

STUDYSHIPWITHKRATI

CHAPTERWISE

MCQ SERIES

HISTORY

(TERM-1)

FOR SESSION- 2021-22

30 MCQs OF CHAPTER-1

BRICKS, BEADS AND BONES

1 Which of these sites of Harappan Civilisation belong to Haryana?

- (a) Kalibangan
- (b) Lothal
- (c) Banawali
- (d) Shortugai

2 Which of these is the feature of Harappan Civilisation?

- (a) Urban planning
- (b) Drainage system
- (c) Citadel and Lower town
- (d) All of these

3 From where did Harappans get gold?

- (a) South India
- (b) Central India
- (c) Himalayan Region
- (d) Chotta Nagpur region

4 Which of these was the source of copper for Harappans?

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Gujarat

5 Which of these was the cause of decline of Harappan civilisation?

- (a) Climatic Change
- (b) Floods
- (c) Deforestation
- (d) All of these

6 Which of these was not worshipped by the Harappan?

- (a) Nature
- (b) Goddess
- (c) Indra
- (d) Pashupatinath

7 Which of the following items has not been found in the Harappan graves?

- (a) Pottery and ornaments
- (b) Iron hand axe
- (c) Jewellery
- (d) Copper mirrors

8 Harappa is located on the banks of which river?

- (a) Indus
- (b) Chenab
- (c) Ravi
- (d) Jhelum

9 The 'Great Bath' was found in which town of the Indus Valley Civilisation?

- (a) Mohenjodaro
- (b) Harappa
- (c) Lothal
- (d) Rangpur

10 Which town in Indus Valley Civilisation had no Citadel?

- (a) Mohenjodaro
- (b) Harappa
- (c) Chanhudaro
- (d) Lothal

11 What was the main feature of the Harappa Civilisation?

- (a) Town planning
- (b) Art and architecture
- (c) Administration
- (d) Agriculture

12 Where were large granaries found?

- (a) Lothal and Dholavira
- (b) Kalibangan
- (c) Banawali
- (d) Harappa and Mohenjodaro

13 Which of these is the other name of Harappan Civilisation?

- (i) Aryan civilisation
 - (ii) Indus Valley Civilisation
 - (iii) Vedic Civilisation
 - (iv) Early Civilisation
- (a) Only (i) and (ii) are true
 - (b) Only (i) and (iii) are true
 - (c) Only (ii) and (iv) are true
 - (d) Only (iii) and (ii) are true

14 Consider the following statement:

1. After independence, most of the Harappan civilisation centres went over to Pakistan.
2. The Harappan script has been deciphered.

3. Rulers had an important role in Harappan civilisation.

4. Dead were buried in Harappa.

Which of the above is correct statement?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 1, 3 and 4
- (c) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- (d) 2, 3 and 4

15 Consider the following statements regarding Indus Vally civilisation:

- 1. The Harappan seal is probably the most distinctive feature of the Harappan civilisation.
- 2. Evidences of canal irrigation have been found at a site called shortughai.
- 3. Mohenjodaro was a city laid in an unplanned manner.
- 4. Copper was brought from Kolar region of Karnataka.

Which of the given statements is/are incorrect?

- (a) 1, 2, 3
- (b) 3, 4
- (c) 1, 2, 4
- (d) 2,4

16 Which of the following things were found at craft production centres in Harappan civilisation?

- 1. Carnelian
 - 2. Jasper
 - 3. Crystal
 - 4. Quartz
- (a) 1, 2 and 3
 - (b) 3, 4

(c) 2, 3, 4

(d) 2, 4

17 Consider the following statements about the seals of Proto-Shiva.

1. There is a mention of a diety 'Rudra' in ancient religious texts.
2. Later on Rudra word was used for Shiva.
3. Rudra is not mentioned as Pashupati in Rigveda.

Depiction of Pashupati does not match the mention of Rudra in Rigveda.

Which of the given statements is/are correct?

(a) 1, 2, 3, 4

(b) 1, 2, 3

(c) 2, 3, 4

(d) 1, 3, 4

18 The first Director-General of A.S.I. (Archaeological Survey of India) was ___.

- (a) R. E. M. Wheeler
- (b) Alexander Cunningham
- (c) Sir John Marshall

19 The center of Craft Production in Harappan Civilization was ___.

- (a) Dholavira
- (b) Chanhudaro
- (c) Kalibangan

20 Which of these is the other name of Harappan Civilisation?

- (a) Aryan Civilisation
- (b) Indus Valley Civilisation
- (c) Vedic Civilisation
- (d) All of these

21. 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.

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

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

23. 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

24. The most important industry of the Harappans at Chanhudaro was

- (a) Bead-making
- (b) Brick making
- (c) Handlooms
- (d) Ship building

25. 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

26. 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

27. The Harappan script was written from

- (a) Bottom to top
- (b) Top to bottom
- (c) Left to right
- (d) Right to left

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

- (a) 1920
- (b) 1921
- (c) 1922
- (d) 1923

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

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

30. Archaeologists have also found evidence of a ploughed field at _____

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

ANSWER KEY

1. (c) Banawali
2. (d) All of these
3. (a) South India
4. (b) Rajasthan
5. (d) All of these
6. (c) Indra
7. (b) Iron hand axe
8. (c) Ravi
9. (a) Mohenjodaro
- 10.(c) Chanhudaro
- 11.(a) Town planning
- 12.(d) Harappa and Mohenjodaro
- 13.(c) Only (ii) and (iv) are true
- 14.(b) 1, 3 and 4
- 15.(b) 3, 4
- 16.(b) 3, 4
- 17.(a) 1, 2, 3, 4
- 18.(b) Alexander Cunningham
- 19.(b) Chanhudaro
- 20.(b) Indus Valley Civilisation
- 21.(a) Alexander Cunningham.
- 22.(b) Hoards
- 23.(c) Special ritual bath
24. (a) Bead-making
- 25.(d) R.E.M. Wheeler
- 26.(d) Alexander Cunningham
- 27.(d) Right to left
- 28.(b) 1921
29. (c) Function
- 30.(b) Kalibanga

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 KEY

- 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

30 MCQs OF CHAPTER-3

KINSHIP, CASTE AND CLASS

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

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

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

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(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

SWK 30 MCQs OF CHAPTER-4

THINKERS, BELIEFS AND BUILDINGS

1 Where did Buddha attain enlightenment?

- (a) Lumbini
- (b) Sarnath
- (c) Gwalior
- (d) Bodh Gaya

2 What was the name of the gana to which Buddha belonged to?

- (a) Licchavi
- (b) Sakya
- (c) Koliyas
- (d) Kamboj

3 What is the meaning of 'Three baskets'?

- (a) Tirthankara
- (b) Triratna
- (c) Tipitaka
- (d) Trishula

4 The Sangha was an association of whom?

- (a) Bhikkus
- (b) merchants
- (c) traders
- (d) dancers

5 According to which Buddhist text Asoka distributed portions of the Buddha's relics to every important town and ordered the construction of stupas over them?

- (a) Ashokavadana
- (b) Mahaparinibbana Sutta
- (c) Sutta Pitaka
- (d) Vessantara Jataka

6 Sanchi Stupa is situated

- (a) Near to Bhopal
- (b) Near to Indore
- (c) Near to Delhi
- (d) Near to Agra

7 Which of these was not the Begum of Bhopal?

- (a) Shahjehan Begum
- (b) Sultanjehan Begum
- (c) Noorjehan Begum
- (d) (a) and (b) both

8. 24 great teachers of Jainism are known as __

- (a) Tirthankars
- (b) Jataks
- (e) Jinas
- (d) Vardhmanas

9 __ is the birth place of Gautama Buddha.

- (a) Kalinga
- (b) Sarnatha
- (c) Lumbini
- (d) Kushinagara

10 At which place Lord Buddha attained true enlightenment?

- (a) Lumbini
- (b) Kushinagara
- (e) Sarnath
- (d) Bodhgaya

11 New tradition of Buddhism was called as _

- (a) Shwetambar
- (b) Digambar
- (c) Hinayana
- (d) Mahayana

12 The most splendid stupa was at _

- (a) Amravati
- (b) Sanchi
- (c) Bhoomra
- (d) Shahjidheri

13 Choose the correct option:

New tradition of Buddhism was called as

- (a) Shwetambar
- (b) Digambar
- (c) Hinayana
- (d) Mahayana

14 Choose the correct option:

- (a) Sanchi Stupa situated near to Bhopal.
- (b) Sanchi Stupa was preserved by the Beghums of Bhopal.
- (c) Sanchi Stupa belong to Buddhism.
- (d) All of these.

15 What does the symbol of 'empty seat' symbolise?

- (a) First Sermon of the Buddha
- (b) An event in the life of Buddha
- (c) Wisdom of the Buddha
- (d) Meditation of the Buddha

16 Which of the following is the most important idea in Jainism?

- (a) Observing celibacy
- (b) Entire world is animated
- (c) Belief in non-violence
- (d) Asceticism and penance are required to free oneself from the cycle of Karma.

17 Who provided money for the preservation of the Sanchi Stupa?

- (a) John Marshall
- (b) Begums of Bhopal
- (c) Alexander Cunningham
- (d) None of the above

18 What was the balcony-like structure in a stupa called?

- (a) Anda
- (b) Harmika
- (c) Yashti
- (d) Chhatri

19 Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the lively discussions and debates in the Buddhist texts?

- (a) Debates took place in the kutagarashala.
- (b) Many of the teachers questioned the authority of the Vedas.
- (c) In these debates the kings tried to convince one another as well as laypersons about the validity of their philosophy or the way they understood the world.
- (d) If a philosopher succeeded in convincing one of his rivals, the followers of the latter also became his disciples.

20 Consider the following statements:

1. Jainism was started by Rishabhdev.
2. Lord Mahavira was 24th Tirthankar of Jainism.
3. Teachings of Jainism are given in Angar.
4. Jainism started Sanghas to spread its message.

Which of the given statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4
- (b) 1, 2, 3
- (c) 2, 3, 4
- (d) 1, 3, 4

21. How many avatars of Vishnu were identified by the Vaishnavas?

- (a) eight
- (b) nine
- (c) ten
- (d) eleven

22. During the mid-first millenium BC, the religious philosophy of Zarathustra prevailed in

- (a) Greece.
- (b) China.
- (c) India.
- (d) Iran.

23. Hagiography is the biography of a/an:

- (a) king
- (b) brahmin
- (c) scholar
- (d) saint

24. Vardhamana came to be known as

- (a) Buddha.
- (b) Kalhana.
- (c) Kalidasa.
- (d) Mahavira.

25. After Buddhism reached East Asia, pilgrims travelled to India, in search of Buddhist texts, from:

- (a) Tibet
- (b) China
- (c) Korea
- (d) Japan

26. A form of Hinduism within which Vishnu was worshipped as the principal deity is known as

- (a) Brahmanism.
- (b) Vaishnavism.
- (c) Shaivism.
- (d) Bhagavatism.

27. The famous Buddhist centre Amaravati is located in the modern Indian State of

- (a) Andhra Pradesh.
- (b) Assam.
- (c) Karnataka.
- (d) Tamil Nadu.

28. In cities of Taxila and Peshawar, Indo-Greek rulers had established kingdoms in the

- (a) second century BCE.
- (b) third century BCE.
- (c) fourth century BCE.
- (d) fifth century BCE.

29. According to Jainism, the last tirthankara was:

- (a) Makkhali Gosala
- (b) Siddhartha
- (c) Mahavira
- (d) Ajita Kesakambalin

30. _____ consists of hymns in praise of a variety of deities, especially Agni, Indra and Soma.

- (a) The Rigveda
- (b) The Yajurveda
- (c) The Samaveda
- (d) The Atharvaveda

ANSWER KEY

1. (d) Bodh Gaya
2. (b) Sakya
3. (c) Tipitaka
4. (a) Bhikkus
5. (a) Ashokavadana
6. (a) Near to Bhopal
7. (c) Noorjehan Begum
8. (a) Tirthankars
9. (c) Lumbini
- 10.(d) Bodhgaya
- 11.(d) Mahayana
- 12.(a) Amravati
- 13.(d) Mahayana
- 14.(d) All of these.
- 15.(d) Meditation of the Buddha
- 16.(b) Entire world is animated
- 17.(b) Begums of Bhopal
- 18.(b) Harmika
- 19.(c) In these debates the kings tried to convince one another as well as laypersons about the validity of their philosophy or the way they understood the world.
- 20.(b) 1, 2, 3
- 21.(c) ten
- 22.(d) Iran.
- 23.(d) saint
- 24.(d) Mahavira.
25. (b) China
26. (b) Vaishnavism.
27. (a) Andhra Pradesh.
- 28.(a) second century BCE.
- 29.(c) Mahavira
- 30.(a) The Rigveda

SWK 30 MCQs of CHAPTER-5

BHAKTI-SUFI TRADITIONS

1. Tulsidas, a prominent leader of the Bhakti Movement, lived in:

- (a) Gwalior.
- (b) Haryana.
- (c) Uttar Pradesh.
- (d) Bihar.

2. The Sufi saint who was addressed as Sultan-ul-mashaikh, by his disciples, was

- (a) Shaikh Muinuddin Sijzi.
- (b) Shaikh Fariduddin Ganj-i Shakar.
- (c) Shaikh Salim Chishti.
- (d) Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya.

3. Who composed Kirtana-ghosha?

- (a) Shankaradeva
- (b) Surdas
- (c) Kabir Das
- (d) Sundaramurti

4. Shaikh Nizamuddin's hospice comprised several small rooms and a big hall known as

- (a) jama'at khana.
- (b) langar.
- (c) qalandars.
- (d) ziyarat.

5. Baba Guru Nanak was born in

- (a) 1459 AD.
- (b) 1469 AD.
- (c) 1479 AD.
- (d) 1489 AD.

6. "Naam Ghar" refers to:

- (a) Prayer Hall
- (b) Temples
- (c) Religious places
- (d) All of the above

7. Karaikkal Ammaiyan was a devotee of

- (a) Krishna.
- (b) Rama.
- (c) Shiva.
- (d) Brahma.

8. The 'Nalayira Divyaprabandham' of the Alvars was compared with the

- (a) Four Vedas.
- (b) Manusmriti.
- (c) Mahabharata.
- (d) Ramayana.

9. The ninth Guru, whose compositions were compiled in the Guru Granth Sahib was:

- (a) Guru Tegh Bahadur
- (b) Baba Guru Nanak
- (c) Guru Gobind Singh
- (d) Guru Arjan

10. Alvars were the devotees of:

- (a) Vishnu
- (b) Shiva
- (c) Brahma
- (d) Jagannatha

11. Earliest Bhakti movements were led by _____.

- (a) Alvars and Mayunar
- (b) Alvars and Puaravar
- (c) Alvars and Nayanars
- (d) Lingayats and Nayanars

12. The major anthology composed by the Alvars was the _____.

- (a) Nalayira Divyaprabandham
- (b) Nalayira Purabandham
- (c) Nalayira Alvabandham
- (d) None of the above

13. Karaikkal Ammaiyar was the greatest figure of _____ tradition.

- (a) Alvars
- (b) Mayunar
- (c) Nayanars
- (d) Puaravar

14. Which group challenged the idea of caste and the pollution attributed to certain groups by Brahmanas.

- (a) Alvars
- (b) Lingayats
- (c) Nayanars
- (d) Puaravar

15. Lingayats were majorly based in _____.

- (a) Maharashtra
- (b) Karnataka
- (c) Punjab
- (d) Uttar Pradesh

16. _____ means a chain which signifies a continuous link between master and disciple.

- (a) Gathjod
- (b) Silsila
- (c) Saidev
- (d) Nirantar

17. In which century Bhakti movement began?

- A. 6th century
- B. 7th century
- C. 8th century
- D. 9th century

18. The concept of Sagunabrahmana was the outcome of which concept of Bhakti Movement?

- A. Nirgunabraman
- B. Vaishnavism
- C. Shaivism
- D. None of the above

19. Where was saint kabir born?

- A. Delhi
- B. Varanasi
- C. Mathura
- D. Hyderabad

20. Who was the guru of Kabir?

- A. Ramanuja
- B. Ramananda
- C. Vallabhacharya
- D. Namadeva

21. Non-Muslim had to pay a religious tax called _____

- (a) Zakat
- (b) Shukrana
- (c) Zajiya
- (d) None of these

22. Which of these was a part of Chishti worship?

- (a) Dance
- (b) Music
- (c) Qawali
- (d) All of these

23. Which of these was the capital of Akbar?

- (a) Lahore
- (b) Multan
- (c) Delhi
- (d) Fatehpur Sikri

24. Who compiled Adi Granth?

- (a) Guru Teg Bahadur Ji
- (b) Guru Arjan Dev Ji
- (c) Guru Nanak Dey Ji
- (d) Guru Gobind Singh Ji

25. Choose the correct option:

Islamic Law is known as _____

- (a) Shariya
- (b) Samer
- (c) Ulema
- (d) None of these

26. Choose the correct option:

Alvars and Nayanars were the Bhakts of

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Karnataka
- (c) Tamil Nadu
- (d) Andhra Pradesh

27. Vitthala was the principal deity in vitthala temple. Vitthala was known as the incarnation of Lord

- (a) Brahma
- (b) Vishnu
- (c) Shiva
- (d) Ganesha

28. Consider the following statements regarding Kabir

1. Verses of Kabir are compiled in three distinct traditions.
2. Kabir's poems are available only in the Urdu language.
3. Kabir used many traditions to describe the ultimate reality.
4. Kabir called ultimate reality only as Allah.

Which of the given statements is/are incorrect?

- (a) 1, 2, 3
- (b) 2, 4
- (c) 1, 4
- (d) 3, 4

29. What is the literal meaning of the term 'silsila'?

- (a) A chain
- (b) Disciple
- (c) Devotion
- (d) Without attributes

30. Who composed the prem-akhyan 'Padmavat'?

- (a) Amir Khusrau
- (b) Baba Farid
- (c) Malik Muhammad Jayasi
- (d) Ratansen

ANSWER KEY

1. (c) Uttar Pradesh.
2. (d) Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya.
3. (a) Shankaradeva
4. (a) jama'at khana.
5. (b) 1469 AD.
6. (a) Prayer Hall
7. (c) Shiva.
8. (a) Four Vedas.
9. (a) Guru Tegh Bahadur
- 10.(a) Vishnu
- 11.(c) Alvars and Nayanars
- 12.(a) Nalayira Divyaprabandham
13. (c) Nayanars
- 14.(b) Lingayats
- 15.(b) Karnataka
- 16.(b) Silsila
- 17.7th century
- 18.Nirgunabraman
- 19.Varanasi
- 20.Ramananda
- 21.(c) Zajiya
- 22.(d) All to these
- 23.(d) Fatehpur Sikri
- 24.(b) Guru Arjan Dev Ji
- 25.(a) Shariya
- 26.(c) Tamil Nadu
- 27.(b) Vishnu
- 28.(b) 2, 4
- 29.(a) A chain
- 30.(c) Malik Muhammad Jayasi

SWK 30 MCQs OF CHAPTER-7

An Imperial Capital: Vijayanagara

1 Which Persian ambassador visited the Vijayanagara Empire?

- (a) Domingo Paes
- (b) Nicolo de Conti
- (c) Abdur Razzaq
- (d) Duarte Barbosa

2 The Battle of Talikota between Vijayanagara and the Deccan sultans took place in which year?

- (a) 1550
- (b) 1565
- (c) 1570
- (d) 1575

3 Which traveller called the 'Mahanavami Dibba' as the 'House of Victory'?

- (a) Duarte Barbosa
- (b) Fernao Nuniz
- (c) Domingo Paes
- (d) Abdur Razzaq

4 On which of the following occasions was the ceremony performed at Mahanavami Dibba?

- (a) Worship of the state horse
- (b) Marriage of the king
- (c) Victory over the enemy
- (d) All of the above

5 Another name of Vijayanagara city was

- (a) Fatehpur Sikri
- (b) Hampi
- (c) Hastinapur
- (d) Nagalparam

6 When was the Vijayanagara kingdom established?

- (a) 1336
- (b) 1340
- (c) 1346
- (d) 1350

7 Who established the Vijayanagara Kingdom?

- (a) Hasan Gangu
- (b) Prantak I
- (c) Harihara and Bukka
- (d) Krishadeva Raya

8 The first dynasty that ruled over Vijayanagara Empire was

- (a) Suluva dynasty
- (b) Sangarna dynasty
- (c) Tuluva dynasty
- (d) Aravidu dynasty

9 Local Goddess of Vijayanagara was

- (a) Parvati
- (b) Durga
- (c) Pampadevi
- (d) Laxmi

10 Krishnadeva Raya belonged to which dynasty?

- (a) Sangam
- (b) Tuluva
- (c) Saluvas
- (d) Aravidu

11 Which ruler composed the work Amuktamalyada?

- (a) Krishnadeva Raya
- (b) Sultan of Bijapur
- (c) Rama Raya
- (d) Harihara

12 Harihara and Bukka belonged to which dynasty?

- (a) Tuluva
- (b) Saluvas
- (c) Aravidu
- (d) Sangam

13 Which of the following statements is correct regarding Mahanavami Dibba?

- (a) It was a high platform with slots for wooden pillars at a dose and regular intervals.
- (b) It was a massive platform located on one of the highest points in the city.
- (c) It was a place where the king met his advisers.
- (d) All of the above

14 Which of these rivers was the major source of water for Vijayanagara

- (a) Kaveri
- (b) Krishna
- (c) Tungabhadra
- (d) Mahanadi

15 When was Hampi declared as of the place of national importance?

- (a) 1976
- (b) 1980
- (c) 1982
- (d) 1986

16 The battle of Talikota was fought between organisation of Deccan sultans and __

- (a) Krishna Eleva Raya
- (b) Rucana Raya
- (c) Sadashiva Raya
- (d) Rama Raya

17 Choose the correct option:

Which of the following dynasties ruled Vijayanagara?

- (a) Sangam dynasty
- (b) Saluva dynasty
- (c) Tuluva dynasty
- (d) All of these

18 Find out which one of the following is not correctly matched:

- (a) Amara-Nayaka System – Vijayanagara Empire
- (b) Harihara and Bukka – Founded Vijayanagara
- (c) Mahanavami Dibba – King's palace
- (d) Hazara Rama Temple – New Delhi

19 Which of the following statements is correct regarding the Amara-nayaka system?

- (a) The Amara-nayakas were traders.
- (b) Main features of this system were derived from the mansabdari system.
- (c) Kings had no control over the Amara- nayakas.
- (d) The Amara-nayakas were military commanders who were given territories to govern by the Raya.

20 Consider the following statements regarding the Virupaksha temple.

- (i) The hall in front of the main shrine was built by Krishnadeva Raya to mark his accession.
 - (ii) It has a unique shrine designed as a chariot.
 - (iii) The principal deity of this temple was generally worshipped in Maharashtra.
- (a) only 'i'
 - (b) 'i' and 'iii'
 - (c) 'ii' and 'iii'
 - (d) All of these

21. Krishnadeva Raya composed a work on statecraft known as the Amuktamalyada in

- (a) Kannada.
- (b) Malayalam.
- (c) Tamil.
- (d) Telugu.

22. Krishnadeva Raya ascended the throne in the year

- (a) 1507 AD.
- (b) 1509 AD.
- (c) 1503 AD.
- (d) 1512 AD.

23. 'Amara' is believed to be derived from the Sanskrit word

- (a) Suratrana.
- (b) Samara.
- (c) Sultan.
- (d) Amir.

24. The scenes from Ramayana were sculpted on the inner walls of:

- (a) Lotus Mahal
- (b) Hazara Rama Temple
- (c) Virupaksha Temple
- (d) Vitthala Temple

25. When did Krishnadeva Raya die?

- (a) 1527 AD
- (b) 1529 AD
- (c) 1533 AD
- (d) 1537 AD

26. In 1565 AD, the Vijayanagara army fought the battle of Rakshasi-Tangadi under

- (a) Krishnadeva Raya
- (b) Rama Raya
- (c) Harihara
- (d) Bukka

27. The Portuguese traveller who jointly called the 'Audience Hall and Mahanavami Dibba' as the "House of Victory" was

- (a) Duarte Barbosa.
- (b) Afanasii Nikitin.
- (c) Fernao Nuniz.
- (d) Domingo Paes.

28. The ruins at Hampi were brought to light in 1800 by

- (a) Alexander Greenlaw.
- (b) Colonel Colin Mackenzie.
- (c) Fernao Nuniz.
- (d) J.F. Fleet.

29. Hampi was recognised as a site of national importance in

- (a) 1976.
- (b) 1969.
- (c) 1972.
- (d) 1966.

30. The ruins of Hampi were brought to light in:

- (a) 1800
- (b) 1845
- (c) 1856
- (d) 1858

STUDYSHIPWITHKIA

ANSWER KEY

1. (c) Abdur Razzaq
2. (b) 1565
3. (c) Domingo Paes
4. (a) Worship of the state horse
5. (b) Hampi
6. (a) 1336
7. (c) Harihara and Bukka
8. (b) Sangarna dynasty
9. (c) Pampadevi
- 10.(b) Tuluva
- 11.(a) Krishnadeva Raya
- 12.(d) Sangam
- 13.(b) It was a massive platform located on one of the highest points in the city.
- 14.(c) Tungabhadra
- 15.(a) 1976
- 16.(c) Sadashiva Raya
- 17.(d) All of these
- 18.(d) Hazara Rama Temple – New Delhi
- 19.(d) The Amara-nayakas were military commanders who were given territories to govern by the Raya.
- 20.(a) only 'i'
- 21.(d) Telugu.
- 22.(b) 1509 AD.
- 23.(b) Samara.
- 24.(b) Hazara Rama Temple
- 25.(b) 1529 AD
- 26.(b) Rama Raya
27. (d) Domingo Paes.
28. (b) Colonel Colin Mackenzie.
- 29.(a) 1976.
- 30.(a) 1800