

केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय रायपुर

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Regional Office Raipur



तत् त्वं पूषन् अपावृणु
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

Class - XII

Multiple Choice Question Bank
[MCQ] Term – I

HISTORY [027]

Based on Latest CBSE Exam Pattern

for the Session 2021-22

केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय रायपुर

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MESSAGE FROM DUPUTY COMMISSIONER



It is a matter of great pleasure for me to publish study material for different subjects of classes X and XII for Raipur Region. Getting acquainted and familiarized with the recent changes in curriculum and assessment process made by CBSE vide Circular No. 51 and 53 issued in the month of July 2021 will help students to prepare themselves better for the examination. Sound and deeper knowledge of the Units and Chapters is must for grasping the concepts, understanding the questions. Study materials help in making suitable and effective notes for quick revision just before the examination.

Due to the unprecedented circumstances of COVID-19 pandemic the students and the teachers are getting very limited opportunity to interact face to face in the classes. In such a situation the supervised and especially prepared value points will help the students to develop their understanding and analytical skills together. The students will be benefitted immensely after going through the question bank and practice papers. The study materials will build a special bond and act as connecting link between the teachers and the students as both can undertake a guided and experiential learning simultaneously. It will help the students develop the habit of exploring and analyzing the **Creative & Critical Thinking Skills**. The new concepts introduced in the question pattern related to case study, reasoning and ascertain will empower the students to take independent decision on different situational problems. The different study materials are designed in such a manner to help the students in their self-learning pace. It emphasizes the great pedagogical dictum that *'everything can be learnt but nothing can be taught'*. The self-motivated learning as well as supervised classes will together help them achieve the new academic heights.

I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to all the principals and the teachers who have relentlessly striven for completion of the project of preparing study materials for all the subjects. Their enormous contribution in making this project successful is praiseworthy.

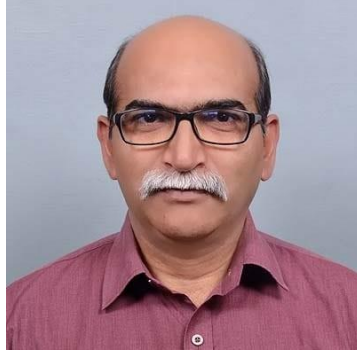
Happy learning and best of luck!

Vinod Kumar
(Deputy Commissioner)

केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय रायपुर

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Regional Office Raipur

Our Patorn



Vinod Kumar

Deputy Commissioner
KVS RO Raipur



Smt. Biraja Mishra
Assistant Commissioner
KVS RO Raipur



Sh. A.K. Mishra
Assistant Commissioner
KVS RO Raipur



Smt. Gloria Minj
Principal, Kendriya Vidyalaya Durg

HISTORY
Code No.-027
Class XII(2021-22)
THEMES IN INDIAN HISTORY (PART-I, II&III)

TERM I

S.NO.	THEMES	WEIGHTAGE (IN MARKS)
1.	Theme 1 - Bricks, Beads and Bones	25
2.	Theme 2 - Kings, Farmers and Towns	
3.	Theme 3 -Kinship, Caste and Class	
4.	Theme 4 -Thinkers, Beliefs and Buildings	
5.	Theme 6 - Bhakti –Sufi Traditions	15
6.	Theme 7 - An Imperial Capital: Vijayanagara	
Total		40

TERM-II

S.NO	THEMES	WEIGHTAGE (IN MARKS)
7.	Theme 9 - Kings and Chronicles	10
8.	Theme 10 - Colonialism and The Countryside (HALF)pg-257-274	30
9.	Theme 11 - Rebels and the Raj	
10.	Theme 13 - Mahatma Gandhi and the Nationalist Movement	
11.	Theme 15 - Framing the Constitution	
Total		40

* Map work included in both the terms

Project Work* = 20 Marks (10+10)

*See the guidelines given with the document.

Grand Total =	Term I	=	40 Marks
	Term II	=	40 Marks
	Project Work	=	20 Marks
		=	----- 100 Marks -----

Note: Kindly refer to the guidelines on project work given below:-

Guidelines for Subjects having Project Work: 20 Marks

(Sociology, History, Legal Studies, Political Science, Economics, Business Studies, Accountancy)

One Project to be done throughout the session, as per the existing scheme.

1. The objectives of the project work:

Objectives of project work are to enable learners to:

- probe deeper into personal enquiry ,initiate action and reflect on knowledge and skills, views etc. acquired during the course of class XI-XII .
- analyse and evaluate real world scenarios using theoretical constructs and arguments
- demonstrate the application of critical and creative thinking skills and abilities to produce an independent and extended piece of work
- follow up aspects in which learners have interest
- develop the communication skills to argue logically

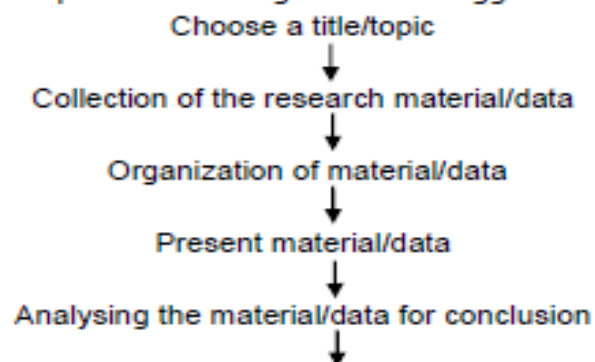
2. Role of the teacher:

The teacher plays a critical role in developing thinking skills of the learners. A teacher should:

- help each learner select the topic after detailed discussions and deliberations of the topic;
- play the role of a facilitator to support and monitor the project work of the learner through periodic discussions;
- guide the research work in terms of sources for the relevant data;
- ensure that students must understand the relevance and usage of primary evidence and other sources in their projects and duly acknowledge the same;
- ensure that the students are able to derive a conclusion from the content; cite the limitations faced during the research and give appropriate references used in doing the research work.
- educate learner about plagiarism and the importance of quoting the source of the information to ensure authenticity of research work.
- prepare the learner for the presentation of the project work.
- arrange a presentation of the project file.

3. Steps involved in the conduct of the project:

Students may work upon the following lines as a suggested flow chart:



Draw the relevant conclusion
↓
Presentation of the Project Work

- The project work can be in the form of Power Point/Presentation/Exhibition/Skit/albums/files/song and dance or culture show /story telling/debate/panel discussion, paper presentation and so on. Any of these activities which are suitable to visually impaired/differently-abled candidates can be performed as per the choice of the student.

4. Expected Checklist for the Project Work:

- Introduction of topic/title
- Identifying the causes, events, consequences and/or remedies
- Various stakeholders and effect on each of them
- Advantages and disadvantages of situations or issues identified
- Short-term and long-term implications of strategies suggested in the course of research
- Validity, reliability, appropriateness and relevance of data used for research work and for presentation in the project file
- Presentation and writing that is succinct and coherent in project file
- Citation of the materials referred to, in the file in footnotes, resources section, bibliography etc.

5. Term-Wise Assessment of Project Work:

- Project Work has broadly the following phases: Synopsis/ Initiation, Data Collection, Data Analysis and Interpretation, Conclusion.
- The aspects of the project work to be covered by students can be assessed during the two terms.
- 20 marks assigned for Project Work can be divided in to two terms in the following manner:

TERM-I PROJECT WORK: 10 Marks

The teacher will assess the progress of the project work in the term I in the following manner:

Month	Periodic Work	Assessment Rubrics	Marks
1-3 July- September	Instructions about Project Guidelines, Background reading Discussions on Theme and Selection of the Final Topic, Initiation/ Synopsis	Introduction, Statement of Purpose/Need and objectives of the study, Hypothesis/Research Question, Review of Literature, Presentation of Evidence, Methodology, Questionnaire, Data Collection.	5
4-5 October- November	Planning and organisation: forming an action plan, feasibility or baseline study, Updating/modifying the action plan, Data Collection	Significance and relevance of the topic; challenges encountered while conducting the research.	5

Question Bank CCT based question of Class 12th History

Raipur Region(2021-22)

Theme –I : Bricks, Beads and Bones: The Harappan Civilization (chapter 1)

Q1.From where did Harappans get gold?

- (a) South India
- (b) Central India
- (c) Himalayan Region
- (d) Chotta Nagpur region

Answer (a) South India

Explanation: South India was the main source of Gold. During the period of the Indus Valley Civilization (7380 BC-1500 BC), gold from the Kolar mine in Karnataka, South India, reached Indus Valley sites in what is now Pakistan.

Q2. Consider the following statement:

1. After independence, most of the Harappan civilization centres went over to Pakistan.
2. The Harappan script has been deciphered.
3. Rulers had an important role in Harappan civilization.
4. Dead were buried in Harappa.

Which of the above is correct statement?

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

Answer: (b) 1, 3 and 4

Explanation: Harappan Civilization was one the earliest civilization. After Partition of India and Pakistan most of the part of the Harappan civilization went to Pakistan. From evidences of Harappan Civilization it is comes to know people were buried after death.

Q.3 Consider the following statements about the seals of Proto-Shiva.

1. There is a mention of a diety ‘Rudra’ in ancient religious texts.
2. Later on Rudra word was used for Shiva.
3. Rudra is not mentioned as Pashupati in Rigveda.
4. Depiction of Pashupati does not match the mention of Rudra in Rigveda.

Which of the given statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a) 1, 2, 3, 4

Explanation: The **Pashupati Seal** (also **Mahayogi seal**,^[1] **Proto-Śiva seal**;^[2] the adjective "so-called" sometimes applied to "Pashupati"),^[3] is a steatite seal which was uncovered in the 1928–29 Archaeological Survey of India excavations of the Indus Valley Civilisation ("IVC") site of Mohenjo-daro, then in the British Raj, and now in Pakistan. The seal depicts a seated figure that is possibly tricephalic (having three heads). The seated figure has been thought to be ithyphallic (having an erect penis), an interpretation that has been questioned by many, but was still held by the IVC specialist Jonathan Mark Kenoyer in a publication of 2003.^[4] The man has a horned headdress and is surrounded by animals. He may represent a horned deity.

Q4 Match the following :

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| (i) Harappan | (a) Gujarat |
| (ii) Dholavira | (b) Jammu & Kashmir |
| (iii) Manda | (c) Rajasthan |
| (iv) Kalibanga | (d) Pakistan |

a. (i) d, (ii) a, (iii) b, (iv) c

b. (i) b, (ii) c, (iii) d, (iv) a

c. (i)c, (ii)b, (iii)a, (iv) d

d. (i)a, (ii)b, (iii)c, (iv)d

Answer: a. (i) d, (ii) a, (iii) b, (iv) c

Explanation: Harappan Civilization evidences were found in Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan and parts of Pakistan.

Q5. One word answer

(i) Name any two sculptors of Harappa. Answer 1. Terracotta bull, 2. Mother goddess

(ii) Who discovered Harappan Civilisation. Answer. M.S. Vats

(iii) Name any two places of Harappan Civilization

Answer: Mohenjodaro, Lothal

(iv) Reat Bath found in which place Answer: Mohenjodaro

Explanation: **Indus civilization**, also called **Indus valley civilization** or **Harappan civilization**, the earliest known urban culture of the Indian subcontinent. The nuclear dates of the civilization appear to be about 2500–1700 BCE, though the southern sites may have lasted later into the 2nd millennium BCE. Among the world's three earliest civilizations—the other two are those of Mesopotamia and Egypt—the Indus civilization was the most extensive.

Q6. True/False

- (i) Harappan was the urban civilisation () Answer (True)
- (ii) Harappan people were not do business () Answer (False)
- (iii) Mohenjodaro is situated in Gujrat () answer (false)
- (iv) Harappan people knows writing () Answer (True)
- (v) Harappan people worships mother goddess () Answer (True)

Explanation. Harappan civilization was Urban Civilization. People of Harappa do business with other country like Mesopotamia. According to evidences people of Harappa worship mother goddess.

7. Identify the sculpture and choose the correct answer



- (a) Priest King
- (b) Mother Goddess
- (c) God Shiva
- (d) Others

Answer (a) Priest King

Explanation: The popular art of the Harappans was in the form of terra-cotta figurines. The majority are of standing females, often heavily laden with jewelry, but standing males—some with beard and horns—are also present. It has been generally agreed that these figures are largely deities (perhaps a Great Mother and a Great God), but some small figures of mothers with children or of domestic activities are probably toys. There are varieties of terra-cotta animals, carts, and toys—such as monkeys pierced to climb a string and cattle that nod their heads. Painted pottery is the only evidence that there was a tradition of painting. Much of the work is executed with boldness and delicacy of feeling, but the restrictions of the art do not leave much scope for creativity.

Q 8. Which town in Indus Vally Civilasation had no Citadel

- (a) Mohenjodaro
- (b) Harappa
- (c) Chanhudaro
- (d) Lothal

Answer: (C) chanhudaro

Explanation: Some of the oldest known structures which have served as citadels were built by the [Indus Valley Civilisation](#), where citadels represented a centralised authority. Citadels in Indus Valley were almost 12 meters tall.^[2] The purpose of these structures, however, remains debated. Though the structures found in the ruins of [Mohenjo-daro](#) were walled, it is far from clear that these structures were defensive against enemy attacks. Rather, they may have been built to divert flood waters.

Q9. Which of these is the feature of Harappan Civilization?

- (a) Urban planning
- (b) Drainage system
- (c) Citadel and Lower town
- (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

Explanation: The civilisation's cities were noted for their urban planning, baked brick houses, elaborate drainage systems, water supply systems, clusters of large non-residential buildings, and new techniques in handicraft (carnelian products, seal carving) and metallurgy (copper, bronze, lead, and tin)

Q10. Which of these was the source of copper for Harappans?

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Gujarat

Answer: (b) Rajasthan

Explanation: "The Harappans are referred to as a Bronze Age culture," writes Vasant Shinde, "and they used copper and bronze to manufacture axes, adzes, knives, fish hooks, chisels, pots and pans and jewelry in form of bangles, beads, or diadem strips.

Q11. Which of these was the cause of decline of Harappan civilization?

- (a) Climatic Change
- (b) Floods
- (c) Deforestation
- (d) All of these

Answer : (d) All of these

Explanation: Many scholars believe that the collapse of the Indus Valley Civilization was **caused by climate change**. Some experts believe the drying of the Saraswati River, which began around 1900 BCE, was the main cause for climate change, while others conclude that a great flood struck the area.

Q12. Which of these was not worshipped by the Harappan?

- (a) Nature
- (b) Goddess
- (c) Indra
- (d) Pashupatinath

Answer: (c) Indra

Explanation: The importance of the worship of the Mother Goddess (Sakti) is proved by the discovery of numerous terra-cotta figurines. The worship of Siva is suggested by the discovery of figure of a deity with three faces, with horned head dress, seating cross-legged in a Yogic posture, surrounded by animals like buffalo, rhinoceros, deer, tiger, etc. Two more figures representing Siva have been unearthed also. In these figures Siva seats in a Yogic posture and plants or flowers emerge from his head. The worship of Siva and Mother Goddess were widely prevalent. Animal worship is shown by seals and terracotta figurines. Worship of tree, fire, water and probably sun seems to have been in prominent among the Indus people. The discovery of a few seals bearing Swastika symbol and Wheel symbol also indicates Sun worship. Swastika is the symbol of the Sun.

Q13. Which of these is the other name of Harappan Civilization?

- (i) Aryan civilization
 - (ii) Indus Valley Civilization
 - (iii) Vedic Civilization
 - (iv) Early Civilization
- (a) Only (i) and (ii) are true
 - (b) Only (i) and (iii) are true
 - (c) Only (ii) and (iv) are true
 - (d) Only (iii) and (ii) are true

Answer: (c) Only (ii) and (iv) are true

Explanation: Harappan Civilization was found near the Indus river. Due to the name of Indus river the civilization got name Indus valley civilization.

Q14. Which of the following things were found at craft production centres in Harappan civilization?

- 1. Carnelian
 - 2. Jasper
 - 3. Crystal
 - 4. Quartz
- (a) 1, 2 and 3
 - (b) 1,2,3, 4
 - (c) 2, 3, 4
 - (d) 2, 4

Answer: (b) 1,2,3, 4

Explanation: All the works of Harappan art, including **figurines of clay and terracota, stone and bronze sculpture, seals and beads**, are products of skilled craftsmen. Harappans produced their own characteristic pottery which was made glossy and shining. The Harappan artists were skilled sculptors.

Q 15. Identify the sculpture and choose the correct answer



- (a) Mother Goddess
- (b) Dancing Girl
- (c) Priest king
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a)Dancing Girl

Explanation: Dancing Girl is a prehistoric bronze sculpture made in lost-wax casting about c. 2300–1750 BCE in the Indus Valley Civilisation city of Mohenjo-daro, which was one of the earliest cities.

Q 16 The false statements about Harappan Civilization

- (i) Harappan people traded with Mesopotamia
- (ii) Harappan people used bricks
- (iii) Harappan people followed Hindunism
- (iv) Harappa was an Urban Revolution

Answer: (iii) Harappan people followed Hindunism

Explanation: The significant features of Indus Valley civilization are **personal cleanliness, town planning, construction of burnt-brick houses, ceramics, casting**, forging of metals, manufacturing of cotton and woolen textiles.

Q17. Find out which one is not correctly matched

- (A) 1921 - (i) Mohenjodaro
- (B) 1921 - (ii) Harappa
- (C) 1955 - (iii) Lothal
- (D) 1990 - (iv) Dholavira

Answer : (A) 1921 - (i) Mohenjodaro

Explanation: **Mohenjo-daro**, meaning 'Mound of the Dead Men'; is an archaeological site in the province of Sindh, Pakistan. Built around 2500 BCE, it was one of the largest settlements of the ancient Indus Valley Civilisation, and one of the world's earliest major cities, contemporaneous with the civilizations of ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, Minoan Crete, and Norte Chico. Mohenjo-daro was abandoned in the 19th century BCE as the Indus Valley Civilization declined, and the site was not rediscovered until the 1920s.

Q18. Which two strategies are adopted by the archaeologists to identify social differences among the Harappans?

- (i) Study of burials
- (ii) Study of script
- (iii) Study of trade and commerce
- (iv) Study of artifacts

Choose the correct option

- (a) Both 'i' and 'ii'
- (b) Both 'i' and 'iv'
- (c) Both 'ii' and 'iii'
- (d) Both 'i' and 'iii'

Answer: (b) Both 'i' and 'iv'

Explanation: After the partition of India in 1947, when most excavated sites of the Indus Valley civilisation lay in territory awarded to Pakistan, the Archaeological Survey of India, its area of authority reduced, carried out large numbers of surveys and **excavations** along the Ghaggar-Hakra system in India.

Q19. Which of the following metal was not known to the Harappans?

- (a) Bronze
- (b) Silver
- (c) Copper
- (d) Iron

Answer: (d) Iron

Explanation: Variety of metals such as **copper, gold, silver** was extensively used by the Harappan metal workers. Minor metals like tin, arsenic, lead, antimony etc. were used for alloying.

Q20. Who was the first Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India

- (a) Alexander Cunningham
- (b) John Marshall
- (c) George Everest
- (d) James Princep

Answer (a) Alexander Cunningham

Explanation: Sir Alexander Cunningham, (born Jan. 23, 1814, London, Eng. —died Nov. 28, 1893, London), British army officer and archaeologist who excavated many sites in India, including Sārnāth and Sānchi, and served as **the first director of the Indian Archaeological Survey**.

Q21. From where did Harappans get Tin?

- (a) Afghanistan
- (b) Central India
- (c) Himalayan Region
- (d) Rajasthan

Answer : (a) Afghanistan

Explanation: The current evidence indicates that the Harappans got tin from scattered deposits available in Afghanistan. It is strongly suggested that Shortugai, a trading outpost of the IVC in Northern Afghanistan, might have had connections to the import of lapis lazuli, tin and camels into the cities of the Indus Valley Civilization.

Q22. The most important industry of harappan at chanhudro was

- (a) Bead making
- (b) Brick making
- (c) Handloom
- (d) Ship building

Answer (a) Bead making

Explanation: Evidence of shell working was found at Chanhudaro and bangles and ladles were made at this site. Harappan seals were made generally in bigger towns like Harappa, Mohenjadaro and Chanhudaro which were involved with administrative network. An Impressive

workshop, recognised as Bead Making Factory, was found at Chanhudaro, which included a furnace. Shell bangles, beads of many materials, stealite seals and metal works were manufactured at Chanhudaro.

Q23 The harappan script was written from

- (a) Bottom to top
- (b) Top to bottom
- (c) Left to right
- (d) Right to left

Answer (d) right to left

Explanation: The **Indus script** (also known as the **Harappan script**) is a corpus of symbols produced by the Indus Valley Civilization. Most inscriptions containing these symbols are extremely short, making it difficult to judge whether or not these symbols constituted a script used to record a language, or even symbolise a writing system. In spite of many attempts, the 'script' has not yet been deciphered, but efforts are ongoing. There is no known bilingual inscription to help decipher the script, and the script shows no significant changes over time. However, some of the syntax (if that is what it may be termed) varies depending upon location.

Q24. Archeologist have also found evidence of ploughed field at-

- (a) Banawali
- (b) Kalibangan
- (c) Lothal
- (d) Manda

answer: (b) kalibanga

Explanation: Kalibangan is a **part of the ancient Indus Valley Civilization**, located in present Hanumangarh district. The site was discovered by Luigi Pio Tessitori, an Italian Indologist and linguist. After Independence in 1952, Amlānand Ghosh identified the site as part of Harappan Civilization and marked it for excavation.

Q25. The roads and streets were laid out along an approximate----- pattern

- (a) Grid
- (b) Triangular
- (c) Square
- (d) Circle

Answer: (a)Grid

Explanation: By 2600 BC, Mohenjo-daro and Harappa, major cities of the Indus Valley Civilization, were built with blocks divided by a **grid of straight streets**, running north–south and east–west.

Q26. Scholars have estimated that the total number of wells in Mohenjodaro was about ----

- (a) 400
- (b) 500

(c) 100

(d) 700 Answer (d) 700

Explanation: With the excavations done so far, **over 700 wells** are present at Mohenjo-daro, alongside drainage and bathing systems. This number is unheard of when compared to other civilizations at the time, such as Egypt or Mesopotamia, and the quantity of wells transcribes as one well for every three houses.

Q27. Which of the following items has not been found in the harappan civilisation

- (a) Pottery and ornaments
- (b) Iron hand axe
- (c) Copper mirrors
- (d) Jewelry

Answer : (b) Iron hand axe

- Explanation: Piece of Pottery with Indus Script, Cubical Limestone Weight, Faience Slag, Sandstone statues of Human anatomy, Copper Bullock cart, Granaries, **Coffin burials (Only founded in Harrapa)**, Terracotta Figurines Great bath, Granary, Unicorn Seals (Most numbers of it in here), Bronze dancing girl statue, Seal of a man with deers, elephants, tiger and rhinos around- Considered to be Pashupati Seal), Steatite statue of beard man, Bronze buffalo were found in harappan civilization.

Q28. Harappa is located on the banks of which river

- (a) Indus
- (b) Chenab
- (c) Ravi
- (d) Jhelum

Answer: (C) Ravi

Explanation: harappan civilization found in the bank of the Rav river.

Q29. The false statement about Alexander Cunningham is

- (a) He excavated many sites including Sanchi and Sarnath
- (b) He played role in establishing Indian Archaeological Survey of India
- (c) He become the first director General of Archaeological department
- (d) He was a British doctor.

Answer (d) was a British doctor

Explanation: Sir Alexander Cunningham, (born Jan. 23, 1814, London, Eng. —died Nov. 28, 1893, London), British army officer and archaeologist who excavated many sites in India, including Sārnāth and Sānchi, and served as **the first director of the Indian Archaeological Survey**.

Q 30. What was the main feature of the Harappan Civilization?

- (a) Town planning
- (b) Art and architecture
- (c) Administration
- (d) Agriculture

Answer: (a) Town planning

Explanation: This civilization is extended far beyond the Indus Valley. The main towns of Indus valley civilization were Harappa, Mohenjo-Daro, Kalibangan, Lothal. The significant features of Indus Valley civilization are personal cleanliness, town planning, construction of burnt-brick houses, ceramics, casting, forging of metals, manufacturing of cotton and woolen textiles. Mohenjo-Daro people had finest bath facilities, drainage system, and knowledge of personal hygiene. They were equally conscious of plant medicine since there was occasional warfare. The town planning and other characteristics indicate that a homogeneous indigenous culture developed.

Q31. Where were large granaries found?

- (a) Lothal and Dholavira
- (b) Kalibangan
- (c) Banawali
- (d) Harappan and Mohenjodaro

Answer : (d) Harappan and Mohenjodaro

Explanation: The so-called "granary" of Harappa is found on Mound F. It is a brick structure that was built on a massive brick foundation over 45 meters north south and 45 meters east-west. Two rows of six rooms that appear to be foundations are arranged along a central passageway that is about 7 meters wide and partly paved with baked bricks.

Q32. Mohenjodaro is located on the banks of which river

- (a) Indus
- (b) Ganga
- (c) Ravi
- (d) Jhelum

Answer : (a) Indus

Explanation: Mohenjodaro was found on the banks of the Indus river

Q33. Which of the following is not one of the features of the Harappan writing?

- (a) The Harappan script was pictographic and not alphabetical
- (b) It has been deciphered by James Prinsep
- (c) It had too many signs, somewhere between 375 and 400
- (d) The script was written from right to left

Answer: It has been deciphered by James Prinsep

Explanation: 1. It was pictographic in nature as the script consisted of designs of animals, fishes and various forms of human figure too. 2. It was found to be inscribed on seals, terracotta tablets, etc.

Q 34. Identify the picture



- (a) Terracotta bull
- (b) Horse
- (c) Copper bull
- (d) Iron bull

Answer : (a) Terracotta Bull

Explanation: The famous Bull seal has been **discovered from Mohenjo-daro**. Terracottas were made up of fire-baked earthen clay which came to be called as Terracotta Figurines. They were either used as toys or objects of worship and represented birds, dogs, sheep, cattle and monkeys.

Q 35. Where Harappan civilization evidence were not found

- (a) Gujrat
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) Chhattisgarh

Answer : (d) Chhattisgarh

- Explanation: The Indus River Valley Civilization, 3300-1300 BCE, also known as the Harappan Civilization, extended from modern-day northeast Afghanistan to Pakistan and northwest India.

Q36. Harappan trade with which country?

- (a) Mesopotamia
- (b) France
- (c) Germany
- (d) Russia

Answer: (a) Mesopotamia

Explanation: Other trade goods included **terracotta pots, gold, silver, metals, beads, flints** for making tools, seashells, pearls, and colored gem stones, such as lapis lazuli and turquoise. There was an extensive maritime trade network operating between the Harappan and Mesopotamian civilizations.

Q37. Coastal area of harappan civilisation

- (a) Kalibanga
- (b) Mohenjodaro
- (c) Lothal
- (d) Banwali

Answer: (c) Lothal

Explanation: **Lothal** is on the top of the Gulf of Khambhat in Gujarat, India, near the Sabarmati River and the Arabian Sea. It is the most extensively researched Harappan coastal site. A bead factory and Persian Gulf seal have been found here suggesting that, like many sites on the Gulf of Khambhat, it was deeply involved in trade.

Q 38. Name two harappan settlements which were specialized centers for making shell objects

- (a) Lothal and Kalibanga
- (b) Kalibanga and Mohenjodaro

(c) Nageshwar and Balakot

(d) Manda and Lothal

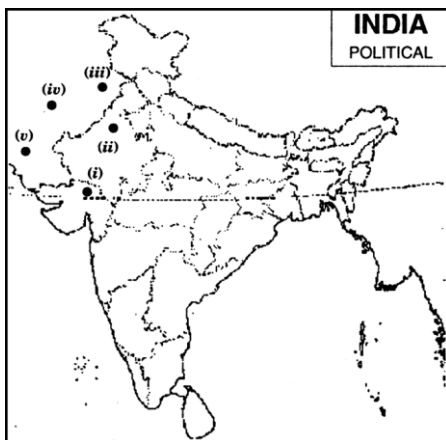
Answer: (c) Nageshwar and Balakot

Explanation: The two centres for making shell objects in the Harappan Civilisation are **Nageshwar and Balakot**. Shell objects like bangles, ladles and inlay were made at these specialized centres.

Q39. On the map of India mark and name:

- (i) The port settlement of the Harappan civilization
- (ii) The settlement where evidence of ploughed field was found.
- (iii) The first site to be discovered
- (iv) The site where the great Bath was found.
- (v) A tiny settlement devoted to craft production

Ans:



- (i) Lothal
- (ii) kalibanga
- (iii) Harappa
- (iv) Mohenjodaro
- (v) Chanhudaro

Explanation: The port settlement of the Harappan civilization was found in Lothal. evidence of ploughed field was found in kalibanga, great bath was found in Mohenjodaro, the first site of Harappa civilization was Harappa, craft production was found in chanhudaro

Q40. In the 1960s, the evidence of massacre in Mohenjo-Daro was Questioned by an archeologist named George Dales. He Demonstrated that the skeletons found at the site did not belong to the same period: Whereas a couple of them definitely seem to indicate a slaughter, the bulk of the bones were found in contexts suggesting burials of the sloppiest and most irreverent nature. There is no destruction level covering the least period of the city, no sign of extensive burning, no bodies of warriors clad in armour and surrounded by the weapons of war. The citadel, the only fortified part of the city, yielded no evidence of a final defense.

From GF DALES, "The Mythical Mohenjo-Daro", Expedition, 1964.

As you can see, a careful re-examination of the data can sometimes lead to reversal of earlier interpretation.

Q1. Name the archeologist who presented this source?

Ans : Jhon Marshall

Q2. Which argument of the destruction of Harappan civilization, does this excerpt indicate?

Ans: This excerpt indicates that the Harappa civilization was destroyed by foreign invasion.

Q3. Who corrected this evidence with Rig Veda? Why?

Ans: R.E.M. Wheeler. Rig veda mentions pur, meaning rampart, fort or strong-hold. Indra, the Aryans' war god is called purandara, the fort destroyed.

Explanation : Jhon Marshall archeologist was found harappan civilization. In the 1960s, the evidence of massacre in Mohenjo-Daro was questioned by an archeologist named George Dales. REM wheeler corrected evidence with Rig veda.

Theme-2 Kings, Farmers and Towns: Early States and Economies

MCQ

Question 1.

Who deciphered Brahmi and Kharoshti scripts?

- (a) James Princep
- (b) Cunningham
- (c) Wheeler
- (d) John Marshall* ans:(d) John Marshall*

Explanation:

The inscriptions of Asoka were first deciphered by James Princep in 1837. They are written in Pali language and in some places Prakrit was used. The Brahmi script was employed for writing. In the northwestern India Asokan inscriptions were found in Kharoshti script.

Question 2.

How many Mahajanapadas were there?

- (a) 17
- (b) 14
- (c) 18
- (d) 16* ans:(d) 16*

Explanation:

The list below provides you with the names of 16 Mahajanapadas:

1. Kasi
2. Kosala
3. Anga
4. Magadha
5. Vajji
6. Malla
7. Chedi/Cheti
8. Vatsa
9. Kuru
10. Panchala
11. Matsya
12. Surasena/Shurasena
13. Assaka
14. Avanti
15. Gandhara
16. Kamboja

Question 3

Which of these was the most powerful Mahajanapada from 6th to 4th century BCE ?

- (a) Kuru
(b) Magadha*
(c) Panehala
(d) Ciandhra ans:(b) Magadha

Explanation:

Magadha	Girivraja/ Rajagriha	Gaya and Patna	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Magadha finds mention in the Atharva Veda.• It was located in present-day Bihar close to Anga, divided by river Champa.• Later, Magadha became a centre of Jainism and the first Buddhist Council was held in Rajagriha.
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Question 4

Who appointed Dhamma Mahamatas ?

- (a) Bimbisar
 - (b) Samudragupta
 - (c) Asoka*
 - (d) Pandava
- ans:(c) Asoka

Explanation:

Asoka, considered to be one of the greatest rulers of India, adopted Buddhism after seeing the destruction caused by the Kalinga War. After this, he made multiple efforts to spread the influence of Buddhism. He commissioned the construction of several stupas as well as appointed officers for the propagation of Dhamma.

Dhamma according to Asoka was adopting non-violence, being generous to those in need, respecting people of other religions, being kind to servants and respectful to elders, being liberal to Brahmins etc. For the propagation of these ideals. Asoka appointed Dhamma Mahamatras.

Question 5

Who founded the Mauryan Empire ?

- (a) Chandragupta maurya*
 - (b) Bindusar
 - (c) Asoka
 - (d) Ajatashatu
- ans:(a) Chandragupta maurya

Explanation:

Chandragupta

left a large power vacuum, and **Chandragupta** took advantage, gathering an army and overthrowing the Nanda power in Magadha, in present-day eastern India, marking the start of the Mauryan Empire. After crowning himself king, Chandragupta took additional lands through force and by forming alliances

Question 6 **Fill in the blanks**

Sangam is a literature oflanguage.

- (a) Tamil*
 - (b) malayalam
 - (c) Sanskrit
 - (d) Marathi
- ans:(a) Tamil*

Explanation:

Sangam literature, sangam also spelled cankam, chankam, or shangam, the earliest writings in the Tamil language, thought to have been produced in **three chankams, or literary academies, in Madurai, India**, from the 1st to the 4th century ce.

Question 7 **Fill in the blanks**

Harishena was a court poet of.....

- (a) Chandragupta Maurya
- (b) Samudragupta*
- (c) Asoka
- (d) Chandragupta II ans:(b) Samudragupta

Explanation:

Harisena, also called Harishena or Hirisena, was a 4th-century Sanskrit poet, panegyrist, and government minister. He was an important figure in the court of **Gupta emperor, Samudragupta**. His most famous poem, written c. 345 C.E., describes the bravery of Samudragupta and is inscribed on the Allahabad Pillar.

Question 8

Consider the following statements about the Mauryan Empire :

- 1. There were 5 major political centres in the Empire.
- 2. Megasthenese wrote about the Mauryan Empire in his book Indica.
- 3. Asoka founded the Mauryan Empire in 321 B.c.
- 4. Asoka used his sources to propogate Buddhism.

Which of the above statements is/are correct ?

- (a) 1,2 &3
- (b) 1,2 &4 *
- (c) 2,3 & 4
- (d)1,3 & 4 ans:(b) 1,2 &4

Explanation:

The Mauryan Empire, which formed around 321 B.C.E. and ended in 185 B.C.E., was the first pan-Indian empire, an empire that covered most of the Indian region. It spanned across central and northern India as well as over parts of modern-day Iran.

The Mauryan Empire’s first leader, Chandragupta Maurya, started consolidating land as Alexander the Great’s power began to wane. Alexander’s death in 323 B.C.E. left a large power vacuum, and Chandragupta took advantage, gathering an army and overthrowing the Nanda

power in Magadha, in present-day eastern India, marking the start of the Mauryan Empire. After crowning himself king, Chandragupta took additional lands through force and by forming alliances.

Question 9.

Which was the first capital of Magadha?

- (a) Pataliputra
 - (b) Kalinga
 - (c) Rajagaha*
 - (d) None of the above
- ans:(c) Rajagaha

Explanation:

Magadha was an ancient Indian kingdom that was located in the southern Bihar, and was counted as one of the sixteen Mahajanapadas, that is, 'Great Kingdoms' of ancient India. Magadha played a crucial role in the development of Jainism and Buddhism, the Maurya Empire and Gupta Empire which are two of India's greatest empires, originated in Magadha.

Question 10 **Fill in the blanks**

The earliest capital of Magadha was Rajagaha which means _____.

- (a) house of the king*
 - (b) house of the people
 - (c) house of the animals
 - (d) None of the above
- ans:(a) house of the king

Explanation:

Rajgir (historically known as Rājagṛiha) *meaning* "House of the Kings" is an ancient city and ... Pali: *Rājagaha*) was *the first capital* of the kingdom of *Magadha*

Question 11 **Fill in the blanks**The Prakrit name of Rajagaha is present day _____ in Bihar.

- a) Rajgir *
 - b) Patna
 - c) Orissa
 - d) Rajasthan
- ans:(a) Rajgir

Explanation:

Rajagaha (present-day Rajgir) was the early capital city of Magadha. It was a fortified settlement. It was located among the hills. In the 4th century BCE Pataliputra, present-day Patna became Magadha's capital.

Question 12 **Fill in the blanks**Magadha is present day _____ state.

- (a) Karnataka
 - (b) Patna *
 - (c) Orissa
 - (d) Bihar
- ans:(b) Patna

Explanation:

Same as question 11

Question 13 **Fill in the blanks**
Pataliputra is present day _____ state.

- (a) Karnataka
 - (b) Patna *
 - (c) Orissa
 - (d) Bihar
- ans: (b) Patna

Explanation:

Same as question 11

Question 14
One of the political center mentioned is Asokan inscriptions Suvarnagiri is also known as

- (a) the golden mountain *
 - (b) gold
 - (c) golden home
 - (d) golden dome
- ans:(a) the golden mountain

Explanation:

One of the political center mentioned is Asokan inscriptions Suvarnagiri is also known as the golden mountain because it was probably important for the tapping of gold mines in karnataka

Question 15 **Fill in the blanks**The Greek ambassador to the court of Chandragupta Maurya is _____.

- (a) Megasthenes
- (b) Kautilya or Chanakya
- (c) Chandragupta Maurya

(d) None of the above
ans: (a) Megasthenes

Explanation:

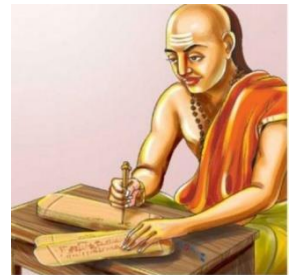
Dionysius (Greek: Διονύσιος) was a Greek of the 3rd century BCE, who was sent as ambassador to the court of the Indian emperor Ashoka, by Ptolemy Philadelphus. He was preceded in this role by **Megasthenes**, ambassador to Chandragupta Maurya, and Deimachus, ambassador to his son, and father of Ashoka, Bindusara.

Question 16 **Fill in the blanks**The Arthashastra was composed by _____.

- a) Megasthenes
 - b) Kautilya or Chanakya *
 - c) Chandragupta Maurya
 - d) None of the above
- ans:(b) Kautilya or Chanakya

Explanation:

The Arthaśāstra (Sanskrit: अर्थशास्त्र, IAST: Arthaśāstra) is an ancient Indian Sanskrit treatise on statecraft, economic policy and military strategy. **Kautilya, also identified as Vishnugupta and Chanakya**, is traditionally credited as the author of the text.



Question 17

_____ was the court poet of Samudragupta, arguably the most powerful of the Gupta rulers.

- (a) Harishena *
 - (b) Kautilya or Chanakya
 - (c) Megasthenes
 - (d) None of the above
- ans:(a) Harishena

Explanation:

Harisena, also called Harishena or Hirisena, was a 4th-century Sanskrit poet, panegyrist, and government minister. He was an important figure in the court of **Gupta emperor, Samudragupta**. His most famous poem, written c. 345 C.E., describes the bravery of Samudragupta and is inscribed on the Allahabad Pillar.

Question 18

Which of the following is not one of the main features of Asoka's dhamma?(a) Respect the elders and be generous to the Brahmins.

- (b) Consider your religion superior to the other religions. *
- (c) Gahapati should respect members of the family,relatives,servants, the poor and the slaves.

(d) Follow non violence

ans: (b) Consider your religion superior to the other religions.

Explanation:

The following are the main principles of Ashoka's dhamma:

1. People should live in peace and harmony.
2. Everyone should practise the principle of ahimsa, i.e. non-violence and non-injury to all living beings.
3. People should love one another and display respect and tolerance towards other religious faiths.
4. Children should obey their elders and elders should treat children with understanding.
5. People should be truthful, charitable and kind to all, even towards servants and slaves

Question 19 What were the guilds of the merchants and craftsmen called?(a) Shrenis *

(b) Ur

(c) Adimai

(d) Uzhavar ans:(a) Shrenis

Explanation:

In [Ancient India](#), a **shreni** ([Sanskrit](#): श्रेणि, [romanized](#): *śreṇī* or श्रेणी *śreṇī*, [Prakrit](#): *seni*)[1] was an association of traders, merchants, and artisans. Generally, a separate shreni existed for a particular group of persons engaged in the same vocation or activity. Shrenis have sometimes been compared with the [guilds](#).[\[according to whom?\]](#) However, persons engaged in [hunting](#) and [fishing](#) did not form any shreni

Question 20

What is James Prinsep's contribution in the development of the Indian epigraphy ?

(a) He deciphered the Brahmi script used in most of the Asokan inscriptions.

(b) He deciphered the Kharoshti script used in most of the Asokan inscriptions.

(c) Both 'a' & 'b' *

(d) None of these ans:(c) Both 'a' & 'b'

Explanation:

James Prinsep, was an officer in the mint of the East India Company. His contribution in the development of Indian Epigraphy was that **he was able to decipher Brahmi and Kharosti Scripts used in the earliest inscriptions and coins.**

Question 21

Ventures of which of the following traders were risky but highly profitable ?

(a) Peddlers

(b) Seafarers *

- (c) Merchants with caravans of bullock carts and pack-animals
(d) All of the above ans: (b) Seafarers

Explanation:

There *were* seafarers, whose *ventures were risky but highly profitable*. Successful *merchants*, designated as *masattuvan* in Tamil and *setthis* and *sathavahas* ...

Question 22

Who issued the first coins bearing the names of rulers ?

- (a) Mauryas
(b) Guptas
(c) Indo- Greeks *
(d) Satavahanas ans: (c) Indo- Greeks

Explanation:

The first coins to bear the names and images of rulers were issued by **the Indo-Greeks**, who established control over the north-western part of the subcontinent in second century BCE.03-May-2019

Question 23

Asoka is mentioned by which titles in his inscriptions ?

- (a) Asoka , Piyadassi
(b) Masattuvan ,Asoka
(c) Devanampiya, Piyadassi *
(d) Devaputra , Piyadassi ans: (c) Devanampiya, Piyadassi

Explanation:

Interestingly these *inscriptions* do not carry *his* name rather refer to him ... and *Priyadarshi* where the name of *Asoka* was *mentioned* alongside these *titles*

Question 24

Name the languages in which the Asokan inscriptions were written.

- (a) Pali, Prakrit & Greek
(b) Pali ,Sanskrit & Aramaic
(c) Prakrit ,Aramaic & Greek*
(d) Pali ,Sanskrit & Greek ans: (c) Prakrit ,Aramaic & Greek

Explanation:

Three languages were used, **Prakrit, Greek and Aramaic**. The edicts are composed in non-standardized and archaic forms of Prakrit. Prakrit inscriptions were written in Brahmi and Kharosthi scripts, which even a commoner could read and understand.

Question 25

What are big rocks kept on the burial in the central and south India called ?

- (a) Northern Black Polished Ware
 - (b) Pillars
 - (c) Boulders
 - (d) Megaliths
- * ans:(d) Megaliths

Explanation:

These monuments—yes, these are the earliest surviving man-made monuments we know of—are called **megaliths**, derived from the Latin mega (large) and lith (stone). Megaliths were constructed either as burial sites or commemorative (non-sepulchral) memorials.2

Question 26

Consider the following statements about the Mauryan Empire:

1. There were 5 major political centres in the Empire.
2. Megasthenes wrote about the Mauryan Empire in his book Indica.
3. Ashoka founded the Mauryan Empire in 321 B.C.
4. Ashoka used his resources to propagate Buddhism.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
 - (b) 1, 2 and 4
 - (c) 2, 3 and 4
 - (d) 1, 3 and 4
- * ans: (b) 1, 2 and 4

Explanation:

5. SAME AS QUESTION NO.8

Question 27

Who composed the Prayag Prashasti in praise of Samudragupta?

- (a) Prabhavati Gupta
 - (b) Harisena
 - (c) Kautilya
 - (d) Banabhatta
- * ans:(b) Harisena

Explanation:

SAME AS QUESTION NO. 11

Question 28

Who was Dhamma Mahamatta ?

- (a) Special revenue officers appointed by Asoka for tax collection.
- (b) Special officers appointed by Asoka for maintaining law and order.
- (c) Special officers appointed by Asoka to spread the message of Dhamma. *
- (d) Special officers appointed by Asoka to stop the message of Dhamma.

Ans:(c) Special officers appointed by Asoka to spread the message of Dhamma

Explanation:

SAME AS QUESTION NO.4.

Question 29

Why is the 6th century BCE often considered a major turning point in Indian history ?

- (a) Emergence of States, cities and towns ; use of iron *
- (b)) Emergence of States, cities and towns ;Dominance of Hinduism
- (c) Dominance of Hinduism ; use of iron
- (d) Emergence of Buddhism and Jainism ,Extensive use of Copper

Ans: (a) Emergence of States, cities and towns ; use of iron

Explanation:

The sixth century BCE is often regarded as a major turning point in early Indian history. It is an era associated with **early states**, cities, the growing use of iron, the development of coinage, etc. It also witnessed the growth of diverse systems of thought, including Buddhism and Jainism

Question 30

Consider the following statements regarding Magadha.

- (i) Magadha was the most powerful mahajanapada .
- (ii) Initially Pataliputra was the capital of Magadha and later it was shifted to Rajagriha.
- (iii) Elephants were found in abundance in the forests of Magadha.

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

- (a) I and II
- (b) II and III
- (c) I and III *
- (d) II only

ans :(c) I and III

Explanation:

Magadha

-
- **Drained** by the **Ganges** and the **Son** rivers, *Magadha* became the **most powerful mahajanapada** in **ancient India**.
 - **Magadha** was important for **transport** and **trade**, and its **fertile regions** made **agriculture prosper**.
 - Parts of Magadha were **forested** and **elephants** from there were **trained to fight** for the army.
 - **Forests** also provided **wood**, and the **iron mines** in the region provided the **metal** to make **strong weapons** and **tools**.
 - **Magadha** had many **powerful rulers** such as *Bimbisara* and *Ajatsatru* of the **Haryanka dynasty**, and **Mahapadma Nanda** of the **Nanda dynasty**.
 - *Rajagriha* was the **capital of Magadha** for **many years**, and later the **capital** was moved to *Pataliputra*.
 - In around **300 BCE**, **Alexander** had **conquered half** of the **known world** and wanted to conquer India next. But **stories** of the **glorious army** of **Magadha** **instilled fear** in his **armies who were already exhausted**, so he **returned to Europe**.

Question 31

The Prayaga Prashasti was composed in

- (a) Sanskrit *
 - (b) Pali
 - (c) Prakrit
 - (d) Brahmi
- ans:(a) Sanskrit

Explanation:

Prayaga prashasti was composed by Harisena IN SANSKRIT , the court poet of Samudragupta. This prashasti tell us about the conquests of Samudragupta.

Question 32

The term ‘Sovanika’ was used in ancient india as reference to

- (a) carpenter
 - (b) goldsmith *
 - (c) potter
 - (d) sculptor
- ans: (b) goldsmith

Explanation:

A goldsmith is a metalworker, who specializes in working with gold and other precious metals.

Question 33

Megasthenes mentions a committee with six subcommittees of military of which the fifth looked after

- (a) chariots *
- (b) foot soldiers
- (c) transport
- (d) horses ans: Chariots (a)

Explanation:

Megasthenes has mentioned that there were one committee and six sub committees. The six subcommittee and their areas of activities are as follows:

- The first subcommittee looked after navy.
- The second subcommittee looked after transport and communications.
- The third subcommittee looked after infantry.
- The fourth subcommittee had the responsibility of horses.
- The fifth had the responsibility of chariots.
- The sixth had the responsibility of elephants.

Question 34

Who were a clan of nomadic people living in China ?

- (a) Greeks
- (b) Kushanas *
- (c) Aztecs
- (d) Maya ans: Kushanas (b)

Explanation:

The Kushans were most probably one of five branches of the [Yuezhi](#) confederation, an [Indo-European](#) nomadic people of possible [Tocharian](#) origin, who migrated from northwestern China (Xinjiang and Gansu) and settled in ancient [Bactria](#). The founder of the dynasty, [Kujula Kadphises](#), followed Greek religious ideas and iconography after the [Greco-Bactrian](#) tradition, and also followed traditions of [Hinduism](#), being a devotee of the Hindu God [Shiva](#). The Kushans in general were also great patrons of [Buddhism](#), and, starting with Emperor Kanishka, they also employed elements of [Zoroastrianism](#) in their pantheon. They played an important role in the spread of Buddhism to Central Asia and China.

Question 35

.....was the owner , master of a household

- (a) Kalhana
- (b) Kalidasa
- (c) Kautilya
- (d) Gahapati ans; Gahapati(d)

Explanation:

Gahapati [gaha+pati. Vedic gr̥hapati, where pati is still felt in its original meaning of "lord," "master," implying dignity, power & auspiciousness. Cp. Sk. dampati=dominus=despo/th; and pati in P

Question 36

According to a rock inscription in Sanskrit , composed around second century CE the Sudarshana lake was repaired by a king of the

- (a) Indo-Greeks
- (b) Kushanas
- (c) Satavahanas
- (d) rudradaman I * ans: (d) rudradaman I

Explanation:

Sudarshan lake repaired second time under the reign of _? Notes: The Junagarh inscription gives the information about the Sudarshan lake that the lake was an artificial reservoir, was built by the Mauryan emperors for checking floods. Around 150 AD, the lake was repaired by the **Shaka ruler Rudradaman-I**.

Question 37

The first issue of Epigraphia Indica was published in

- (a) 1885
- (b) 1886
- (c) 1887
- (d) 1888 *ans: (d) 1888

Explanation:

Epigraphia Indica was the official publication of Archaeological Survey of India from **1882 to 1977**. The first volume was edited by James Burgess in the year 1882. Between 1892 and 1920 it was published as a quarterly supplement to The Indian Antiquary

Question 38

Alexander Cunningham published asset of Asokan inscription in

- (a) 1874
- (b) 1875
- (c) 1876
- (d) 1877 * ans:(d) 1877

Explanation:

He published 'Bhilsa Topes', one of the earliest works on Buddhism, in 1854. He was the first Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)

Question 39

The early Tamil Sangam literature mentions slaves known as

- (a) adimai
- (b) pannai
- (c) vellalar
- (d) uzhar

ans: (a) adimai

Explanation:

In the Tamil region, large landowners were known as vellalar, ordinary ploughmen were known as uzhar, and landless labourers, including slaves, were known as kadaiyar and adimai.

Question 40 Directions – There are two statements one labelled as Assertion (A) & the other labelled as Reason (R). Each question has 4 options A,B,C,D select the one correct answer.

Assertion (A) : Patanjali attests that during the Mauryan times, new cults and superstitions were introduced for the sake of money.

Reason (R) : The treasury needed to be adequately filled to meet any unforeseen economic crisis in the kingdom.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A
- (C) A is true but R is false *
- (D) A is false but R is true ans: (c) A is true but R is false

Explanation:

Patañjali (**Sanskrit**: पतञ्जलि) was a sage in ancient India, thought to be the author of a number of **Sanskrit works**. The greatest of these are the **Yoga Sutras**, a classical **yoga** text. There is doubt as to whether the sage Patañjali is the author of all the works attributed to him as there are a number of known historical authors of the same name. A great deal of scholarship has been devoted over the last century to the issue of the historicity or identity of this author or these authors.

Question 41

Who composed 'The Harshcharitra', a biography of Harshavardhana ?

- (a) Banabhatta *
- (b) Harishena
- (c) Vidhyasagar
- (d) Kushanas

ans: (a) Banabhatta

Explanation:

The *Harshacharita* (Sanskrit: हर्षचरित, *Harṣacarita*) (*The deeds of Harsha*), is the biography of Indian emperor Harsha by Banabhatta, also known as Bana, who was a Sanskrit writer of seventh-century CE India. He was the *Asthana Kavi*, meaning *Court Poet*, of Harsha. The *Harshacharita* was the first composition of Bana and is considered to be the beginning of writing of historical poetic works in the Sanskrit language.

Question 42

Who was Prabhavati Gupta ?

- (a) Daughter of Chandragupta II *
- (b) Daughter of Chandragupta Murya
- (c)) Daughter of Vakatakas
- (d) none

ans: (a) Daughter of Chandragupta II

Explanation:

Prabhavatigupta (died c. 443), was a **Gupta princess and Vakataka queen** who was the consort of Maharaja Rudrasena II. Following the death of her husband, she effectively ruled the Vakataka kingdom as regent from about 390 to 410.

Question 43

An.....was land granted to a brahmana, who was usually exempted from paying land revenue.

- (a) Agahara *
- (b) Janapada
- (c) Panhara
- (d) Jageer

ans: (a) Agahara

Explanation:

An Agraharam or Agrahara was a **grant of land and royal income from it**, typically by a king or a noble family in India, for religious purposes, particularly to Brahmins to maintain temples in that land or a pilgrimage site and to sustain their families. Agraharams were also known as Chaturvedimangalams in ancient times.

Question 44

What is known as study of coins ?

- (a) Yaudheyadas
 - (b) Cicsoinismatics
 - (c) Numismatics *
 - (d) Periplus
- ans: (c) Numismatics

Explanation:

A numismatist is **a specialist in numismatics** ("of coins"; from Late Latin numismatis, genitive of numisma). ... Often called professional numismatists, they authenticate or grade coins for commercial purposes.

45.A prayer to Agni source based questions

Here are two verses from the Rigveda invoking Agni , the God of Fire: Bring, O strong one, this sacrifice of ours to the Gods, O wise one, as a liberal giver. Bestow on us, O priest, abundant food. Agni, obtain, by sacrificing, mighty wealth for us. Pro-cure, O Agni, for ever to him who pays to you (the gift of) nourishment the wonderful cow. May a son be ours, offspring that continues our line ... Verses such as these were composed in a special kind of Sanskrit, known as Vedic Sanskrit. They were taught orally to men belonging to priestly families

a) Vedic Sanskrit is considered to be important because

- (i) It was the language of common people
- (ii) The Vedic verses were written in Sanskrit
- (iii) Sanskrit was not spoken by Brahmins
- (iv) Sanskrit was the major language of South India.

(i) It was the language of common people ANS

Explanation:

They were taught orally to men belonging to priestly families. a) Vedic Sanskrit is considered to be important because (i) **It was the language of common people** (ii) The Vedic verses were written in Sanskrit (iii) Sanskrit was not spoken by Brahmins (iv) Sanskrit was the major language of South India.

b) Why were sacrifices performed during the Vedic Period?

- (i) For the birth of daughters

- (ii) For the birth of sons
- (iii) For spiritual satisfaction
- (iv) For seeking the blessings of Buddha

c) Choose the correct option.

Assertion(A) :Agni was the God of Fire in the Vedic tradition. Reason(R) :Therefore offerings were made to agni so that in form of smoke they would reach the Gods living in the sky and invoke their blessings

- (i) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (ii) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (iii) A is incorrect but R is correct.
- (iv) R is incorrect but A is correct

Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.ANS

46.identify the image and write their names



(a)A Kushana coin

Explanation:

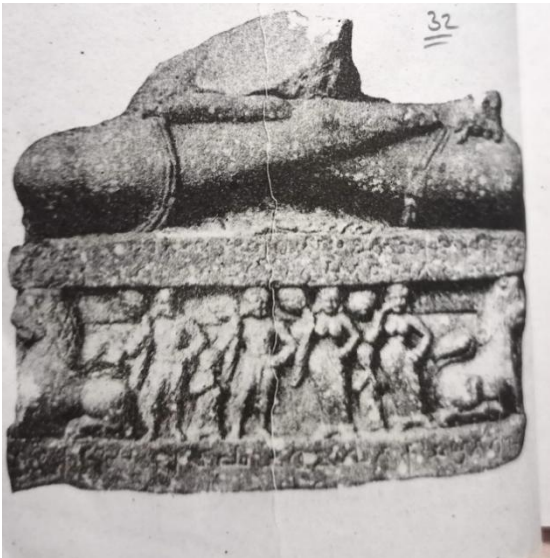
In the coinage of the North Indian and Central Asian Kushan Empire (approximately 30–375 CE) the main coins issued were **gold**, weighing 7.9 grams, and base metal issues of various weights between 12 g and 1.5 g. Little silver coinage was issued, but in later periods the gold used was debased with silver.



(b) Sandstone sculpture of a Kushana king

Explanation:

A monumental sculpture of **King Kanishka I** has been found in Mathura in northern India, which is characterized by its frontality and martial stance, as he holds firmly his sword and a mace. His heavy coat and riding boots are typically nomadic Central Asian, and are way too heavy for the warm climate of India.



©The gift of an image

This is part of an image from Mathura. On the pedestal is a Prakrit inscription, mentioning that a woman named Nagapiya, the wife of a goldsmith (sovanika) named Dharmaka, installed this image in a shrine.

THEME-3 KINGS,CAST AND CLASS

Q.1. Who seized Draupadi by her hair and dragged her into the court?

- A. Duryodhana
- B. Duhshasana
- C. Drushtadyumna
- D. Vidura

Answer-Duhshasana

Explanation-

After Yudhishtir lost his kingdom, his brothers and his wife Draupadi, in a game of dice with Shakuni, Duhshasana dragged Draupadi by the hair into the assembly, at the behest of his brother Duryodhana, and tried to disrobe her.

2. The number of categories into which the Dharmashastras and Dharmasutras divided the ideal occupations were

- (a) Two
- (b) Three
- (c) Four
- (d) Five

Answer ► (c) Four

Explanation-The Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras contained rules about the ideal 'occupations' of the four categories or varnas. (i) Brahmanas were supposed to study and teach the Vedas, perform sacrifices and get sacrifices performed, give and receive gifts.

3. According to the _____, the paternal estate was to be divided equally amongst sons after the death of the parents.

- (a) Varnas
- (b) Varnas
- (c) Manusmriti

(d) Mahabharata

Answer ► (c) Manusmriti

Explanation-According to the Manusmriti, the paternal estate was to be divided equally amongst sons after the death of the parents, with a special share for the eldest. ... At the same time, the Manusmriti warned women against hoarding family property, or even their own valuables, without the husband's permission.

4. Marriage within a unit, a kin group, caste or a group living in the same locality, is called

(a) endogamy.

(b) exogamy.

(c) polygyny.

(d) polyandry.

Answer ► (a) endogamy.

Explanation-Endogamy refers to marriage. within a unit – this could be a kin group, caste, or a group living in the same locality. Exogamy refers to marriage. outside the unit. Polygyny is the practice of.

Q.5.Which of these rulers followed endogamy?

(a) Satvahanas

(b) Pandavas

(c) Mauryas

(d) None of these

Answer-(c) Maurya's

Explanation- The Mauryas rulers followed endogamy.The term endogamy that people get married in the same family line. For the Mauryas, marriage outside the family line was forbidden.

In 332 BC, the Maurya Empire was founded by Chandragupta Maurya. He defeated the troops of the Nanda Dynasty, conquering territories in the west and central India, making it one of the largest empires of that time. It reached the northern parts of India, the border with the Himalayas, to modern-day Afghanistan and Iran.

Q.6.Which of these was the wife of Pandavas?

- (a) Pradevi Gupta
- (b) Gautami
- (c) Draupadi
- (d) Dithya

Answer: (c) Draupadi

Explanation- Pandavas refers to the five brothers namely, Yudhishtira, Bhima, Arjuna, Nakula and Sahadeva, who are central to the epic Mahabharata. The Pandavas waged a civil war against their extended family consisting of their cousins Kauravas led by Duryodhana and his brothers, as well as their preceptor and gurus Bhishma and Drona respectfully. This conflict was known as Kurukshetra War. The Pandavas eventually won the war with the demise of the Kauravas, albeit at great cost as well as breaking contracts.

Q.7.Duryodhana and his brothers were known as

- (a) Kauravas
- (b) Pandavas
- (c) Malechhes
- (d) Nishada

Answer (a) Kauravas

Explanation-Because it has two part first the brothers of Arjun known as pandav and the Duryodhan brothers known as kaurav.

Q.8.True/False

1.Sons could claim the throne and the resources.

Answer-True

Explanation-Under patriliney sons could claim resources (including the throne in the case of kings) of their fathers when the latter died.

2.Kauravas and Pandavas (cousins) pitted against each other for ascending of throne of Hastinapur.

Answer-True

Explanation-The Kurukshetra War, also called the Mahabharata War, is a war described in the Indian epic poem The Mahābhārata (Sanskrit: महाभारत). The conflict arose from a dynastic succession struggle between two groups of cousins, the Kauravas and Pandavas, for the throne of Hastinapura. It involved several ancient kingdoms participating as allies of the rival groups.

3.Polyandry mean?The practice of a man having several wives.

Answer-False

Explanation-Polyandry, marriage of a woman to two or more men at the same time; the term derives from the Greek polys, “many,” and anēr, andros, “man.” When the husbands in a polyandrous marriage are brothers or are said to be brothers, the institution is called adelphic, or fraternal, polyandry.

4.Ekalavya was a nishada (a hunting community). On account of his dharma, Drona refused to accept him as a pupil.

Answer-True

Explanation-Guru Drona refused to have Ekalavya as his pupil because Drona was a Brahmana and knew his dharma while Ekalavya was a forest dweller and belonged to nishada (a hunting community).Ekalavya immediately acknowledged Drona's demand and honoured him as his teacher.

Q9..Onewordanswer

1.Who did not have any claim to the resources of the household?

Answer:-Daughters

Explanation--

Underpatrilinysonscouldclaimresources(includingthethroneinthecaseofkings)oftheirfatherswhenthe latterdied.

2.How many years did it take to complete the critical edition of Mahabharata?

Answer:-47 years.

Explanation-The team worked out a method of comparing verses from each manuscript. Ultimately, they selected the verses that appeared common to most versions and published these in several volumes, running into over 13,000 pages. The project took 47 years to complete.

3.How many forms of marriage were recognised in Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras?

Answer:-Eight

Explanation-Dharmasastras mention 8 types of marriages. They were Brahma Vivah, Daiva Vivah, Arsha Vivah, Prajapatya Vivah, Gandharva Vivah, Asura Vivah, Rakshasa Vivah and Paisasha Vivah.

4.From where did Shakas Came?

Answer:- Central Asia.

Explanation-Shakas, who came from Central Asia were regarded as 'mlechchhas' or the barbarians or outsiders by the Brahmanas. Rudradaman was their best known ruler and one of the major contributions of Rudradaman was that he rebuilt Sudarshana lake.

5.Which Chines monk come to India during fifth century CE?

Answer:-Fa Xian.

Explanation-The correct answer is Fa Hien. Fa Hien (405-411 A.D.): He was a Chinese Buddhist monk who came to India in the reign of Chandragupta II also known.

6.Which system of lineage was followed by most of the ruling dynasties?

Answer:- patriliney.

Explanation-A dynasty is a sequence of rulers from the same family,[3] usually in the context of a feudal or monarchical system, but sometimes also appearing in republics. Alternative terms for "dynasty" may include "house", "family" and "clan", among others. The longest surviving dynasty in the world is the Imperial House of Japan, otherwise known as the Yamato dynasty, whose reign is traditionally dated to 660 BCE and historically attested from 781 CE.

7.Under whose leadership the process of preparing critical edition of Mahabharata started?

Answer:-Under the leadership of V.S. Sakhankar.

Explanation-The Critical Edition of the Mahabharata. One of the most ambitious projects of scholarship began in 1919, under the leadership of a noted Indian Sanskritist, V.S. Sukthankar.

8.Who were regarded as Mlechchhas?

Answer:-Shakas were regarded as Mlechchhas.

Explanation-Mlechchha, also spelled mleccha, people of foreign extraction in ancient India. A Sanskrit term, mlechchha was used by the Vedic peoples much as the ancient Greeks used barbaros, originally to indicate the uncouth and incomprehensible speech of foreigners and then extended to their unfamiliar behaviour.

9. Why and among whom, the war of Mahabharata was fought ?

Answer-Kauravas and Pandavas

Explanation-The war of Mahabharata was fought between Kauravas and Pandavas. It was fought to acquire land and authority. Both the parties were related to Kuru clan. The war was won by the Pandavas.

10. Who was Gandhari?

Answer-Gandhari was the mother of the Kauravas.

Explanation-Gandhari is a prominent character in the Indian epic the Mahabharata. She was a princess of Gandhara and the wife of Dhritrashtra, the blind king of Hastinapura, and the mother of a hundred sons, the Kauravas, and a daughter.

11. Through which side the Satavahana rulers were identified?

Answer:-They were identified through metonymics or through mother side.

Explanation-Satavahana rulers were identified through metonymics which means that names were derived from that of their mother's.

12. Who were regarded as Mlechchhas?

Answer:-Shakas were regarded as Mlechchhas

Explanation- Mlechchha, also spelled mleccha, people of foreign extraction in ancient India. A Sanskrit term, mlechchha was used by the Vedic peoples much as the ancient Greeks used barbaros, originally to indicate the uncouth and incomprehensible speech of foreigners and then extended to their unfamiliar behaviour.

13. Where did the duties of the Chandalas lay down?

Answer:-The Manusmriti laid down the duties of the Chandalas.

Explanation-The duties laid down in 'Manusmriti' for the Chandals: (i) They had to live outside the village. (ii) They had to use discarded utensils. (iii) They had to wear clothes of the dead and ornaments of iron.

Q10. Which of the following statements is/are incorrect?

- (a) Mahabharata, a colossal epic, has over 1,00,000 verses.
- (b) Pandavas emerged victorious in the battle.
- (c) Kanyadaan means gift of a daughter in marriage.
- (d) Endogamy is a marriage outside the unit.
- (e) Nishadas were people living in forests.

Answer-(d) Endogamy is a marriage within the unit.

Explanation-Endogamy is the practice of marrying within a specific social group, religious denomination, caste, or ethnic group, rejecting those from others as unsuitable for marriage or other close personal relationships.

11. Who was the son of Hidimba and Bheema?

- (A) Jarasandha
- (B) Abhimanyu
- (C) Ghatotkacha
- (D) Barbarik

Answer..-(C) Ghatotkacha

Explanation-Ghatotkacha, the charming son of Bhima and Hidimba, is blessed with extraordinary powers. Together with his friends and elephant companion, Gajju, he embarks on exciting adventures and fights evil.

12. The classification of people, in the name of gotras in Hindu religion, was practised from c. 1000 BCE onwards, by the

- (a) Brahmanas.
- (b) Kshatriyas.
- (c) Vaishyas.
- (d) Shudras.

Answer ► (a) Brahmanas.

Explanation-Brahmanical practice from 1000 BCE onwards classified people in terms of gotra. Each gotra was named after a vedic seer. All those who belonged to the same gotra were regarded as the descendants of the particular vedic seer.

13.. _____ contains vivid descriptions of battles, forests, palaces and settlements.

- (a) Manusmriti
- (b) Sutta Pitaka
- (c) Mahabharata
- (d) None of the above

Answer ► (c) Mahabharata

Explanation-The original version of Mahabharata is in Sanskrit. It contains vivid descriptions of battles forest, palaces and settlements.

14.Panini's 'Ashtadhyayi' is a work on

- (a) Sanskrit grammar.
- (b) Sanskrit history.
- (c) Sanskrit mantras.
- (d) Sanskrit plays.

Answer ► (a) Sanskrit grammar.

Explanation-Pāṇini was a Sanskrit philologist, grammarian, and revered scholar in ancient India, variously dated between the 6th and 4th century BCE.

15.The earliest inscriptions were written on which material?

- (a) Paper
- (b) Metal
- (c) Stones
- (d) Wood

Answer ~ (c) Stones

Explanation-Royal inscriptions were also engraved on copper-plates as were the Indian copper plate inscriptions. The Edicts of Ashoka contain Brahmi script and its regional variant, Tamil-Brahmi, was an early script used in the inscriptions in cave walls of Tamil Nadu and later evolved into the Tamil Vatteluttu alphabet.

16..Which of the following statements is incorrect about the duties as laid down in Manusmriti for the Chandalas?

- (a) They had to live on the outskirts of the village.
- (b) They had to use discarded utensils.
- (c) They were supposed to wear old clothes of the villagers and ornaments made from shells.
- (d) It was their duty to serve as executioner and dispose of the bodies of those who had no relatives.

Answer(c) They were supposed to wear old clothes of the villagers and ornaments made from shells.

Explanation-The Manusmriti laid down what it described as the duties of the chandalas. They were expected to live outside the village; use discarded bowls, with dogs and donkeys as their wealth. They were to wear the clothes of the dead, and eat out of broken dishes; wear ornaments of black iron, and wander constantly.

17.Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion

(A) and the other labelled as Reason

(R): Assertion (A): Women were expected to give up their father's gotra and take up their husband's gotra after marriage. Reason (R): Women who married Satavahana rulers retained their father's gotras instead of adopting names derived from their husband's gotra name.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct.
- (d) (R) is correct but (A) is not correct.

Answer-Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

Explanation-The two important features of gotra were: Each gotra was named after a Vedic seer, all those who belonged to the same gotra were regarded as his descendants. Women were

expected to give up their father's gotra and adopt their husband's gotra at the time of marriage. Again members of the same gotra could not marry.

Q.18. Which of the following was one of the occupations of Kshatriyas?

- (a) Perform sacrifices and give gifts
- (b) To teach Vedas
- (c) Trade
- (d) Agriculture

Answer(a) Perform sacrifices and give gifts

Explanation-These categories are as follows: Brahmanas were supposed to study and teach the Vedas, perform sacrifices and get sacrifices performed and give and receive gifts. Kshatriyas were to engage in warfare, protect people and administer justice, study the Vedas, get sacrifices performed and make gifts.

Q.19 . Which of the following strategies were evolved by Brahmanas to enforce the norms of Varna order from c. 600 BCE to 600 CE?

- (a) Brahmanas used to emphasise that the varna system is divine.
- (b) Brahmanas tried to convince people that their occupation and status are determined by birth.
- (c) Brahmanas advised the kings to ensure that people follow the norms of the varna system within the kingdom.
- (d) All of these.

Answer-(d) All of these.

Explanation-The Brahmanas evolved two or three strategies for enforcing the norms of varna order, which are as follows: The varna order was of divine origin. They advised kings to ensure that these norms were followed within their kingdoms.

Q.20. The Brahmanas considered some people as being outside the system by classifying certain social categories as _____.

- (a) Kinfolk
- (b) Varnas
- (c) Untouchable

(d) Nishada

Answer ► (c) Untouchable

Explanation-Bhima, one of the five brothers of Pandava family married Hidimba, a Rakshasi by birth and they gave birth to a child. 1. While the Brahmanas considered some people as being outside the system, they also developed a sharper social divide by classifying certain social categories as“untouchable”.

1. Rulers whose name ended with the term 'Putra' belonged to

(a) Satavahana dynasty.

(b) Shunga dynasty.

(c) Mauryan dynasty.

(d) Kanva dynasty.

Answer ► (a) Satavahana dynasty.

Explanation-Names of several generations of Satavahana rulers have been recovered from various inscriptions. Every name has a uniform title raja and every name ends with the term 'putra', a Prakrit word meaning “son”.

Q.21.Mandasor Stone inscription records the history of a guild of

(a) goldsmiths.

(b) rathakaras.

(c) potters.

(d) silk weavers.

Answer ► (d) silk weavers.

Explanation-Mandasor stone inscription records the migration of silk weavers from Lata (Gujarat) to Mandasor. The local king was a great ruler. They took this difficult journey with their family to settle in his kingdom. This discussion on Mandasor Stone inscription records the history of a guild of goldsmiths.

Q.22.The janapada which was inhabited by the cousins Pandavas and Kauravas was that of

(a) Shurasenas.

(b) Mallas.

(c) Sakyas.

(d) Kurus.

Answer ► (d) Kurus.

Explanation-Kuru was a Vedic Aryan tribal union in northern Iron Age India, encompassing modern-day Delhi, Haryana, Uttarakhand and Western Uttar Pradesh, which appeared in the Middle Vedic period (c. 1200 – c. 850 BCE) and developed into the first recorded state-level society in South Asia around 1000 BCE. It was the dominant political and cultural center of the middle Vedic Period, but declined in importance during Late Vedic period (c.850-500 BCE), and by the Mahajanapada period in the 5th century BCE.

Q.23.According to the Sanskrit text Mahabharata, Duryodhana plotted to kill

(a) Dhritarashtra.

(b) Draupadi.

(c) Kauravas.

(d) Pandavas.

Answer ► (d) Pandavas.

Explanation-Duryodhana invited Pandavas to stay in a specially prepared house of lac. He planned to set the house on fire. Forewarned, the Pandavas dug a tunnel to ensure their escape.

Q.24.Families are usually parts of larger networks of people defined as relatives, or to use a more technical term _____.

(a) Kinfolk

(b) Patriline

(c) Marriage

(d) Polygamy

Answer ► (a) Kinfolk

Explanation-Explanation: We often take family life for granted. ... Families are usually parts of larger networks of people defined as relatives, or to use a more technical term, kinfolk. While

familial ties are often regarded as “natural” and based on blood, they are defined in many different ways.

Q.25. Identify the picture and choose the correct option..

Look at the image given below. What is depicted in the image?



Answer.. It is a stone sculpture from Gandhara belonging to c. third century CE. In this image, a mendicant is seeking alms.

Q.26. Source based Questions.

Question 18.

A Tiger-Like Husband

This is a summary of a story from the Adi Parvan of the Mahabharata.

The Pandavas had fled into the forest. They were tired and fell asleep; only Bhima, the second Pandava, renowned for his powers, was keeping watch. A man-eating rakshasa caught the scent of the Pandavas and sent his sister Hidimba to capture them. She fell in love with Bhima, transformed herself into a lovely maiden and proposed to him. He refused. Meanwhile, the rakshasa arrived and challenged Bhima to a wrestling match. Bhima accepted the challenge and killed him. The others woke up hearing the noise. Hidimba introduced herself and declared her love for Bhima.

She told Kunti, “I have forsaken my Am. friends, my dharma and my kin; and good lady, chosen your tiger-like son for my man...whether you think me a fool or your devoted servant, let me join you, great lady, with your son as my husband.” Ultimately, Yudhishthira agreed to the marriage on one condition that they would spend the day together, but that Bhima would return every night. The couple roamed all over the world during the day. In due course, Hidimba gave birth to a rakshasa boy named Ghatotkacha. Then, the mother and son left the Pandavas. Ghatotkacha promised to return to the Pandavas whenever they needed him.

Some historians suggest that the term rakshasa is used to describe people whose practices differed from those laid down in Brahmanical texts.

1. Who was Hidimba?

Answer-sister of a man-eating rakshasa.

Explanation-Hidimba was a powerful demon king who is mentioned in the epic Mahābhārata. He was killed by Bhima and this is recounted in the 9th sub-parva of the Adi Parva

2. Why was she sent to Pandavas and what did she do?

Answer-She was sent by her brother to capture the Pandavas.

Explanation-Hidimba was a rakshashi who was sister of a man-eating rakshasa named Hidimb. Hidimb caught the scent of humans and thus he sent her sister to capture pandavas so that she and her brother can kill and eat them.

3. Whom does Hidimba marry?

Answer-bhima

Explanation-Kunti being a wise woman saw Hidimba and the possible progeny from her as strong future allies and ordered Bhima to marry her. On approval from his mother Kunti, Bhima married Hidimba. The Pandavas did not stay long with Hidimba and moved on in their journey.

Q.27.. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Adi Parvan – The first section of the Sanskrit Mahabharata
- (b) Duryodhana – Eldest son of Gandhari
- (c) Hidimba – Wife of Bhima
- (d) Mahashweta Devi – Maharashtrian writer

1.(a), (b) and (c)

2.(b), (c) and (d)

3.(a), (b) and (d)

4. None of these

Answer-1.(a), (b) and (c)

Explanation-a.)The Adi Parva or The Book of the Beginning is the first of eighteen books of the Mahabharata. "Adi" is a Sanskrit word that means "first". Adi Parva traditionally has 19 sub-books and 236 adhyayas. The critical edition of Adi Parva has 19 sub-books and 225 chapters.

b).He was also an extremely courageous warrior and he was said to be a good ruler. Duryodhana's greed and arrogance were the two qualities said to lead to his downfall in the Mahabharata.

c).Hidimba was a powerful demon king who is mentioned in the epic Mahābhārata. ... He was killed by Bhima and this is recounted ...

Q.28.Duryodhana and his brothers were known as

- (a) Kauravas
- (b) Pandavas
- (c) Malechhes
- (d) Nishada

Answer: (a) Kauravas

Explanation-Kaurava is a Sanskrit term which refers to descendants of Kuru, a legendary king of India who is the ancestor of many of the characters of the epic Mahabharata. Usually, the term is used for the 100 sons of King Dhritarashtra and his wife Gandhari.

Q.29.According to Shastras, only _____ could rule the country.

- (a) Brahmins
- (b) Kshatriyas
- (e) Vaishyas
- (d) Shudras

Answer: (b) Kshatriyas

Explanation-The Kshatriyas are a large block of Hindu castes, mainly located in the northern half of India. The Sanskrit term Kshatrā means "warrior, ruler," and identifies the second varna, ranking immediately below the Brahmins. ... Of course, today most Kshatriyas are landowners or follow urban professions.

Q.30.Which of these was the wife of Pandavas?

- (a) Pradevi Gupta
- (b) Gautami
- (c) Draupadi
- (d) Dithya

Answer: (c) Draupadi

Explanation-Droupadi was the daughter of Panchal King Drupadh. She was born out of a yagna. It is said that King Drupadh wanted to defeat Dronacharya as a revenge of his ...

Q.31.Duryodhana and his brothers were known as

- (a) Kauravas
- (b) Pandavas

- (c) Malechhes
- (d) Nishada

Answer: (a) Kauravas

Explanation-Kaurava is a Sanskrit term which refers to descendants of Kuru, a legendary king of India who is the ancestor of many of the characters of the epic Mahabharata. Usually, the term is used for the 100 sons of King Dhritarashtra and his wife Gandhari.

Q.32.What was the object of the team of V.S. Sukthankar?

- (a) Prepare critical edition of Mahabharata
- (b) Translate Mahabharata in the English language
- (c) Prepare critical edition of Manusmriti
- (d) Translate Manusmriti in Tamil

Answer.(a) Prepare critical edition of Mahabharata
CCT

Explanation-One of the most ambitious projects of scholarship began in 1919, under the leadership of a noted Indian Sanskritist, V.S. Sukthankar. A team comprising dozens of scholars initiated the task of preparing a critical edition of the Mahabharata.

Q.33.The earliest inscriptions were written on which material?

- (a) Paper
- (b) Metal
- (c) Stones
- (d) Wood

Answer..(c) Stones

Explanation-Indian inscriptions engraved into stone or other durable materials, or etched into metal, are an important historical source beginning from the third century B.C.E.. The vast majority are found in South India, written on plates of copper, the stone walls of temples, or stone monuments.

Q.34..**Matchthefollowing**

- (i) Endogamy (a) refers to marriage outside the unit
 - (ii) Exogamy (b) refer to the practice of a man having several wives
 - (iii) Polygyny. (c) refers to a practice of a woman having several husbands
 - (iv) Polyandry (d) refer to marriage within the unit
- Choose the correct option:
- (a) i - b, ii - c, iii - a, iv - d
 - (b) i - a, ii - b, iii - d, iv - c
 - (c) i - c, ii - a, iii- b, iv - d
 - (d) i - d, ii - a, i - b, iv - c

Answer-(d) i - d, ii - a, iii - b, iv - c

Explanation-Endogamy, also called in-marriage, custom enjoining one to marry within one's own group. ... When marriage to an outside group is mandated, it is referred to as exogamy. Anthropologically, polygamy is defined as marriage between one person and two or more spouses simultaneously. It exists in two main forms: polygyny, where one man is married to several women, and polyandry, where one woman is married to several men.

Q.35.Look at the figure given below. Identify and name the terracotta sculpture belonging to c. fifth century CE.



Answer: It is the earliest sculptural description of a scene from the Mahabharata. It is taken from the walls of a temple in Ahichchhatra (Uttar Pradesh).

Q.36.Drupada, the king of Panchala and father of Draupadi did not accede to the idea of Draupadi being common wife of all the Pandavs. However, sage Vyasa convinced him that

- (A) Pandavs were in fact reincarnations of Indra
- (B) wife of Indra had been reborn as Draupadi
- (C) Pandavas and Draupadi are destined for each other
- (D) All of the above

Answer-(D).All of the above

Explanation-Drupada and Sage Vyasa think Draupadi's marriage with five men as strange because the latter stressed on the fact that the Pandavas were actually the incarnations of Lord Indra whose wife had been reborn as Draupadi.

Q.36.How many verses are there in Mahabharata?

- (a) 20 thousand
- (b) 50 thousand
- (c) One Lakh
- (d) More than one lakh

Answer: (d) More than one Lakh

Explanation-The Ramayana itself is a very lengthy story with almost 24,000 verses. It is more than twice the length of the bible, but the Mahabharata is even longer. The Mahabharata is the longest epic poem ever written, consisting of 100,000 verses, or 1.8 million words in total which is 4 times the length of the Ramayana.

Q.37.Find the correct statements.

- (a) Dhritarashtra was blind.
- (b) Dharmasutras were Prakrit texts.
- (c) Fa Xian was a Burmese monk who travelled India.
- (d) Each gotra was named after a vedic seer.

- (A).(a) and (b)
- (B).(a) and (d)
- (C).(c) and (d)
- (D).None of these

Answer-(B).(a)and(d)

Explanation- (B).Dhritarashtra was born blind. He fathered one hundred sons and one daughter, Dushala, by his wife, Gandhari and a son, Yuyutsu, by his wife's maid. ... Gandhari, his wife, sacrificed her eyesight, as he was blind, by blindfolding herself; hence, she could not see.

(D).Gotra could be translated as the lineage or the clan to which an individual belongs in the Hindu tradition. Gotra could be translated as the lineage or the clan to which an individual belongs in the Hindu tradition. Girls belong to their father's gotra, as long as they stay in their father's house.

Q.38..Which of the following statements is wrong for Mahabharata?

- (A).In its present form, it runs into over 100,000 verses.
- (B)It took a period of 1000 years to compose.
- (C)The central story is about two warring cousins.
- (D)It does not lay down any norms of behaviour for social groups.

Answer:-

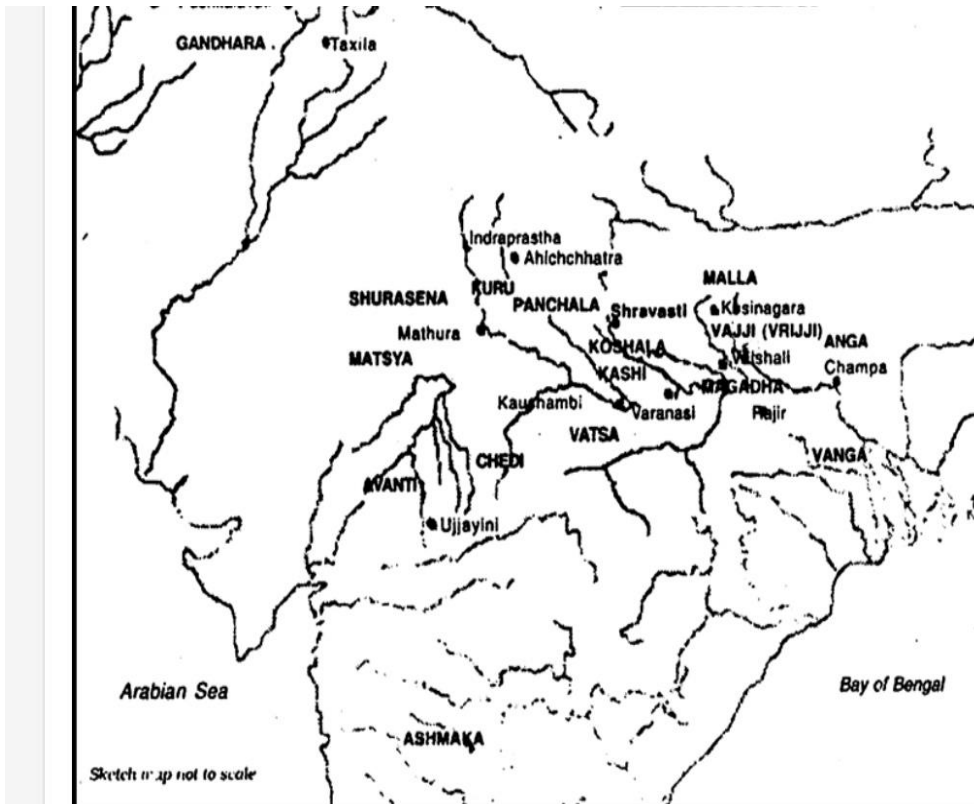
(D)It does not lay down any norms of behaviour for social groups.

CCT

Explanation-The epic tale of the Kurukshetra War which was fought between the Kauravas and the Pandavas. Krishna, the avatar of the Hindu deity Vishnu, guides the Pandavas to victory in this war.

Q.39.List the mahajanapadas and cities located near the Kuru-Panchala lands.

List of Mahajanapadas: Kamboja, Gandhara, Kuru, Surasena, Matsya, Avanti, Chedi, Vatsa, Ashmaka, Magadha, Anga Shakya, Kashi, Panchala, maila, Koshala.



Q.40.Assertion-(A)Consider the following statements regarding the critical edition of Mahabharata:

- I. A team comprising dozens of scholars initiated the task of preparing a critical edition of the Mahabharata.
- II. Initially, it meant collecting Sanskrit manuscripts of the text, written in a variety of scripts, from different parts of the country.
- III. The team worked out a method of comparing verses from each manuscript.

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

- A. Only I
- B. I and II
- C. I and III
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: One of the most ambitious projects of scholarship began in 1919, under the leadership of a noted Indian Sanskritist, V.S. Sukthankar. A team comprising dozens of scholars initiated the task of preparing a critical edition of the Mahabharata. What exactly did this involve? Initially, it meant collecting Sanskrit manuscripts of the text, written in a variety of scripts, from different parts of the country. Ultimately, they selected the verses that appeared common to most versions and published these in several volumes, running into over 13,000 pages.

THEME 4- THINKERS, BELIEFS AND BUILDINGS

CULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS

(C.600BCE-600CE)

1. Sanchi Stupa is situated

- (a) Near to Bhopal (b) Near to Indore
(c) Near to Delhi (d) Near to Agra

Answer: (a) Near to Bhopal

Explanation--Sanchi is located in 46 kilometres north-east of [Bhopal](#), capital of [Madhya Pradesh](#). Sanchi stupa is among best preserved monuments.

2. Which of these was not the Begum of Bhopal?
(a) Shahjehan Begum (b) Sultanjehan Begum
(c) Noorjehan Begum (d) (a) and (b) both

Answer: (c) Noorjehan Begum.

Explanation--Shahjehan Begum and Sultanjehan begum were from Bhopal as they funded for the preservation of ancient site and museums (ncert page83)

- 3.24 great teachers of Jainism are known as _____
(a) Tirthankars (b) Jataks
(c) Jinas (d) Vardhmanas

Answer: (a) Tirthankars

Explanation-- According to Jaina tradition, Mahavira was preceded by 23 other teachers or tirthankaras – literally, those who guide men and women across the river of existence. (ncert page88)

4. _____ is the birth place of Gautama Buddha.
(a) Kalinga (b) Sarnatha
(c) Lumbini (d) Kushinagara

Answer: (c) Lumbini

Explanation-- Lumbinī is a [Buddhist pilgrimage](#) site in the [Rupandehi District](#) of [Lumbini Province](#) in [Nepal](#). It is the place where, according to [Buddhist](#) tradition, [Queen Mahamayadevi](#) gave birth to [Siddhartha Gautama](#).

5. At which place Lord Buddha attained true enlightenment?
(a) Lumbini (b) Kushinagara
(c) Sarnath (d) Bodhgaya

Answer: (d) Bodhgaya

Explanation-- located in the Gaya district of Bihar state. BodhGaya is the most important of the main four pilgrimage sites related to the life of Gautama Buddha..

6. How many school of thoughts were established in the Indian sub-continent during mid-first millennium BCE?
(A) 72
(B) 64
(C) 60
(D) 68

Answer: (B) 64

Explanation-- We get a glimpse of lively discussions and debates from Buddhist texts, which mention as many as 64 sects or schools of thought. Teachers travelled from place to place, trying to convince one another as well as laypersons, about the validity of their philosophy or the way they understood the world(ncert page85)

7. The most splendid stupa was at _____

- (a) Amravati (b) Sanchi
(c) Bhoomra (d) Shahjidheri

Answer: (a) Amravati

Walter Elliot, the commissioner of Guntur (Andhra Pradesh), visited Amravati and collected several sculpture panels, He also discovered the remains of the western gateway and came to the conclusion that the structure at Amravati was one of the largest and most magnificent Buddhist stupas ever built (ncert page98)

8. New tradition of Buddhism was called as

- (a) Shwetambar (b) Digambar
(c) Hinayana (d) Mahayana

Answer: (d) Mahayana

Explanation--in 400 BC, Buddhism divided into two sects: Mahayana and Hinayana

The Mahayana sect, which means 'Great Vehicle' in Sanskrit, believed in the divinity of the Buddha. The sect encouraged idol worship in Buddhism (ncert page103)

9. Choose the correct option:

- (a) Sanchi Stupa situated near to Bhopal.
(b) Sanchi Stupa was preserved by the Beghums of Bhopal
(c) Sanchi Stupa belongs to Buddhism.
(d) All of these.

Answer: (d) All of these

Explanation-- Sanchi stupa was built in 3rd century BCE, by Mauryans, near the city of Bhopal, and is believed to house ashes of the Buddha. The rulers of Bhopal, Shahjehan Begum and her successor Sultan Jehan Begum, provided money for the preservation of the ancient site. One of the most important Buddhist centres, the discovery of Sanchi has vastly transformed our understanding of early Buddhism. (Ncert page83)

10. Consider the following statements:

1. Jainism was started by Rishabhdev.
2. Lord Mahavira was 24th Tirthankar of Jainism.
3. Teachings of Jainism are given in Angar.
4. Jainism started Sangha to spread its message.

Which of the given statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: (b) 1, 2, 3.

Explanation-- Sangha was a body of the disciples of the Buddha. (Ncert page92)

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

- a) Bhopal- shahjehan begum
- b) Tirthankars- teachers of Buddhism
- c) Stupa- Sanchi near Bhopal
- d) Hagiography - saints

Answer: b) Tirthankars- teachers of Buddhism

Explanation-- tirthankars were the teachers of Jainism. (ncert page88)

12. What was the name of the gana to which Buddha belonged to?

- (a) Licchavi (b) Sakya
(c) Koliyas (d) Kamboj

Answer: (b) Sakya

Explanation-- According to traditions, Siddhartha, as the Buddha was named at birth, was the son of a chief of the Sakya clan. (Ncert page89)

13. What is the meaning of 'Three baskets'?

- (a) Tirthankara (b) Triratna
(c) Tipitaka (d) Trishula

Answer: (c) Tripitaka

Explanation-- None of the Buddha's speeches were written down during his lifetime. After his death, his teachings were compiled by his disciples at a council of senior monks at Vesali These

compilations were known as Tripitaka – literally, three baskets to hold different types of texts. The Tripitaka includes the Vinaya Pitaka, the Sutta Pitaka, and the Abhidhamma Pitaka. (Ncert page86)

14. The Sangha was an association of whom?

- (a) Bhikkus
- (b) merchants
- (c) traders
- (d) dancers

Answer: (a) Bhikkus

Explanation-- Soon there grew a body of disciples of the Buddha and he founded a sangha, an organisation of monks who too became teachers of dhamma. These monks lived simply, possessing only the essential requisites for survival.. As they lived on alms, they were known as bhikkhus. (Ncert page92)

15. According to which Buddhist text Asoka distributed portions of the Buddha’s relics to every important town and ordered the construction of stupas over them?

- (a) Ashokavadana
- (b) Mahaparinibbana Sutta
- (c) Sutta Pitaka
- (d) Vessantara Jataka

Answer: (a) Ashokavadana

Explanation-- According to a Buddhist text known as the Ashokavadana, Asoka distributed portions of the Buddha’s relics to every important town and ordered the construction of stupas over them (ncert page96)

16. Which kingdom donated for Bharhut stupas?

- (A)The Maurya
- (B) The Satavahan
- (C) The Sung
- (D)The Kanv

Answer: (B) the Satavahan

Explanation-- Inscriptions found on the railings and pillars of stupas record donations made for building and decorating them. Some donations were made by kings such as the Satavahanas. (Ncert page96)

17. Which of the following is the most important idea in Jainism?

- (a) Observing celibacy
- (b) Entire world is animated
- (c) Belief in non-violence
- (d) Asceticism and penance are required to free oneself from the cycle of Karma.

Answer: (b) Entire world is animated

Explanation--The most important idea in Jainism is that the entire world is animated: even stones, rocks and water have life. Non-injury to living beings, especially to humans, animals, plants and insects, is central to Jaina philosophy. (ncert page88)

18. Who provided money for the preservation of the Sanchi Stupa?

- (a) John Marshall (b) Begums of Bhopal
(c) Alexander Cunningham (d) None of the above

Answer: (b) Begums of Bhopal

Explanation-- The rulers of Bhopal, Shahjehan Begum and her successor Sultan Jehan Begum, provided money for the preservation of the ancient site.(ncert page83)

19. What was the balcony-like structure in a stupa called?

- (a) Anda (b) Harmika
(c) Yashti (d) Chhatri

Answer: (b) Harmika

Explanation--Above the anda was the harmika, a balcony like structure that represented the abode of the gods.(ncert page96)

20. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the lively discussions and debates in the Buddhist texts?

- (a) Debates took place in the kutagarashala.
(b) Many of the teachers questioned the authority of the Vedas.
(c) In these debates the kings tried to convince one another as well as laypersons about the validity of their philosophy or the way they understood the world.
(d) If a philosopher succeeded in convincing one of his rivals, the followers of the latter also became his disciples.

Answer: (c) In these debates the kings tried to convince one another as well as laypersons about the validity of their philosophy or the way they understood the world.

Explanation-- Teachers travelled from place to place, trying to convince one another as well as laypersons, about the validity of their philosophy or the way they understood the world. (ncert page85)

21. Consider the following statements regarding Sangha.

- (i) Mahapajapati Gotami persuaded Buddha to allow women into the sangha.
(ii) Many women who entered the sangha became teachers of Dhamma and went on to become

theris.

(iii) Once within the sangha, all were regarded as equal.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- (a) I and II (b) II and III
(c) I and III (d) II only

Answer: (b) II and III

Explanation--Initially, only men were allowed into the sangha, but later women also came to be admitted. According to Buddhist texts, this was made possible through the mediation of Ananda, one of the Buddha's dearest disciples, who persuaded him to allow women into the sangha (ncert page92)

22. Match the following.

(i) Lumbini	(a) Buddha attained Nibbana
(ii) Kusinagara	(b) Buddha delivered his first sermon
(iii) Sarnath	(c) Buddha was born
(iv) Bodh Gaya	(d) Buddha attained enlightenment

Choose the correct option

- (a) i – b, ii – c, iii – a, iv – d (b) i – c, ii – a, iii – b, iv – d
(c) i – c, ii – b, iii – a, iv – d (d) i – d, ii – a, iii – b, iv – c

Answer: (b) i – c, ii – a, iii – b, iv – d

Explanation-- Lumbini- Buddha was born , Kusinagara- Buddha attained Nibbana, Sarnath- Buddha delivered his first sermon, Bodh Gaya- Buddha attained enlightenment (ncert page96)

23. Consider the following statements regarding the structure of the stupa.

- (i) Harmika is a balcony-like structure that represented the abode of gods.
(ii) A mast called the anda arose from the harmika.
(iii) A yashti was often surmounted by a chhatri or umbrella.
(iv) Yashti arose from the harmika.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- (a) I, II and III (b) II, III and IV
(c) I and IV (d) I, III and IV

Answer: (d) I, III and IV

Explanation-- ‘Anda’ was a simple semi-circular mound of earth. The mast was called ‘Yashti’.
(Ncert page96-97)

24. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): The mid-first millennium BCE saw the emergence of new religions in India.

Reason (R): People began speculating on the significance of the sacrificial tradition and authority of the Vedas.

(a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct Explanation of (A).

(b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct Explanation of (A).

(c) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct.

(d) (R) is correct but (A) is not correct.

Answer: Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct Explanation-- of (A).

Explanation-- The mid-first millennium BCE is often regarded as a turning point in world history: it saw the emergence of thinkers such as Mahavira and Gautama Buddha, among many others, in India. Thinkers were concerned with understanding and expressing the nature of the ultimate reality. And others, outside the Vedic tradition, asked whether or not there even was a single ultimate reality. People also began speculating on the significance of the sacrificial tradition.(ncert page84-85)

25. Match the following.

(i) Metta	(a) soulless
(ii) Karuna	(b) fellow feeling
(iii) Anatta	(c) sorrow
(iv) Dukkha	(d) compassion

Choose the correct option

(a) i – b, ii – d, iii – a, iv – c

(b) i – c, ii – a, iii – b, iv – d

(c) i – c, ii – b, iii – a, iv – d

(d) i – d, ii – a, iii – b, iv – c

Answer: (a) i – b, ii – d, iii – a, iv – c

Explanation-- Metta- fellow feeling, Karuna- compassion, Anatta- soulless, Dukkha- sorrow (ncert page91, 94)

26. Which is the method of salvation in Buddhism?

(a) Three Jewels

(b) Eight-fold path

(c) Penance

(d) Ahimsa.

Answer. (b) Eight-fold path

Explanation-- Eight fold path- Right action, right knowledge, right faith, right aspirations, right speech, right living, right efforts

27. In which language Buddhist Literature was written?

(a) Pali Language

(b) Sanskrit Language

(c) Prakrit Language

(d) Magadhi Language

Answer. (a) Pali Language

Explanation-- After Buddha's death, his teachings were compiled by his disciples with senior monks at Vesali (Pali for Vaishali in present-day Bihar). (ncert page86)

28. What does the symbol of 'empty seat' symbolise?

(a) First Sermon of the Buddha

(b) An event in the life of Buddha

(c) Wisdom of the Buddha

(d) Meditation of the Buddha

Answer (d) Meditation of the Buddha

Explanation-- Many early sculptors did not show the Buddha in human form – instead, they showed his presence through symbols. The empty seat was meant to indicate the meditation of the Buddha. (Ncert page100)

29. Consider the following statements in respect of "Hagiography". Which one is not correct?

(A) It is a biography of a powerful ruler.

(B) It often praise the saint's achievements, and may not always be literally accurate.

(C) They are important because they tell us about the beliefs of the followers of that particular tradition.

(D) It was written in biography manner.

Answer (A) It is a biography of a powerful ruler.

Explanation-- Hagiography is a biography of a saint or religious leader. (Ncert page89)

30. Which Jataka story is associated with Sanchi stupa?

- (A) Gatindu Jataka
- (B) Vessantara Jataka
- (C) Nikishendu Jataka
- (D) Almendu Jataka

Answer - (B) Vessantara Jataka

Explanation-- At first sight the sculpture seems to depict a rural scene, with thatched huts and trees. However, art historians who have carefully studied the sculpture at Sanchi identify it as a scene from the Vessantara Jataka. This is a story about a generous prince who gave away everything to a Brahmana, and went to live in the forest with his wife and children.(ncert page99)

31. Who was the first woman to be ordained as a bhikkhuni?

- (a) Mahapajapati Gotami
- (b) Mahapajapati Bodhi
- (c) Mahapajapati Grishma
- (d) None of the above

Answer (a) Mahapajapati Gotami

Explanation-- the Buddha's foster mother, Mahapajapati Gotami was the first woman to be ordained as a bhikkhuni. Many women who entered the sangha became teachers of dhamma (ncert page92)

32. "Taj-ul-iqbal tarikh Bhopal" is the autobiography of which of the following ruler ?

- (A) Jenub Begum
- (B) Jehan Begum
- (C) Shahjehan Begum
- (D) Maham Begum

Answer (C) Shahjehan Begum

Explanation-- "Taj-ul-iqbal tarikh Bhopal" was written by Shahjehan begum, nawab of Bhopal , where she also wrote about Stupas of Sanchi , ancient buildings in the state and their rule at Bhopal. (Ncert page82)

33. Statement

(A) The Buddha regarded the social world as the creation of humans rather than of divine origin.

Reason(R): Therefore, he advised kings and gahapatis to be humane and ethical.

- (A) A is correct, but R is false.
- (B) A is false, but R is correct.
- (C) A and R, both correct.
- (D) None of them are correct

Answer (C) A and R, both correct..

Explanation-- according to the teachings of the Buddha, he regarded the social world as the creation of humans rather than of divine origin. He advised kings and gahapatis to be humane and ethical. Individual effort was expected to transform social relation.(ncert page92)

34. Which of the following are not correctly matched in respect of Buddha life?

- (A) Where he was born – Lumbini
- (B) Where he attained enlightenment – Sursen
- (C) Where he gave his first sermon -Sarnath
- (D) Where he attained nibbana -Kusinagara

Answer- (B) where he attained enlightenment – Sursen

Explanation-- Buddha attained enlightment at Bodhgaya

35. Identify the given picture



- a) A sculpture of Buddha from Mathura
- b) An image of tirthankara
- c) A bodhisatta from Gandhara
- d) A part of sculpture at Mahabalipuram

Answer- c) A bodhisatta from Gandhara

Explanation-- Many Buddha and bodhisatta sculpture and images were found in the northwest, in cities such as taxila, Peshawar, where indo-Greek rulers had established kingdoms in the second century. This is one of the sculptures found in Gandhara. (Ncert page108)

36. Source based question-

A prayer to Agni Here are two verses from the Rigveda invoking Agni, the god of fire, often identified with the sacrificial fire, into which offerings were made so as to reach the other

deities: Bring, O strong one, this sacrifice of ours to the gods, O wise one, as a liberal giver. Bestow on us, O priest, abundant food. Agni, obtain, by sacrificing, mighty wealth for us. Procure, O Agni, for ever to him who prays to you (the gift of) nourishment, the wonderful cow. May a son be ours, offspring that continues our line ... Verses such as these were composed in a special kind of Sanskrit, known as Vedic Sanskrit They were taught orally to men belonging to priestly families.

37(1) why were sacrifices performed during the Vedic period?

- a) For the birth of daughters b) for the birth of sons
c) For seeking the blessings of Buddha d) none of the above

Answer- b) for the birth of sons

Explanation-- Sacrifices were performed for the birth of sons, as the chants like ‘May a son be ours, offspring that continues our line ... ‘were chanted. (Ncert page84, source1)

37 (2). Consider the following statements –

- i) Rig-Veda consists of hymns in praise of Agni, Indra, and Soma etc
ii) Many of these hymns were chanted when sacrifices were performed.

Choose the correct option

- a) Only (i) is correct b) only (ii) is correct
c) Both (i) and (ii) are correct d) neither (i) nor (ii) is correct

Answer - c) both (i) and (ii) are correct

Explanation--There were several pre-existing traditions of thought, religious belief and practice, including the early Vedic tradition, known from the Rigveda, compiled between c.1500 and 1000 BCE. The Rigveda consists of hymns in praise of a variety of deities, especially Agni, Indra and Soma. Many of these hymns were chanted when sacrifices were performed, (Ncert page84)

37(3) Sacrifices such as the..... And..... were performed by chiefs and kings

Answer- Rajasuya and ashwamedha

Explanation-- elaborate sacrifices, such as the rajasuya and ashvamedha, were performed by chiefs and kings to establish their kingdoms, and prove their sovereignty; they depended on Brahmana priests to conduct the ritual.

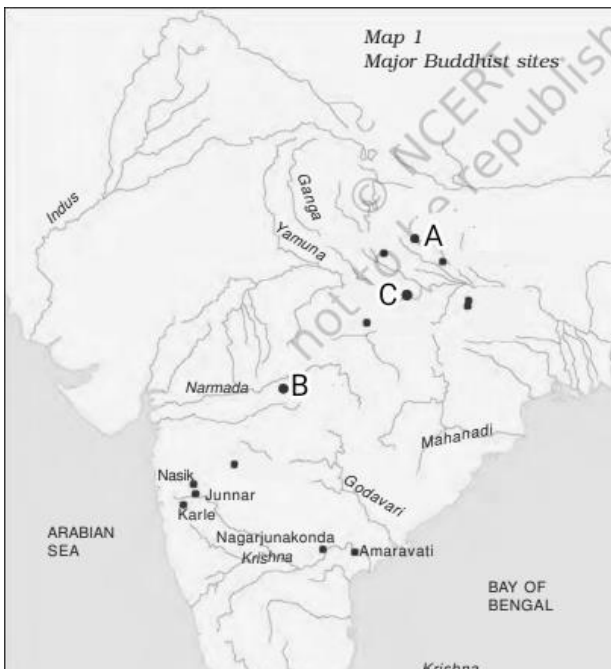
38. Consider the following statements in respect of the structure of the stupa. Which one is not correct?

- (A) The stupa originated as a simple semi-circular mound of earth, later called anda.
- (B) Above the anda was the harmika, a balcony like structure that represented the abode of the gods.
- (C) Arising from the harmika was a mast called the yashti, often surmounted by a chhatra or umbrella.
- (D) Around the mound was a railing, connecting the sacred space from the secular world.

Answer- (D) around the mound was a railing, connecting the sacred space from the secular world.

Explanation-- The statement is incorrect because the railing 'separated' the sacred space from the secular world.

39. Map Identification



39. (A).identify the place marked as 'A'

- A.Kusinagara
- B.lumbini
- C.bodh Gaya
- D.bharhut

Answer- B.lumbini

Explanation--Lumbini was the birthplace of The Buddha. Located in the Terai plains of southern Nepal, (above the uttar Pradesh state border, present day)

39 (B) identify the place marked as 'B'

- A. ajanta
- B. sanchi
- C. nasik
- D. sarnath

Answer- B. sanchi

Explanation-- Stupas were built at Sanchi. It is located in west-central area of Madhya Pradesh state. It lies in an upland plateau region,

39(C). identify the place marked as 'C'

- A. sarnath
- B. lumbini
- C. kusinagara
- D. shravasti

Answer- A. sarnath

Explanation-- Buddha gave his first sermon at Sarnath. Located 10 kilometres north-east of Varanasi near the confluence of the Ganges and the Varuna rivers in Uttar Pradesh

40. How many avatars were recognised within the Vaishnavism tradition?

- (A) 12
- (B) 10
- (C) 14
- (D) 11

Answer - (B) 10

Explanation-- Ten avatars were recognised within the tradition. These were forms that the deity was believed to have assumed in order to save the world whenever it was threatened by disorder and destruction because of the dominance of evil forces. (ncert page 104)

Avatars were- matsya, kachchap, varaha, narsimha, vamana, parshuram, ram, Buddha, kalki

41. Statement:

Assertion (A) - Jainism did not spread as fast as Buddhism.

Reason (R) - Royal patronage to Jainism was not as extensive as it was in the case of Buddhism .

Choose correct option –

- A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct Explanation to (A)
- B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct Explanation of (A)
- C) (A) is true but (R) is false
- D) (A) is false but (R) is true

Answer- A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct Explanation to (A)

Explanation-- Buddhism had extensive royal patronage as many kings had adopted Buddhism and set personal examples for the subjects to follow the religion. Monks also played an important role in popularising Buddhism.

THEME-6 BHAKTI AND SUFI TRADITION

MCQ QUESTION

1) Identify the person based on the picture ?



A)AmirkhushroB Ramanand C.SankaraD.DataGanj A Shankar ANS A

C.SankaraD.DataGanj A Shankar

Explanation **Abu'l Hasan Yamīnūd-DīnKhusrau** (1253–1325 AD), better known as **AmīrKhusrau** was an [Indo-Persian](#)^[1] [Sufi](#) singer, musician, poet and scholar who lived under the [Delhi Sultanate](#). He was an iconic figure in the cultural history of the [Indian subcontinent](#). He was a [mystic](#) and a spiritual disciple of [Nizamuddin Auliya](#) of [Delhi](#), India. He wrote poetry primarily in [Persian](#), but also in [Hindavi](#). A vocabulary in verse, the *KhālīqBārī*, containing Arabic, Persian and [Hindavi](#) terms is often attributed to him.^[2] Khusrau is sometimes referred to as the "voice of India" or "Parrot of India" (*Tuti-e-Hind*), and has been called the "father of [Urdu literature](#)."

2)The concept of Sagunabrahmana was the outcome of which concept of Bhakti Movement?

A.Nirgunabraman

B.Vaishnavism

C.Shaivism

D.None of the above

ANS A

ExplantionThe Bhakti movement of Hinduism saw two ways of imaging the nature of the divine (Brahman) – Nirguna and Saguna. Nirguna Brahman was the concept of the Ultimate Reality as formless, without attributes or quality.

3)Where was saint kabir born?

- A.Delhi
- B.Varanasi
- C.Mathura
- D.Hyderabad



ANS B

Explanation Kabir, (Arabic: "Great") (born 1440, Varanasi, Jaunpur, India-died 1518, Maghar), iconoclastic Indian poet-saint revered by Hindus, Muslims, and Sikhs. The birth of Kabir remains shrouded in mystery and legend.

4. identify the Sufi saint ANS D

- A ALBARUNI
- B.SalivateNayannars
- C.Sakkara
- D.Nizamuddin Auliya

ANS D explanation Muhammad Nizamuddin Auliya ([Urdu](#): سید محمد نظام الدین اولیاء; sometimes spelled **Awliya**; 1238 – 3 April 1325), also known as **Hazrat Nizamuddin**, and **Mahbub-e-Ilahi** ([Urdu](#): محبوب الہی lit. "*Beloved of God*") was an Indian [Sunni Muslim](#) scholar, [Sufi](#) saint of the [Chishti Order](#), and is one of the most famous Sufis from the [Indian Subcontinent](#).^[2] His predecessors were [Fariduddin Ganjshakar](#), [Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki](#), and [Moinuddin Chishti](#), who were the masters of the Chishti spiritual chain or *silsila* in the Indian subcontinent.

5.Who was the Guru of Kabir?

- A.Ramanuja
- B.Ramananda

C.Vallabhacharya

D.Namadeva

ANS B explanation Kabir is widely believed to have become the first disciple of the Bhakti poet-saint Swami Ramananda in Varanasi, known for devotional Vaishnavism with a strong bent to monist Advaita philosophy teaching that God was inside every person, everything.

Explanation

6.Which of the following statement is not correct about Andal?

A.Andal was a woman Alvar, the most striking features of her compositions were widely sung (and continue to be sung to date)

B.Andal was a woman Nayanar, she incorporated the prevailing caste system in the society

C.Andal saw herself as the beloved of Vishnu; her verses express her love for the deity

D.Andal saw herself as the beloved of Krishna; her verses express her love for the deity

ANS Bexplanation Andal was a woman Alvar, the most striking features of her compositions were widely sung (and continue to be sung to date), Andal saw herself as the beloved of Vishnu and Krishna; her verses express her love for the deity,

7TheSufi Saint, contemporary of Prithviraj Chauhan, was

A. KhwajaMuinuddinChisti

B. Sheikh Salim Chisti

C. Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya

D. Baba Farid

Ans A Explanation KhwajaMuinuddinChisti is regarded as foremost preacher of Sufism among Sufis of India. Akbar, the Mughal emperor believed that it was his blessings which lead him a son and the heir for the Mughal throne.

8 Which of the following statement (s) is/are correct related to the features of Bhakti Movement?

- I. Condemnation of rituals, ceremonies and blind faith.
- II. Rejection of idol worship by many saints.

A. I only

B. II only

C. Both I and II

D. Neither I nor II

ANS C Explanation The Bhakti movement originated as a reaction against caste division, untouchability and ritualism in India. Devotion was the pivotal point in the Bhakti cult in uniting human soul with god. The basic concepts of the Bhakti cult though present in the Vedas, the Gita and Vishnupuran were not practiced by the masses until the appearances of Vaishnava Alwar and Shaiva Nayanar saints of South India in the seventh and twelfth centuries

9. Consider the following statements about Alvars and Nayanars:

- I. Some of the earliest bhakti movements (c. sixth century) were led by the Alvars (literally, those who are “immersed” in devotion to Vishnu) and Nayanars (literally, leaders who were devotees of Shiva).
- II. They travelled from place to place singing hymns in Tamil in praise of their gods.
- III. During their travels the Alvars and Nayanars identified certain shrines as abodes of their chosen deities.

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

- A. Only I
- B. I and II
- C. I and III
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation During their travels the Alvars and Nayanars identified certain shrines as abodes of their chosen

deities. Very often large temples were later built at these sacred places. These developed as centres of pilgrimage. Singing compositions of these poet-saints became part of temple rituals in these shrines, as did worship of the saints’ images.

Q.10 Which of the following statement is correct definition of Nirguna?

- A.It is the concept of a formless God
- B.It is the concept of a formless Guru
- C.It is the concept of spirituality
- D.None of the above

ANS A**Explanation** Metaphysical concept of God in Hinduism, Gods general ultimate form/nature is formless pure consciousness (NirakarNirguna/without form/Impersonal) but it can manifests into divine form (Sakar Saugna/with form/personal). God has the ability to manifest into any kind of form and shape.

Q.11 Identify the dargah based on the picture ?

- A. Ajmer Sheriff
- B Nizamuddin Auliya dargah



ANS A

- C. data Ganj A Shankar dargah
- D.PirHadi Hasan Dargah

EXPLANATION Hazrat Moinuddin Chishti was a 13th-century Sufi saint and philosopher. Born in [Sanjar](#) (of modern-day [Iran](#)), or in [Sijistan](#),^[3] he arrived in [Delhi](#) during the reign of the [Sultan Iltutmish](#) (d. 1236). Moinuddin moved from Delhi to [Ajmer](#) shortly thereafter, at which point he became increasingly influenced by the writings of the famous [Sunni Hanbali scholar](#) and [mystic 'AbdallāhAnṣārī](#) (

12. Who among the following Bhakti Saints was responsible for founding many punyakshetras along the length and breadth of India, by taming avatars of Parvati and imprisoning her essence in Sri Chakras?

A. Shankaracharya

B. Ramanada Saraswati

C. Tulsidas

D. Valmiki

ANS A Explanation Shankaracharya Bhakti Saints was responsible for founding many punyakshetram along the length and breadth of India, by taming avatars of Parvati and imprisoning her essence in Sri Chakras.

13. Which Bhakti Saint did not believe in the qualified monism of Ramanuja and emphasised the doctrine of duality, based mainly upon the Bhagavata Purana?

A. Madhava

B. Ramananda

C. Vallabhacharya

D. Chaitnaya

ANS A Explanation Madhava did not believe in the qualified monism of Ramanuja and emphasised the doctrine of duality, based mainly upon the Bhagavata Purana

14. Match the following?

Column A	Column B
1. Shankara	(a) Marathi saint
2. Ramanujam	(b) Dancing
3. Basavanna	(c) Virashaiva movement
4. Janeshwara	(d) Advaita philosophy
5. Raqs	(e) Chanting of name
6. Zikr	(f) Doctrine of Vishishtadvaita

ANS 1 C 2 F 3 D 4 A 5 B 6 E

Explanation 1 C 1) Sankardev, then named Sankaravara, was born into the Shiromani (chief) Baro-Bhuyans family at Alipukhuri near Bordowa in present-day Nagaon district in c1449. In virashiva movement

2F 2) *Ramanuja* or *Ramanujacharya* was an Indian philosopher, Hindu theologian, social reformer, and one of the most important exponents of the Sri Vaishnavism ...

3 D 3) Basaveshwara, colloquially known as *Basavanna*, was a 12th-century Indian statesman, philosopher, poet, social reformer and Lingayat *saint* in the ...Advaita philosophy

4 A 4) Sant Dnyaneshwar also referred to as Jnaneshwar, Jnanadeva, Dnyandev or Mauli or Dnyaneshwar Vitthal Kulkarni (1275–1296) was a 13th-century Indian Marathi ...saint

5 B 5) *Raqs sharqi* (Arabic: رقص شرقي, Egyptian Arabic: [ˈrɑʔsˤ ˈʃæɾʔi]; literally "oriental *dancing*") is the classical Egyptian style of belly *dance* that ...

6 E 6) Dhikr also spelled *Zikr*, Thikr, Zekr, or Zikar, literally means "remembrance, reminder" or "mention, utterance". They are Islamic devotional acts, ..

15. Who was among the following Bhakti saints gave a new orientation of Hinduism through his doctrine of Advaita or Monism?

A. Ramanuja

B. Sankara

C. Guru Nanak

D. Chaitanya

ANS B Explanation In the ninth century Sankara started a Hindu revivalist movement giving a new orientation to Hinduism. He was born in Kaladi in Kerala. His doctrine of Advaita or Monism was too abstract to appeal to the common man.

16. Sri Ramanuja Acharya was an Indian philosopher and is recognized as the most important saint of

A. Sri Vaishnavism

B. Sri Vaishavism

C. Nirguna

D. Sikhism

ANS A Explanation Sri Ramanuja Acharya was an Indian philosopher and is recognized as the most important saint of Sri Vaishnavism. His philosophical foundations for devotionism were influential to the Bhakti movement.

17. Which Bhakti saint preached the concept of Vishishtadvaita?

A. Sankara

B. Ramanuja

C. Madhava

D. Nimbarka

ANS B Explanation Ramanuja, the main proponent of Vishishtadvaita philosophy contends that the Prasthanatrayi ("The three courses"), namely the Upanishads, the Bhagavad Gita, and the Brahma Sutras are to be interpreted in a way that shows this unity in diversity, for any other way would violate their consistency. Vedanta Desika defines Vishishtadvaita using the statement, Avesha Chit-AchitPrakaaramBrahmaikamevaTatvam : Brahman, as qualified by the sentient and insentient modes (or attributes), is the only reality.

18. The most important saint of the Bhakti Movement in Maharashtra who was born at Satara and is said to have died in Punjab, was

A. Jnaneshvar

B. Namadeva

C. Tukaram

D. Guru Ramdas

ANS B Explanation Namdev, also transliterated as Nam Dayv, Namdeo, Namadeva, (traditionally, c. 1270 – c. 1350) was a poet and a saint from Maharashtra, India who is significant to the Varkari sect of Hinduism. Bhagat Namdev's writings were also recognized by

the "Gurus" of Sikhism and are included in the holy book of Sikhism, the Sri Guru Granth Sahib. Namdev worship lord Vitthal that is one of the name of lord Vishnu.

19. The Pandharpur Movement is associated with the Bhakti Movement of

- A. Assam
- B. Maharashtra
- C. Bengal
- D. Both (a) and (c)

ANS B Explanation The Pandharpur Movement is associated with the Bhakti Movement of Maharashtra. The spread of the Bhakti movement in Maharashtra inculcated the spirit of oneness among the Marathas. The main teachings of the leaders were Bhakti or devotion to God and equality of all believers before God without any distinction of class or birth. The Bhakti movement united the people of Maharashtra in a common love of man and faith in one God.

20. Who wrote a commentary on the Brahma sutras refuted Shari Kara and offered an interpretation based on the theistic ideas?

- A. Nimbarka
- B. Ramanuja
- C. Madhva
- D. Vallabhacharya

ANS B Explanation Ramanuja gave a philosophic basis to the teachings of Vaishnavism. He wrote a commentary on the Brahma sutras, refuted Shari Kara and offered his own interpretation based on the theistic ideas. His commentaries on Brahma sutras are popularly known as Sri Bhasya.

21. Which of the following is an intensely emotional form of Hinduism that flourished from the sixteenth century, mainly in Bengal and eastern Orissa?

A. Gaudily Sampradaya

B. Krishna cult of Vallabhacharya

C. Shiva cult of Vallabhacharya

D. None of the above

ANS A Explanation The Gaudiya Sampradaya is an intensely emotional form of Hinduism which flourished from the sixteenth century, mainly in Bengal and eastern Orissa.

22. match the following (CCT BASED)

www.OnlineIAS.com

1. Shankaradeva - Assam
2. Kabir -UP
3. Narsi Mehata - Gujarat
4. Tukaram -Bengal

Find the correct answer using code below:

ANS 1 A 2 B 3 C 4 D

Explanation A2 1) shankara deva is the famous saint in Assam *Sankaradeva* provided the designs to be woven, chose the various colours of thread to be used, and supervised the weaving. It took about a year to complete ..

2 B 2) kabir is the very famous poet lived in up varanashi *Kabir Das* (IAST: Kabīr; 1398/1440 — 1448/1518) was a 15th-century Indian mystic poet and saint, whose writings influenced Hinduism's Bhakti movement and his

3C 3) *Narsinh Mehta*, also known as *Narsi Mehta* or Narsi Bhagat, was a 15th-century poet-saint of Gujarat, India, notable as a bhakta, an exponent of Vaishnava ...

4 D 4) *Tukaram* was a devotee of Vithoba (Vitthala), an avatar of God Vishnu, synchronous with Krishna but with regional style and features. ... *Tukaram's* literary works

23. Who among the following propagated Advaita or dualism of Jivatma and Pramatma in Kannada region?

A. Mirabai

B. Nimbarka

C. Vallabhacharya

D. Madhav

ANS D explanation Madhav propagated Dvaita or dualism of Jivatma and Paramatma. According to his philosophy, the world is not an illusion but a reality. God, soul, matter are unique in nature.

24 MATCH THE FOLLOWING BASED ON (CCT)

List-I	List-II	www.OnlineIAS.com
a. Pir	1. Successor of the Sufi saint	
b. Murid	2. Sufi teacher	
c. Wali	3. Sufi Hermitage	
d. Khanquah	4. Disciple	

Find the correct answer using code below:

ANS A 2 B 4 C 1 D 3

EXPLANATION A2 1) Peer or *Pir* (Persian: پیر, lit. 'elder') is a title for a Sufi spiritual guide. They are also referred to as a Hazrat and Sheikh or Shaykh, ...

B 4 2) In Sufism, a *murīd* is a novice committed to spiritual enlightenment by sulūk (traversing a path) under a spiritual guide, who may take the title murshid

C1 3) In Islam, a Wali is **a person who is responsible for the bride's life before she is married.** ... Listed in the proper hierarchy, a Wali can be the bride's birth father, her paternal grandfather, brother, paternal uncle or any male relative from her paternal side. Successor of sufi saint

D 3 4) *Khanqah* · khankahs , · khaneqa, · khanegah or · khaneqah), also known as a ribat (رباط) – among other terms – is a building designed specifically for gatherings of Sufi heritage

25. Who was the writer of Rukmini SwayamwarHastamalak, which was comprised 764 owees and based on a 14-shlok Sanskrit hymn with the same name by Shankaracharya?

A .Ramananda

B.Eknath

C.Mirabai

D.Tukaram

ANS B explanation-Eknath wrote Rukmini SwayamwarHastamalak, which was comprised 764 owees and based on a 14-shlok Sanskrit hymn with the same name by Shankaracharya.

26. Who among the following was the reformer and philosopher from Ramanandi Sampradaya in the lineage of Jagadguru Ramanandacharya renowned for his devotion to the Lord Shri Rama?

A.Ramananda

B.Tukaram

C.Valmiki

D tulsidas

ANS D explanationTulsidas also known as Goswami Tulsidas was a Hindu Vaishnava saint and poet, often called reformer and philosopher from Ramanandi Sampradaya, in the lineage of Jagadguru Ramanandacharya renowned for his devotion to the Lord Shri Rama.

27. Which of the following Bhakti sect founded by Birbhan and their religiSatnamisousgrants is revered like the Grants of the Sikhs?

A.PothiVaishnavism

B.satanamis

C. Vaishnavism

D.Shaivism

ANS B explanation The sect founded by Birbhan is known as Satnamis and their religious granth is known as Pothi, which is revered like the Granth of the Sikhs.

28. Who among the following propagated Advaita or dualism of Jivatma and Paramatma?

A. Vallabhacharya

B. Madhava

C. Mirabai

D. Nimbarka

ANS D explanation Ramananda was a 14th-century Vaishnava devotional poet sant, in the Ganges river region of Northern India. The Hindu tradition recognizes him as the founder of the Ramanandi Sampradaya, the largest monastic Hindu renunciant community in modern times.

29. Identify the person based on the picture and name



A. Ramananda B. Vallabh Acharya

ANS C explanation Narsinh Mehta, also known as **Narsi Mehta** or **Narsi Bhagat**, was a 15th-century poet-saint of Gujarat, India, notable as a bhakta, an exponent of Vaishnava poetry. He is especially revered in Gujarati literature, where he is acclaimed as its *Adi Kavi* (Sanskrit for "first among poets"). His bhajan Vaishnav Jan To was Mahatma Gandhi's favourite and has become synonymous with him.

30. Who among the following Bhakti Saint emphasised the essential oneness of all religion by describing Hindus and Muslims 'as pots of the same clay'?

A. Kabir

B. Tulsidas

C. Ramananda

D. Raidasa

ANS A explanation Kabir emphasised the essential oneness of all religions by describing Hindus and Muslims 'as pots of the same clay'. To him Rama and Allah, temple and mosque were the same. He regarded devotion to god as an effective means of salvation and urged that to achieve this one must have a pure heart, free from cruelty, dishonesty, hypocrisy and insincerity. He is regarded as the greatest of the mystic saints and his followers are called Kabirpanthis

31. Who exhorted people to give up selfishness, falsehood and hypocrisy and to lead a life of truth, honesty and kindness?

A. Vallabhacharya

B. Guru Nanak

C. Kabir

D. Nimbarka

ANS B explanation Guru Nanak (1469–1538) Another well known saint preacher of the medieval period was Guru Nanak, founder of the Sikh. He exhorted people to give up selfishness, falsehood and hypocrisy and to lead a life of truth, honesty and kindness.

32. Who wrote a commentary of Bhagvat Gita called Gnaneswari?

A. Gnanadeva

B. Namadev

C. Ekanath

D. Both A & B

ANS A explanation Gnanadeva wrote a commentary of Bhagavad Gita called Gnaneswari.

33. The Bhakti cult spread in Maharashtra with the teaching of

A. Sant Tukaram

B. Sant Jnanesvar

C. Samarth Guru Ramdas

D. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu

ANS A justification ; Sant Tukaram (c.1608 – c.1650), also Shri Tukaram, and colloquially referred to as "Tuka", was a seventeenth century Marathi poet Sant of India, related to the Bhakti movement of Maharashtra. Tukaram was a devotee of Vitthal (a form of Lord Krishna), the supreme God in Vaishnavism.

34. Who wrote Vedanta-Parijatasaurabha, a commentary on the Brahma Sutra, in simple language?

A. Nimbarka

B. Ramanuja

C. Madhva

D.Vallabhacharya

ANS A justification Nimbarka's commentary on the Brahma-Sutras known as the Vedanta-Parijata-Saurabha, and that of his immediate disciple Srinivasa styled the Vedanta-Kaustubha are the chief works of the school of philosophy associated with the name of Nimbarka. The latter is not, however, a mere commentary on the former, as is sometimes wrongly supposed, but a full exposition of the views expressed in the Vedanta-Parijata-Saurabha which is very terse and concise and is not always clear. Both the treatises are therefore essential for the proper understanding of the doctrine of Nimbarka.

35. Bhakti Saint who was contemporary of Sivaji?

- A. Namadev
- B. Ekanatha
- C. Tukaram
- D. Gnandeva

ANS C explanation Tukaram, also referred to as Sant Tukaram, Bhakta Tukaram, Tukaram Maharaj, Tukoba and Tukobaraya, was a 17th-century Hindu poet and saint of the Bhakti movement in Maharashtra, India. He was part of the egalitarian, personalized Varkari devotionalism tradition.

Q.36. Reasoning and Ascertain based question

What is major difference between alvars and nayanars



NAYANARS AND ALVARA SAINT IN SOUTH INDIA

Ans :explanation 1) The Nayanars and Alvars were the Tamil poet-saints who played a key role in propagating the Bhakti Movement in Southern India during the 5th-10th Centuries.

2) The Nayanars were a group of 63 saints devoted to Lord Shiva who lived during the 6th to 8th centuries CE.

3) The Alvars were Tamil poet-saints of South India who espoused devotion to the Lord Vishnu or his avatar Lord Krishna in their songs of longing, and service.

Q.37 How many forms of Vishnu

ANS 10

Ans Explanation Most draw from the following set of figures, in this order: [7][8][9] Matsya; Kurma; Varaha; Narasimha; Vamana; Parashurama; Rama; Krishna or Balarama; Buddha [note 1] or Krishna; and Kalki.

Dasavatara

10 the forms of Vishnu (c.c.tquestion)

How many forms of vishnu

- **Ans Most draw from the following set of figures, in this**
- **Matsya;**
- **Kurma**
- **; Varaha**
- **; Narasimha**
- **; Vamana;**
- **Parashurama**
- **; Rama**
- **; Krishna or Balarama;**
- **Buddha**
- **Krishna; and Kalki.**



-
- Questions picture and assertion based

Q.1 write the name of the Vishnu god form riding on the horse

Ans Kurma

Explanation *Vishnu* Purana — *Kurma* is stated to be the 11th overall *incarnation* of *Vishnu* (Part 1: 1.24), and the second of His ten primary *avatars* (Dashavatara; Part 1: ...

Q.2 which form of God is look like a fish

Ans mastyAvtara

Explanation Matsya, (Sanskrit: “Fish”) **one of the 10 avatars (incarnations) of the Hindu god Vishnu**. In this appearance Vishnu saved the world from a great flood. ... Matsya may be depicted either in animal form or in a combined human-animal form, with the man as the upper half and the fish as the lower half.

Q.3 identify the forms of Vishnu who killed the entire kshatriya of the earth?

Ans Parshu ram

Explanation Parashurama also referred to as Rama Jamadagnya, Rama Bhargava and Veerarama, is the sixth ... of the Kali yuga to be the guru of Vishnu's tenth and last *avatar*, *Kalk*

Q.4 which form of Vishnu is finally saving the earth in deep ocean?

Ans Varah Avtar

Explanation Varaha (Sanskrit: वराह, Varāha, "boar") is **the avatar of the Hindu god Vishnu**, in the form of a boar. ... Varaha is most commonly associated with the legend of lifting the Earth (personified as the goddess Bhudevi) out of the cosmic ocean.

Q.38 write the **Major teaching of silsila**

MAJOR TEACHERS OF THE CHISHTI SILSILA

SUFI TEACHERS YEAR OF DEATH LOCATION OF DARGAH

- 1) Shaikh Moinuddin Sijzi 1235 Ajmer (Rajasthan)
- 2) Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki 1235 Delhi
- 3) Shaikh Fariduddin Ganj-i-Shakar 1265 Ajodhan (Pakistan)
- 4) Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya 1325 Delhi
- 5) Shaikh Nasiruddin Chiragh-i-Dehli 1356 Delhi

Map pointing

Q.39 State wise sufi saint location 9 to 17 centuries



Questions

1) Write the major saint name of north india ?

ANS EXPLANATION Gurunanakmirabaidadu

1)Guru Nanak Dev and His Teachings. Singh, Shamsheer; Viridi, Narendra Singh (1969). Life of Guru Nanak Through Pictures. Phulan Rani. Modern Sahit Academy.

2) Meera, better known as *Mirabai* and venerated as Sant *Meerabai*, was a 16th-century Hindu mystic poet and devotee of Krishna. She is a celebrated Bhakti saint

3) ...DaduDayal was a poet-sant from Gujarat, India, a religious reformer who spoke against formalism and priestcraft.

2) What is the name of the saint given to participate in north east India ?

ANS 1) CHAITANYA 2) RAMDAS

EXPLANATION 1) Shri Krishna Chaitanya Mahaprabhu was a 15th century Indian saint and the combined avatar of Radha and Krishna. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu's mode of worshipping Krishna with ecstatic song and dance had a profound effect on Vaishnavism in Bengal.

2) Samarth Ramdas, also known as Sant Ramdas or Ramdas Swami or simply Ramdas was an Indian Hindu saint, philosopher, poet, writer and spiritual master, who was teacher of Chatrapati Shivaji. His earlier name was Narayan. He was a devotee of the Hindu deities Rama and Hanuman.

3) Mention the name of the saint given to participated in south India ?

ANS 1) Ramanuja 2) Nammalvar 3) Mannikavasagar

EXPLANATION Ramanuja

1) Ramanuja or Ramanujacharya was an Indian philosopher, Hindu theologian, social reformer, and one of the most important exponents of the Sri Vaishnavism ...

2)NammalvarNammalvar ([Tamil: நம்மாழ்வார்](#)) is one of the twelve [alvar](#) saints of [Tamil Nadu](#), India, who are known for their affiliation to the [Vaishnava](#) tradition of [Hinduism](#). The verses of alvars are compiled as [NalayiraDivyaPrabandham](#) and the 108 temples are classified as [DivyaDesam](#).

3) Manikkavasagar Manikkavacakar, or Maanikkavaasagar, was a *9th-century* Tamil poet who wrote Tiruvasakam, a book of Shaiva hymns. He was one of the main authors of Saivite ...

4) Which place Gurunanak was born?

Ans Talwandi Punjab

Explanation Nanak, (born April 15, 1469, **Rai Bhoi di Talvandi [now Nankana Sahib, Pakistan], near Lahore, India**—died 1539, Kartarpur, Punjab), Indian spiritual teacher who was the first Guru of the Sikhs, a monotheistic religious group that combines Hindu and Muslim influences.

5) What is the name of the Guru of Kabir

Ans Ramanand

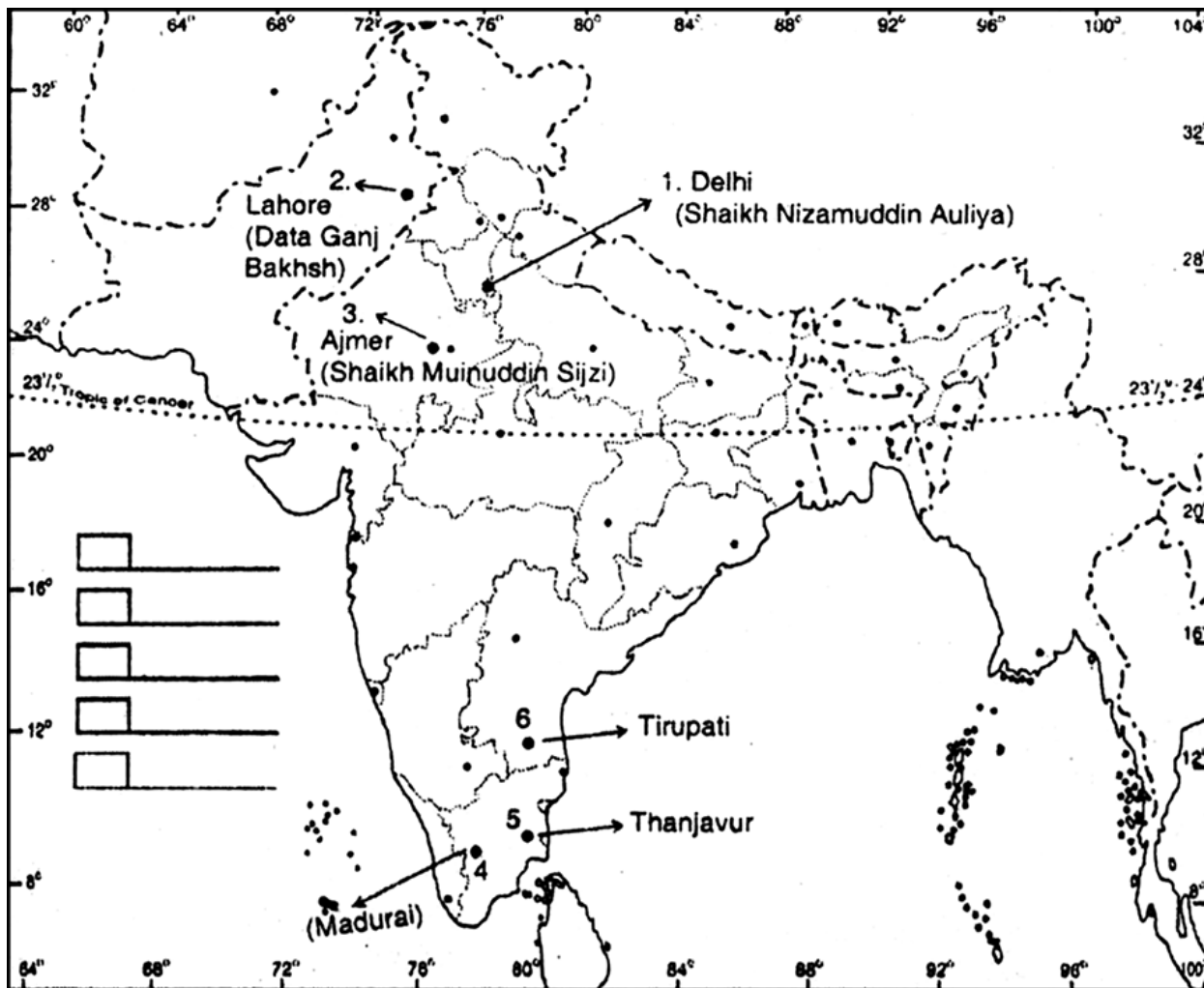
Explanation His early life was in a Muslim family, but he was strongly influenced by his teacher, the **Hindu bhakti leader Ramananda**. Kabir was born in the city of Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.

6) Mira bai is the devote of which god?

And Krishna

Explanation listen); Sanskrit: कृष्ण, IAST: Kṛṣṇa) is a major deity in Hinduism. He is worshipped as the eighth avatar of Vishnu and also as the supreme God in his own .

Q. 40 Map pointing



Locate the major sufisaint tomb and dargah as same as the compare of 1 2 3

Identify the place mark 4

1)Ramanand

2)Ramdas

3)Dadu

4)purandaradasa

Answer D

explanation purandaradasa*PurandaraDasa* (IAST: *Purandaradāsa*) (c. 1484 – c. 1565) was a Haridasa philosopher and a follower of Madhwacharya 's Dwaitha philosophy -saint from ..

Identify the place marks 5

1) Nizamuddin auliya

2) Sankara

3) Tulsidas

4) Manikkavasagar

Answer D

explanation manikavasagarManikkavacakar, or Maanikkavaasagar, was a *9th-century* Tamil poet who wrote Tiruvasakam, a book of Shaiva hymns. He was one of the main authors of Saivite ...

Identify the place marks 6

1) Ramananda

2) Nammalvar

3) Ramanuja

4) Raidas

Ans c

explanation Ramanuja Ramanuja or Ramanujacharya was an Indian philosopher, Hindu theologian, social reformer, and one of the most important exponents of the Sri Vaishnavism tradition within Hinduism. His philosophical foundations for devotionalism were influential to the Bhakti movement.

Theme 6 An Imperial Capital Vijayanagara (c. fourteenth to sixteenth century

Q1. On which of the following occasions were ceremonies performed at Mahanavami Dibba?

- a) Worship of the state horse
- b) Marriage of the king
- c) Victory over the enemy
- d) All of the above

[Ans. a)]

Explanation: The ceremonies performed on the occasion included worship of the image, worship of the state horse, and the sacrifice of buffaloes and other animals.

Q2. Which of following statement is correct regarding the amara-nayakas system?

- a) The amara-nayakas were traders.
- b) Main features of this system were derived from the mansabdari system.
- c) King had no control over the amara-nayakas.
- d) The amara-nayakas were military commanders who were given territories to govern by the *raya*.

[Ans. d)]

Explanation: The *amara-nayakas* were military commanders who were given territories to govern by the *raya*. They collected taxes and other dues from peasants, craftspersons and traders in the area. They retained part of the revenue for personal use and for maintaining a stipulated contingent of horses and elephants.

Q3. Consider the following statements regarding the Virupaksha temple.

- i) The hall in front of the main shrine was built by Krishnadevaraya to mark his accession.
 - ii) It has a unique shrine designed as a chariot.
 - iii) The principal deity of this temple was generally worshipped in Maharashtra.
- a) Only i) b) i) and ii) c) ii) and iii) d) All of the above.

[Ans. a)]

Explanation: The hall in front of the main shrine was built by Krishnadeva Raya to mark his accession. This was decorated with delicately carved pillars. He is also credited with the construction of the eastern *gopuram*.

Q4. Who brought the ruins of Hampi in public knowledge?

- (a) Colonel Colin Mackenzie
- (b) Krishnadeva Raya
- (c) Abdur Razzaq

[Ans. a)]

Explanation: The ruins at Hampi were brought to light in 1800 by an engineer and antiquarian named Colonel Colin Mackenzie. An employee of the English East India Company, he prepared the first survey map of the site.

Q5. Arrange following in chronological order:

1. Arrange the dynasties of the Vijaynagar kingdom in chronological order:

- a) Saluvas
- b) Sangma Dynasty
- c) Tuluvas

[Ans. b) , a) , c)]

Explanation: The first dynasty, known as the Sangama dynasty, exercised control till 1485. They were supplanted by the Saluvas, military commanders, who remained in power till 1503 when they were replaced by the Tuluvas. Krishnadeva Raya belonged to the Tuluva dynasty.

Q6. Arrange the following major political developments in Chronological order.

- a) Conquest of Goa by Portuguese
 - b) Establishment of Delhi Sultanate
 - c) Establishment of Gajapati kingdom of Orissa
 - d) Establishment of the Vijaynagar empire
- [Ans. b) , d) , c) , a)]

Explanation: 25 November 1510- Conquest of Goa by Portuguese, Muhammad in AD 1206 founder of Delhi Sultanate., Establishment of Gajapati kingdom of Orissa- **Emperor Kapilendra Deva (1434–66 CE)** in 1434.,) Establishment of the Vijaynagar- empire 1336.

Q7. Arrange the following in Chronological order:

- a) Conservation begins under John Marshall.
- b) Colin Mackenzie visits Vijaynagar.
- c) Fleet begins documenting the inscriptions on the temple walls at site.
- d) Alexander Greenlaw takes the first detailed photographs of archaeological remains at Hampi.
- e) Hampi declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO.

[Ans. b) , d) , c) , a) , e)]

Explanation: Colin Mackenzie visits Vijaynagar.- in **1799**, Alexander Greenlaw takes the first detailed photographs of archaeological remains at Hampi- Around the year 1856, he visited the recently ‘discovered’ city of Hampi and took several photographs- Fleet in 1876, Conservation begins under John Marshall-1923, Hampi declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO-1986.

Q8. True/False

Write true/false. If statement is false, write the correct statement.

1. Vijaynagar kingdom was founded by two brothers Harihara and Sukka. [Ans. False; Vijaynagar empire was found by two brothers Harihara and Bukka.]

Explanation: According to tradition and epigraphic evidence two brothers, Harihara and Bukka, founded the Vijayanagara Empire in 1336.

2. Royal Centre was situated in south-western part of the settlements. [Ans. True]

Explanation: The Royal centre of Vijayanagara empire was located in the South-Western part of the settlement. It **had more than 60 temples**. The patronage of temples and cults was very important for the rulers. The rulers tried to establish and legitimate their authority through the association with deities in the temple.

3. The king examined the army on the last day of the year. [Ans. True]

Explanation: The Vijayanagara **Military** supported the Vijayanagara Empire in particular with regard to the empire's long-lasting rivalry with the Bahmani Sultanate.

4. The most beautiful building in royal centre was named as MahanavamiDibba by Britishers. [Ans. False; The most beautiful building in royal centre was named as Lotus Mahal by Britishers.]

Explanation: Lotus Mahal: Lotus Mahal was so named by **the British travellers in the 19th century**. Historians have different opinions regarding the use of this building. According to a few this building was used as a council of chamber where the king met his advisers.

5. All royal orders were in Kannada script. [Ans. True]

Explanation: In fact the Vijayanagara kings claimed to rule on behalf of the god Virupaksha. All royal orders were signed “Shri Virupaksha”, usually in the Kannada script Rulers also indicated their close links with the gods by using the title “Hindu Suratrana”.

Q9. . One word answer:

1. Two famous buildings of Royal centre.

[Ans. MahanavamiDibba, Lotus Mahal]

Explanation: Lotus Mahal in Hampi is famous for its Zenana enclosure- which was a socializing area for the women folks in the royal family. Mahanavmi **Dibba** is an elevated square stage used by Vijayanagar Kings for watching the army march-pasts, war games, aquatic sports, shows of the royal animals, musical / religious performances.

2. Other name of Pampadevi temple.

[Ans. Virupaksha temple]

Explanation: The *temple* is dedicated to Lord Shiva, known here as *Virupaksha/Pampa* pathi, as the consort of the local goddess *Pampadevi*. It is located in Hampi in the Bellari district of Karnataka.

3. To whom is temple Vitthala dedicated?

[Ans. Lord Vishnu]

Explanation: The temple was built in the 15th century during the rule of **Devaraya II**. He was one of the rulers of the Vijayanagara Empire. The temple is dedicated to Vittala and is also called Vijaya Vittala Temple; Vittala is also said to be an incarnation of Lord Vishnu.

4. Popular names of rulers of Odisha, Deccan Sultans and Rayas.

[Ans. Gajapati, Ashavapati, Narapati]

Explanation: According to popular traditions the rulers of :

(i) Orissa were termed as " Gajapati " meaning lord of elephants. The name of the then ruling lineage of Orissa was also called as " Gajapati " .

(ii) Deccan Sultans were termed " ashavapati lord of horses " .

(iii) The rulers of Vijayanagara were called .rayas.. As per the popular traditions they were called " narapati or lord of men " .

5. Which Goddess is called Pampa?

[Ans. Parvati]

Explanation: The pond where Pampa aka Parvati did penance came to be known as Pampa Sarovar which also finds a mention in the scripture Ramayana. There is a temple dedicated to the goddess or **Devi** on Hemakuta Hill.

6. Name the person who prepared first survey map of history.

[Ans. Colin Mackenzie]

Explanation: Colonel **Colin Mackenzie** [CB](#) (1754–8 May 1821) was Scottish army officer in the [British East India Company](#) who later became the first [Surveyor General of India](#). He was a collector of antiquities and an [orientalist](#). He surveyed southern India

7. When and by whom was Hampi declared World Heritage site?

[Ans. 1986, UNESCO]

Explanation: Hampi is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, owing to the ancient temples, forts and other monuments here. Hampi was the capital of the Vijaynagar Empire around 1500 AD, and by some accounts, the second largest city in the world at that time.

8. Name the architectural style brought into India by Turkish sultan.

[Ans. Indo-Islamic Style]

Explanation: Despite an initial Arab presence in Sindh, the development of Indo-Islamic architecture began in earnest with the establishment of Delhi as the capital of the Ghurid dynasty in 1193. ... Both of these dynasties introduced Persianate architecture and art styles from Western Eurasia into the Indian subcontinent.

9. Name of Ambassador sent by Persian ruler to Calicut in 15th C.

[Ans. Abdur Razzaq]

Explanation: Abdur Razzak, a Persian ambassador was greatly impressed by the fortification of Vijayanagara Empire. (i) They encircled not only the city but also the agricultural hinterland and forests. (ii) The outermost wall linked the hills surrounding the city. (iii) The massive masonry construction was slightly tapered

10. Name the person who exclaimed, "From the first circuit till the entry to the city a great distance was, there were agricultural fields where rice used to sow. There were many gardens with plenty of water that was supplied by two lakes."

[Ans. Domingo Paes]

Explanation: Domingo Paes's wrote, The size of this city I do not write here, because it cannot all be seen from any one spot, but I climbed a hill whence I could see a great part of it; I could not see it all because it lies between several ranges of hills. What I saw from thence seemed to me as large as Rome, and very beautiful to the sight; there are many groves of trees within it, in the gardens of the houses, and many conduits of water which flow into the midst of it, and in places there are lakes; and the king has close to his palace a palm-grove and other rich fruit-bearing trees.

11. Temple used by king and his family.

[Ans. Hazara Rama temple]

Explanation: Hazara Rama Temple was built in the early part of the 15th century by Devaraya II. The term Hazara Rama literally means a thousand Rama and refers to the large number of Ramayana panels depicted on the walls. This temple is believed to be the private temple of the kings and the royal family of Vijayanagara..

12. Name of the main political administrative system of the kingdom.

[Ans. Amara -Nayaka]

Explanation: The rulers of Vijayanagar a adopted the principle of the decentralisation of political power. The empire was, divided into **provinces prants, districts, 'Nadus', 'Melagrams' and 'grams'**. Administration of the villages was autonomous.

13. Name of person played risky policy to play off one sultan against other.

[Ans. Rama Raya]

Explanation: Rama Raya, after his installation of a patrimonial state and emerging as the ruler, adopted a political strategy of benefiting from the internecine warfare among the multiple successors of deccan.

14. Name the person who mentioned that “houses of ordinary people which have not survived.”

[Ans. Barbosa]

Explanation: The 16th century **Portuguese traveller Barbosa** highlighted his personal observation on the urban core of the Vijayanagara empire. These were explained in the following ways: Barbosa described the houses of ordinary people, though these have not survived.

15. In which year was Hampi mentioned as the site of national importance?

[Ans. 1978]

Explanation: Hampi or Hampe, also **referred** to as the Group of Monuments at **Hampi**, is a UNESCO World Heritage **Site** located in east-central Karnataka, ... **Hampi** continues to be **an important** religious centre, housing the ...1978.

16. All royal orders were signed in the name of.[Ans. Shri Virupaksha]

Explanation: All royal orders were signed “Shri Virupaksha”, usually in **the Kannada script**. Royal portrait sculpture displayed in temples as the king's visit to the temple was considered a special occasion.

Q10. Find out which one of the following is not correctly matched:

- (a) Amara-Nayakas System – Vijaynagar Empire
- (b) Harihara and Bukka – Founded Vijaynagar
- (e) Mahanavami Dibba – King's palace
- (d) Hazara Rama Temple – New Delhi

Answer: (d) Hazara Rama Temple – New Delhi

Explanation: Hazara Rama Temple is a **significant shrine in Hampi** built in the early 15th century by the then King Vijayanagara, Devariya II. The temple is located at the center of royal region and is small yet beautiful. ... Originally, the temples comprised of only a sanctum, pillared hall and an ardha mantapa.

Q11. Another name of Vijaynagar city was

- (a) Fatehpur Sikri
- (b) Hampi
- (c) Hastinapur
- (d) Nagalparam

Answer: (b) Hampi

Explanation: The capital city was founded around the religious Hindu temple complex, Pampa Tirtha and Kishkinda that already existed at Hampi. The name of the city center, Hampi, is derived from Pampa, another name of goddess Parvati in Hindu theology.

Q12. When was the Vijaynagar kingdom established?

- (a) 1336
- (b) 1340
- (c) 1346
- (d) 1350

Answer: (a) 1336

Explanation: The Vijaynagar Empire, also called Karnata Kingdom, was based in the Deccan Plateau region in South India. It was established in 1336 by the brothers Harihara I and Bukka Raya I of the Sangama dynasty, members of a pastoralist cowherd community that claimed Yadava lineage

Q13. Who established the Vijaynagar Kingdom?

- (a) Hasan Gangu
- (b) Prantak 1

- (c) Harihara and Bukka
- (d) Krishnadeva Raya

Answer: (c) Harihara and Bukka

Explanation: The Vijayanagara Empire, also called Karnata Kingdom, was based in the Deccan Plateau region in South India. It was established in **1336** by the brothers Harihara I and Bukka Raya I of the Sangama dynasty, members of a pastoralist cowherd community that claimed Yadava lineage

Q14. The first dynasty that ruled over Vijaynagar Empire was

- (a) Suluva dynasty
- (b) Sangam dynasty
- (c) Tuluva dynasty
- (d) Aravidu dynasty

Answer (b) Sangam dynasty

Explanation: The Sangam dynasty was a dynasty of the Vijayanagara Empire founded in the 14th century by two brothers: Harihara I (also called Vira Harihara or Hakka Raya) and Bukka Raya I.

Q15. local Goddess of vijaynagar was

- (a) Parvati
- (b) Durga
- (c) Pampa devi
- (d) Laxmi

Answer: Pampa Devi

Explanation: It is named after Goddess Pampa Devi which is a form of Parvati who did Tapasya or deep meditation for a long time for Lord Shiva at this place. Day 2. Day 2 was focused on the Northern side of Hampi, each temple has its own story to tell.

Q16. Which of these rivers was the major source of water for Vijaynagara

- (a) Kaveri
- (b) Krishna
- (c) Tungabhadra
- (d) Mahanadi

Answer (c) Tungabhadra

Explanation: Vijayanagara was located in the natural basin formed by the river Tungabhadra. Which flows in the north-easterly direction and the landscape that surrounded the city with granite hills. Many embankments were built along these streams to create reservoirs of different sizes. Since Vijayanagara was one of the most arid zones of the peninsula, perfect arrangements were made to store rainwater to be used in the city.

Q17. When was Hampi declared as of the place of national importance?

- (a) 1976
- (b) 1980
- (c) 1982
- (d) 1986

Answer: (a) 1976

Explanation: Hampi is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, owing to the ancient temples, forts and other monuments here. Hampi was the capital of the Vijayanagar Empire around 1500 AD, and by some accounts, the second largest city in the world at that time.

Q18. **.Assertion (A)**-In vijaynagar theMahanavamiDibba was a massive platform rising from the base of about 11,000 sq.ft. to a height of 40 ft.

Reasoning(R) - This platform was used by the kings to show their prestige, power and suzerainty on the occasion of Mahanavmi.

- a. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are correct and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is correct but R is wrong.
- d. Both A and R are wrong.
- e. Answer: Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

Explanation: Rituals associated with the structure probably coincided with Mahanavmi (literally, the great ninth day) of the ten-day Hindu festival during the autumn months of September and October, known variously as Dusehra (northern India), Durga Puja (in Bengal). On the last day of the festival the king inspected his army and the armies of the *Nayakas* in a grand ceremony in an open field. On this occasion the *Nayakas* brought rich gifts for the king as well as the stipulated tribute.

Q19. Where Is The Famous VijayVitthala Temple Having Its 56 Carved Pillars Emitting Musical Notes Located?

- A. Hampi
- B. .Srirangam
- C. Bhadrachalan
- D. Belur

Answer: Hampi

Explanation: Vitthala Temple is an ancient monument located on the southern bank of the Tungabhadra River. It is one of the largest and the most famous structures in Hampi. This temple is famous for Stone Chariot and Musical Pillars. ... This predominant monument of Hampi is a major attraction of Hampi and is a must see for visitors

Q20. Who Was Enthroned 500 Years Ago in vijaynagar?

- a. Raja Raya I
- b. Harihara I
- c. Krishnadeva Raya
- d. Kulottunga I

Answer: c. Krishnadeva Raya

Explanation: Sri Krishnadevaraya (Kannada:, Telugu:, 1509-1529 CE) was the most famous king of Vijayanagara Empire. He ruled the Vijayangara empire at the most important time. ... Paes praises Krishnadevaraya as, “the most feared and perfect King... a great ruler and a man of much justice.

Q21. What Was The Chief Characteristic Of The Financial System Of Vijaynagar Empire?

- a. Surplus Rent
- b. Monetary System
- c. Income from Seaports
- d. Land Revenue

Answer: Land Revenue

Explanation: In Vijaynagar the chief sources of income were the revenue from the crown lands, tributes paid by the chieftains, and port and custom duties. Taxes were also levied on properties and houses and industries. Besides there were professional taxes and income from judicial fines. The land revenue varied from one-sixth to one-fourth of the gross yield.

Q22. The Famous Battle Held In 1565 Is?

- a. Battle Of Talikota
- b. Ist Battle Of Panipat
- c. Battle Of Khanwa
- d. 2nd Battle Of Panipat

Answer: Battle of Talikota

Explanation: The Battle of Talikota (or Talikota) (January 26, 1565) constituted a watershed battle fought between the **Vijayanagara** Empire and the Deccan sultanates, resulting in a rout of Vijayanagara, ending the last great Hindu kingdom in South India.

Q23. Which Ruler of Vijaynagar had sent His ambassador To the Emperor Of China?

- A. Krishna Deva Raya
- B. Saluva Narasimha
- C. Bukka I
- D. Harihara I

Answer: Bukka I

Explanation: Bukka I was the first Vijayanagar king who sent an Ambassador to China, who founded Vijayanagar empire with his brother.

Q24. Assertion (A)-. In Vijaynagar empire the fortification encircled not only the city but also the agriculture, land and forests. In seven lines of walls between first, second and third lines there were the agriculture field

Reasoning(R)-. Agricultural belts were kept within the forts to protect it from the invaders who use to siege the grains in order to starve the defenders to surrender

- a. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are correct and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is correct but R is wrong.
- d. Both A and R are wrong.

Answer: Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

Explanation: Often, the objective of medieval sieges was to starve the defenders into submission. These sieges could last for several months and sometimes even years. Normally rulers tried to be prepared for such situations by building large granaries within fortified areas.

Q25. Consider the following statements regarding the Virupaksha temple.

- (i) The hall in front of the main shrine was built by Krishnadeva Raya to mark his accession.
- (ii) It has a unique shrine designed as a chariot.
- (iii) The principal deity of this temple was generally worshipped in Maharashtra.

- (a) only 'i'
- (b) 'i' and 'iii'
- (c) 'ii' and 'iii'
- (d) All of these

(a) (a) only 'i'

Explanation: Virupaksha temple was built over centuries. Inscription suggested that the earliest shrine of the Virupaksha temple dated to the 9th-10th centuries. The hall in front of the main shrine with delicately carved pillars was built by Krishnadeva Raya to mark his accession.

Q26. Identify the picture and choose the correct option..



- a. Brihadishvara temple
- b. Hazara Rama temple
- c. Virupaksha temple
- d. Lotus Mahal

Answer: Lotus Mahal

Explanation: The best preserved courtly structure in the Royal Centre of Vijayanagara, the Lotus Mahal owes its fanciful name to British visitors in the 19th century. Rather than being a pleasure pavilion, as its name might indicate, the pavilion probably served as a meeting place of the emperor and his closest advisors.

Q27.Source based Questions

How tanks were built

About a tank constructed by Krishna devaRaya, Paes wrote:

The king made a tank...at the mouth of two hills so that all the water which comes from either one side or the other collects there, and besides this, water comes to it from more than three leagues (approximately 15 kilometres) by pipes which run along the lower parts of the range outside.

This water is brought from a lake which itself overflows into a little river. The tank has three large pillars handsomely carved with figures; these connect above with certain pipes by which they get water when they have to irrigate their gardens and rice-fields.

In order to make this tank, the king broke down a hill. In the tank I saw so many people at work that there must have fifteen or twenty thousand men, looking like ants.

Choose the correct option.

1. Where was the tank constructed?

- a. Garden
- b. Temple
- c. Agricultural field
- d. At the mouth of two hills

Answer: d. At the mouth of two hills

Explanation: The king made a tank...at the mouth of two hills so that all the water which comes from either one side or the other collects there,

2. What were the sources of water for tank?

- a. Rain water
- b. Well
- c. Lake
- d. River Tungabhadra

Answer: c. Lake

Explanation: This water is brought from a lake which itself overflows into a little river.

3. How were the tanks constructed?

- a. Tanks were constructed by breaking down a hill.
- b. By digging deep in the earth
- c. At the roof of building
- d. Constructing walls at the four sides

Answer: a. Tanks were constructed by breaking down a hill.

Explanation: In order to make this tank, the king broke down a hill

Q28. Which Persian ambassador visited the Vijayanagar Empire?

- a) Domingo Paes
- b) Nicolo de Conti
- c) Abdur Razzaq
- d) Duarte Barbosa

Ans c) Abdur Razzaq

Explanation: The Persian traveler Abdur Razzak who visited the capital city in the 15th century described the city with the following words: "The city of Vijayanagar is such that the pupil of the eye has never seen a place like it, and the ear of intelligence has never been informed that there existed anything to equal."

Q29. Which traveller called the “MahanavamiDibba” as the “House of Victory” ?

- a) Duarte Barbboa
- b) FernaoNuniz
- c) Domingo Paeas
- d) Abdur Razzaq

Answer: Domingo Paeas

Explanation: Domingo Paes called the Mahanavami dibba of the Vijayanagara empire as 'The House of Victory'. These buildings had two platforms, one above the other. It was located in the highest point in the city.

Q30. Which ruler composed the work, *Amuktamalyada*?

- a) Krishnadeva Raya
- b) Sultan of Bijapur
- c) Rama Raya
- d) Harihara

[Ans. a)]) Krishnadeva Raya

Explanation: **Krishnadeva Raya composed** *Amuktamalyada* describes pain of separation (viraha) experienced by Andal, who is described as the incarnate of Lakshmi the consort of Vishnu. Further the poem describes Andal's beauty in 30 verses written in the **keśādi-pādam** style, starting from her hair, going down her body till her feet.

Q31. Identify the temple of which gopuram is shown in picture.



- a. Brihadishvara temple
- b. Hazara Rama temple
- c. Virupaksha temple
- d. Lotus Mahal

Answer: Brihadishvara temple

Explanation: Peruvudaiyār Kōvil (Original Name) locally known as Thanjai Periya Kovil, also called as Brihadishvara temple, Rajarajeswaram, is a **Hindu temple dedicated to Shiva located in South bank of Cauvery river** in Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu, India. ... The temple now stands amidst fortified walls that were added after the 16th century.

Q32. Assertion (A)- Vijaynagar was selected as capital city because it was in the same place where shrines of Virupaksha and Pampadevi existed.

Reasoning (R)- Vijaynagar was as large as Rome, and very beautiful to the sight; there are many groves of trees within it, in the gardens of the houses, and many conduits of water which flow into the midst of it, and in places there are lakes; and the king has close to his palace a palm-grove and other rich fruit-bearing trees.”.

- a. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are correct and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is correct but R is wrong.
- d. Both A and R are wrong.

Answer: Both A and R are correct and R is not the correct explanation of A.

Explanation: Vijaynagar kings claimed to rule on behalf of Virupaksha and all royal orders were signed “shri Virupaksha. Rulers very often encouraged temple building as a means of associating themselves with the divine – often, the deity was explicitly or implicitly identified with the king.

Q33. Sayana, The Famous Commentator Of The Vedic Texts, Was Patronized By?

- a. Paramara Rulers
- b. Satavahana Rulers
- c. Vakataka Rulers
- d. Vijaynagar Rulers

Answer: Vijayanagara Rulers

Explanation: Sayana ([IAST: Sāyana](#), also called Sāyaṇācārya; died 1387) was a [Sanskrit Mimamsa](#) scholar from the [Vijayanagara Empire](#) of [South India](#), near modern day [Bellary](#). An influential commentator on the [Vedas](#), he flourished under King [Bukka Raya](#)

I and his successor [Harihara II](#).^[4] More than a hundred works are attributed to him, among which are commentaries on nearly all parts of the Vedas.

Q34. Which of these rivers was the major source of water for Vijaynagar

- (a) Kaveri
- (b) Krishna
- (c) Tungabhadra
- (d) Mahanadi

Answer :(c) Tungabhadra

Explanation: The **Tungabhadra River** is a river in [India](#) that starts and flows through the state of [Karnataka](#) during most of its course, before flowing along the border between [Telangana](#), [Andhra Pradesh](#) and ultimately joining the [Krishna River](#) near [Gundimalla](#) village in [Jogulamba Gadwal district](#) of [Telangana](#).

Q35. Match the following

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| (i) Harihar II | (a) won Orissa for Vijay Nagar |
| (ii) Devraya II | (b) was defeated by Firoz Shah Bahmani also built dam on.
Tungabhadra. |
| (iii) Krishna Deva Raya | (c) inducted a large number of Muslims in his Army. |
| (iv) Dev Ray I | (d) sent an expedition to Sri Lanka. |

(a) (b) (c) (d)

- (1) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)
- (2) (iii) (ii) (iv) (i)
- (3) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
- (4) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)

Answer:(1) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)

Explanation:The rulers of Orissa were subdued (1514) by **Krishna Deva Raya** .

Dev Ray I was able to make alliance and defeated Firoz shah of Bahmani and annexed the entire territory up to the mouth of Krishna.

Devraya II “gave orders to enlist Mussulmans in his service, allotting them estates, and erecting a mosque for their use in Beejanuggar and adopted the policy of recruiting muslims in large number.

Harihar II was in wresting Belgaum and Goa in the west from the Bahmani kingdom. He also sent an expedition to Sri Lanka.

Q36. Who among the following assumed the title of Abhinav Bhoj.

- (a) Harihar II
- (b) Rama Raja
- (c) Devraya II
- (d) Krishna deva raya

Answer : (d) Krishna deva raya

Explanation: Krishnadeva raya assumed the title of Abhinav Bhoj. An epic poem in Telugu, Amuktamalyada was composed by him. His reign is known as the golden age of Telugu literature. Eight Telugu poets, known as Ashtadiggajas were regarded as eight pillars of his assembly. Krishnadevaraya granted Albuquerque to build a fortress at Bhatkal. His court poet was Peddana who was considered as the grandfather of Telugu poetry. Nagalapuram city was built by Krishnadevaraya.

Q37. Which of the following temples is an example of Wall inscriptions on which stories of Ramayana & the Mahabharata are inscribed?

- (a) Tadapatri
- (b) Varadraja
- (c) Parvati
- (d) Vithalswami

Answer:(d) Vithalswami

Explanation:The Vijaynagar rulers inscribed the stories of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata on the walls of the various temples. Hazara temple and Vithalswami temples are examples of this type of wall inscription.

Q38. Who was responsible for the defeat of Vijaynagar in the Battle of Talikotta in 1565?

- (a) Krishna deva Singh
- (b) Rama Raya
- (c) Harihar II
- (d) Devraya I

Answer:b) Rama Raya

Explanation: During this period, as indeed earlier, the military ambitions of the rulers of Vijayanagara as well as those of the Deccan Sultanates resulted in shifting alignments. Eventually this led to an alliance of the Sultanates against Vijayanagara. In 1565 Rama Raya, the chief minister of Vijayanagara, led the army into battle at Rakshasi-Tangadi (also known as

Talikota), where his forces were routed by the combined armies of Bijapur, Ahmadnagar and Golconda. The victorious armies sacked the city of Vijaynagar.

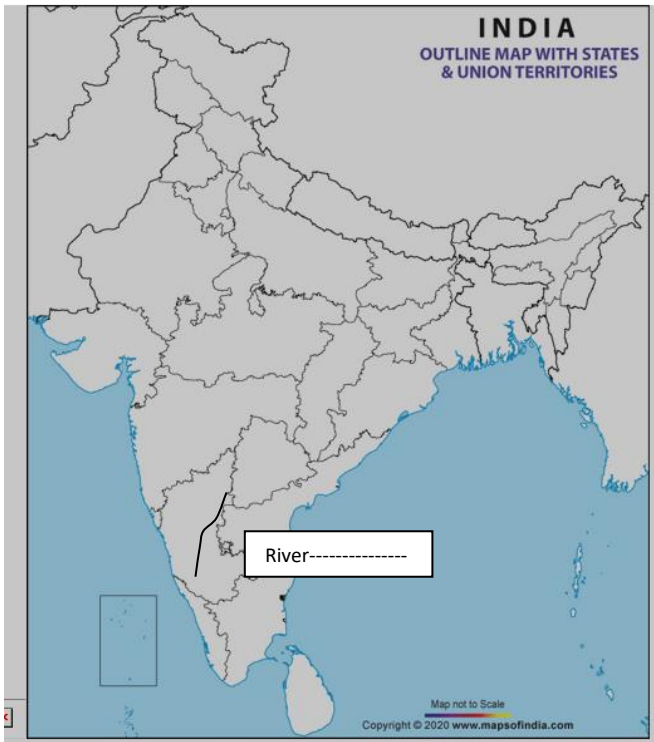
Q39. Which was the most common animal found in the pillars of the architecture of Vijaynagar Empire?

- (a) Bull
- (b) Unicorn
- (c) Horse
- (d) Elephant

Answer: (c) Horse

Explanation: In the Vijayanagar Kingdom, rulers created their own architecture style "Provida style" that plays a lot of significance on piers and pillars. In the Vijayanagar Kingdom, in all depictions, horse was the most common animal found in the pillars of the architecture of Vijayanagar empire.

Q40. Identify the name of river which played an important role in water management in Vijayanagar empire.



- A) Kavery
- B) Godawari
- C) Krishna
- D) Tungabhadra

Ans.- Tungabhadra

Explanation: An aqueduct, unlike a canal is raised above the ground like a pipeline. Hampi was at an elevation from Tungabhadra, which was at a lower height. The challenge was to bring the water through these aqueducts from a low elevation to a high elevation. They achieved this difficult feat by creating a gating system or gate-locking system, whereby water was sent from one chamber to another chamber and lifted to the aqueducts and sent to the tanks. There were numerous tanks, including temple tanks made for storing water not just in Hampi, but in the entire region up to Rayalseema in Andhra Pradesh.

Q41. Identify the present-day states that formed part of the Vijayanagara empire.



- A) Karnataka
- B) Kerala
- C) Bihar
- D) Tamilnadu

Ans-Karnataka

Explanation: Vijayanagara is located in the modern era Indian **state of Karnataka**, along the banks of the Tungabhadra River. It is central and eastern part of the state, close to the Andhra Pradesh border.

Q42. Assertion (A): The invasions of Krishnadeva Raya into the territories of Prataparudra were inconclusive.

Reason (R): Krishnadeva Raya invaded the territories of the Gajapati not for the latter's extinction but only for the recovery of lost territories.

A

Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

B

Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A

C

A is true but R is false

D

A is false but R is true

Correct option is

D A is false but R is true

Explanation: On their northern frontier, Krishnadeva Raya competed with contemporary rulers – including the Sultans of the Deccan and the Gajapati rulers of Orissa – for control of the fertile river valleys and the resources generated by lucrative overseas trade.

