

History Questions-CATALYST

1. Who among the following historians has written the book title "The Wonder That was India"?

- a. A.L. Basham
- b. Alison Bashford
- c. R. C. Majumdar
- d. Satish Chandra

Answer: a

Explanation:

The book "The Wonder That Was India": Survey of the Culture of the Indian Sub-Continent before the Coming of the Muslims, is written by Arthur Llewellyn Basham and first published in 1954. The book was aimed at a western audience. Basham, in the book, has attempted to correct the negative stereotypes of India created by authors like James Mill, Thomas Babington Macaulay and Vincent Arthur Smith.

2. Who among the following historian has attempted to write history on the basis of genealogies of various dynasties given in Puranas?

- a. H.C. Raychaudhury
- b. F.E. Pargitar
- c. A.L. Basham
- d. Both a and b

Answer: d

Explanation:

Many historians like F.E. Pargitar and H.C. Raychaudhury have attempted to write history on the basis of genealogies of various dynasties given in Puranas. The study of families and the tracing of

their lineages and history called Genealogy

3.The Greek ambassador Megasthenese was in the court of which one of the following rulers?

- a.Chandragupta Maurya
- b.Samudragupta Maurya
- c.Alauddin Khalji
- d.Balban

Answer: a

Explanation:

The Greek ambassador Megasthenese (in the court of Chandragupta Maurya c. 324-300 B.C.) testifies the existence of a list of 153 kings whose reigns had covered a period of about 6053 years up till then. Megasthenese is known for his work 'Indica'.

4.Who among the following have written the metrical legendary and historical chronicle of the north-western Indian subcontinent, Rajatarangini?

- a.Megasthenese
- b.Kalhana
- c.Al-Biruni
- d.Herodotus

Answer: b

Explanation:

Kalhana's Rajatarangini is one of the works of history which is indeed a solitary example of its kind written between 1148 and 1149. It enjoys great respect among the historians for its approach and historical content. Kalhana's work of Rajatarangini consists of 7826 verses, which are divided into eight books called Tarangas ("waves").

5. Consider the following statements regarding the Megasthenese's writing:

I. Megasthenese wrote extensively in a book called 'Indica' which is no longer available to us.

II. Megasthenese's writings could be seen through various extracts in the writings of Diodorous, Strabo and Arrian.

III. Megasthenese mentions that Indian society comprised of seven castes (jatis).

Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

a. Only I

b. I and II

c. II and III

d. All of the above

Answer: d

Explanation:

The discrepancies in Megasthenese's works seem to be because of his lack of knowledge of any Indian language and being not part of Indian society and psyche.

6. Al-Biruni was the contemporary of which of the following Indian rulers?

a. Chandragupta Maurya

b. Mahmud Ghazni

c. Alauddin Khalji

d. Balban

Answer: b

Explanation:

Al-Biruni was born in central Asia in A.D. 913 and died in Ghazni

(present-dry Afghanistan) in A.D. 1048. He was one of the greatest scholars of his time and a contemporary of Mahmud of Ghazni. When Mahmud conquered part of central Asia, he took Al-Beruni with him. Though Al-Beruni deplored his loss of freedom, he appreciated the favourable circumstances for his work.

7. Who among the following scholars is not associated with the British East Indian Company?

- a. John Holwell
- b. Nanthanie
- c. Herodotus
- d. Alexander Dow

Answer: c

Explanation:

Many scholars like John Holwell, Nanthaniel Halhed, and Alexander Dow - all associated in various capacities with the British East India Company - wrote about Indian history and culture proving the pre-eminence of Indian civilization in the ancient world. Herodotus was as a Greek historian who was born in Halicarnassus, Caria (modern-day Bodrum, Turkey) and lived in the fifth century BC (c. 484–425 BC), a contemporary of Socrates.

8. Consider the following statement regarding the writing of John Holwell who described the immense antiquity of human race on the basis of Puranic sources:

I. Holwell wrote that Hindu texts contained a higher revelation than the Christian one and they pre-dated the flood described in the Old Testament.

II. He discussed the vast periods of time of human history assigned to four Yugas and concluded that human reason can no more reconcile to

itself the idea of Patriarchal longevity of few thousand years for the entire span of human race.

Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

- a. Only I
- b. Only II
- c. Both I and II
- d. Neither I nor II

Answer: a

Explanation:

The second statement is true for Halhed who discussed the vast periods of time of human history assigned to four Yugas and concluded that human reason can no more reconcile to itself the idea of Patriarchal longevity of few thousand years for the entire span of human race.

9. Who among the following scholars had viewed India as the homeland of religion in its oldest and purest form; and also as the cradle of worldly civilisations?

- a. Voltaire
- b. Nanthanie
- c. Herodotus
- d. Alexander Dow

Answer: a

Explanation:

The great intellectual and statesman, Voltaire viewed India as the homeland of religion in its oldest and purest form; and also as the cradle of worldly civilizations. Voltaire was convinced of the priority of Indian achievement in the area of secular learning and worldly culture.

10. Who among the following scholars wrote "Their religion has a great

purity ... (and) one can find traces of pure concept of divinity which cannot easily be found elsewhere"?

- a.Voltiare
- b.Pierre de Sonnerate
- c.Schelling
- d.Emannual Kant

Answer: d

Explanation:

"Their religion has a great purity ... (and) one can find traces of pure concept of divinity which cannot easily be found elsewhere". He also declared that Indian religious thoughts were free of dogmatism and intolerance. Emannual Kant is known for his major work Critique of Pure Reason.

11. In which of the following years the Asiatic Society of Bengal was established?

- a.1684
- b.1784
- c.1884
- d.1984

Answer: b

Explanation:

Sir William Jones founded the Asiatic Society on 15 January 1784 in a meeting presided over by Sir Robert Chambers, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at the Fort William in Calcutta, then capital of the British Raj, to enhance and further the cause of Oriental research. At the time of its foundation, this Society was named as "Asiatick Society". In 1825, the society dropped the antique k without any formal resolution and the Society was renamed as "The Asiatic Society".

12. Who among the following historians prepared the first systematic history of ancient India?

- a. William Jones
- b. Karl Marx
- c. Vincent Arthur Smith
- d. F.W. Hegel

Answer: c

Explanation:

The most prominent among the twentieth century historians belonging to the imperialist school of thought was Vincent Arthur Smith (1843-1920) who prepared the first systematic history of ancient India published in 1904.

13. Who among the following has edited the Sacred Books of the East?

- a. Max Muller
- b. Karl Marx
- c. Vincent Arthur Smith
- d. F.W. Hegel

Answer: a

Explanation:

The Sacred Books of the East is a monumental 50-volume set of English translations of Asian religious writings, edited by Max Müller and published by the Oxford University Press between 1879 and 1910. It incorporates the essential sacred texts of Hinduism, Buddhism, Taoism, Confucianism, Zoroastrianism, Jainism, and Islam.

14. Who among the following historians has written the book titled "Early History of India"?

James Mill

a.J. S. Mill

b.V. A. Smith

c.Thomas Macauley

Answer: c

Explanation:

Following in the footsteps of James Mill, V.A. Smith an ICS officer serving the British Government in India prepared the text book called Early History of India in 1904. As a loyal member of the civil service he emphasized the role of foreigners in ancient India. Alexander's invasion accounted for almost one-third of his book.

15.Who is the author of the book title "Hindu Polity"?

a.H.C. Raychaudhary

b.R.C. Majumda

c.A.S. Altekar

d. K.P. Jayaswal

Answer: d

Explanation:

The book Hindu Polity is considered as one of the most important book ever written on ancient Indian history. In his book Hindu Polity, published in 1924, Jayaswal effectively knocked down the myth that Indians had no political ideas and institutions. His study of literary and epigraphical sources showed that India was not a despotic country as propagated by the imperialist historians. Beside the hereditary kingship, India had the tradition of republics right from Rigvedic times. He also convincingly showed that contrary to the views of British historians, Indian polity and art of governance was far more developed than that of any other part of contemporary world.

16. Who among the follow historians has written the book title "Political History of Ancient India"?

- a.R.K. Mookerji
- b.D.R. Bhandarkar
- c.H.C. Raychaudhary
- d.R.C. Majumdar

Answer: c

Explanation:

H.C. Raychaudhury (1892-1957) in his book Political History of Ancient India reconstructed the history of ancient India from the time of Mahabharata war to the time of Gupta Empire and practically cleared the clouds created by V.A. Smith.

17. Who among the following historians does not belong to the Marxist School of Thought?

- a.D.D. Kosambi
- b.R.C. Majumdar
- c.Romila Thaper
- d.Irfan Habib

Answer: b

Explanation:

D.D. Kosambi can be called the first among the pioneers of Marxist school of thought. D.R. Chanana, R. S. Sharma, Romila Thaper, Irfan Habib, Bipan Chandra, and Satish Chandra are some of the leading Marxist historians of India. Marxism is a method of socioeconomic analysis, originating from the mid-to-late 19th century works of German philosophers Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels that analyzes class relations and societal conflict using a materialist interpretation of

historical development and a dialectical view of social transformation.

18. In post-Vedic times society was clearly divided into four varnas' Brahmanas, kshatriyas, vaishyas and sudras. The two higher varnas brahmans and kshatriyas were placed in which of the following category?

- a. Dvija
- b. Setthis
- c. Pulatyans
- d. None of the above

Answer: a

Explanation:

In post-Vedic period society was divided into four varnas such as Brahmanas, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Sudras which were based on the birth. Each division of the four varnas was assigned well-defined functions and the two higher varnas were given some privileges. The higher section of the society Brahmanas, who were assigned the functions of priests and teachers, claimed the highest status in society. They insisted several privileges, including those of receiving gifts and exemption from taxation and punishments. In post-Vedic texts we can find many instances of such privileges enjoyed by them. The kshatriyas ranked second in the Varna hierarchy of class division of the society. They fought and governed and lived on the taxes collected from the peasant class. The Vaisyas were engaged in agriculture, cattle rearing and trade. They appear as principal taxpayer. However, along with the two higher varnas they were placed in the category of dvija or the twice-born. A dvija was entitled to wearing sacred thread and studying the Vedas from which the sudras were kept out. The sudras were meant for serving the three higher varnas, and ; along with women were barred, from taking to Vedic studies. They appear as domestic slaves,

agricultural slaves, craftsmen and hired labourers in post-Vedic times. They were called cruel, greedy and thieving in habits and some of them were treated as untouchables.

19. The earliest coins belonged to the fifth century B.C. and they are called punch-marked coins that were circulated in which of the following states for the first time?

- a. Bihar and Assam
- b. Assam and Bengal
- c. Bihar and Uttar Pradesh
- d. Delhi and Rajasthan

Answer: c

Explanation:

During the Vedic period, a large number of cities came into existence in north-eastern India. New cities such as Kausambi near Allahabad, Kusinagar (in the Deoria district of Uttar Pradesh), Banaras, Vaisah (in the newly created district, of the same name in north Bihar), Chirand (in the Chapra district) and Rajgir (situated at a distance of about 100 km from Patna). Besides others these cities had many artisans and traders, who began to use coins for the first time. The earliest coins belonged to the fifth century B.C., and they are called punch-marked coins. They circulated for the first time in -eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The use of coins naturally facilitated trade and commerce, which added to the importance of the Vaisyas.

20. Which of the following sections of the Brahmanical society extended generous support to both Mahavira and Gautam Buddha in a view to improve their position in the society?

- a. Brahmanas
- b. Kshatriyas

c. Vaisyas

d. Sudras

Answer: c

Explanation:

Vaisyas were ranked third in the Brahmanical society of Vedic period and they looked for some religion which would improve their position. They found religions propagated by Mahavira and Gautama Buddha most suitable for them and this is why they extended their generous support to them. The merchants, called the setthis, made handsome gifts to Gautama Buddha and his disciples. There were several reasons for it.

First, Jainism and Buddhism in the initial stage did not attach any importance to the existing Varna system.

Second, they preached the gospel of non-violence, which would put an end to wars between different kingdoms and consequently promote trade and commerce.

Third, the Brahmanical law-books, called the Dharmasutras, decried lending money on interest. A person who lived on interest was condemned by them. Therefore the Vaisyas, who lent money on account of growing trade and commerce, were not held in esteem and were eager to improve their social status.

21. Which the following religions of the Vedic period did not condemn the varna system?

a. Buddhism

b. Jainism

c. Both a and b

d. None of the above

Answer: b

Explanation:

Among the Vedic religions, Jainism recognised the existence of god but they placed them lower than the jina. However, Jainism did not condemn the existing Varna system of the period. Mahavira explains that a person is born in a high or in a lower varna in consequence of the sins or the virtues acquired by him in the previous birth Mahavira looks for human values even in a chandala. In his opinion through pure and meritorious life members of the lower castes can attain liberation.

Jainism mainly aims at the attainment of freedom from worldly bonds. It is not necessary to use any ritual for acquiring such liberation. It can be obtained through full knowledge and action. Full knowledge, action and liberation are considered to be the three gems or ratnas of Jainism.

22. In order to protect themselves from the famine that took place in Magadha after 200 years after the death of Mahavira and they developed differences among the practices of local Jaina followers. The Jaina followers who came back from Southern states were called as:

- a. Digambara
- b. Svetambara
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of the above

Answer: a

Explanation:

It is said that there was a great famine that took place in Magadha 200 years after the death of Mahavira. The famine lasted for 12 years, and so in order to protect themselves many a Jaina went to the southern states under the leadership of Bhadrabahu, but the rest of them stayed back in Magadha under the leadership of Sthalabahu. The immigrant Jainas spread Jainism in south India. At the end of the famine they

came back to Magadha, where they developed differences with the local Jainas. Those who came back from the south claimed that even during the famine they strictly observed the religious rules, on the other hand, they alleged, the Jaina ascetics living in Magadha had violated those rules and become lax. In order to sort out these differences and to compile the main teachings of Jainism a council was convened in Pataliputra, modern Patna, but the, southern Jainas boycotted the council and refused to accept its decisions. , From now onwards the southerners began to be called Digambaras, and the Magadhans Svetambaras.

23.Which among the following kings was also known as Mamallan (great wrestler)?

- [A]Pulakesi II
- [B]Mahendravarman I
- [C]Narasimhavarman I
- [D]None of the above

Ans . C

24.Which among the following is the correct set of the plays written by Harshavardhan in Sanskrit?

- [A]Malavikagnimitram,Vikramorvashiiyam and Abhijñanasakuntalam
- [B]Svapna Vasavadattam, Pancharatra and Pratijna Yaugandharayaanam
- [C]Nagananda, Priyadarshika and Ratnavali.
- [D]None of these.

Ans . C

25.Where and when was the second Buddhist council held?

- [A] Patliputra in 250 B.C.
- [B] Sri Lanka in 1st century B.C.
- [C] Vaishali in 383 B.C.
- [D] Mandalay in 1871 A.D.

Ans. C

26. Who among the following succeeded Samudragupta as the next ruler of Gupta Dynasty ?

- [A] Chandragupta II
- [B] Chandragupta I
- [C] Vishnugupta
- [D] Mahendra

Ans. A

27. As per Asoka's inscriptions, which among the following place was declared tax free and proclaimed only 1/8th part as taxable?

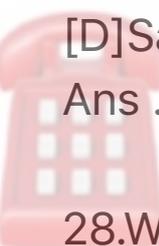
- [A] Kushinagar
- [B] Lumbini
- [C] Kathmandu
- [D] Sarnath

Ans . B

28. Which among the following places have given the earliest evidence of agriculture in Indian subcontinent?

- [A] Pratapgarh
- [B] Mehrgarh
- [C] Quetta
- [D] Kalat

Ans . B



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29. Which among the following Vakataka ruler performed all the seven sacrifices viz. Agnishtoma, Aptoryama, Ukthya, Shodasin, Atiratra, Vajapeya, Brihaspatisava, Sadyaskra and four Asvamedhas ?

- [A] Rudrasena-I
- [B] Pravarsena-I
- [C] Prithvisena-I
- [D] Narendrasena-I

Ans . B

30. Who among the following was the 23rd Jain Tirthankara ?

- [A] Nemi Natha
- [B] Mahavira
- [C] Parshvanath
- [D] Malinat

Ans . C

31. The Satapatha Brahmana and Taitriya Brahmana are the Brahmana texts of ___:

- [A] Rigveda
- [B] Yajurveda
- [C] Samaveda
- [D] Atharavaveda

Ans . B

32. Which among the following is the most unique feature of Dholavira site of the Indus Valley Civilization?

- [A]Its cities were horizontally divided in multiple parts
- [B]Its cities were unevenly divided
- [C]Its cities were divided into 3 parts
- [D]None of these

Ans . C

33.Which among the following Kushana king adopted the epithet Dharma-thida?

- [A] Vima Kadaphises
- [B] Kuzul Kadaphises
- [C] Kanishka the Great
- [D] Huvishka

Ans . B

34.Which among the following Gupta emperors called himself "Lichchhavi-dauhitra"?

- [A] Shrigupta
- [B] Chandragupta I
- [C] Chandragupta II
- [D] Samudragupta

Ans . D

35.In Pali texts, who among the following is referred to as Nigantha N? taputta?

- [A] Gautam Buddha
- [B] Mahavira
- [C] Parshvanatha
- [D] Rishabha

Ans . B



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36. At which among the following sites of Indus Valley Civilization, the rows of distinctive fire altars with provision of ritual bathing have been found ?

- [A] Mohen-jo-daro
- [B] Harappa
- [C] Kalibangan
- [D] Lothal

Ans . C

37. The earliest evidence of rice cultivation comes from which among the following valleys?

- [A] Central Ganga Valley
- [B] Belan Valley
- [C] Gomati Valley
- [D] Bolan Valley

Ans . B

38. The inscriptions of Ashoka and the Brahmi script were deciphered by _____?

- [A] Alexander Cunningham
- [B] James Prinsep
- [C] Max Muller
- [D] Mortimer Wheeler

Ans . B

39. Which among the following is a Tamil grammatical treatise ?

- [A] Pattupattu

- [B] Ettutogai
 - [C] Silappadikaram
 - [D] Tolkappiam
- Ans . D

40.Veda which is partly in prose and partly in verses is ___ ?

- [A] Rigveda
- [B] Samaveda
- [C] Yajurveda
- [D] Atharvaveda

Ans . C

41.Which of the following Chola kings was the first to capture Maldives ?

- [A] Rajaraja
- [B] Rajendra I
- [C] Rajadhiraja
- [D] Rajendra II

Ans . A

42.Who among the following authors is known for his satires exposing the evils of contemporary society ?

- [A] Ksemendra
- [B] Pravarsena
- [C] Sriharsa
- [D] Visakhadutta

Ans . A

43.Among the five monolithic rathas of Pallavas at Mahabalipuram, the largest is ___?

- [A] Arjuna
- [B] Bhima
- [C] Dharmaraja
- [D] Draupadi

Ans . C

44. Who among the following was the first Satavahana King to introduce the Ruler's head on the coins ?

- [A] Satkarni I
- [B] Gautamiputra Satkarni
- [C] Vasishthiputra Pulumavi
- [D] Yajna Satakarni

Ans . A

45. Which of the following parts were situated on the west coast of South India ?

1. Kaveripattanam
2. Korkai
3. Musiri
4. Tondi

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below.

- [A] 1, 2
- [B] 2, 3
- [C] 3, 4
- [D] 2, 3, 4

Ans . C

46. Which one of the following places was a mint centre of the Yaudheyas ?

- [A] Bayana
- [B] Rohtak

- [C] Bareilly
 - [D] Mathura
- Ans . B

47..Who among the following was the ruler of Kanchi during the time of Samudragupta ?

- [A] Hastivarman
- [B] Mantaraja
- [C] Nilaraja
- [D] Vishnugopa

Ans . D

48.Who among the following is known to have performed four Asvamedha sacrifices ?

- [A] Pushyamitra Sunga
- [B] Pravarasena I
- [C] Samudragupta
- [D] Nandivarman Pallavamalla

Ans . B

49.In which of the following inscriptions Ashoka made his famous declaration, "All men are my children"?

- [A] Minor Rock Edict (Ahraura)
- [B] Pillar Edict VII
- [C] Lumbini Pillar Edict
- [D] Separate Kalinga Rock Edict I

Ans . D

50.The beneficiaries of Asoka's donations in the region of Barabar Hill were__?

- [A] Buddhists

[B] Ajivikas

[C] Svetambar Jains

[D] Digambar Jains

Ans . B

51. Who identified "Sandrokottus" of the Greco-Roman literature with Chandragupta Maurya ?

[A] D. R. Bhandarkar

[B] Alexander Cunningham

[C] R. P. Chanda

[D] William Jones

Ans . D

52. Rulers of which of the following dynasties maintained diplomatic relations with distant countries such as Syria in the West ?

[A] Maurya

[B] Gupta

[C] Pallava

[D] Chola

Ans . A

53. Who among the following was the author of Abhidhamma treatise Kathavatthu?

[A] Mah-a kassapa

[B] Mahinda

[C] Milinda

[D] Moggaliputta Tissa.

Ans . D

54. In which among the following sacrifices, the sacrificial materials

used was sura in Vedic Era?

- [A] Agnistoma
- [B] Rajasuya
- [C] Sautramani
- [D] Vajapeya

Ans . C

55. In the Rigvedic Dasrajan Yudha (Battle of Ten Kings) the Bharatas emerged winner at the bank of __?

- [A] The Indus River
- [B] The Saraswati River
- [C] The Sutlej River
- [D] The Parushni River

Ans . D

56. The Boghazkoi inscription was discovered in __?

- [A] India
- [B] Iran
- [C] Syria
- [D] Turkey

Ans . D

57. The Aryans dedicated whole of a separate Mandala in Rig-Veda for the hymns dedicated to __?

- [A] Agni
- [B] Varuna
- [C] Indra
- [D] Soma

Ans . D



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58. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched ?

- [A] Nagananda ? Harsha
- [B] Mudrarakshasa ? Visakhadatta
- [C] Yusuf Adil Shah ↔ Ahmednagar
- [D] Ratnavali ? Rajasekhara

Ans . C

59. Who among the following was a lady Alvar Saint?

- [A] Andal
- [B] Madhura Kavi
- [C] Perumal
- [D] Tirupan

Ans . A

60. Parnadatta was appointed the Provincial Governor of Saurashtra by ___?

- [A] Chandragupta Maurya
- [B] Rudradaman
- [C] Chandragupta II
- [D] Skandagupta

Ans . D

60. The title "Paramasaugata" was adopted by ___?

- [A] Bhaskar Varman
- [B] Shashanka
- [C] Rajya Vardhana
- [D] Harsha

Ans . C

61. Garuda was adopted as dynastic emblem after the imperial Guptas by ___?

- [A] Rashtrakutas
- [B] Western Chalukyas
- [C] Shilaharas
- [D] Chedis

Ans . A

61. "The king was the ruler of all except Brahmanas". This was the view of ___?

- [A] Manu
- [B] Yajnavalkya
- [C] Apasthamba
- [D] Gautama

Ans . D

62. For which among the following offenses, Manu recommended higher punishment to Brahmanas than the persons of other varnas?

- [A] Profanity
- [B] Murder
- [C] Theft
- [D] Treason

Ans . C

63. Metonymics were borne by the later rulers of which among the following dynasties?

- [A] Maurya
- [B] Sunga
- [C] Kanva
- [D] Satavahana

Ans . D

64. One of the writers of the Dharmashashtra disapproved the practice of Sati declaring it as an act of suicide. Identify him from the given options:

- [A] Angiras
- [B] Medhatithi
- [C] Usana
- [D] Visnu

Ans . B

65. Vallabhi era is identical with which of the following era?

- [A] The Vikrama era
- [B] The Gupta era
- [C] The Harsha era
- [D] None of the above

Ans . B

66. The cotton cloth worn by Indians had a brighter white colour than any cotton found elsewhere. This view was recorded by ___?

- [A] Alexander
- [B] Megasthenes
- [C] Nearchus
- [D] Pliny

Ans . B

67. Which among the following is / are the terms used for coins of the Gupta period?

1. Dinara

2. Drama
3. Rupaka
4. Suvarna

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- [A] 4 only
- [B] 2, 3
- [C] 1, 4
- [D] 1, 2, 3, 4

Ans . C

68.The Kushans issues the coins made of __?

1. Gold
2. Silver
3. Copper

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

- [A] Only 1
- [B] Only 1 & 2
- [C] Only 1 & 3
- [D] 1, 2 & 3

Ans . D

69.The last Mauryan ruler, who was killed by his Commander-in-Chief was __?

- [A] Dasaratha
- [B] Kun-ala
- [C] Samprati
- [D] Brihadratha

Ans . D

70.According to the beliefs of the Pasupata sect, Siva is the lord of

Pasu. Pasu here refers to ___?

- [A] Lion
- [B] Bull
- [C] Parvati
- [D] Jiva

Ans . D

71. King Ashvapati of the Upanishadic Age was the ruler of which among the following Kingdoms?

- [A] Kekaya
- [B] Matsya
- [C] Panchala
- [D] Sursena

Ans . A

72. With which among the following Vedas, the Shatapatha Brahmana is related to ___?

- [A] Rigveda
- [B] Yajurveda
- [C] Samaveda
- [D] Atharvaveda

Ans . B

73. Which of the following was not a diety of the Harappans?

- [A] Shiva
- [B] Mother Goddess
- [C] Peepal Tree
- [D] Vishnu

Ans . D



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74. Which among the following places has given the earliest evidence of agriculture in Indian Subcontinent?

- [A] Brahmagiri
- [B] Chirand
- [C] Mehrgarh
- [D] Burzahom

Ans . C

75. Robert Bruce Foote, who discovered first Palaeolithic tools in India, was originally ___?

- [A] Palaeobotanist
- [B] Geologist
- [C] Archaeologist
- [D] Historian

Ans . B

76. Which of the following is the most common motif of the Indus Seals ?

- [A] Unicorn
- [B] Bull
- [C] Rhinoceros
- [D] Elephant

Ans . A

77. Which of the following Harappan towns is divided into three parts ?

- [A] Kalibanga
- [B] Lothal
- [C] Chanhudaro
- [D] Dholavira

Ans . D

78.The rulers of which among the following dynasties adopted the title Devaputra ?

- [A] Maurya
- [B] Sunga
- [C] Kushana
- [D] Saka-Kshatrapa

Ans . C

79.The Mahasamghika School arose at which among the following places?

- [A] Bodha Gaya
- [B] Rajagriha
- [C] Sravasti
- [D] Vaisali

Ans . D

80.Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched ? Sakiyas ? Kapilvastu Koliyas ?Ramagrama

- [A] Sakiyas ?Kapilvastu
- [B] Koliyas ?Ramagrama
- [C] Kalamas ?Allakappa
- [D] Mallas ?Kusinagara

Ans . C

81.Who among the following laid down for punishment for a person becoming mendicant without making adequate provision for dependent wife and children?

- [A] Manu
- [B] Yajnavalkya

[C] Kautilya

[D] Narada

Ans . C

82. With which among the following places, the twenty third Jain Tirthankara was associated?

[A] Vaishali

[B] Kausambi

[C] Varanasi

[D] Sravasti

Ans . C

83. Which of the following Upanishads is written in prose ?

[A] Isa

[B] Katha

[C] Brihadaranyaka

[D] Svetasvatara

Ans . C

84. Who among the following were teachers of Gautama Buddha before his enlightenment ?

1. Alara Kalama

2. Udraka Ramputra

3. Makkhali Gosala

4. Nigantha Nataputta

Indicate your answer from the codes given below.

[A] 1 and 4

[B] 4 and 2

[C] 2 and 3

[D] 1 and 2

Ans . D

85. Which among the following is an extant Shaka of the Rigveda Samhita?

- [A] Saunaka
- [B] Ashvalayan
- [C] Shakala
- [D] Sankhayana

Ans . C

86. Who was the priest of the Bharatas in the battle of Ten Kings ?

- [A] Visvamitra
- [B] Vasishtha
- [C] Atri
- [D] Bhrigu

Ans . A

87. That the homeland of the Aryans was Arctic Region, was propounded by ___?

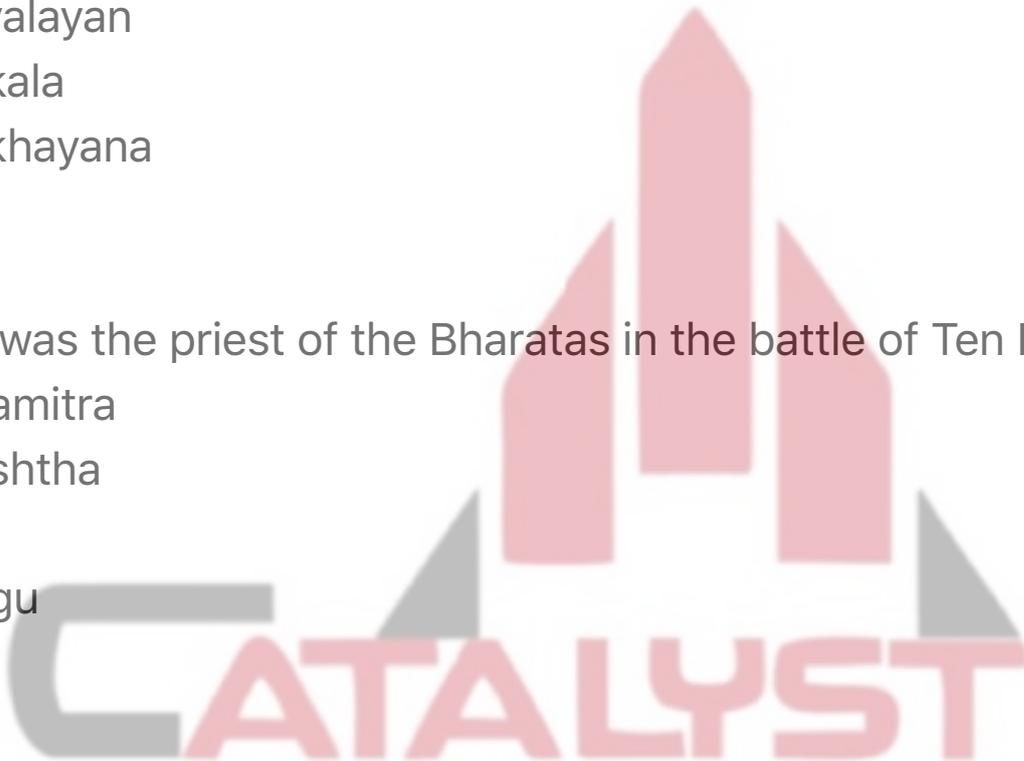
- [A] Max Muller
- [B] Edward Meyer
- [C] Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- [D] Herzefeld

Ans . C

88. Who among the following invented Zero?

- [A] Aryabhatta
- [B] Varahamihira
- [C] Bhaskara I
- [D] An unknown Indian

Ans . D



6397788939

89. Which of the following musical instruments is / are composite or Indo-Islamic in origin ?

1. Sitar
2. Shehnai
3. Tabla
4. Sarangi

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

- [A] 1 & 2 Only
- [B] 1, 3 & 4 Only
- [C] 1, 2 & 3 Only
- [D] 1, 2, 3 & 4

Ans . B

90. Which among the following is known as the earliest example of Panchayatana style of temple?

- [A] Dashavatara temple at Deogarh
- [B] Temple at Pathari
- [C] Shatrughneshwara temple at Bhubaneswar
- [D] Lakshmana temple at Sirpur

Ans . A

91. Which among the following is the hallmark feature of the Dravida style of temple architecture?

- [A] Shikhara
- [B] Gopuram
- [C] Vimana
- [D] Mandapa

Ans . C

92. Which among the following is / are works of Kalidasa?

1. Ritusamhara

2. Meghaduta
3. Dasakumarcharita
4. Kumarashambhava

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

- [A] Only 1 & 2
- [B] Only 2, 3 & 4
- [C] Only 1, 2 & 4
- [D] 1, 2, 3 & 4

Ans . C

93. Which among the following is the most famous Bronze Image of Chola Period?

- [A] Murugan
- [B] Nataraja
- [C] Venkateshwar
- [D] Vishnu

Ans . B

94. Which among conclusions has been derived from the debasement of the coins and gradual disappearance of gold coins during the post-Gupta period?

- [A] Commodities became cheap
- [B] Gold Mining was stalled
- [C] Money economy was gradually replaced by Barter Economy
- [D] There was a decline in trade

Ans . D

95. Which among the following ancient authors has complained of the drain of gold to India (due to trade hegemony of ancient India)?

- [A] Ptolemy
- [B] Nero

[C] Strabo

[D] Pliny

Ans . D

96. In the revenue department of Mauryas, who among the following was in-charge of the collection of all revenues in the empire?

[A] Sannidhatri

[B] Pradeshta

[C] Yukta

[D] Samahatra

Ans . D

97. The Pagodas at Mahabalipuram had been constructed by ___?

[A] Cholas

[B] Chalukyas of Kalyani

[C] Pallavas

[D] Pandyas

Ans . C

98. The most important source of our information on ancient India's cultural history are:

A. archaeological excavations

B. antiquities and monuments

C. literature and epics

D. inscriptions and coins

Ans . C

99. The granary discovered at Harappa was located:

A. within the citadel at Mohenjodaro

B. in the "Lower town"

- C. near the river Ravi
- D. beside the western gate of the city

Ans .C

100.Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I

- a. Rock-cut Rathas
- b. Kailasa Temple
- c. Brihadisvara Temple
- d. Parvati Temple

List-II

- 1. Ellora
- 2. Mahabalipuram
- 3. Nachnakuthara
- 4. Thanjavur

Codes:

A B C D

- (a) 1 2 4 3
- (b) 1 4 2 3
- (c) 2 4 3 1
- (d) 2 1 4 3

Ans .C

101.In his inscriptions Ashoka calls himself:

- A. Devanampriya Priyadarshni king
- B. Asoka Priyadarshi
- C. Dhammasoka (Dharmasoka)
- D. Daivaputra

Ans .A

102.Which one of the following Harappan sites is NOT located in Gujarat?

- A. Surkotada
- B. Rangpur
- C. Sutkagendor

D. Desalpur

Ans .C

103.Which one of the following Indus cities has houses with doors on the main streets?

A. Lothal

B. Surkotada

C. Chanhudaro

D. Banawali

Ans .A

104.Which of the all Harappan sites, which has the most impressive drainage system?

A. Harappa

B. Banawali

C. Dhaulavira

D. Mohenjodaro

Ans .A

105.Which of the following was not one of the ruling dynasties of South India in the Sangam Age?

A. Chola

B. Chera

C. Pandya

D. Pallava

Ans .D

106.Which was probably the most popular assembly in which even women enjoyed an equal status with men in the Early Vedic period?

A. Sabha

B. Samiti

- C. Gana
 - D. Vidatha
- Ans .D

107.Which one of following pairs is not correctly matched?

- A. Samaveda Samhita - Origins of Indian music
- B. Atharvaveda Samhita - Origins of Indian medicine
- C. Rigveda Samhita - Earliest prose
- D. Yajurveda Samhita - Origins of rituals

Ans .C

108.Pushti marg is a Vaishnav sect of the Hinduism was founded by?

- A. Shankaracharya
- B. Ramanujacharya
- C. Vallabhacharya
- D. Nimbarkacharya

Ans .C

109.What is pietra dura?

- A. A form of music
- B. Pictorial mosaic work using semi-precious stones
- C. Armour
- D. None of the above

Ans .B

110.Who wrote famous book Kitab-ul-hind?

- A. Abul Fazl
- B. Amir Khusrau
- C. Al Biruni
- D. Firdausi

Ans .C



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