

INDIAN HISTORY - NO.3

Time: 30 minutes

Marks: 100

1. The tools and weapons of Harappan civilisation were mostly made of
A. stone only
B. stone and copper
C. copper, bronze and iron
D. copper, tin and bronze
2. Traces of which of the following has not been found in the Indus Civilisation?
A. Barley
B. Sesamum
C. Mustard
D. Sugarcane
3. Home Rule Movement was popularised in Chennai by
A. Annie Besant
B. Rajaji
C. Tilak
D. Jinnah
4. When did Jawaharlal Nehru become the President of Congress Committee?
A. 1936
B. 1929
C. 1922
D. 1933
5. The Indus Valley Civilisation was discovered in
A. 1902
B. 1912
C. 1922
D. 1932
6. Indications of pre- Harappan civilisation have come from the archaeological excavations at
A. Ropar
B. Kalibangan
C. Lothal
D. Kunal
7. The Indus Valley Civilisation was spread over
A. Indo- Gangetic divide and upper Gangetic plain
B. Punjab, Sind, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Baluchistan
C. U.P., Haryana and neighbouring parts of Punjab and Rajasthan
D. banks of river Indus, Punjab, Sind and Baluchistan
8. Rice cultivation is associated with the Harappan site of
A. Harappa
B. Mohenjodaro
C. Kalibangan
D. Lothal
9. Mohenjodaro is also known as
A. Mound of the Great
B. Mound of the Survivors
C. Mound of the Living
D. Mound of the Dead
10. Which of the following elements of Hinduism were practised in the Indus Valley Civilisation?
A. Cult of Shiva
B. Idol worship
C. Worshipping cows
D. Wearing sacred threads
11. The structure of Qutub Minar was completed by
A. Iltutmish
B. Muhammad bin Tughlaq
C. Aram Shah
D. Qutbuddin Aibak
12. Gandhara School of Art was established in
A. Eastern India
B. Southern India
C. North-western India
D. Western India
13. Which of the following archaeologists initially discovered the Mohenjodaro site of Indus Valley Civilisation?
A. Daya Ram Sahni
B. Rakhal Das Banerjee
C. Sir John Marshall
D. Sir Mortimer Wheeler
14. 'Swaraj is my birth right' was the slogan of
A. Gandhi
B. Nehru
C. Tilak
D. Gokhale
15. Which of the following is not related to Gandhara School of Art?
A. Elephanta
B. Khajuraho
C. Ellora
D. Ajanta

16. Who among the following popularised the theory of 'Arctic Region' as the original home of Aryans?
A. Macdonell B. Max Muller C. B.G.Tilak D. Keith
17. The First Phase of India's Freedom Struggle held during
A. 1919-1935 B. 1920-1936 C. 1919-1945 D. 1921-1933
18. Who among the following was a Brahnavadini who composed some hymns of the Vedas?
A. Savitri B. Gargi C. Leelavati D. Lopamudra
19. Which of the following rivers is not mentioned frequently in Rig Vedic hymns?
A. Ganges B. Brahmaputra C. Sindhu D. Saraswati
20. Upanishads also known as the Vedantas are _____ in number.
A. 96 B. 105 C. 108 D. 112
21. The famous Vedic saying "War begins in the minds of men", is stated in
A. Rig Veda B. Atharva Veda C. Sama Veda D. Mundaka Upnishad
22. V.O. Chidambaram is also known as
A. Kappalottiya Thamilan B. Tilak of South India C. Black Gandhi D. Both A and B
23. Which of the following statements is not correct?
A. The Rig Vedic people worshipped nature.
B. The Rig Vedic Aryans were by and large urban people.
C. The Rig Vedic family comprised parents and other kith and kin apart from husband and wife.
D. The Rig Vedic women were highly; respected and that most of the religious ceremonies were considered incomplete unless wives joined their husbands
24. Codes of conduct of the Vedic Society are laid down in
A. Puranas B. Vedas C. Brahmanas D. Smritis
25. Which of the following was not one of the distinguished tribes of the later Vedic period?
A. Videhas B. Bharatas C. Panchalas D. Kurus
26. In Rig Vedic period, the most important functionary after the king was
A. Purohita B. Senani C. Law Officer D. Tax Collector
27. The tax which the kings used to collect from the people in the Vedic period was called
A. Kara B. Varman C. Bali D. Vidatha
28. In the Vedic Society, the term used to denote a group of families was
A. gotra B. jana C. vish D. grama
29. The Puranas are in number.
A. 18 B. 25 C. 52 D. 108
30. Which of the following Vedangas contains the Srautra, the Grihya and the Dharma Sutras?
A. Nirukta B. Shiksha C. Chhandas D. Kalpa
31. Which one of the following is the earliest school of Indian philosophy ?
A. Vaishesika B. Samkhya C. Yoga D. Karma mimamsa
32. Netaji escaped to which country?
A. England B. Germany C. Japan D. Italy
33. The world is God and God is my soul is the philosophy contained in the
A. Vedas B. Puranas C. Brahmanas D. Upanishads
34. Which of the following was one of the ingredients of 'Middle Path' advocated by Buddha?
A. Abandonment of killing B. Right effort
C. Speak no falsehood D. Giving up hankering for wealth

35. The Granary at Harappa was made of
 A. bricks only B. bricks and timber C. bricks and stones D. None of these
36. Which colour was commonly used in Harappan pottery ?
 A. Blue B. Red C. Blue-green D. Buff
37. Svetambaras and Digambaras were two sects of
 A. Jainism B. Buddhism C. Saivism D. Vaishnavism
38. Match List I with List II correctly and select your answer using the codes given below:
- | | |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| List - I | List - II |
| a. Gandhiji | 1. My Indian Struggle |
| b. Nehruji | 2. Gita Rahasya |
| c. Nethaji | 3. Glimpses of World History |
| d. Tilakji | 4. Hind Swaraj |
- | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| | a | b | c | d |
| A. | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| B. | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| C. | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| D. | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
39. The great Indian philosopher Sankara advocated
 A. Advaita B. Dvaita C. Vishistadvaita D. None of these
40. During the Neolithic age in India, the only metal known to the people was
 A. iron B. copper C. gold D. silver
41. Which of the following is the correct statement regarding the Buddha's attitude on the subject of entry of women into the Buddhist Sangha ?
 A. He was indifferent on this subject B. He gladly accepted women into the Sangha.
 C. He did not allow women into the Sangha. D. None of these
42. The distinguishing feature of Upanishadic thought is
 A. faith in idol worship B. belief in karma and rebirth
 C. belief in practising Veda for attaining moksha D. All the above
43. Taxila was a famous site of
 A. Mauryan Art B. Gupta Art C. Gandhara Art D. Early Vedic Art
44. The 'Education Scheme' which was introduced by Gandhiji was called as
 A. Basic Education B. Macaulay scheme C. Sergeant report D. High School Scheme
45. Which of the following was not practised in the Rig Vedic society ?
 A. Widow marriage B. Polyandry C. Child marriage D. Levi rate
46. The school of philosophy that Ramanuja established in the 12th century A.D. was known as
 A. Saivism B. Bhagavatism C. Advaita D. Vishistadvaita
47. The triratnas were stressed by
 A. Buddha B. Mahavira C. Manu D. Gaudapada
48. "When I first saw them I found it difficult to believe that they were prehistoric; they seemed so completely to upset all established ideas about early art". This was an observation of Sir John Marshall on objects found at
 A. Lothal B. Mohenjodaro C. Ropar D. Harappa

49. What was the rate of land revenue as given in the dharma shastras ?
- A. $\frac{1}{3}$ B. $\frac{1}{4}$ C. $\frac{1}{6}$ D. $\frac{1}{8}$
50. According to Jain literature, the first Tirthankara was
- A.. Rishabhadeva B. Parsvanatha C. Neminatha D. Mahavira
51. The great Hindu law giver was
- A. Kapil B. Banabhatta C. Kautilya D. Manu
52. Who among the following was a great ruler of Kalinga in ancient times?
- A. Ajatasatru B. Bindusara C. Kharavela D. Mayurasarman
53. During the Gupta period of Indian history, the village affairs were managed by the village head-man with the assistance of
- A. gopa B. vishyapati C. mahattara D. amatrya
54. Who was the first king to conquer Malwa, Gujarat and Maharashtra?
- A. Skandagupta B. Samudragupta C. Chandragupta Maurya D. Harshavardhana
55. Name the great Hindu King who combined in himself the qualities of Samudragupta and Ashoka?
- A. Kanishka B. Chandragupta I C. Chandragupta II D. Harshavardhana
56. Who is known as 'Black Gandhi' of Tamil Nadu?
- A. V.O. Chidambaram B. Kamarajar C. Subramania Siva D. Sathyamoorthy
57. Sakas were finally overthrown by
- A. Kanishka B. Chandragupta Vikramaditya C. Devapala D. Gautamiputra Satakarni
58. Which of the following is the correct chronological order?
- A. Kushans -Guptas- Sungas -Mauryas B. Mauryas -Sungas- Kushans -Guptas
C. Guptas- Kushans-Mauryas-Sungas D. Sungas -Mauryas- Guptas- Kushans
59. Who raised the slogan 'Delhi Chalo'?
- A. Bipin Chandra Pal B. Nethaji Subhash C. Tilak D. S. Banerjee
60. _____ is known as 'Andhra Kesari'.
- A. Vanchi Nathan B. Subramania Siva C. T. Prakasam D. Rajaji
61. Rajatarangini by Kalhana is about the life and times of
- A. Kings of Kashmir B. Nanda Kings C. Harshavardhana D. Vikramaditya
62. The original name of the Kushanas was in
- A. Persia B. Macedonia C. Arabia D. Chinese Turkistan
63. The most commonly used coin, during the Mauryan period, was
- A. Suvarna B. Kakini C. Nishka D. Karashapana
64. In the sixth and fifth centuries B.C., the most remarkable king of the Haryanka line was
- A. Udayi B. Ajatasatru C. Sisunaga D. Bimbisara
65. The Arthashastra is not concerned with
- A. administration of tests of loyalty to ministers.
B. assignments of lands to officers for their services.
C. appointment of superintending officers for agriculture.
D. appointment of superintending officers for industries.

66. Maurya empire declined after Ashoka mainly because of
A. Ashoka's excessive patronage to Buddhism. B. the policy of ahimsa leading to military weakness.
C. weak successors of Ashoka D. decentralisation of powers
67. Chandragupta Maurya's empire extended in the north -west upto
A. Ravi B. Indus C. Sutlej D. Hindukush
68. Chandragupta Maurya overthrew the power of Nandas at
A. Taxila B. Magadha C. Ujjain D. Sravana Belgola
69. The first monarch of Magadh kingdom in the sixth century B.C. was
A. Bimbisara B. Prasenajit C. Ajatashatru D. Jarasandha
70. Pulakesin II defeated Harshavardhana on the river
A. Godavari B. Narmada C. Tapti D. Mahanadi
71. Who amongst the rulers of southern India were the contemporaries of kings of the Gupta empire?
A. Satavahanas B. Rashtrakutas C. Vakatakas D. Cholas
72. The first expedition of Muhammad of Ghor in 1175 A.D. was directed against
A. his coreligionists, the Ismailian heretics of Multan
B. Khusrau Malik, the last representative of the dynasty of Subuktigin and Sultan Mahmud
C. the powerful Rajput King, Prithviraj Chauhan D. The Raja of Gujarat
73. The name by which Ashoka is general referred to in his inscriptions is
A. Priyadarsi B. Dharmadeva C. Chakravarti D. Dharmakirti
74. The Huna leader Mihirgula was defeated by
A. Rajyavardhana B. Chandragupta C. Yashodharman D. Buddhagupta
75. The most effective measure against injustice adopted by Gandhi was
A. Picketing B. Hijrat C. Fasting D. Stoppage of work
76. After the Mauryas the most important kingdom in Deccan and Central India was that of
A. Pallavas B. Cholas C. Satavahanas D. Vakatakas
77. The famous 'Lucknow-Pact' between the Congress and the Muslim League was concluded in
A. 1913 B. 1914 C. 1915 D. 1916
78. Hindu colonies were founded in the South-east Asian countries mostly during the period of
A. the Guptas B. the Mauryas C. the Rajputs D. the Cholas
79. Pulakesin II was a contemporary of
A. Samudragupta B. Ashoka C. Chandragupta Maurya D. Harsha
80. Who amongst the following is credited by a Chinese pilgrim with having built the ancient city of Rajagriha, the modern Rajgir in Patna district?
A. Udayi B. Ajatashatru C. Prasenajit D. Bimbisara
81. Which of the following dynasties ruled over Magadha in the 6th century B.C. ?
A. Mauryas B. Nandas C. Haryanka D. Sisunaga
82. The most important kingdom in Decan and Central India after the Mauryas was the
A. Cholas B. Satavahana C. Vakatakas D. Pallavas
83. Which of the following canals for irrigation was the first to be completed during the British rule?
A. Lower Chenab Canal B. Agra Canal C. Sirhind Canal D. Lower Ganges Canal
84. Which Saka ruler was responsible for important irrigation works in Saurashtra?
A. Nahapana B. Menander C. Rudradaman D. None of these

85. Chandragupta II fought war with the
 A. Sakas B. Huns C. Kushans D. Parthians
86. Which of the following became the most important city of northern India under Harsha?
 A. Pataliputra B. Ujjaini C. Kanauj D. Thaneshwar
87. The most famous Indo- Greek ruler to rule over India, noted for his justice and popularity with his subjects, was
 A. Rudradaman B. Menander C. Eukratides D. Demetrios
88. The Arab conquest of Sind took place in 712 A.D. under the leadership of
 A. Muhammad bin Kasim B. Subuktigin C. Mahmud Ghaznavi D. Qutub -ud-din
89. Lichchavi princess Kumara Devi was married to
 A. Pravarasena B. Chandragupta I C. Chandragupta II D. Harshavardhana
90. The Ilbert Bill Controversy during Lord Lytton's time related to the concept of
 A. Judicial equality B. Economic justice C. Political representation D. Revenue allocation
91. The Council of the 'Nine Gems' is associated with
 A. Ballala Sena B. Harshavardhana C. Chandragupta II D. Devapala
92. Gondophernes belonged to
 A. the Saka dynasty B. the Parthian dynasty
 C. the Kushana dynasty D. the Satavahana dynasty
93. Rudradaman was one of the greatest
 A. Saka rulers B. Kushan rulers C. Maurya rulers D. Pallava rulers
94. The Asokan inscription which gives an account of the Kalinga war and its effects is
 A. Girnar Rock Edict B. Minor Rock Edict III
 C. Minor Rock Edict IV D. Minor Rock Edict XIII
95. Arrange the following in chronological order:
 1. Skandagupta 2. Rajendra Choladeva I 3. Chandragupta I 4. Harshavardhana
 A. 1,3,2,4 B. 2,3,1,4 C. 3,1,4,2 D. 4,1,3,2
96. The ancient kingdom of Avanti had its capital at
 A. Vaishali B. Pataliputra C. Ujjain D. Ayodhya
97. The founder of the weekly paper 'Al-Hilal' was
 A. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan B. Mohammed Ali Jinnah C. Abul Kalam Azad D. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai
98. The only ruler of India who ruled over territories in Central Asia beyond the Pamirs was
 A. Kanishka B. Ashoka C. Samudragupta D. Harsha
99. Which of the following was not a kingdom in ancient India?
 A. Avanti B. Vatsa C. Hampi D. Kosala
100. Who among the following is considered as the first national ruler of India?
 A. Chandragupta Maurya B. Ashoka C. Chandragupta I D. Kanishka

INDIAN HISTORY ANSWERS - 3

1. D	2. D	3. A	4. B	5. C	6. C	7. B	8. D
9. D	10. A	11. A	12. C	13. B	14. C	15. D	16. C
17. A	18. B	19. B	20. C	21. B	22. D	23. B	24. D
25. B	26. A	27. C	28. B	29. A	30. D	31. A	32. B
33. D	34. B	35. A	36. B	37. A	38. A	39. A	40. C
41. B	42. B	43. C	44. A	45. C	46. D	47. C	48. B
49. C	50. A	51. D	52. B	53. B	54. C	55. D	56. B
57. D	58. B	59. B	60. C	61. A	62. D	63. D	64. D
65. B	66. C	67. D	68. B	69. A	70. B	71. A	72. A
73. A	74. C	75. A	76. C	77. D	78. B	79. D	80. D
81. C	82. B	83. B	84. C	85. A	86. C	87. B	88. A
89. B	90. A	91. C	92. B	93. A	94. D	95. C	96. C
97. C	98. A	99. C	100. A				