

Ancient India

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

List-I (Sites) List-II (Artefacts/objects discovered)

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| A. Banawali | 1. Barley |
| B. Lothal | 2. H-cemetery |
| C. Kalibangan | 3. Horse Terracotta |
| D. Harappa | 4. Ploughed field |

Codes:

- | | A | B | C | D |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| a) | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| b) | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| c) | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| d) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |

Ans: b

2. Which of the following statements is/are wrong in context of Harappan civilization?

1. The Harappans were known for making efficient weapons
2. They were the first bronze users of the subcontinent and hence they started using metal money
3. The terracotta pieces represent the sophisticated artistic works of Harappans

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| a) 1 and 2 | b) 1 and 3 |
| c) 1, 2 and 3 | d) 2 and 3 |

Ans: c. Harappa did not make any efficient weapons.

Metal money came to usage from Buddha age.

Terracota pieces are crude artistic works.

3. Consider the following statements:

1. The difference between the Aryans and Dasyus lies in phallus worship and cattle keeping
2. Trasadasyu was the chief of non-Aryans who was captured by Aryan Chief Divodasa

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: a

4. "Sangrihitri", during the Vedic age was

- a) Purohit
- b) Commander of Militia

- c) Treasurer
- d) Officer of Fort

Ans: C

5. Consider the following statements:

1. Jainism recognized the existence of the goods but placed them lower than the Jina
2. Jainism did not condemn the varna system

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: C

6. Consider the following statements:

1. 'Basadis' in Jainism refer to the temple of Tirthankaras
2. Although Jainism did not receive much patronage from kings as the Buddhism, yet its art and architecture was rich than that of Buddhists

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: d

7. Jainism and Buddhism differ in their approach with regard to

1. Prescription of strict austere life and penance
2. Accepting the existence of soul
3. Belief in the theory of Karma
4. Accepting the existence of God

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

Ans: a. Buddhism didn't recognize soul and god.

Jainism – strict austerity

8. Which of the following is wrong in context of Mahavira and Jainism?

- a) Mahavira was born in 540 BC in Kundagrama near Vaishali
- b) His father Siddhartha was the head of Jnatrika clan
- c) His mother Trishala, was the daughter of the Lichchhavi Chief Chetaka
- d) Mahavira attained Kaivalya at the age of 42

Ans: c. Trishala – sister of Chetaka

9. Which of the following statements is wrong in context of Buddha and Buddhism?

- a) Buddha attained Nirvana at the age of 42 at Bodh Gaya
- b) Buddha delivered his first Sermon at Sarnath
- c) Buddha passed away at a place called Kusinagar
- d) Buddha was related to Koshalan dynasty

Ans: a. Buddha attained Nirvana at 35

10. Which of the following statements is/are wrong in context of Mauryan age?

- 1. Slaves were not employed in commercial activities
- 2. Most of the officials were paid in cash and some were paid through land grants
- 3. Sannidatta was the chief custodian of state treasury
- 4. The Mauryan government had equal control over all the regions of its empire

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

Ans: d

11. Consider the following statements:

- 1. At the time of 'Satavahanas', all the inscriptions were composed in Prakrit language and written in the Brahmi Script
- 2. The famous stupa 'Nagarjunakonda' prospered most in the second-third centuries under the patronage of the 'Satavahanas'

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: a. Nagarjunkonda – under patronage of Ikshvakus.

12. Match List-I (Terms in Sangam Age) with List-II (Their meanings) and select the correct answer using the codes given below in the lists.

List-I

- A. Enadi
- B. Pariyar
- C. Arasar
- D. Vellala

List-II

- 1. The lowest class
- 2. The Ruling class
- 3. Rich peasants
- 4. Agricultural Labourers
- 5. Captains of the army

Codes:

- | | A | B | C | D |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| a) | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| b) | 3 | 4 | 5 | 2 |
| c) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| d) | 5 | 1 | 4 | 3 |

Ans: a

13. Which of the following is/are true about the Gupta period?

1. In Gupta's system of Administration the throne did not always go to the eldest son
2. For the first time civil and criminal laws were clearly demarcated
3. In Gupta period, land taxes increased in number, and those on trade and commerce decreased

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| a) 1 and 2 | b) 2 Only |
| c) 1 and 3 | d) All the above |

Ans: d

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

List-I (Authors)

List-II (Books)

A. Ashvaghosha

1. Kamasutra

B. Vatsyayana

2. Gatasaptasati

C. Hala

3. Milinda Panho

D. Nagasena

4. Buddha Charita

Codes:

- | | A | B | C | D |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| a) | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| b) | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| c) | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| d) | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |

Ans: a

15. Which of the following statements is/are wrong in context of the Guptan period?

1. Most of the plays written during this period were comedies
2. The higher classes speak Sanskrit whereas the lower classes use prakrit
3. Amarakosha written during this period was a Sanskrit lexicon

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| a) 1, 2 and 3 | b) 1 and 2 |
| c) Only 3 | d) None |

Ans: a

16. Which of the following statements about Tantricism is not correct?

- a) Tantricism admitted both women and shudras into its ranks
- b) Tantricism permeated Jainism, Buddhism, Shaivism and Vaishnavism
- c) Tantricism intended to satisfy the spiritual desires and worked to raise the masses to a state of spiritual ecstasy
- d) Tantricism arose as result of the large scale admission of the aboriginal peoples in brahmanical society

Ans: c

17. Consider the following statements:

1. With the rise of 'Mahayana School of Buddhism', in the early centuries of the Christian era, Buddha had begun to be worshipped as a god
2. The 'Pala rulers' and 'Chalukyan rulers' were the great patrons of Jainism

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- a) Only 1 b) Only 2
c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: a

18. Which of the following animals surround the Yogic figure of Pasupati Mahadeva seal, that was unearthed at Mohenjodaro

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 1. Buffalo | 2. Rhino |
| 3. Elephant | 4. Tiger |
| 5. Bull | 6. Lion |

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| a) 2, 3, 4 and 5 | b) 3, 4 and 5 |
| c) 1, 2, 3 and 4 | d) 1, 3, 4 and 5 |

Ans: c

19. Which of the following is wrongly matched?

Term	Marriage type
a) Brahma	: Marriage between girl and boy of same class
b) Arsa	: Bride bought from her father
c) Gandharva	: Love marriage
d) Prajapati	: Marriage without dowry

Ans: d

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

List-I	List-II
A.	Shiksha 1. Metrics
B.	Kalpa 2. Phonetics
C. Vyakarana	3. Grammar
D.	Chhanda 4. Ritual

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
a)	2	4	3	1
b)	2	4	1	3
c)	4	2	3	1

d) 4 2 1 3

Ans: a

21. Which of the following is correctly matched?

Buddhist councils : Place

- a) First : Vaishali
- b) Second : Pataliputra
- c) Third : Rajgriha
- d) Fourth : Kashmir

Ans: d

22. Which of the following Buddhist texts are called Ceylonese chronicles?

- 1. Dipavamsa
- 2. Milinda Panho
- 3. Divya Vadana
- 4. Mahavamsa

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

Ans: a

23. Which of the following was the contribution of Mahavira to Jainism?

- a) Ahimsa : Non injury
- b) Asateya : Non-stealings
- c) Aparigraha : Non possession
- d) Bramacharya

Ans: d

24. The Second Jaina Council was headed by

- a) Devaradhi Kshamasramana
- b) Prachyapatha
- c) Sthalabahu
- d) Bhadrabahu

Ans: a

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

List-I

(Official)

A. Sitaadhyaksha

B. Samsthadhyaksha

List-II

(Supervisor of)

1. Weights and measures

2. Market

- C. Pauthavdhyaksha 3. Mines
D. Akaradhyaksha 4. Agriculture

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
a)	4	2	3	1
b)	4	2	1	3
c)	2	4	3	1
d)	2	4	1	3

Ans: b

26. The Bronze image of Buddha that was recovered from Sultanganj belongs to

- a) Mauryan period
- b) Post-Mauryan period
- c) Guptan period
- d) Early Medieval period

Ans: c

27. Which of the following is not a poetic work of Kalidasa?

- a) Meghadootam
- b) Ritu Samhara
- c) Kumara Sambhava
- d) Abhijyana Shakunthalam

Ans: D

28. Consider the following statements:

1. Most of the literary works of Guptan period are comedies
2. Most of them have happy endings except Mrichchakatika of Shudraka
3. In plays of Guptan period women and lower caste people speak Prakrit, while the people of the elite speak Sanskrit

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

- a) 1, 2 and 3 b) 1 and 3
- c) 2 and 3 d) None of the above

Ans: d

29. Consider the following statements:

1. The phenomenon of forced labour called 'Vishti', for serving the royal army and officials was present at the Gupta time
2. In Gupta era an 'Uparika' was in charge of 'Vishayas'

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: a

30. Which of the following are correct regarding Mauryan and Gupta age?

1. Both periods were characterized by growing trade and commerce under state's patronage
2. Buddhism was popular during Mauryan age whereas there was the revival of Brahmanism during Guptan Age
3. The Mauryan administration was a very centralized one when compared to that of Guptas

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| a) 1 and 2 | b) 1, 2 and 3 |
| c) 1 and 3 | d) 2 and 3 |

Ans: d

31. Pampa, Ponna and Ranna contributed to the development of

- a) Kannada literature
- b) Tamil literature
- c) Telugu literature
- d) Malayalam literature

Ans: a

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

List-I (Term)	List-II (Refers to land)
A. Polaj	1. Remained uncultivated for a season
B. Parati	2. Cultivated every year
C. Chachar	3. More than four years
D. Banjar	4. Left fallow for two or three years

Codes:

- | | A | B | C | D |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| a) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| b) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| c) | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| d) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

Ans: a

33. Consider the following statements:

1. The Dasavatara temple of Guptan period is at Udayagiri
2. The Varaha temple of Guptan period is at Deogarh

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| a) 1 only | b) 2 only |
| c) Both 1 and 2 | d) Neither 1 nor 2 |

Ans: d

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

List-I	List-II
A. Hazara temple	1. Madurai
B. Varadaraja temple	2. Chidambaram
C. Tadapati temple	3. Hampi
D. Meenakshi temple	4. Kanchipuram

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
a)	3	4	2	1
b)	3	4	1	2
c)	4	3	2	1
d)	4	3	1	2

Ans: a

35. Modern research in Ancient Indian history started in second half of 18th century and many societies were set up. Choose the incorrect statements related to this context

1. Bhagvadgita was translated into English by William Jones in 1784
2. Asiatic society of Great Britain was set up in Kolkata in 1823
3. Early history of India by Vincent Arthur Smith gave primacy to social history

Code:

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| a) 1 and 2 | b) 3 only |
| c) 2 and 3 only | d) 1, 2 and 3 |

Ans: D.

Bhagvadgita was translated by Wilkins in 1785. Asiatic society of Great Britain was set up in London in 1823.

Early history of India gave primacy to political history.

36. Arts and Crafts witnessed a remarkable growth in this Post-Mauryan age. Choose correct statements related to these fields

1. Digha Nikaya is a Post-Mauryan text mentioning about two dozen occupations
2. As per literary texts, craftsmen were well associated with town as well as villages
3. Shataka is type of dying, a thriving craft work in south India
4. Terracottas were used mostly by upper classes in town

Code:

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

Ans: D.

Digha Nikaya is a pre-mauryan text. As per literacy texts, craftsmen mostly lived in towns. Shataka is a type of cloth for which Mathura was famous.

37. Consider the following statements regarding the Architecture during Satavahanas reign and find out the incorrect statements:

1. Many Chaityas and Monasteries were cut out of the solid rock in the north-western Deccan or Maharashtra
2. The two common religious constructions were the Buddhist prayer halls called Vihara and the monastery which was called Chaitya
3. Amaravati stupa is full of sculptures which depict the various scenes from the life of the Buddha

Code:

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| a) 1 and 2 | b) 2 only |
| c) 1 and 3 | d) 1, 2 and 3 |

Ans:

B. The two common religious constructions were the Buddhist prayer halls called Chaitya and the monastery which was called vihara.

38. Several causes seem to have brought about the decline and fall of the Mauryan Empire. Which of the followings are among them?

1. The anti-sacrifice attitude of Ashoka, brought loss to the brahmanas, who developed some kind of antipathy to him
2. Financial crisis arising out of huge expenditure on the army and payment of large grants to the Buddhist monks
3. Huge taxes imposed on the people
4. Oppressive rule mainly the misrule of wicked bureaucrats

Code:

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

Ans: C

Imposition of taxes were not the reasons of decline.

Other reasons were spread of new knowledge in the outlying areas and neglect of the north-west Frontier and the Great Wall of China.

39. Buddhism was affected in a big way in post-Maurya times due to large influx of people from Central Asia. Consider the following statements about the origin of Mahayana Buddhism and choose the correct ones:

1. The monks and nuns started accepting the cash donations from the growing body of traders and artisans concentrated in towns
2. They now accepted gold and silver and took to non-vegetation food
3. They renounced the image-worshipping of Buddha
4. Kanishka became the great patron of Mahayana Buddhism

Code:

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

Ans: B. Mahayana Buddhism started with the image worship of Buddha.

40. A new kind of art in which images of Buddha were made in the Graeco-Roman style represents which of the following Schools of Art?

- a) Gandhara School of Art
- b) Mathura School of Art
- c) Central Asians School of Art
- d) Amravati School of Art

Ans: A

41. All that has been stated about the life of the Tamils in the beginning of the historical period is based on the Sangam literature. Consider the following statements in this regard and choose the correct ones:

- 1. Sangam was a college or assembly of Tamil poets held under the chiefly or royal patronage
- 2. The Sangam literature can be divided into two groups narrative and didactic
- 3. The narrative texts are called Kilkarakku and didactic texts are called Melkannakku

Code:

- a) 1 and 3 only b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 2 only d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: C. Narrative texts are called Melkannakku and didactic texts are called Kilkanakku.

42. In the Later Vedic period, the Upper Doab was developed to be the cradle of Aryan culture under brahmanical influence. Consider the following regarding Gods, Rituals and philosophy in later Vedic period and choose the correct ones.

- 1. Two Rig Vedic Gods, Indra and Agni, lost their importance and Prajapati, the creator, came to occupy the supreme position in the later vedic period.
- 2. Rudra, the God of animals, lost its importance in later vedic times.
- 3. People worshipped gods for the different material reasons in this period as compared to earlier times and mode of worship remained the same.

Code:

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 1 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: C. Rudra became important in later vedic and people worshipped gods for same material reason but mode of worship changed considerably.

43. Which of the following statements correctly describes the difference between a Chaitya and Stupa.

- a) Chaitya is a place of worship while stupa is an architectural term for a mound containing the relic of Buddha and other leading Buddhist saints.
- b) Chaitya is a resting place, while Stupa is a funeral monument.
- c) Chaityas represent Mahayanism while Stupas represent Hinayanism.
- d) Chaityas were constructed by monasteries while stupas were constructed by kings and rich merchants.

Ans: A

44. Despite its ultimate disappearance as an organized religion, Buddhism left its abiding mark on the history of India. Consider the following in relation to Buddhism and choose the correct one's.

1. Buddhism asked people not to accumulate wealth.
2. Buddhism further taught that if the poor gave alms to the monks, they would be born wealthy in the next world.
3. The code of conduct prescribed for monks represents a reaction against the material condition of north-east India in the 6th and 5th centuries BC.

Codes:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a) 1, 2 and 3 | b) 1 and 2 |
| c) 1 and 3 only | d) 2 and 3 only |

Ans: A

45. The monks gathered 4 times after the death of Buddha and the effect of these events had their effect on Buddhism. Consider the following and choose the correct ones with regard to Buddhist council.

1. The first council, in 483 BC, divided the teachings of Buddha into two Pitakas.
2. In second council, followers were divided into Sthavirmandins and Mahasanghikar.
3. In third council, the third part of the Tripitaka was coded in the Pali language.

Codes:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a) 1 and 2 only | b) 1 and 3 only |
| c) 2 and 3 only | d) 1, 2 and 3 |

Ans: D

46. The first to invade India were the Greeks, who are called the Indo-Greeks or Bactrian Greeks. In the beginning of the second century B.C., the Indo Greeks occupied a large part of north-western India, much larger than that conquered by Alexander.

Which of the following sentences are correct about the Indo-Greek ruler.

1. The most famous Indo-Greek ruler was Menander also known as Milinda.
2. Milinda was converted to Buddhism by Nagasima, who is also known as Nagarjuna.
3. He had his capital at Sakala (Modern Sialkot) in Punjab.
4. Milinda Panho is the conversation recorded between Nagarjuna and Milinda.

Codes:

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

Ans: D

47. Match the art and architecture of Mauryan empire:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Ashokan Pillar | 1. Lauriya-Nandangarh |
| B. Bull Capital | 2. Rampurva |
| C. Lomarishi caves | 3. Barabar hills |
| D. Ringed soak-wells | 4. Ropar |

Code:

	A	B	C	D
a)	2	1	4	3
b)	3	4	2	1
c)	1	2	3	4
d)	4	3	1	2

Ans: C

48. Inscriptions were carved on seals, stone pillars, rocks, copper plates, temple walls and bricks or images. Consider the following statements in this regard & choose the correct one.

1. Earliest inscriptions were written in the Sanskrit language in the third century BC.
2. Sanskrit was adopted as an epigraphic medium in the second century AD
3. Most inscriptions bearing on the history of Maurya, Post-Maurya and Gupta times have been published in a series of collections called corpus inscriptionum Indicarum.

Codes:

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| a) 1 and 3 | b) 2 and 3 |
| c) 1 and 2 | d) 1, 2 and 3 |

Ans: B. Sanskrit became widespread in the fourth and fifth centuries-inscriptions began to be composed in regional language in the ninth and tenth centuries.

1- earliest inscriptions were written in the prakrit language.

49. In between the Indus and the Gangetic Systems in the north and the Vindhya mountains on the south lies a vast stretch of land. Consider the following statements in this regard & choose the incorrect one.

1. The south-eastern portion of Rajasthan the existence of the Khetri copper mines arose human settlements in the Chalcolithic period.
2. The eastern part, mostly covered by the Vindhyas, became historically important in Kushan times.
3. The Shakas and the Satavahanas fought for the possession of Malwa and Vindhas in the first and second century AD.

Codes:

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a) 1 and 2 | b) 2 and 3 |
| c) 1 and 3 | d) 2 only |

Ans: B

2. Vindhyas became historically important during Gupta times.

3. Shakas and Satavahanas fought for the possession of Malwa and Gujarat.

50. The only Neolithic settlement in the Indian subcontinent lies in Mehrgarh which is situated in Baluchistan a province of Pakistan. Consider the following statements regarding Neolithic age and choose the correct one.

1. The use of polished stone tools and the beginning of cultivation of crops.
2. An important invention of this time was the making of the wheel and the discovery of fire.
3. The nomadic hunter gatherers turned into sedentary farmers which led to the beginning of village settlements.

Codes:

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a) 1 and 2 | b) 2 and 3 |
|------------|------------|

- c) 1 and 3 d) 1, 2 and 3
Ans: D

51.Match the following

List I	List II
A. Head axe, cleavers, choppers	1. Neolithic
B. Blades, points, borers, scrapers	2. Mesolithic
C. Pottery	3. Lower Palaeolithic
D. Domestication of of Animals	4. Middle palaeolithic

Code:

	A	B	C	D
a)	2	1	4	3
b)	1	3	2	4
c)	3	4	1	2
d)	4	2	3	1

Ans: B

52.Chalcolithic communities founded the first large villages in Peninsular India and cultivated far more than Neolithic communities. Consider the following and choose the incorrect one-

1. The domesticated animals were slaughtered for food and milked for drink and dairy products.
2. The Chalcolithic people lived in the black cotton soil area of central and western Indian and practised cultivation
3. In chalcolithic culture the rate of infant mortality was very high due to lack of nutrition, absence of medical knowledge or out break of epidemics.

Codes:

- a) 1 and 3 b) 1 and 2
c) 2 and 3 d) 2 only

Ans: B

1. Domesticated animals were slaughtered for food and not milked for drink and dairy products.
2. Living in the black cotton soil area of central and western India did not practice cultivation.

53.The Maurya dynasty was founded by Chandragupta Maurya, who seems to have belonged to some ordinary family. Consider the following statements about this and choose the correct ones.

1. With the help of Kautilya, Chandragupta overthrow Nandas to establish Maurya dynasty.
2. The plot of Chanakya against Chandragupta's enemies are described in detail in Mudrarakshasa, written by Chanakya.
3. Chandragupta built up a vast empire which were confined to Bihar and good portions of Orissa and Bengal.

Codes:

- a) 1 and 2 only b) 1 only
c) 1 and 3 only d) None of the above

Ans: B

Mudrarakshasa, a dram was written by Vishakhadatta.

Chandragupta built up a vast empire which included not only Bihar, Orissa & Bengal but also western and north-western India and the Deccan. Leaving Kerala, Tamil Nadu and parts of north-eastern India the Mauryas ruled over the whole of the sub-continent.

54. Ashoka is considered to be the greatest of all Mauryan rulers. Consider the following statements in this regard and choose the correct ones.

1. The history of Ashoka is reconstructed on the basis of his inscriptions, numbering 39.
2. He is the first Indian king to speak directly to the people through his inscriptions which carry royal orders.
3. The name of Ashoka appears in all his inscriptions.
4. These inscriptions are composed in Prakrit and written in Brahmi script in all parts of the subcontinent.

Codes:

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

Ans: C

The name of Ashoka occurs only in copies of Minor Rock Edict I found at three places in Karnataka and at one in M.P. All the other inscriptions mention only “devarampiya Piyadasi”, dear to god, and leaves out the word Ashoka.

They were written in Brahmi script in greater part of the sub-continental. But in its north-western part they appeared in Aramaic language and Kharoshthi script, and in Afghanistan they were written in both Aramaic and Greek scripts and languages.

55. Which of the following is/are the characteristics of economic and social order present in the Mauryan Empire.

1. Employment of slaves in agricultural operations.
2. Presence of irrigation facilities and regulation of water supply by the state for the benefits of agriculturalists.
3. Use of roadways and waterways for trade and communications.
4. Presence of strong and robust taxation machinery for the assessment, collection and storage of taxes.

Codes:

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

Ans: D

56. The Mauryas made a remarkable contribution to art and architecture. Consider the following statements in this regard and choose the correct ones.

1. They introduced store masonry on a wide scale.
2. In the Mauryan period burnt bricks were used for the first time in north-eastern India.
3. The use of arms and weapons made of iron and the use of other iron tools were the monopoly of the Maurya state.

Codes:

- a) 1 and 2 only b) 1 and 3 only
c) 2 and 3 only d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: A

Although arms and weapons were the monopoly of the Maurya state, the use of other iron tools was not restricted to any class. Their use and manufacture must have spread from the Gangetic basin to the distant part of the empire.

57. Harsha followed a tolerant religious policy and he was remembered for the authorship of three dramas – the Priyadarshika, the Ratnavali and the Nagananda. Consider the following statements regarding Harsha and his times.

1. Under the influence of I-tsing, Harsha became the great supporter of Buddhism.
2. The Buddhists were divided into 18 sects in the time of the Chinese pilgrims.
3. The Kshatriyas and Nobles led a luxurious life during Harsha's time.
4. During Harsha's time, power shifted to skandhavaras.

Which of the following statements are correct

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

Ans: B

Under Hiuen-Tsang's influence Harsha became the supporter of Buddhism.

Statement II is right

Kshatriya never led a luxurious life but priest and nobles led a luxurious life during Harsha's time
power shifted to military camps (skandavaras)

58. Upto second century BC deep south was inhabited by people who are called megalith builders. They are known not from their actual settlements which are rare, but from their graves which are called Megaliths. Consider the following statements regarding history in the deep south.

1. Grey and red ware pottery was famous among megalith builders.
2. Megalithic people buried the skeletons of dead in urns made of red pottery in pits.
3. Pandya country was known to Megasthenes
4. Dakshinapatha was valued by the northerners because of Cheras, Pandyas and Cholas.

Which of the above statements are correct:

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

Ans: B

People used various types of pottery but black and red ware seems to have been popular with them.

Statement 2 and 3 are correct

Dakshinapatha was valued by the northerners because south supplied gold and pearls.

59. Which of the following Harappan cities could be given the status of ports?

1. Surkotada

2. Suktigendur
3. Alamgirpur
4. Rana Ghundai

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

Ans: c. Alamgirpur is in Uttar Pradesh and Rana Ghundai is in Pakistan.

60. Which of the following statements is/are wrong in context of Rigvedic age?

1. The most important river during this period was river Saraswati or Nadiatna
2. The main region of the Rigvedic Aryans was situated West of Indus
3. The term dasyuhatya (slaughter of dasyus) is repeatedly mentioned in Rig Veda

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| a) Only 1 | b) Only 2 |
| c) 1 and 2 | d) 1, 2 and 3 |

Ans: c. Saraswati is sacred river and the most important river of Rig Vedic Age is Indus. The main region of Rig Vedic Aryans was situated east of Indus.