was the
52. **tax collector**
53. commander of the army
54. chief priest
55. charioteer
56. The most prestigious amusement of the Vedic period was
57. dice
58. music
59. **chariot race**
60. dance
61. Which played the most important part in later Vedic economy?
62. **agriculture**
63. cattle-breeding
64. trade and commerce
65. industry
66. As compared to early-Vedic age, the condition of women during the later-Vedic age had
67. improved
68. remained the same
69. **deteriorated**
70. became the same as men
71. Which statement is not correct about learning in Vedic age?
72. during the earlier Vedic period instruction remained entirely oral
73. **they had developed system of writing**
74. in the later Vedic period, the institution of *brahmacharyn* had become regularized
75. education was restricted to the upper castes and the teaching of the *Vedas* generally to the brahmanas, although in theory it was open to all *dvija* castes

1. Which of the following statements about later Vedic is not correct?
2. unit of society was family which was patriarchal
3. joint family was prevalent
4. **a daughter was a source of pride and joy**
5. the birth of a son was especially welcome
6. What is the implication of *upanayana*?
7. the final benediction by the teacher at the time of departure of student
8. **initiation ceremony marking the transition from the stage of young adolescent boy to that of a *brahmacharya***
9. the arrangement of conferences for discussion and argument
10. a royal ceremony raising the status of a *raja* to a *maharaja*
11. Which of the following is not true about *sabha* and *samiti*?
12. among tribes which had no elected chief, these assemblies exercised the function of governance and authority
13. they acted as check on the chief’s authority
14. in later Vedic times they lost importance while royal power increased
15. **women were permitted to sit and preside over the meetings**
16. A major concern of Upanishadic thought is to explore and explain the meaning and relationship between
17. *brahman* and *samsara*
18. *atman* and *moksha*
19. ***brahman* and *atman***
20. *samsara* and *moksha*
21. The eternal, imperishable reality in the universe is known as
22. *ahimsa*
23. *karma*
24. ***brahman***
25. *samsara*

1. The idea of the soul or inner reality of an individual is called
2. ***atman***
3. *karma*
4. *samsara*
5. *brahman*
6. The transition of the four-fold order of the *varna* to that of the caste system took place in
7. Early Vedic period
8. Later Vedic period
9. **Post Vedic period**
10. Mauryan period
11. The Upanishads does not reject ritual but emphasised on the attainment of
12. enlightenment
13. **knowledge**
14. liberation
15. salvation

**UNIT III**:

1. *Janapada* meant
2. **a region consisting of urban and rural settlements**
3. a region consisting of only tribal settlements
4. a region consisting of big towns and cities
5. a region consisting of only *dvijas*
6. The term ‘*janapada*’ literally means
	1. the foorprint of a tribe
	2. **the foothold of a tribe**
	3. the home of a tribe
	4. the foothold of the *kshatriyas*
7. How many *mahajanapadas* were there?
8. 13
9. 15
10. **16**
11. 17
12. How many kinds of state are included in the list of *mahajanapadas*?
13. three
14. seven
15. **two**
16. five
17. The two kinds of state were
18. *padas* and *rajyas*
19. *ganas* and *rajyas*
20. *sanghas* and *padas*
21. ***ganas* and *sanghas***
22. Among the 16 *Mahajanapadas*, the emerged as the most powerful was
23. **Maghadha**
24. Kosala
25. Kashi
26. Anga
27. The rise of Maghada to political supremacy began with
28. Ajatashatru
29. **Bimbisara**
30. Siddhartha
31. Chandragupta
32. The first rulers of Magadha were the
33. Nandas
34. Shishunagas
35. **Haryankas**
36. Mauryans
37. Bimbisara strengthened Magadha’s position
38. by having an able commander for his army
39. because he had a strong navy
40. because he was cruel and people were afraid of him
41. **by making a number of matrimonial alliances with other ruling families**

1. The early capital of Magadha was
2. **Rajagriha**
3. Pataliputra
4. Vaishali
5. Kosala
6. Which was not the cause for the rise of religious sects?
7. complex rituals and supremacy of the brahmanas
8. rise of untouchability and rigidity of the caste system
9. power struggle between the brahmanas and the kshatriyas
10. **spread of Buddhism and Jainism**
11. One of the main reasons for the rise of heterodox sects was
12. **the introduction of a new agricultural economy based on iron ploughshare**
13. the new teachers gave importance to meditation
14. the new teachers preached equality of all under the guidance of the kshatriyas
15. the importance given Brahmanical rituals
16. The heterodox sects were known as
17. *varna*
18. *sapinda*
19. ***shramana***
20. *pratiloma*
21. The four stages of man’s life is known as
22. ***ashramas***
23. *brahmachrya*
24. *grihasta*
25. *vanaprastha*

1. The four *ashramas* are
2. *brahmachrya*, *shudra, vanaprastha* and *sannyasa*
3. ***brahmachrya*, *grihasta*, *vanaprastha* and *sannyasa***
4. *brahmachrya*, *grihasta*, *pashu* and *sannyasa*
5. *brahmachrya*, *grihasta*, *vanaprastha* and *stri-dhana*

1. *Dhamma* is
2. a principle of righteousness
3. a religious sect
4. the universal law of righteousness
5. **social code of conduct**

1. The Buddha attained enlightenment at
2. Gaya
3. Patilaputra
4. Patna
5. **Sarnath**

1. Gautama Buddha preached his first sermon at
2. Lumbini
3. **Sarnath**
4. Kapilvastu
5. Kosala

1. The core of Buddha’s doctrine is
2. **Four Noble Truth**
3. Eightfold Path
4. *dhamma*
5. three Universal truth
6. The ultimate goal of the Buddha’s teaching was the attainment of
7. *brahman*
8. *moksha*
9. ***nirvana* or *nibbana***
10. *samsara*
11. Jatakas is one of the 15 books of
12. ***Khuddaka Nikaya***
13. *Arthasatra*
14. *Mahabharata*
15. *Puranas*
16. The language that was mostly used to propagate Buddhism was
17. Sanskrit
18. Pali
19. **Prakrit**
20. Persian
21. Which of the following statement is not correct about the Buddhist *sangha*
22. it was not open to pregnant women
23. **it was open to all mothers**
24. it was not open to mothers of unweaned children
25. it was open to women who had the permission of their parents or husband

1. According to the Jain beliefs Mahavira was the
2. 1st Trithankara
3. 23rd Trithankara
4. **24th Trithankara**
5. 25th Trithankara
6. Mahavira means
7. the brave heart
8. **the enlightened one**
9. the wise man
10. the great hero
11. Which statement about the word Jaina is correct?
12. It refers to one who leads an ascetic life
13. **It comes from the word *jina* (victor) which refers to the *tirthankaras***
14. It refers to person who is free from all passions and desires
15. It refers to non-violent life
16. According to Jaina doctrine, everything that exists has
17. **three aspects**
18. four aspects
19. five aspects
20. seven aspects
21. For the Jaina monks and nuns, there are
22. three great vows
23. **five great vows**
24. six great vows
25. seven great vows
26. The Digambaras sect of Jains
27. wore white garments
28. wore orange colour garments
29. wore all kind of clothes

**remained naked**

1. The following statement is incorrect
2. **The teachings of the Buddha and Mahavira was to establish new religions**
3. The Buddha and Mahavira criticised sacrificial rituals
4. Both, the Buddha and Mahavira belonged to princely families
5. The Buddha and Mahavira taught in the language of the common people
6. Which of the following was not the common feature of Buddhism and Jainism?
7. Both denied the authority of the Vedas
8. Both preached against the practice of sacrifice
9. **Both condemned the *varna* system**
10. Both recognized that the world is full of sorrow and salvation is possible through the chain of birth and death

1. The Ajivikas were
2. **religious sect**
3. Buddhist scriptures
4. Jaina monks
5. Untouchables
6. The central idea of the Ajivikas is
7. *ahimsa* (non-injury)
8. *moksha* (salvation)
9. ***niyati* (fate)**
10. *karma* (action)
11. The most important leader of the Ajivikas was
12. Purana Kassapa
13. **Makkhali Gosala**
14. Pakudha Kachchayana
15. Prasenajit
16. The foreigners who extended into India in the 4th century BCE were the
17. Romans
18. **Greeks**
19. Persians
20. Sumerians
21. The most direct and apparent impact of Persian invasion in India was the introduction of
22. **kharosthi script**
23. brahmi script
24. Roman script
25. Latin script
26. Alexander invaded India in
27. **326 BCE**
28. 236 BCE
29. 426 BCE
30. 526 BCE

1. The Indian king who opposed Alexander was
2. Bimbisara
3. Chandragupta Maurya
4. Ashoka
5. **Porus**
6. Alexander’s movement beyond the Beas was prevented by
7. Chandragupta Maurya
8. **his soldiers**
9. the joint force of Indian rulers
10. Porus
11. One of the results of Alexander’s invasion was
12. the establishment of the Gandhara school of art
13. the rise of Muslims in India
14. **the creation of a Seleucid principality along with several Greek settlements**
15. the establishment of Alexander as the new ruler of India

**UNIT IV:**

1. *Manu Smriti* is a book of
2. **law**
3. poetry
4. history
5. science
6. Who was the author of *Indika*?
7. Kautilya
8. **Megasthenese**
9. Vishakadutta
10. Kalhana

1. *Arthasastra* belongs to which period
2. **Maurya**
3. Gupta
4. Marathas
5. Mughal

1. Which is the first Indian test to define a state?
2. *Rajatarangini*
3. ***Arthasatra***
4. *Manu Smriti*
5. *Mahabharata*
6. Who is the author of *Arthasastra*?
	1. Milanda
	2. Megasthenes
	3. Kalidasa
	4. **Kautilya**
7. The *saptanga rajya* lists important
8. 3 elements of State
9. 5 elements of State
10. **7 elements of State**
11. 9 elements of State
12. Which factor probably did not facilitate the rise of the Mauryas?
13. Death of Alexander and growing difficulties of the Greeks in holding to the Punjab
14. Decline of the prestige of the republican states of the North-West and the Punjab
15. Unpopularity and tyranny of the last Nanda king
16. **Shudra origin of the Nandas**
17. According to Romila Thapar, the Mauryan State was
18. **highly centralized**
19. decentralized
20. loose confederation
21. segmentary
22. The Mauryas had many firsts to their credits, but did not include
23. centralized bureaucracy
24. **selection of officials on merit**
25. regulation and control of economy
26. a large and efficient army
27. The bride-price or *arsa-vivaha* mentioned in the *Arthasastra* consisted of
28. three cows or the equivalent in value
29. **two cows or the equivalent in value**
30. jewelry consisting of gold and silver
31. none of the above
32. Who was the founder of the Mauryan Empire?
33. Ashoka
34. Kautilya
35. **Chandragupta Maurya**
36. Bindusara
37. Chandragupta Maurya ascended the throne in
38. 524 BCE
39. 424/421 BCE
40. **324/321 BCE**
41. 421 BCE
42. Chandragupta Maurya liberated which part of India from Seleucus?
43. **North-western**
44. South-western
45. South-eastern
46. Western
47. The territory which was not conquered by Chandragupta Maurya was
48. Karnataka
49. Maharasthra
50. **Kalinga**
51. Andhra
52. Name the inscription which shows Chandragupta Maurya’s rule over western India
53. **Junagadh Rock Edict of Rudradaman**
54. Girnar Rock Edict of Ashoka
55. Sopara Rock Edict of Ashoka
56. Bahapur Edict of New Delhi
57. Ashokan script was deciphered in 1837 by
58. William Jones
59. **James Princep**
60. Lord Macaulay
61. Sir John Marshall
62. The Ashokan inscriptions were written in
63. Devanagari script
64. **Brahmi script**
65. Telegu
66. Pali
67. The Ashokan inscriptions were generally located near
68. highways
69. offices
70. pot towns
71. **public places**

1. The Sanchi Stupa was built by
2. **Ashoka**
3. Kanishka
4. Chandragupta Maurya
5. Bindusara

1. Ashoka adopted the title ‘*devanampiya*’ which means
2. sovereign
3. **beloved of the gods**
4. father of his subjects
5. above everyone
6. Kalinga war took place in
7. 326 BCE
8. **261 BCE**
9. 78 CE
10. 87 CE
11. Ashoka converted to Buddhism
12. when he became king
13. before the Kalinga war
14. **after the Kalinga war**
15. just before he died

1. An important aspect of Ashoka’s *Dhamma* is
2. *nirvana*
3. ***ahimsa***
4. *yajna*
5. *jana*
6. How many Ashokan major rock edicts are there?
7. **14**
8. 12
9. 21
10. 20
11. *Dhamma* is Prakrit equivalent of *dharma* in
12. Pali
13. Hindi
14. **Sanskrit**
15. Magadhi
16. Ashoka’s concept of *dhamma-mahamatas* found expression for the first time in the
17. 2nd Rock Edict
18. 3rd Rock Edict
19. 4th Rock Edict
20. **5th Rock Edict**
21. Identify the quarry which supplied stone for Ashokan Pillars
22. Rajagrha
23. Kausambi
24. **Chunar**
25. Pataliputra

1. During the Mauryan period, punch marked coins are made of
2. **silver**
3. bronze
4. copper
5. gold
6. The Mauryan state brought new land under cultivation with the help of
7. rich peasants
8. **guilds**
9. shudras
10. brahmanas
11. In times of emergency peasants were
12. **compelled to raise more crops**
13. join the army
14. pay mor tax
15. none of the above

1. The most important feature of the Mauryan economy was
2. trade and commerce
3. mining and metallurgy
4. agriculture
5. **state control over economic activities**
6. which factor might not have been responsible for the development of trade and commerce in the Mauryan period?
7. Mauryan contact with Hellenistic kingdoms
8. Roman demand for spices and other luxuries
9. **Popularity of Buddhism**
10. Mauryas built roads opening the sub-continent for trade
11. Which of the following statement is incorrect?
12. Fish generally are prohibited from being caught on certain days
13. **Fish was not part of the important commodity in Mauryan period**
14. One-tenth of the catch of fish had to be paid as toll
15. Poisoning of fish in streams running into enemy territory was common
16. Fire is listed as the
17. **1st of the national calamities**
18. 2nd of the national calamities
19. 3rd of the national calamities
20. 4th of the national calamities
21. Rock-cut architecture was first found in
22. **the Mauryan period**
23. the post-Mauryan period
24. the Sangam period
25. the Gupta period
26. The intriguing feature of Mauryan art is
27. how the art of wood carving was transformed to stones
28. the perfect style of Mauryan art in the later period
29. Persian influence
30. **the frescoes of the Mauryan period**
31. Which statement on the Mauryan art and architecture is incorrect?
32. The pillars of Ashoka bear a striking resemblance to those of Darius
33. The polish of the pillars is unique
34. **The wording on pillars, particularly referring to the king, is the same as that of Darius**
35. They testimony of wood-cutter’s art being transformed into that of stone-cutter
36. Which of the following statement is incorrect about the Mauryan women?
37. The unchastity of Indian women is commented upon
38. Wives prostitute themselves unless they are compelled to be chaste
39. The state collected tax from prostitution
40. **Women remained faithful to their husbands throughout their marriage**
41. Who was the last Mauryan king?
42. Kunala
43. Chandragupta Maurya
44. Bindusara
45. **Brihadratha**
46. Which of the following is not correct about the historical importance of the Mauryan period?
47. The state controlled many activities and was sustained by systems of revenue collection
48. The relationship between the state and the peasants was without effective intermediaries, other than the bureaucracy
49. **The effectiveness of the administration lies in the fact that a Chinese-type examination system was used for the selection of officials**
50. The absence to varna in the edicts of Ashoka suggests that other social categories were more significant, such as family, clan and sect

**UNIT V:**

1. The Kushanas were
2. **descendance of Yueh-chi who ruled part of Central Asia and norther Indian subcontinent**
3. descendance of Huing-nu who ruled part of Central Asia and norther Indian subcontinent
4. descendance of Timur who ruled part of Central Asia and norther Indian subcontinent
5. one of the tribes of India who came to power after the fall of the Mauryas

1. The Kushana Empire reached its zenith during
2. **Kanishka**
3. Kanishka II
4. Huvishka
5. Huvishka II

1. The Kushanas were the first rulers to issue
2. copper-plate inscriptions
3. **gold coins on a large scale**
4. land grants
5. paper currency

1. Kanishka was a great patron of
2. Brahmanical Hinduism
3. **Mahayana Buddhism**
4. Hinayana Buddhism
5. Sufism

1. The most powerful king of the Kushana Kanishka was a follower of
2. Jainism
3. **Buddhism**
4. Saivism
5. Ajivikas
6. The Kushana kings used the title
7. *devanampiya*
8. *vijigishu*
9. ***devaputra***
10. *kshatrapa*
11. Who is the founder of the Satavahana dynasty?
12. **Simuka**
13. Kanha
14. Satakarni
15. Vasishthiputra Pulumayi
16. Who is the greatest of the Satavahana rulers?
17. Chanda Satakarni
18. **Gautamipuyra Satakarni**
19. Pulumavi
20. Vasishthiputra Pulumayi
21. The Satavahanas claimed their descent from
22. **the Brahmanas**
23. the Kshatriyas
24. Brahma
25. Surya
26. Who were the first to begin feudalism in India?
27. The Mauryas
28. The Kushanas
29. The Shungas
30. **The Satavahanas**

1. The Satavahanas were also known as
2. Cheras
3. **Andhras**
4. Pandhyas
5. Cholas
6. The Satavahana empire was divided into a number of administrative divisions known as
7. *mansabdaris*
8. *iqtas*
9. ***aharas***
10. *nadus*
11. Historians are divided on whether the Satavahanas initially came from
12. **eastern or western Deccan**
13. eastern or central Deccan
14. central or western Deccan
15. eastern or southern Deccan
16. The Satavahanas are credited for the
17. spread of Buddhism in the Deccan
18. spread of Jainism in the Deccan
19. **the earliest inscription recording royal land grants**
20. introduction of coin in India

1. The Ghandhara School of Art was influenced by
2. Jainism
3. **Buddhism**
4. Saivism
5. Ajivikas
6. The Ghandharian school of art adopted the art of
7. Latin-American
8. **Greeco-Roman**
9. Indo-Asia
10. Japan-Chinese

1. The Ghandhara School of Art developed during the reign of
2. Kadphises I
3. Bimbisara
4. **Kanishka**
5. Ashoka

1. Ghandhara school of art flourished during the age of
2. Mauryas
3. **Kushanas**
4. Guptas
5. Satavahanas
6. The Indo-Greek king who was converted to Buddhism after his discussion with Nagasena was
7. **Menander/Milinda**
8. Magesthenes
9. Porus
10. Selucus

1. In the Post Mauryan period, which people are portrayed as despised people living in separate settlements, whose sight and touch were considered polluting others?
2. *sudras*
3. ***chandalas***
4. *vaishyas*
5. *kshatryas*
6. The period *c.* 200 BCE to 300 CE witnessed some striking developments. One of the most important was the
	1. emergence of Brahmanical religion
	2. development of varna into caste system
	3. emergence of Sufism
	4. **emergence of early Hinduism**
7. The post Mauryan period witnessed
	1. the distancing of Buddhism from Brahminical religion
	2. the clubbing of Buddhism and Jainism into one cult
	3. **the emergence of multiple interlocking religious practices**
	4. the replacing of goddesses for gods
8. The stupa represented many things in the
	1. **Buddhist tradition**
	2. Jaina tradition
	3. Hindu tradition
	4. Puranic tradition
9. Rock-cut Buddhist monasteries in the Western Ghats dated between
	1. c. 100 BCE and 100 CE
	2. **c. 100 BCE and 200 CE**
	3. c. 100 BCE and 300 CE
	4. c. 100 CE and 200 CE
10. The Silk Route facilitated the first Buddhist missionaries to reach China during the
	1. 1st century BCE
	2. **1st century CE**
	3. 2nd century CE
	4. 3rd century CE

1. The Udayagiri and Khandagiri hills in Puri district, Orissa is the home of the oldest

a. group of Hindu rock-cut caves

b. **group of Jaina rock-cut caves**

c. group of Buddhist rock-cut caves

d. none of the above

1. The *shrenis* were
2. **organized guilds of traders**
3. traders
4. money-lenders
5. landlords

1. The head of a guild was known as
2. ***jethhaka***
3. *shreni*
4. *nikama*
5. *smriti*
6. *Yavana* in ancient Indian texts and Sangam poems refer to
	1. Greeks and Romans
	2. all foreigners
	3. **Greeks and foreigners**
	4. Roman and Indian traders of spices

1. Valuable information regarding Indo-Mediterranean trade come from the findings of

a. coins and fishing nets

b. pottery and knives

c. fishing nets and pottery

**d.** **coins and pottery**

1. The Indian trade with the Roman flourished under
2. **Satavahanas**
3. Pallavas
4. Cholas
5. Kushanas
6. One of the most important site for India’s maritime trade was
7. Patan
8. Nagara
9. **Arikamedu**
10. Surat

1. The Sangam literature was written in the language of
2. Sanskrit
3. **Tamil**
4. Telugu
5. Kannada
6. The Sangam corpus includes
7. **six of the eight anthologies of poems**
8. four of the eight anthologies of poems
9. six of the nine anthologies of poems
10. four of the nine anthologies of poems
11. Which of the following is essentially a work of grammar along with other discussions?
	1. *Ettutokai*
	2. *Pattupattu*
	3. ***Tolkappiyam***
	4. *Tirukkural*
12. How many kinds of Sangam poems are there?
	1. four
	2. **two**
	3. three
	4. five
13. Sangam poems offer
	1. **a good idea of everyday life in the time when they were composed**
	2. a good idea of the Deccan India of the past
	3. a good idea of everyday life of the poet
	4. a good idea of everyday life of the monarch
14. The two best known Tamil epics are
	1. *Ettutokai* and *Pattupattu*
	2. *Pattupattu* and *Tolkappiyam*
	3. *Tolkappiyam* and *Silappadiram*
	4. ***Silappadiram* and *Manimekalai***
15. *Manimekalai* deals with
	1. a parable of the love of a mother
	2. a historical event
	3. **a parable of the love of a king for *Manimekalai***
	4. a collection of poems written by *Manimekalai*
16. The Sangam corpus includes devotional poetry of the Vaishnava and Shaiva saints respectively known as
	1. **Alvars and Nayanars**
	2. Alvars and Lokayata
	3. Nayanars and Mahayana
	4. Nayanars and Lokayata

**History: Paper II: *Fill in the blanks.***

**UNIT I:**

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is the study of the remains of dead organisms.
2. The ancient Indian texts that contain genealogies are called ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***.
3. ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** refers to the ideal and proper conduct of a person which leads to the fulfillment of goals of human life.
4. Sangam literature was written in ancient Tamil under the patronage of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** kings.
5. Artifacts help to understand the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** development in a more specific and technical way.
6. All the industries found at a site form its **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in archaeological study.
7. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** studies the behavior and practices of living communities.
8. The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** coins are the earliest coins in India.
9. The oldest coins found in India were made mostly of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and copper.
10. The discovery of Indus civilization was formally announced in 1924 by **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
11. The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** found in Mohenjodaro was probably used for ceremonial bathing.
12. The drains in Harappan civilization were covered with bricks and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
13. The worship of female goddess associated with **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is one of the major features of Harappan civilization.
14. According to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, the Harappan state was a highly centralized empire.
15. Mortimer Wheeler argued that the Harappan civilization was destroyed by **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** invaders.
16. The male god represented on a Harappan seal is referred to as ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** seal.
17. The Harappans carried out foreign trade with **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and areas around Persian Gulf.
18. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** were the fortified settlements on high mounds in Harrapan cities.
19. The only Harappan site with a dockyard is **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
20. The Harappan civilization was an urban culture of the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** age.

**UNIT II:**

1. The ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** was the royal priest of the early Vedic political organization.
2. The function of the *purohita* was to accompany the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to battle, recite prayers and supervise the performance of rituals.
3. The ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** and *samiti* are the assemblies in the Rig Vedic times.
4. *Samiti* was a larger assembly than the *sabha* which is presided over by the ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***.
5. The Rig Veda mentions two varnas - the *arya* *varna* and ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** *varna*.
6. *Varna* literally means **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
7. Women were allowed to attend the ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** assembly.
8. In the Vedic literature, ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** means the head of the household.
9. The ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** of the Pali canon was a high-level businessman associated with trade and money lending.
10. The *gahapati* was also a wealthy property owner and producer of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
11. *Stri-dhana* means **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** property.
12. In the Post-Vedic period Bali became a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** tax.
13. The performance of *Upanayana* ceremony was considered a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** birth in the Brahmanical religion.
14. ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** ceremony was a sacred thread ceremony.
15. *Asvamedha* was a sacrifice associated with claims to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** paramountcy.
16. ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** sacrifice was the royal consecration ceremony.
17. ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** sacrifice was connected with the attainment of power and prosperity.
18. The goal of the Upanishadic thought is the realization of ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***.
19. The word *Brahman* means something that grants **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
20. Later Upanishads speaks of *Brahman* as of a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

**UNIT III:**

1. Magadha’s gradual rise to political supremacy began with **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
2. The first capital of Magadha was **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
3. It was **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** which first used elephant in wars.
4. The ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** literally means **great realms**.
5. The Buddhist and Jaina texts listed **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** powerful states called the *mahajanapadas* which flourished in the early 6th century BCE.
6. The new capital of Magadha was **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
7. According to the Buddhist text, the term ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** meant a hamlet consisting of a large house and smaller houses.
8. The Buddhist texts were written in **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** language.
9. Gautam Buddha preached his first sermon at **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
10. The ultimate goal of Buddha’s teaching was the attainment of ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***.
11. Bhikkhuni Sangha was a monastic order for **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
12. Mahavira was believed to the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** Jaina Tirthankara.
13. There are **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** occupations which are approved for the Jainas
14. According to Jainism ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** is the first vow for renunciants as well as the laity
15. During the ruled of Shishunagas dynasty, the 2nd Buddhist Council was convened at **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
16. Right belief, Right knowledge and Right conduct formed the ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** of Jainism.
17. The central idea of Ajivika was that of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
18. Aramaic was the official script of the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** empire.
19. The Greek historian **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** tells India was the 20th and most prosperous province of the Persian empire.
20. The most apparent and direct impact of Persian invasion on India was the introduction of the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** script.

**UNIT IV:**

1. Kautilya was also known as Chanakya or **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
2. Greek ambassador to the court of Chandragupta Maurya was **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
3. The author of *Mudrarakshasa* is **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
4. The Mauryan water tax called *udaka bhaga* was collected where the state provided assistance in **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
5. Fortified capital, the fourth of the seven elements of state (*saptanga rajya*) is ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***.
6. The court art of Mauryan empire exhibits foreign influence, especially of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
7. Chandragupta Maurya overthrew the last king of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** dynasty.
8. The religion of Chandragupta was **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
9. Chandragupta Maurya was guided by **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in acquiring the throne and keeping it.
10. Bindusara was known as patronizing **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** sect.
11. Father of Ashoka was **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
12. Ashoka started system of royal tours (*dhamma-yatra*) after visiting**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
13. ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** on Ashoka’s capitals is considered to represent Buddha’s first sermon.
14. The last ruler of Mauryan empire was assassinated by **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
15. Har Prasad Sastri suggested **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** as the main cause for the downfall of the Mauryan empire.
16. The oldest Indian written script which has been deciphered is that of the Inscriptions of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
17. Rock cut architecture began in India in the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** period.
18. The centre of northern province of Mauryan empire was **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
19. The capital of Mauryan empire during Ashoka was **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
20. The national emblem of India, Ashoka Pillar is found in Sarnath **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

**UNIT V:**

1. One of the most important Indo-Greek rulers was **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
2. The Indo-Greek rule in India was primarily destroyed by the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
3. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** established Shaka power in Gandhara and ruled around 80-60 BCE.
4. The most famous ruler of the Kushanas was **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
5. The most popular king of the Satavahanas was **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
6. Guilds appear to have had a close relationship with **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
7. The great Chinese Silk Route connected **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and central Asia, West Asia and Europe.
8. Apart from the export of Indian goods to the Mediterranean, India also played an important role in the trade of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
9. Indianand **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** features coalesced in the Gandhara art.
10. The two famous schools of art in the post-Mauryan period were the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** andMathuraschools.
11. The period **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** reflects the beginning of new devotional practices within Buddhism and Jainism and the emergence of what can be termed as early Hinduism.
12. The English word ‘Hinduism’ was first used by **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in 1816-1817.
13. A major schism in the Buddhist *sangha* led to the emergence of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** andHinayana.
14. In around c. 300 CE, the Jaina sangha came to be divided into two sects such as **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
15. Shiva is most popularly worshipped in temples in his ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** form which represents male procreative energy and power.
16. The term ‘Vaishnava as an epithet of a worshipper of Vishnu occurs in the later portions of the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
17. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is the consort of Shiva and is considered the personification of material energy (Mother Nature or Prakriti).
18. Sangam literature refers to the literary texts in **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
19. The main themes of the *Akam* poems were **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
20. *Puram* poems were mostly about **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

KEY ANSWERS

UNIT I:

1. **Palaeontology**
2. ***Puranas***
3. ***Dharma***
4. **Pandyan**
5. **cultural**
6. **assemblage**
7. **Ethno-archaeology**
8. **punch-marked**
9. **silver**
10. **Sir John Marshal**
11. **Great bath**
12. **stone slabs**
13. **fertility**
14. **Stuart Piggot**
15. **Aryan**
16. ***Pashupati***
17. **Mesopotamia**
18. **citadels**
19. **Lothal**
20. **bronze**

UNIT II:

1. ***purohita***
2. **chief**
3. ***sabha***
4. ***rajan***
5. ***dasa***
6. **colour**
7. ***samiti***
8. ***gahapati***
9. ***setthis***
10. **wealth**
11. **women’s**
12. **regular**
13. **second**
14. ***Upanayana***
15. **political**
16. ***Rajasuya***
17. ***Vajapeya***
18. ***Brahman***
19. **Prosperity**
20. **God**

UNIT III:

1. **Bimbisara**
2. **Rajagriha**
3. **Magadha**
4. ***mahajanapadas***
5. **16**
6. **Pataliputra**
7. ***kuti***
8. **Pali**
9. **Sarnath**
10. ***nirvana***
11. **women**
12. **24th**
13. **six (6)**
14. ***ahimsa***
15. **Vaishali**
16. ***Three jewels***
17. **fate**
18. **Persian**
19. **Herodotus**
20. **Kharoshthi**

UNIT IV:

1. **Vishnugupa**
2. **Megasthenes**
3. **Vishakhadatta**
4. **irrigation**
5. ***durga***
6. **Persian**
7. **Nanda**
8. **Jainism**
9. **Kautilya**
10. **Ajivika**
11. **Bindusara**
12. **Bodh Gaya.**
13. ***Dharmachakra***
14. **Pushyamitra Sunga**
15. **Brahmanical reaction**
16. **Ashoka**
17. **Mauryan**
18. **Taxila**
19. **Pataliputra**
20. **capital**

UNIT V:

1. **Menander**
2. **Sakas**
3. **Moga** (Maues or Moa)
4. **Kanishka**
5. **Gautamiputra Satakarni**
6. **kings**
7. **India**
8. **silk**
9. **Hellenistic**
10. **Gandhara**
11. **c. 200 BCE** to **300 CE**
12. **Raja Ram Mohun Roy**
13. **Mahayana**
14. **Digambara.,Shvetambara**
15. ***linga***
16. **Mahabharatta**
17. **Shakti**
18. **old Tamil**
19. **love**
20. **war**