

INDIAN HISTORY PART – 1

Multiple choice questions

- Primitive man first learn to
 - Make fire
 - Tame animals
 - Make a wheel
 - Grow grain
- Which were the earliest cereals grown by men?
 - Wheat in barley
 - Rice
 - Millet
 - Mize
- What made possible the transition from the paleolithic to the Neolithic age?
 - Making a fire
 - Growing grain
 - Making wheels
 - Learning a script
- The main occupation of the paleolithic people was
 - Agriculture
 - Animal husbandry
 - Fishing
 - Hunting and gathering food
- The people of the Mesolithic age used
 - Copper tools
 - I don't tools
 - Quartzite
 - Small stone tools
- The Indus valley civilization type was found in
 - Sumer
 - China
 - Egypt
 - all of this
- The Indus valley civilization specialized in
 - Town planning
 - architecture
 - craftsmanship
 - all this
- The people of the Indus valley civilization worshipped
 - Pasupathi
 - indra and varuna
 - brahma
 - Vishnu
- Lothal and kalibangan are associated with
 - Harappan culture
 - Egyptian civilization
 - Babylonian civilization
 - Chinese civilization
- Which is the port town of the Indus valley civilization?
 - Lothal
 - Kalibangan
 - Ropar
 - Mohenjodaro
- Which of the following Harappan site are not in India?
 - Mohenjodaro and Harappa
 - Lothal and kalibangan
 - Bhanwali and Ropar
 - Lothal and Ropar
- Which of the following metal was not known to the Indus people?
 - Tin
 - Copper
 - Iron
 - Lead
- Rice cultivation are associated with which of the following Harappan sit?
 - Kalibangan
 - Harappa
 - Kot Diji
 - Lothal
- What was the staple food of the Indus people?
 - Rice
 - Wheat
 - Corn
 - Potatoes
- Who possibly ruled the Indus people?
 - Priests
 - Kings
 - Merchants
 - An assembly of elders
- Which of the following was not an important animal during the Indus civilization?
 - Humped bull
 - Goat
 - Horse
 - Elephant
- The script used by the Indus valley people?
 - Has not yet been deciphered
 - Was the Vedic language
 - Was deciphered through pictures and diagrams
 - Was not of these
- In those valley civilization was spread over
 - Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan
 - Punjab, Sind, Rajasthan, Gujrat

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- c) Along river Indus
d) Sind, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, UP, Rajasthan, Gujrat
19. Which of the following presents the most significant feature of the Indus valley civilization?
a) Burnt brick building
b) First true arches
c) Building of worship
d) Art and architecture
20. The silent feature of Rigvedic religion was
a) Worship of the mother goddess
b) Worship of nature
c) Worship of the Trimurties
d) Worship of Pasupati
21. In connection with the Indus valley civilization, we come across the name of
a) Sir Alexander Cunningham
b) Sir Mortimer Wheeler
c) Sir Vincent Smith
d) D.D Kosambi
22. The local name of Mohenjodaro is
a) Mound of the Living
b) Mound of the Great
c) Mound of the Dead
d) Mound of the Survivor
23. The Indus valley people venerated the
a) Bull
b) Cow
c) Garuda
d) Eagle
24. The Indus valley civilization was non-Aryan because
a) It was urban
b) It had a pictographic script
c) It had an agricultural economy
d) It extended up to the Narmada Valley
25. Which of the following throws light on Harappan culture?
a) Rock edicts
b) Writing on terracotta seals
c) Archaeological excavation
d) All these
26. Upanishads are book on
a) Religion
b) Yoga
c) Philosophy
d) Law
27. The Rigveda contains
a) Rituals to be adopted by people
b) Hymns in honour of gods
c) Yagnas to be performed
d) History of the Vedic period
28. The major difference between varna and jati is that
a) Varna was formed after jati
b) Jati was derived from varna
c) Varna are only four but jati are many
d) They are unrelated
29. The chief impact of Vedic culture on Indian history was the
a) Growth of Sanskrit
b) Progress of philosophy
c) Consolidation of caste
d) Rise and other worldly outlook
30. The Brahmins are books that deal with
a) The Bhakti theory
b) Ritualism
c) Yoga
d) Meditation
31. Buddha preached his first sermon at
a) Lumbini
b) Sarnath
c) Sanchi
d) Gaya
32. The village community got a lot of power during the reign of the
a) Cholas
b) Mughals
c) British
d) Palas
33. Which Indian ruler conquered Java and Sumatra?
a) Rajaraja Chola 1
b) Rajendra Chola 1
c) Samudragupta
d) Vikramaditya
34. The Saka era began in the year
a) 58 BC
b) 78 BC
c) 58 AD
d) 78 AD
35. Megasthenes was the ambassador of
a) Seleucus
b) Alexander
c) Darius
d) The Greeks

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36. In which language was the Shrimad Bhagavad Gita originally written?
 a) Sanskrit
 b) Apabharamsa
 c) Prakrit
 d) Pali
37. Mahabalipuram was established by the
 a) Pallavas
 b) Pandyas
 c) Cholas
 d) Chalukyas
38. The saka era was started by
 a) Ashoka
 b) Chandragupta II
 c) Kanishka
 d) Harsha
39. Who were the contemporaries of Kanishka?
 a) Kamban, Banabhatta, Asvagosha
 b) Nagarjuna, Asvagosha, vasumitra
 c) Asvagosha, kalidas, Nagarjuna
 d) Asvagosha, kamban
40. Name of the ruler of Kushana dynasty.
 a) Pushyamitra
 b) Ugrasena
 c) Vikramaditya
 d) Kadphises I
41. Choose the correct pair
 a) Ellora – Saka
 b) Mahabalipuram – Rashtrakutas
 c) Meenakshi temple -- Pallavas
 d) Khajuraho – Chandellas
42. Who founded full matthas in the four corners of India ?
 a) Shankaracharya
 b) Ramanujacharya
 c) Bhaskaracharya
 d) Madhvacharya
43. The painting of Ajanta depict stories of the
 a) Ramayana
 b) Mahabharata
 c) Jatakas
 d) Panchantantra
44. Purushasukta is founding the
 a) Bhagavad Gita
 b) Rigveda
 c) Manusmriti
 d) Atharva Veda
45. Milindapanha is a
 a) Sanskrit play
 b) Political treatise
 c) Religious conversation
 d) Chronicle
46. The word Buddha means
 a) A conqueror
 b) A liberator
 c) An enlightened one
 d) A wanderer
47. Tripitakas are the sacred books of the
 a) Jains
 b) Hindus
 c) Muslims
 d) Buddhists
48. The Principle that distinguishes Jainism from Buddhism is the
 a) Practice of the eight-fold path
 b) Rejection of the infallibility of the Vedas
 c) Attribution of a soul to all beings and things
 d) Believe in rebirth
49. Kautilya's Arthashastra is a book on
 a) Economic relations
 b) Principles and practise of statecraft
 c) Foreign policy
 d) Duties of the king
50. The central point in Ashoka's Dhamma was
 a) Loyalty to the king
 b) Peace and non – violence
 c) Respect to elders
 d) Religious toleration

Answers

1. a	2. a	3. b	4. d	5. d
6. a	7. d	8. a	9. a	10. a
11. a	12. c	13. d	14. b	15. c
16. c	17. c	18. b	19. a	20. b
21. b	22. c	23. a	24. b	25. c
26. c	27. b	28. c	29. c	30. b
31. b	32. a	33. b	34. d	35. a
36. a	37. a	38. c	39. b	40. d
41. d	42. a	43. c	44. b	45. c
46. c	47. d	48. c	49. b	50. b

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