

## 30 MCQs OF CHAPTER-3

### KINSHIP, CASTE AND CLASS

**1. The Director-General of the ASI, often called the 'Father of Indian archaeology', was**

- (a) Alexander Cunningham.
- (b) Hargreaves.
- (c) James Burgess.
- (d) John Marshall.

**2. All the gold jewellery found at Harappan sites was recovered from**

- (a) Burials
- (b) Hoards
- (c) Lakes
- (d) Temples

**3. For what purpose was the Great Bath used by the Harappans?**

- (a) Community bathing
- (b) Swimming exercise and water sports
- (c) Special ritual bath
- (d) Storage of water to be used during drought or emergency

**4. The most important industry of the Harappans at Chanhudaro was**

- (a) Bead-making
- (b) Brick making
- (c) Handlooms

(d) Ship building

**5. The Director General of the ASI who brought a military precision to the practice of archaeology was**

(a) Cunningham

(b) Hargreaves

(c) James Burgess

(d) R.E.M. Wheeler

**6. In 1875, a report on Harappan seal was published, which was written by**

(a) John Marshall

(b) R. E. M. Wheeler

(c) R. D. Banerji

(d) Alexander Cunningham

**7. The Harappan script was written from**

(a) Bottom to top

(b) Top to bottom

(c) Left to right

(d) Right to left

**8. M.S. Vats began his excavations at Harappa in the year**

(a) 1920

(b) 1921

(c) 1922

(d) 1923

**9. The major problem faced by archaeologists, in relation to an artefact, is related with its**

- (a) Material
- (b) Finding
- (c) Function
- (d) Duplicity

**10. Archaeologists have also found evidence of a ploughed field at \_\_\_\_\_**

- (a) Banawali
- (b) Kalibangan
- (c) Cholistan
- (d) Siswal

**11. The Mahabharata was composed in which period?**

- A. 1500 BCE -500 BCE
- B. 1500 BCE-1000 BCE
- C. 1500 BCE -2500 BCE
- D. 500 BCE-500 CE

**12. Under whose leadership was the critical edition of the Mahabharata compiled?**

- A. Colin Mackenzie
- B. V.S Sukthankar
- C. D.C Sircar
- D. A. Cunningham

**13. Sanskrit texts used the term Vamsha –**

- A. to designate families
- B. for the larger network of kinfolk
- C. for lineage
- D. duties of king

**14. Patriliney means**

- A. tracing descent from stone inscriptions
- B. tracing descent through mother
- C. tracing descent from father to son
- D. None of the above

**15. The practice of a woman having several husbands**

- A. Polyandry
- B. Endogamy
- C. Polygamy
- D. Exogamy

**16. Manusmriti was compiled between**

- A. c. 500 BCE and 200 CE
- B. c. 400 BCE and 400 CE
- C. c. 600 BCE and 200 CE
- D. c. 200 BCE and 200 CE

**17. Who wrote the book Mrichhakatika?**

- A. Vishakhadatta

- B. Shudraka
- C. Harishena
- D. Ashvaghosha

**18. The famous Sudarshana lake was rebuilt by?**

- A. Rudradaman
- B. Gotami-puta-Siri-Satakani
- C. Prabhavati Gupta
- D. Asoka

**19. The Chinese Buddhist monk Fa Xian visited India in**

- A. Early 5th century BCE
- B. Early 5th century CE
- C. Early 7th century BCE
- D. Early 7th century CE

**20. The archaeologist who excavated a village named Hastinapura in Meerut(Uttar Pradesh). –**

- A. B.B. Lal
- B. M.R. Vats
- C. R.D Banerjee
- D. R. M Wheeler

**21. Sutta Pitaka is a religious texts of**

- A. Hindus
- B. Jains

C. Buddhists

D. Jews

**22. According to the tradition who scribed the Mahabharata**

A. Lord Shiva

B. Lord Ganesha

C. Lord Bramha

D. Lord Vishnu

**23. Short story titled "KuntiO Nishadi" that re-enacts an episode from the Mahaharata was written by famous Bengali writer**

A. Ravindra Nath Tagore

B. Arundhati Roy

C. Mahashweta Devi

D. Satyajit Rey

**24. Which of the following rulers were identified through metronymics (names derived from that of the mother)?**

A. Mauryas

B. Cholas

C. Kushans

D. Satavahanas

**25. All of the following statements regarding Gotami-puta Siri-Satakani are correct except**

A. he belonged to the Satavahana dynasty

B. he claimed to be a unique Brahmana (eka bamhana)

- C. he was known as destroyer of the pride of Kshatriyas
- D. he allowed intermarriage amongst members of the four varnas

**26. All of the following statements regarding polyandry in early societies are correct except**

- A. It is attributed to shortage of women during wartime.
- B. It was considered an offence in the Himalayan region
- C. Polyandry was the most prevalent form of marriage
- D. the practice of polyandry was seen as unusual or even undesirable from the Brahmanical point of view

**27. Consider the following statements about the mark the correct statement:**

**Manusmriti and**

- A. The paternal estate was to be divided equally amongst sons, with a special share for the eldest
- B. Women could also claim a share in paternal state.
- C. Neither A nor B
- D. Both A and B

**28. Consider the following statements:**

**I. The Mahabharata was originally written as a dramatic, moving story with didactics**

**II. The didactic portions of the Mahabharata were added later. Which of the above statement (s) is/are correct?**

- A. Only I
- B. Only II

C. Both I and II

D. Neither I nor II

**29. Consider the following statements:**

**I. Members of the same gotra could not marry**

**II. Women were known by their father's gotra even after marriage** Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct about Gotra?

A. Only I

B. Only II

C. Both I and II

D. Neither I nor II

**30. Consider the following statements:**

**I. They recognised ideas contained in normative Sanskrit texts as authoritative**

**II. They also questioned and occasionally even rejected the ideas of Sanskrit texts**

Which of the above statement (s) is/are correct about works in Pali, Prakrit and Tamil?

A. Only I

B. Only II

C. Both I and II

D. Neither I nor II



**ANSWER KEY**

- 1) (a) Alexander Cunningham.
- 2) (b) Hoards
- 3) (c) Special ritual bath
- 4) (a) Bead-making
- 5) (d) R.E.M. Wheeler
- 6) (d) Alexander Cunningham
- 7) (d) Right to left
- 8) (b) 1921
- 9) (c) Function
- 10) (b) Kalibangan
- 11) D. 500 BCE-500 CE
- 12) B.V.S Sukthankar
- 13) C. for lineage
- 14) C. tracing descent from father to son
- 15) A. Polyandry
- 16) D. c. 200 BCE and 200 CE
- 17) B. Shudraka
- 18) A. Rudradaman
- 19) B. Early 5th century CE
- 20) A. B.B. Lal

- 21) C. Buddhists
- 22) B. Lord Ganesha
- 23) C. Mahashweta Devi
- 24) D. Satavahanas
- 25) D. he allowed intermarriage amongst members of the four varnas
- 26) B. It was considered an offence in the Himalayan region
- 27) A. The paternal estate was to be divided equally amongst sons, with a special share for the eldest
- 28) B. Only II
- 29) A. Only I
- 30) C. Both I and II