UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

B.A HISTORY

(2011 Admission onwards)

V SEMESTER

EARLY INDIA: STATE TO EMPIRE

QUESTION BANK

1.	Asociety is charactery people who trace their ancestry	cterised as a formal organized group of from a common ancestor.
	a) Socialist	b) lineage
	c) Capitalist	d) Dalit
2.	A society in mainly be pastoral.	its early stage of development would
	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.		society become de-stabilized the stage of pre-state to the stage of

	a) Lineage	b) Medieval
	c) Modern	d) Post-Modern
5.	A society could be consider a tribal one as common ancestry society.	_
	a) Lineage	b) Harappan
	c) Aryan	d) Vaisya
6.	The pre-state society, considered as a lineage society, 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 thetradition.	
	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 the birth of his eldest son, Il Suryavamsa and daughter Ila with or the Lunar Lineage.	shaku with whom started the
	a) Manu	b) Ikshaku
	c) Druhyu	d) Turvasa

12.	birth of his eldest son,	ns a sacrifice, which resulted in the with whom started the Suryavamsa er Ila with whom started the se.
	a) Ila	b) Ikshaku
	c) Druhyu	d) Turvasa
13.	birth of his eldest son, Ikshaku wi	ns a sacrifice, which resulted in the th whom started the and the Chandravamsa or the Lunar
	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 Suryvamsa or to the Chandravamsa.	
	a) Itihasa – Purana	b) Ikshaku
	c) Ila	d) Turvasa
15.	The descent groups of described in the geneaological section of the early Indian historical tradition.	
	a) Yadu	b)Turvasa
	c) Puru	d) Manu
16.	The various Puranic texts hav Vamsaaucharita.	e this geneaological section or
	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 five sons.	great grand son is Yayati who had
	a) Pururavan	b) Yadu
	c) Puru	d) Anu

20.	_	cessor displeased his father and hence is and Puru, the youngest inherits the	
	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.	-	ead out over the Aravalli region, Gujarat, thern 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 ealy stage.		
	a) Turvasa	b) Ila	
	c) Ikshaku	d) Yadu	
24.	The line of is sagenerations.	aid to have become Mlechas after few	
	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 or	n the last part of the Puru lineage.	
	a) Mahabharata	b) Kurukshetra	
	c) Afghanistan	d) Punjab	
31.	The Puru lineage seems to have threfrom Puru to	ee distinct stages.The first stages is	
	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 Marshal	b) Mortimer Wheeler	
	c) Dayaram Sahni	d) R.D. Banerji	
36.	Harappan Culture spread over vari India like Rupar and Bara in the ea in U.P. and Ragpur and Lothal in	st Punjab, Alamgirpur near Meerut	
	a) Gujarat	b) Delhi	
	c) Haryana	d) Assam	

37.	Sir John Marshall has assigned 2750 B.C.	culture to the period 3150-	
	a) Mauryan	b) Vedic	
	c) Sumarian	d) Harappan	
38.	•	ists have made use of scientific tests period of civilization from	
	a) Harappan	b) Vedic	
	c) Chinese	d) Buddhist	
39.	were the indivisible fac	ctors of the Harappan Culture.	
	a) Rivers	b) Villages	
	c) Mountains	d) Planned cities	
40.	The city excavated of I	ndus 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 Larka river Indus.	na district of Sind on the banks of the	
	a) Mohenjodaro	b) Lothal	
	c) Kalibangan	d) Rupar	

46.	The excavations at was Marshall with R.D. Banerji.	first started in 1922 by Sir John	
	a) Kalibangan	b) Lothal	
	c) Mohenjodaro	d) Banwali	
47.	Kalibangan in along the is another important Harappan city	dried up bed of the river Ghagger	
	a) Rajasthan	b) U.P	
	c) Delhi	d) Bomby	
48.	Kalibangan site was excavated by . the evidences of pre-Harappan and	in the 1960's which have Harappan habitations.	
	a) B.K.Thapar	b) Mortimer Wheeler	
	c) Dayaram Sahni	d) S.R. Rao	
49.	Lothal in is another impo	rtant 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 bo area of the sub continent and w regions.	th within the northern and western with Persian Gulf and	
	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 a script known as	d the art of writing and even developed	
	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's 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 right.	the Indus script was read from left to	
	a) Sir John Marshall	b) Mortimer Wheeler	
	c) R.D. Banerji	d) Dr. S.R. Rao	
62.		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)Periyapuranam	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) Periyapuranam	
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) Atranjikhera	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 hymn the performance of sacrifices.	s and commentaries. It describes	
	a) Atharva Veda	b) Rigveda	
	c) Samaveda	d) Yajurveda	

72.	called the Upanishads of human mind".	s as, "the most wonderful composition	
	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 civilizations.	et between the Aryan and non-Aryan	
	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 S former and appointedas	Sudas who, however, dismissed the s his priest.	
	a) Ullur	b) Sri Narayan Guru	
	c) Vishanin	d) Vasishtha	

81.	led a tribal confed Bharatas, the federation consisting Yadu, Turvasa, Adu and Druhya ale Paktha, Bhalanas, Siva and Vishan	of the five well-known tribes Puru, ong with five others namely -Alina,
	a) Visvamitra	b) Vasishtha
	c) Sri Narayan Guru	d) Turvasa
82.	The Bharatas utterly routed the country bank of the Parushni, modern	<u> </u>
	a) Ravi	b) Indus
	c) Periyar	d) Kuppam
83.	The Bharatas were settled in the reg Yamuna while the Purus remained in	
	a) Harappa	b) Madras
	c) Rupar	d) Lothal
84.	In their migration to the east and south-east the came into conflict with the <i>Dasas</i> or <i>Dasyus</i> .	
	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; <i>pura</i> .	
	a) Visigoths	b) Aryans
	c) Dasas	d) Kurichias
87.	The Society was a tribal society.	
	a) Gupta	b) Harappan
	c) Msopotamian	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 means to search for cows.	period was 'gavishti', which
	a) Rigvedic	b) Sangam Literature
	c) Mahabharatha	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) Mahabharatha	
	c) Ramayana	d) Mahabharatha	
91.	fought in the wars cl	aimed 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 lil	ke Sabha and Samiti are mentioned in the	
	a) Upanishads	b) Rig Veda	
	c) Ramayana	d) Mahabharatha	
94.	The term 'Vis' in the refers to the tribal unit or clan.		
	a) Rig veda	b) Ramayana	
	c) Mahabharatha	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 go	od.	
	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 wester continent, they possible used copper supplied by		
	a) Delhi	b) Rajastan
	c) Hastinapura	d) Madras
101.	The was the act of giving when given.	or granting, irrespective of what and
	a) Dana	b) Sutlej
	c) Dakshina	d) Bali
102.	The was a specific gift give	ing 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	y 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 w middle portions of doab and establi	
	a) Pataliputra	b) Bhagalpur
	c) Hastinapura	d) U.P
110.	The period witnessed a trate to a sedentary agrarian society.	insformation of the pastoral 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 priest	ly class.
	a) Sudras	b) Kshatriyas
	c) Vyshyas	d) Brahmins
113.	The were trained in war fa	are.
	a) Sudras	b) Brahmins
	c) Vyshyas	d) Kshatriyas
114.	The in trade and agricul	ture.
	a) Vyshyas	b) Brahmins
	c) Kshatriyas	d) Sudras
115.	The formed the lowest s	ection 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 of 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.		C. the use of iron had become Vestern Bihar which facilitated the

	a) First	b) Second
	c) Fourth	d) Sixth
119.	In the age of the, 16 were flourishing in North India.	large states called Mahajanapadas
	a) Buddha	b) Gupta
	c) Mughal	d) Sultanate
120.	±	ry B.C. onwards witnessed the India for the second time, the first
	a) Harappan	b) Ujjain
	c) Bombay	d) Madras
121.	Magadha came into prominence u who belonged to the dyn	-
	a) Gupta	b) Maurya
	c) Haryanka	d) Nanda
122.		imbisara was the annexation of the ich had its capital at Champa near
	a) Bhagalpur	b) Orissa
	c) Gorakpur	d) Jaipur
123.	Magadha's most serious rival was A	vanti with its capital at
	a) Ujjain	b) Kausambi
	c) Sravasti	d) Vaisali
124.	strengthened Rajagriha in the vicinity of the Ganges.	and built a small fort, Pataligrama
	a) Udayan	b) Bimbisaran
	c) Asoka	d) Ajatasatru
125.	Ajatasatru was succeeded by his so	n (460-444 B.C.).
	a) Udayan	b) Bimbisaran
	c) Harshan	d) Bindusaran
126.	The Ware culture is identi	fied 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 being the formative one and the sec	o phases of NBP culture, the first ond being the mature one.
	a) Archaeologists	b) Indologists
	c) Nrurologists	d) Historians
129.	The principle of Varnasrama Dharr	ma is one of the basic principles of
	a) Hinduism	b) Islam
	c) Jainism	d) Budhism
130.	In Purusha-Sukta of the, there is reference to the division of Hindu society into four classesnamely the Brahmanas, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas and the Sudras.	
	a) Rig-Veda	b) Sama Veda
	c) Upanishads	d) Bible
131.	The 6 th 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) 6 th	b)8 th
	c)10 th	d)12 th
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 23 rd 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 24 th Th of high position.	irthankara of was a Kshatriya
	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) Rupar	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 N south	Virvana at the age of 72 at Pava in
	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 4 th 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	
	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 death, having become a	
	a) Jain	b) Buddhist
	c) Hindu	d) Parsi

146.	When the famine ended, the emigr found that the Jains who remained original strict Jain way of life. They was as heretics.	in North India had given up their
		h) Mortimer Wheeler
	a) Suddhodana	b) Mortimer Wheeler
	c) Badrabhahu	d) Asoka
147.	Gautama Buddha, the founder Suddhodana, the chief of the Sakya	
	a) Kapilavasthu	b) Gaya
	c) U.P.	d) Magadha
148.	One day as he was sitting under meditating, enlightenment dawned 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	
	a) 4	b) 6
	c) 7	d) 9
151.	According to the 'Nobl over come desire and get liberation to	_
	a) Buddha	b) Manu
	c) Mahavira	d) Asoka
152.	The Eight Fold path of is a	also called the' Middle path'.
	a) Sree Narayana Guru	b) Mahavira
	c) Sankaracharya	d) Buddha
153.	Buddhism spread far and wide under	r patronage.
	a) Samudra Gupta	b) Chandra Gupta Maurya
	c) BinduSara	d) Asoka's
154.	After the period reaction s divided into Hinayanism and Mahay	
	a) Mauryan	b) Vedic
	c) Harappan	d) Gupta

155.	The Hinayanists followed the cany fundamental change.	original teachings of without
	a) Islam	b) Jainism
	c) Hinduism	d) Buddhism
156.	The are a collection of philosophical texts which form the theoretical basis for the <i>Hindu religion</i> .	
	a) Upanishads	b) Rigveda
	c) Yajuveda	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 Nika three states; Brahmana, Kshatr	ya' describes the society consisting of iya and Gahapathi.
	a) Budhist	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) Urudu	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 <i>bodhisattva</i> 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	y 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 dyna of Alexander.	sty was, a contemporary
	a) Chandragupta Maurya	b) Mahapadma Nanda
	c) Dhana Nanda	d) Mortimer Wheeler
171.	who overthrew the Nanda Brahmin statesman, Kautilya.	dynasty with the help of a crafty
	a) Chandragupta Maurya	b) Asoka
	c) Aswaghosha	d) Nagarjuna
172.	Maurya Dynasty was ruled into the city at	state of Magadha from the capital
	a) Nalanda	b) Pataliputra
	c) Vidramasila	d) Kapilavastu
173.	The Mauryan dynasty had disinteg Sunga.	grated in by Pushyamitra
	a)175 BC	b) 185 BC
	c)189 BC	d) 195 BC

174.	is an important treation of the Mauryan times written by Chanakya.	
	a) Arthasastra	b) Indica
	c) Harsha Charitha	d) Si Yu Ki
175.	was a friend, guide and philo	osopher to Chandra Gupta Maurya.
	a) Kautilya	b) Athula
	c) Nagarjuna	d) Vasubandhu
176.	'Indica' is the accounts on India pre	epared by
	a) Chandragupta Maurya	b) Megasthenese
	c) Seleucus Nikethor	d) Kautilya
177.	Megasthenese stayed at the reflections on the then Indian socie	
	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 of the Mauryan Empire beyond a predecessors.	
	a) Chandra Gupta Maurya	b) Bindusara
	c) Asoka	d)Samudra Gupta
185.	The Mauryan control of Deccan an made a reality by	d Mysore Plateau must have been
	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 whole administration.	Kautilya, reorganized the
	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 'Arthasastra' of and several other ancient Indian te 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 Mahamatras'to propogate Dharm women.	group of officers called 'Dharma a among the people including
	a) Asoka	b) Mortimer Wheeler
	c) Megasthenes	d) Bindusara
195.	conducted 'Dharma Yath officials in order to propagate Dharma's	
	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) Brihandratha	b) Aoka
	c) Chandra Gupta Maurya	d) Bindusara
199.	were the huge stone slabes erected over the burials.	
	a) Paleolithic	b) Vedic
	c) Harappan	d) Megalithic
200.	The culture in which huge stone places was called the	
	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 on the basis of soil formation and	land into regions or Tinai Fopography.	
	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 to	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	
0.1.0	c) Kurinchi	d) Palai	
210.	The people worshippe		
	a) Mullai	b) Kurinchi	
011	c) Neythal	d) Palai	
211.	kallar; vettuvar who resorted to plu	ed by war like tribes like Maravar under 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.	22 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	30.a	59.a	88.a	117.d	146.c	175.a	204.a
2.c	31.a	60.a	89.a	118.d	147.a	176.b	205.a
3.a	32.d	61.a	90.a	119.a	148.c	177.a	206.a
4.a	33.b	62.a	91.b	120.a	149.c	178.a	207.b
5.a	34.a	63.c	92.d	121.c	150.a	179.a	208.d
6.a	35.a	64.c	93.b	122.a	151.a	180.a	209.c
7.c	36.a	65.a	94.a	123.a	152.d	181.c	210.a
8.c	37.d	66.a	95.b	124.d	153.d	182.c	211.a
9.a	38.a	67.a	96.b	125.a	154.a	183.c	212.b
10.a	39.d	68.a	97.a	126.a	155.d	184.c	213.a
11.a	40.a	69.c	98.a	127.a	156.a	185.a	214.a
12.b	41.a	70.c	99.a	128.a	157.a	186.b	215.b
13.a	42.a	71.d	100.b	129.a	158.a	187.c	216.a
14.a	43.a	72.d	101.a	130.a	159.a	188.a	217.a
15.d	44.a	73.d	102.a	131.b	160.d	189.a	218.b
16.b	45.a	74.a	103.c	132.a	161.a	190.a	219.a
17.a	46.c	75.a	104.c	133.b	162.a	191.d	220.d
18.d	47.a	76.a	105.d	134.a	163.a	192.a	221.a
19.a	48.a	77.d	106.a	135.a	164.a	193.d	222.a
20.a	49.a	78.a	107.c	136.b	165.a	194.a	223.a
21.c	50.a	79.d	108.c	137.b	166.a	195.a	224.a
22.c	51.b	80.d	109.c	138.a	167.a	196.a	225.d
23.a	52.d	81.a	110.a	139.b	168.d	197.d	
24.c	53.b	82.a	111.d	140.b	169.a	198.a	
25.c	54.a	83.a	112.d	141.a	170.c	199.d	
26.a	55.a	84.a	113.d	142.c	171.a	200.a	
27.a	56.b	85.a	114.a	143.a	172.b	201.d	
28.c	57.b	86.c	115.a	144.c	173.b	202.a	
29.c	58.a	87.d	116.d	145.a	174.a	203.a	

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