

30 MCQs OF CHAPTER-2

Kings, Farmers and Towns

1. Who was known as Devanama Piyadasi?

- A. Vardhamana Mahavir
- B. Chandragupta Maurya
- C. Gautama Buddha
- D. King Asoka

2. Kautilya's Arthashastra is a book on

- A. Economic relations
- B. Principal and practices of state craft
- C. foreign policy
- D. duties of a king

3. To which dynasty did Ashoka belong?

- A. Satavahana
- B. Kushan
- C. Maurya
- D. Gupta

4. Megasthenes, the composer of Indica was

- A. Greek Ambassador
- B. Chinese pilgrim
- C. Egyptian traveller

D. Iranian Scholar

5. Special officers appointed by Asoka to spread the message of Dhamma were called

A. Rajuka

B. Dhamma Sharmana

C. Kumar Amatya

D. Dhamma mahamatta

6. The Prayaga Prashasti(Allahabad inscription) was composed by

A. Vishakhdatta

B. Upa gupta

C. Harishena

D. Ashvaghosha

7. The famous Sudarshana lake is located in which state?

A. Gujarat

B. Maharashtra

C. Bihar

D. Andhra Pradesh

8. The Jatakas were written in

A. Prakrit

B. Pali

C. Sanskrit

D. Tamil

9. The Harshacharita is a biography of Harshavardhana, the ruler of Kanauj , composed by his court poet

- A. Banabhatta
- B. Harishena
- C. Ashvaghosh
- D. Jaidev

10. The Queen who had independent access to land, against the provisions of Sanskrit legal texts

- A. Salavati
- B. Vijaya Satakani
- C. Prabhavati Gupta
- D. Yana Saksena

11. Inscriptions that record gifts made to religious institutions are known as

- A. Elogium inscriptions
- B. Votive inscriptions
- C. Honorific inscriptions
- D. Dedicatory inscriptions

12. Numismatics is the study of

- A. Numbers
- B. Pottery
- C. Coins
- D. Sculptures

13. The first coins to bear the were issued by names and images of rulers

- A. Guptas
- B. Mauryas
- C. Nandas
- D. Indo-Greeks

14. The first to issue gold coins were

- A. Kushanas
- B. Satavahanas
- C. Pandyas
- D. Cholas

15. What is Gandatindu?

- A. Inscription
- B. Jataka
- C. Prashasti
- D. Shreni or Guild

16. Who deciphered the Brahmi and Kharosthi scripts?

- A. Colin Mackenzie
- B. James Prinsep
- C. D.C Sircar
- D. A. Cunningham

17. Asiatic Society of Bengal was founded in the year

- A. 1801

B. 1757

C. 1784

D. 1858

18. Which of the following is not one of the major political centres of Mauryan Empire ?

A. Taxila

B. Tosali

C. Suvarnagiri

D. Kandahar

19. Which one of the following places has no Ashokan edict

A. Girnar

B. Kandahar

C. Patliputra

D. Shahbazgarhi

20. All of the following statements regarding inscriptions are correct except

A. Inscriptions are writings engraved on hard surfaces such as stone, metal or pottery.

B. They usually record the achievements, activities or ideas of those who commissioned them.

C. Inscriptions are virtually permanent records, some of which carry dates

D. The earliest inscriptions were written in Sanskrit.

21. All of the following statements regarding Magadha are correct except –

A. Magadha was a region where agriculture was especially productive

- B. Gold mines were accessible and provided resources for kingdom.
- C. In the fourth century BCE, the capital was shifted to Pataliputra
- D. The Ganga and its tributaries provided a means of cheap and convenient communication

22. All of the following statements regarding increasing agricultural production in 6th century BCE are correct except

- A. Parts of Punjab and Rajasthan adopted iron ploughshare
- B. Irrigation was adopted to increase agricultural production
- C. Production of paddy was introduced and dramatically increased by the transplantation
- D. The iron-tipped ploughshare was used to turn the alluvial soil in areas which had high rainfall

23. Consider the following statements about Asoka and mark the correct statement :

- A. Asoka was the first ruler who inscribed his messages on stone surfaces
- B. He used the inscriptions to proclaim what he understood to be dhamma.
- C. Neither A nor B
- D. Both A and B

24. Consider the following statements about Mahajanapadas and mark the correct statement:

- A. While most mahajanapadas were ruled by kings, some, known as ganas or sanghas, were oligarchies
- B. Both Mahavira and the Buddha belonged to such ganas
- C. Neither A nor B

D. Both A and B

25. Consider the following statements:

I. The term Gahapati was often used to designate small peasants as well as large landlords.

II. Sangam texts also mention different categories of people like vellelar,uzhavar and adimai Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct in Mahajanapada period? about rural societies

A. Only I

B. Only II

C. Both I and II

D. Neither I nor II

26. Consider the following statements:

I. Many Mauryan rulers adopted the title devaputra, or "son of god"

II. Kushanas ruled over a vast kingdom extending from Central to South India.

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

27. Consider the following statements:

I. Samantas maintained themselves through local resources including control over land

II. They offered homage and provided military support to rulers.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct about Samantas?

- A. Only I
- B. Only II
- C. Both I and II
- D. Neither I nor II

28. Consider the following statements:

1. The Manusmrti is one of the best-known philosophical texts of early India
- II. It was written in Sanskrit and compiled between c.2nd century BCE and c.2nd century CE

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct about Manusmriti?

- A. Only I
- B. Only II
- C. Both I and II
- D. Neither I nor II

29. Consider the following pairs:

Magadha- Rajgir

kasi-Vaishali

Gandhar- Taxila

Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 only
- C. 1 and 3 only

D. 2 and 3 only

30. Consider the following pairs:

Shahbazgarhi edict- Prakrit script

Girnar edict-Brahmi script

Kandahar edict- Kharosthi script

Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

A. 1 and 2 only

B. 2 only

C. 1 and 3 only

D. 2 and 3 only

ANSWER

- 1) D. King Asoka
- 2) B. Principal and practices of statecraft
- 3) C. Maurya
- 4) A. Greek Ambassador
- 5) D. Dhamma mahamatta
- 6) C. Harishena
- 7) A. Gujarat
- 8) B. Pali
- 9) A. Banabhatta
- 10) C. Prabhavati Gupta
- 11) B. Votive inscriptions
- 12) C. Coins
- 13) D. Indo-Greeks
- 14) A. Kushanas
- 15) B. Jataka
- 16) B. James Prinsep
- 17) C. 1784
- 18) D. Kandahar
- 19) C. Patliputra
- 20) D. The earliest inscriptions were written in Sanskrit.
- 21) B. Gold mines were accessible and provided resources for kingdom.

- 22) A. Parts of Punjab and Rajasthan adopted iron ploughshare
- 23) D. Both A and B
- 24) D. Both A and B
- 25) C. Both I and II
- 26) D. Neither I nor II
- 27) C. Both I and II
- 28) B. Only II
- 29) C. 1 and 3 only
- 30) B. 2 only