

INDIAN HISTORY - NO.2

Time: 30 minutes

Marks: 100

1. Which one of the following is a doctrine said to have been added by Mahavira to the four other doctrines propounded by previous teachers?
A. Do not commit violence B. Do not speak a lie
C. Observe brahmacharya D. Do not acquire property
2. In India, Jainism spread during the reign of
A. Harshavardhana B. Chandragupta Maurya C. Samudragupta D. Chandragupta Vikramaditya
3. The first discourse of Buddha at Deer Park in Sarnath is called
A. Mahabhiniskraman B. Mahaparinirvana
C. Mahamastabhisheka D. Dharmachakrapravartan
4. Who, according to Jains, was the founder of Jainism?
A. Rishabha B. Mahavira C. Arishtanemi D. Parsavanatha
5. 'Right belief, Right knowledge and Right action are the three jewels of
A. Shaivites B. Jains C. Buddhists D. Kabir Panthis
6. Who delivered his first sermon at Sarnath?
A. Buddha B. Mahavira C. Shankaracharya D. None of these
7. Buddha did not recognize
1. Idol worship 2. Existence of soul after death 3. Sacrifice
A. 1 and 3 B. 1 only C. 2 and 3 D. 1, 2 and 3
8. Lord Buddha was born in
A. Lumbini B. Vaishali C. Bodh Gaya D. Pataliputra
9. Buddhism and Jainism both gave stress on
A. worship of God B. non-violence C. self-mortification D. None of these
10. In which of the following languages were the original Buddhist religious texts written?
A. Brahma B. Sanskrit C. Magadhi D. Pali
11. The representation of Buddha as a human figure appeared for the first time in the sculptures found at
A. Sanchi B. Mathura C. Bharhut D. Bodh Gaya
12. A well-known patron of the Mahayana form of Buddhism was
A. Ajatashatru B. Bimbisara C. Ashoka D. Kanishka
13. Which of the following statements about Buddha and Mahavira is not correct?
A. Both had the same attitude towards the concept of Varnas. B. They were born in the same century.
C. Both advocated a simple, puritan and austere life. D. They were Kshatriyas by birth.
14. The distinct line of demarcation between Digambaras and Shvetambaras is about .
A. Doctrine B. Sacred texts C. Existence of god D. Wearing of dress
15. With which religion is Kaivalya associated?
A. Buddhism B. Jainism C. Hinduism D. Sikhism

16. The famous ruler of ancient India who, towards the end of his life, is said to have converted to Jainism was
 A. Samudragupta B. Bindusara C. Chandragupta D. Ashoka
17. The extreme form of Ahimsa or non-violence is practiced in
 A. Buddhism B. Hinduism C. Jainism D. None of these
18. Gautama Buddha was brought up by
 A. Mahaprajapati B. Mayadevi C. Kundavi D. Sangamitra
19. The first Buddhist Council was held in the reign of
 A. Bimbisara B. Ajatashatru C. Ashoka D. Kanishka
20. Who was the greatest Buddhist commentator of the Buddhist canonical literature?
 A. Buddhaghosha B. Vasumitra C. Nagarjuna D. Ashvaghosha
21. Which of the following was not common to Jainism and Buddhism?
 A. Both were started by members of Kshatriya caste.
 B. Both denied the authority of the Vedas.
 C. Both were antagonistic to the practice of animal sacrifices.
 D. Both regarded rigid penance and austerity essential for salvation.
22. The phrase "The Light of Asia" is applied to
 A. Alexander B. Chandragupta Maurya C. Mahavira D. Buddha
23. The Great Buddhist Council in 483 B.C. was held at
 A. Ujjain B. Pataliputra C. Rajagriha D. Kashmir
24. Which of the following Buddhist texts lays down the regulations for management of Sangha and rule of conduct for the monks?
 A. Vinaya-Pitaka B. Suta-Pitaka C. Adhibhamma-Pitaka D. None of these
25. _____ gave women an important place in their cult.
 A. Jains B. Buddhists C. Kalmukhas D. Ajivikas
26. The paintings in the famous Ajanta Caves belong to the period
 A. 100 B.C. to 300 A.D. B. 300 A.D. to 700 A.D. C. 700 A.D. to 1100 A.D. D. 500 B.C. to 100 B.C.
27. The reign of Emperor Asoka lasted for
 A. more than 35 years B. more than 30 years but less than 35 years
 C. more than 25 years but less than 30 years D. more than 20 years but less than 25 years
28. Jainism had the patronage of
 A. Pushyamitra Sunga B. Kanishka C. Samudragupta D. Kharavela
29. Buddha was born in the year
 A. 581 B.C. B. 567 B.C. C. 576 B.C. D. 534 B.C.
30. Which one of the following is the most fundamental difference between Mahayana Buddhism and Hinayana Buddhism?
 A. Emphasis on ahimsa B. Casteless Society
 C. Worship of gods and goddesses D. Worship of Stupa
31. Ashoka was much influenced by a Buddhist monk called
 A. Upagupta B. Vasubandhu C. Asvaghosha D. Ambhi
32. Jainism was divided into two sects known as
 A. Kapalika and Kalamukha B. Mahayana and Hinayana
 C. Ajivika and Nyaya Vaisesika D. Svetambara and Digambara

33. Which of the following religions got spread in different parts of Asia ?
 A. Buddhism B. Jainism C. Hinduism D. None of these
34. Which of the following beliefs doesn't belong to Mahavira's Triratna ?
 A. Right faith B. Right knowledge C. Right conduct D. Right recollection
35. Which of the following is known as the Jain Temple City?
 A. Girnar B. Rajagriha C. Varanasi D. Allahabad
36. The Fourth Buddhist Council was held at
 A. Vaishali B. Patliputra C. Kundalavana D. Rajagriha
37. In which language did Buddha preach?
 A. Pali B. Prakrit C. Brahmi D. Sanskrit
38. '*Atman is everything and everything is Atman*' is the _____ doctrine.
 A. Buddhist B. Jain C. Pantheistic D. Zoroastrian
39. Which of the following places are known for early Buddhist stupas?
 1. Bharhut 2. Sanchi 3. Amaravati 4. Nagarjunakonda 5. Kanchipuram
 A. 1, 2, 4 and 5 B. 1, 3 and 5 C. 1, 2, 3 and 4 D. 2, 3, 4 and 5
40. The last of the 24 Jain Tirthankaras was
 A. Parsva Nath B. Mahavira C. Rishabha D. Arishtanemi
41. Which of the following features is not associated with Buddhism and Jainism?
 A. Rejection of the caste system B. Atheism
 C. Emphasis on rituals and sacrifices D. Rejection of the authority of Vedas
42. The introduction of Buddhism into China is traditionally attributed to
 A. Nagarjuna B. Samprati C. Kashyapa Matanga D. None of these
43. Tripitakas are the sacred books of
 A. Jainism B. Buddhism C. Hinduism D. Shaivism
44. Both Vardhaman Mahavira and Gautama Buddha preached their doctrines during the reign of
 A. Ajatashatru B. Udayi C. Bimbisara D. Harshavardhana
45. The Fourth Buddhist Council was held by
 A. Ashoka B. Kanishka C. Chandragupta D. Harshavardhana
46. Which of the following statements about Mahavira is/are correct?
 1. Mahavira's doctrines include observance of continence.
 2. The division of Jainism into Svetambara & Digambara sects took place during 'Mahavira's time.'
 3. Mahavira condemned the Varna system
 A. 1 and 2 B. 1 and 3 C. 2 and 3 D. 1 only
47. The First Buddhist Council met at
 A. Kashmir B. Pataliputra C. Rajagriha D. Kanauj
48. 'Nirvana' is associated with
 A. Hinduism B. Jainism C. Buddhism D. Sikhism
49. Who amongst the following was not sent to Sri Lanka for the propagation of Buddhism?
 A. Rashtriya B. Uttiya C. Bhadrasara D. Sona
50. The famous Indo Greek king who embraced Buddhism was
 A. Strato I B. Menander C. Democritus D. Alexander

51. Which of the following is not a feature of Hinduism?
A. Reverence for Veda
B. Belief in God
C. Emphasis on ritualism
D. Doctrine of ahimsa
 52. Mahavira was, born at
A. Pataliputra
B. Sravasti
C. Rajagriha
D. Vaisali
 53. Buddhism became a worldwide religion with the efforts of
A. Bindusara
B. Ashoka
C. Kanishka
D. Harsha
 54. Buddha attained Nirvana at
A. Bodh Gaya
B. Sanchi
C. Sarnath
D. Kushinagar
 55. Which of the following rulers did not embrace Buddhism ?
A. Ashoka
B. Harsha
C. Kanishka
D. Samudragupta
 56. During the time of Harshavardhana, a great Buddhist assembly was held at
A. Pataliputra
B. Nalanda
C. Prayag
D. Purushapura
 57. Buddha's preachings were mainly in regard to
A. idol worship
B. belief in one God
C. purity of thought and conduct
D. practice of rituals
 58. Who among the following rulers held a religious assembly at Prayag every five years ?
A. Asoka
B. Kanishka
C. Harshavardhana
D. Chandragupta Vikramaditya
 59. Who were the immediate successors of the Imperial Mauryas in Magadha?
A. Pandyas
B. Satavahanas
C. Sungas
D. Kushans
 60. Nalanda University was associated with
A. Harshavardhana
B. Kanishka
C. Asoka
D. Chandragupta Vikramaditya
 61. The spread of Jainism in Karnataka is attributed to
A. Ashoka
B. Chandragupta Maurya
C. Kanishka
D. Narasimavarma Pallava
 62. Which one of the following places was famous as a seat of Mahayana learning?
A. Nalanda
B. Taxila
C. Varanasi
D. Sarnath
 63. Who was the first king to have the image of Lord Buddha inscribed on his coins ?
A. Ashoka
B. Kanishka
C. Dharmapala
D. Harshavardhana
 64. The three famous Buddhist sites Ratnagiri, Lalitgiri and Udayagiri are located in which of the following states ?
A. Bihar
B. Maharashtra
C. U.P
D. Orissa
 65. Buddha has been described as 'an ocean of wisdom and compassion' in
A. Jataka tales
B. Amarakosa
C. Buddhacharita
D. The Light of Asia
 66. Mark the correct sequence of places with regard to Buddha.
A. Sarnath, Kushinagar, Bodh Gaya, Kapilavastu
B. Bodh Gaya, Kapilavastu, Sarnath, Kushinagar
C. Kapilavastu, Sarnath, Bodh Gaya, Kushinagar
D. Kapilavastu, Bodh Gaya, Sarnath, Kushinagar
 67. When was Asoka born?
A. 273 B.C.
B. 291 B.C.
C. 232 B.C.
D. 269 B.C.
 68. 'Gita Govinda' by Jayadeva was written in
A. Sanskrit
B. Brahmi
C. Magadhi
D. Pali
 69. Who, amongst the Chalukyas, is the most famous king of the line?
A. Kirtivarman-I
B. Vikramaditya
C. Pulakesin - II
D. Pulakesin - I

70. Which of the following statements regarding Buddha and Mahavira is wrong ?
 A. Both were born in the same century. B. Both were Kshatriyas.
 C. Both believed in simple and neat living. D. Both had same views about varnas.
71. Relics of Buddha are preserved in a
 A. Vihara B. Chaitya C. Stupa D. Monastery
72. In his teachings, the Buddha attacked
 A. ascetism B. the varna system C. Vedic rituals D. the concept of God
73. Buddhist historian Taranath belonged to
 A. Tibet B. China C. Mongolia D. Japan
74. Which of the following is not true of this Digambaras?
 A. They were orthodox follower of Mahavira. B. They wore white clothes.
 C. They kept long fasts. D. They led a life of extreme austerity.
75. Buddhism became the state religion during the reign of
 A. Chandragupta Maurya B. Ashoka C. Samudragupta D. Kumaragupta-I
76. The raids of India by Mahmud of Ghazni commenced in the
 A. second half of 10th century B. first half of 11th century
 C. second half of 11th century D. first half of 10th century
77. Buddha died during the reign of
 A. Ajatashatru B. Udayi C. Bimbisara D. None of these
78. The meaning of 'Buddha' is
 A. anything beyond God B. Soul after death C. the Enlightened one
 D. the ultimate Path for moksha
79. Harshavardhana, who was one of the greatest kings of ancient India, died in the
 A. first half of seventh century B. second half of seventh century
 C. first half of eighth century D. second half of sixth century
80. Who among the following is referred to as 'Sadhu From The West'?
 A. St. Thomas B. St. Bartholomew C. Thomas of Canaan D. None of these
81. Which of the following was not included in the Eight Fold Path prescribed by Buddha ?
 A. Right belief B. Right speech C. Right meditation D. Right knowledge
82. Ashoka convened the Third Buddhist Council at
 A. Kapilavastu B. Pataliputra C. Rajagriha D. Kushinagar
83. Who among the following is said to have been born and to have passed away on the Vaishakha Purnima day?
 A. Buddha B. Mahavira C. Shankaracharya D. Chaitanya
84. Which of the following is the correct chronological order of Buddhist Councils?
 A. Rajagriha, Vaishali, Pataliputra, Kashmir B. Vaishali, Kashmir, Rajagriha, Pataliputra
 C. Kashmir, Vaishali, Pataliputra, Rajagriha D. Pataliputra, Vaishali, Kashmir, Rajagriha
85. The Italian traveller, who left very praiseworthy account of the Vijayanagar Empire, was
 A. Nicolo Contio B. Marco Polo C. Manucci D. E. Barbosa
86. In which of the following fields of activity did Buddhism make the maximum contribution ?
 A. Art and literature B. Music C. Architecture D. Rituals

87. The Great King, Seleucus I Nicator, was a contemporary of
 A. Chandragupta Maurya B. Pushyamitra C. Salisuka D. Asoka
88. In Buddhist teaching, nirvana meant
 A. freedom from cycle of birth and death B. observance of brahmacharya
 C. extinction of craving of the desire for existence in all its forms D. None of these
89. Which period is referred to as the period of Hindu revival or renaissance ?
 A. Mauryan period B. Kushan period C. Gupta period D. Period of Harsha
90. The Jains did not repudiate
 A. infallibility of the Vedas
 B. concept of supreme power as the creator and sustainer of universe
 C. practice of penance D. animal sacrifice
91. Who converted Kanishka to Buddhism ?
 A. Vasumitra B. Asvaghosa C. Nagarjuna D. Parsva
92. The first Council of Jainism to compile the canon was held at
 A. Valabhi B. Pataliputra C. Mithila D. Rajagriha
93. In which century did Jayadev compose 'Gita Govinda', one of the sweetest song books?
 A. 12th century AD B. 11th century AD C. 10th century AD D. 9th century AD
94. In which of the following countries was Buddhism first propagated outside India ?
 A. Sri Lanka B. Combodia C. Thailand D. China
95. Buddhism split up into the Hinayana and Mahayana sects at the Buddhist Council held during the reign of
 A. Harsha B. Kanishka C. Ashoka D. Chandragupta Maurya
96. Who among the following accepted Jainism ?
 A. Bindusara B. Ajatashatru C. Chandragupta Maurya D. Pulakesin
97. Which of the following were doctrines of Buddhism ?
 1. Theory of Karma 2. No belief in God
 3. No faith in caste system and rituals 4. Belief in hard penance
 A. 1 and 2 B. 1 and 3 C. 1,2, and 3 D. 1,3, and 4
98. Which of the following languages was adopted for preaching in Mahayana Buddhism ?
 A. Pali B. Prakrit C. Sanskrit D. Brahmi
99. The cardinal point of Buddhism was
 A. theory of Karma B. attainment of nirvana C. doctrine of ahimsa D. Eight fold path
100. Ashoka propagated Buddhism in which of the following countries ?
 1. Burma 2. Nepal 3. Sri Lanka 4. China
 A. 1,2 and 3 B. 1,3 and 4 C. 2, 3 and 4 D. 1,2 and 4

INDIAN HISTORY ANSWERS SET - 2

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