

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN

ERNAKULAM REGION



STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIAL

TERM-I

CLASS XII

HISTORY

SESSION 2021 - 22

STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIAL

INSPIRATION



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KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN
ERNAKULAM REGION
STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIAL

HISTORY (027)

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Message

I feel immense pleasure to publish the study material for class XII ENGLISH CORE. This support material is prepared incorporating all the recent changes in curriculum and assessment process made by CBSE. I am sure it will definitely be of great help to class XII students of all Kendriya Vidyalayas.

Getting acquainted with the latest changes will help students to prepare well for the board examination and enable students to face case based and Multiple-Choice Questions with confidence. This support material has been prepared by a team of dedicated and veteran teachers with expertise in their respective subject.

The Support material contains all the important aspects required by the students- rationalized curriculum (2021-22), summary of all the chapters, MCQs, Tips on tackling each section and Sample question paper.

I hope that this Support Material will be used by students and teachers as well and will prove to be a good tool for quick revision.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the In- charge principal and all the teachers who have relentlessly worked for the preparation of this study material. Their enormous contribution in making this project successful is praiseworthy.

Meticulous planning blended with hard work, effective time management and sincerity will help the students to reach the pinnacle of success.

Wish you all the best


(R Senthil Kumar)

Mr. K Rajendran
Principal
Kendriya Vidyalaya
Ottapalam

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN ERNAKULAM REGION

HISTORY (027)
CLASS -XII - [2021-22]

CONTENT AREA FOR TERM-I

Sl. No	CONTENT
1	Curriculum -2021-22
2	Theme - 1 BRICKS BEADS AND BONES The Harapan Civilization
3	Theme-2 KINGS, FARMERS AND TOWNS
4	Theme-3 KINSHIP, CASTE AND CLASS
5	Theme-4 THINKERS, BELIEFS AND BUILDINGS
6	Theme-6 BHAKTI –SUFİ TRADITIONS
7	Theme -7 AN IMPERIAL CAPITAL: VIJAYANAGARA

HISTORY
Code No.-027
Class XII(2021-22)
THEMES IN INDIAN HISTORY (PART-I, II&III)

TERM I

S.NO.	THEMES	WEIGHTAGE (IN MARKS)
1.	Theme 1 - Bricks, Beads and Bones	25
2.	Theme 2 - Kings, Farmers and Towns	
3.	Theme 3 -Kinship, Caste and Class	
4.	Theme 4 -Thinkers, Beliefs and Buildings	
5.	Theme 6 - Bhakti –Sufi Traditions	15
6.	Theme 7 - An Imperial Capital: Vijayanagara	
	Total	40

TERM-II

S.NO	THEMES	WEIGHTAGE (IN MARKS)
7.	Theme 9 - Kings and Chronicles	10
8.	Theme 10 - Colonialism and The Countryside (HALF)pg-257-274	30
9.	Theme 11 - Rebels and the Raj	
10.	Theme 13 - Mahatma Gandhi and the Nationalist Movement	
11.	Theme 15 - Framing the Constitution	
	Total	40

* Map work included in both the terms

Project Work* = 20 Marks (10+10)

*See the guidelines given with the document.

Grand Total =	Term I	=	40 Marks
	Term II	=	40 Marks
	Project Work	=	20 Marks
		=	100 Marks

Note: Kindly refer to the guidelines on project work given below:-

Guidelines for Subjects having Project Work: 20 Marks

(Sociology, History, Legal Studies, Political Science, Economics, Business Studies, Accountancy)

One Project to be done throughout the session, as per the existing scheme.

1. The objectives of the project work:

Objectives of project work are to enable learners to:

- probe deeper into personal enquiry ,initiate action and reflect on knowledge and skills, views etc. acquired during the course of class XI-XII .
- analyse and evaluate real world scenarios using theoretical constructs and arguments
- demonstrate the application of critical and creative thinking skills and abilities to produce an independent and extended piece of work
- follow up aspects in which learners have interest
- develop the communication skills to argue logically

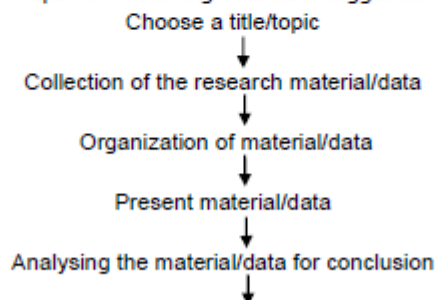
2. Role of the teacher:

The teacher plays a critical role in developing thinking skills of the learners. A teacher should:

- help each learner select the topic after detailed discussions and deliberations of the topic;
- play the role of a facilitator to support and monitor the project work of the learner through periodic discussions;
- guide the research work in terms of sources for the relevant data;
- ensure that students must understand the relevance and usage of primary evidence and other sources in their projects and duly acknowledge the same;
- ensure that the students are able to derive a conclusion from the content; cite the limitations faced during the research and give appropriate references used in doing the research work.
- educate learner about plagiarism and the importance of quoting the source of the information to ensure authenticity of research work.
- prepare the learner for the presentation of the project work.
- arrange a presentation of the project file.

3. Steps involved in the conduct of the project:

Students may work upon the following lines as a suggested flow chart:



Draw the relevant conclusion



Presentation of the Project Work

- The project work can be in the form of Power Point Presentation/Exhibition/Skit/albums/files/song and dance or culture show /story telling/debate/panel discussion, paper presentation and so on. Any of these activities which are suitable to visually impaired/differently-abled candidates can be performed as per the choice of the student.

4. Expected Checklist for the Project Work:

- Introduction of topic/title
- Identifying the causes, events, consequences and/or remedies
- Various stakeholders and effect on each of them
- Advantages and disadvantages of situations or issues identified
- Short-term and long-term implications of strategies suggested in the course of research
- Validity, reliability, appropriateness and relevance of data used for research work and for presentation in the project file
- Presentation and writing that is succinct and coherent in project file
- Citation of the materials referred to, in the file in footnotes, resources section, bibliography etc.

5. Term-Wise Assessment of Project Work:

- Project Work has broadly the following phases: Synopsis/ Initiation, Data Collection, Data Analysis and Interpretation, Conclusion.
- The aspects of the project work to be covered by students can be assessed during the two terms.
- 20 marks assigned for Project Work can be divided in to two terms in the following manner:

TERM-I PROJECT WORK: 10 Marks

The teacher will assess the progress of the project work in the term I in the following manner:

Month	Periodic Work	Assessment Rubrics	Marks
1-3 July- September	Instructions about Project Guidelines, Background reading Discussions on Theme and Selection of the Final Topic, Initiation/ Synopsis	Introduction, Statement of Purpose/Need and objectives of the study, Hypothesis/Research Question, Review of Literature, Presentation of Evidence, Methodology, Questionnaire, Data Collection.	5
4-5 October- November	Planning and organisation: forming an action plan, feasibility or baseline study, Updating/modifying the action plan, Data Collection	Significance and relevance of the topic; challenges encountered while conducting the research.	5

October- November	Midterm Assessment by internal examiner	Total	10
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TERM- II - PROJECT WORK: 10 Marks

The teacher will assess the progress of the project work in the term II in the following manner:

Month	Periodic Work	Assessment Rubrics	Marks
6-7 December -January	Content/data analysis and interpretation. Conclusion, Limitations, Suggestions, Bibliography, Annexures and overall presentation of the project.	Content analysis and its relevance in the current scenario. Conclusion, Limitations, Bibliography, Annexures and Overall Presentation.	5
8 January/ February	Final Assessment and VIVA by both Internal and External Examiners	External/ Internal Viva based on the project	5
		TOTAL	10

6. Viva-Voce

- At the end of the stipulated term, each learner will present the research work in the Project File to the External and Internal examiner.
- The questions should be asked from the Research Work/ Project File of the learner.
- The Internal Examiner should ensure that the study submitted by the learner is his/her own original work.
- In case of any doubt, authenticity should be checked and verified.

Theme- 1

BRICKS BEADS AND BONES

The Harapan Civilization

Q1. Which among the following term can also be associated with Harappan Civilization?

- (a) Mesopotamian Civilization
- (b) Egyptian Civilization
- (c) Indus Valley Civilization
- (d) China Civilization

Q2. Which of the following is the main source of Harappa Civilization?

- (a) Harappan Seals
- (b) Harappan Artefact
- (c) Harappan Tools
- (d) All the above

Q3. Harappan seal is made out of which stone?

- (a) Carnelian
- (b) Steatite
- (c) Lapis Lazuli
- (d) Quartzite

Q4. Given below are two statements, one labelled as assertion(A) and the other labelled as reason(R)

Assertion (A): -Harapan seals contain steatite and signs from harappan scripts.

reason(r): - Harapan scripts are remained un-deciphered till now.

- (a) both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct
- (d) (R) is correct, but (A) is not correct

Q5. Consider the following statement:

1. After independence, most of the Harappan civilization centres went over to Pakistan.
2. The Harappan script has been deciphered.
3. Rulers had an important role in Harappan civilization.
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

Q6. Which among the following is the well-Known Site in Harappan Civilization?

- (a) Harappa
- (b) Mohenjo-Daro
- (c) Dholavira
- (d) Chanhu-Daro

Q7. Which was the first site discovered in from the Indus Valley Civilization?

- (a) Mohenjo-Daro
- (b) Harappa
- (c) Dholavira
- (d) Chanhu-Daro

Q8. Who Are Archaeo-Botanists?

- (a) Specialist in ancient remains
- (b) Specialist in ancient plant remains
- (c) Specialist in animal remains
- (d) None of these

Q9. Who Are Archaeo-Zoologists?

- (a) Specialist in Natural Disasters
- (b) Specialist in Animal Remains
- (c) Specialist in Plant Remains
- (d) Specialist in Ancient Remains

Q10. Canals have been found in which of these places?

- (a) Shortughai, Afghanistan
- (b) Sind, Punjab
- (c) Dholavira, Gujarat
- (d) Banwali, Haryana

Q11. Which is the place where archaeologist found evidence of ploughed fields?

- (a) Kalibangan
- (b) Cholistan
- (c) Banwali
- (d) Shortughai

Q12. Terracotta models were found in which of these Places?

- (a) Shortughai and Dholavira
- (b) Cholistan and Banwali
- (c) Kalibangan and Sind
- (d) Cholistan and Kalibangan

Q13. Millets were found in which place of Indus valley civilization?

- (a) Gujarat
- (b) Afghanistan
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Punjab

Q.14 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.
4. 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

Q15. Which are the animal bones found at Harrapan Civilization?

- (a) Cattle
- (b) Sheep
- (c) Buffalo
- (d) All of These

Q16. Which were the wild species of animals found in Harapan civilization?

- (a) Boar
- (b) Gharial
- (c) Deer
- (d) All of these

Q17. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion(A) and the other labelled as Reason(R)

Assertion (A): - The fields were ploughed in two sets of furrows at right angles to each other.

Reason (R): - These ploughed fields indicate that two different crops were grown together

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct
- (d) (R) is correct, but (A) is not correct

Q.4 Match the following :

- | | | |
|-----|----------------|---------------------|
| i | (i) Harappan | (a) Gujarat |
| ii | (ii) Dholavira | (b) Jammu & Kashmir |
| iii | (iii) Manda | (c) Rajasthan |
| iv | (iv) Kalibanga | (d) Pakistan |

- a. (i) d, (ii) a, (iii) b, (iv) c
- b. (i) b, (ii) c, (iii) d, (iv) a
- c. (i)c, (ii)b, (iii)a, (iv) d
- d. (i)a, (ii)b, (iii)c, (iv)d

Q19. Where are the water reservoirs mainly seen in Harapan civilization?

- (a) Gujarat
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Afghanistan
- (d) Baluchistan

Q20. Which place was an urban centre in Harappan Civilization?

- (a) Harappa
- (b) Mohenjo-Daro
- (c) Kalibangan
- (d) Chanhudaro

Q21. Where was citadel located?

- (a) Higher
- (b) Lower
- (c) Both A and B
- (d) None of These

Q22. Citadel Was Built on Which Platforms?

- (a) Mud-Brick Platforms
- (b) Granite
- (c) Marble
- (d) Cement

Q23. What was the standardised ratio of the bricks?

- (a) The length and the breadths were four times and twice the height.
- (b) The length and the breadths were two times and twice the height.
- (c) The length and the breadth were four times and thrice the height.
- (d) None of these

Q24. Which was the distinctive feature of the Harapan cities?

- (a) The Drains
- (b) the Houses
- (c) the Bricks
- (d) the Streets

Q25. Which place was used as the centre of all activities in Harrapan houses?

- (a) Courtyard
- (b) Terrace
- (c) Streets
- (d) Living Room

Q26. Given below are two statements, one labelled as assertion(A) and the other labelled as reason(R)

Assertion (A): - There were no windows in the walls along with the ground level.

Reason (R): -The main door doesn't give a direct view of the interior or the courtyard of the house

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct
- (d) (R) is correct, but (A) is not correct

Q27. Given below are two statements, one labelled as assertion(A) and the other labelled as reason(R)

Assertion (A): - there were no windows in the walls along with the ground level.

Reason (R): - privacy was a great concern for the citizens

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct
- (d) (R) is correct, but (A) is not correct

Q28. Given below are two statements, one labelled as assertion(A) and the other labelled as reason(R)

Assertion (A): - every house had its bathroom paved with bricks with drains connected.

Reason (R): - the drains were connected through the wall to the street drains.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct
- (d) (R) is correct, but (A) is not correct

Q29. given below are two statements, one labelled as assertion(A) and the other labelled as reason(R)

Assertion (A): - all houses at least had one wall along the streets for taking out domestic wastewater.

Reason (R): - the drains were laid down the streets for collecting the domestic water.

- (a) Both (A) And (R) are correct and (R)is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) And (R) Are Correct, but (R) Is Not the Correct Explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct
- (d) (R) is correct, but (A) is not correct

Q30. Given below are two statements, one labelled as assertion(A) and the other labelled as reason(R)

Assertion (A): -the roads and streets were laid out in a grid pattern, intersecting at right angles.

Reason (R): - the streets were built with drains to collect the domestic wastewater from households

- (a) both (A) and (R) are correct and (R)is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b)both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct
- (d) (R) is correct, but (A) is not correct

Q31. What is the estimated number of wells found in Mohenjo-Daro?

- (a) 700
- (b) 800
- (c) 1000
- (d) 500

Q32. Which of these places were used for special public purposes?

- (a) Citadel
- (b) Lower Town
- (c) Upper Town
- (d) Temples

Q33. Where Was the Great Bath located?

- (a) Mohenjo-Daro
- (b) Lower Town
- (c) Citadel
- (d) Temple

Q34. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion(A) and the other labelled as Reason(R)

Assertion (A): - Great bath was a large rectangular tank in a courtyard surrounded by a corridor on all four sides.

Reason (R): - Archaeologists assumed that citadel was used for special purposes.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct
- (d) (R) is correct, but (A) is not correct

Here is an excerpt from the textbook. read and answer the following questions.

The great bath was a large rectangular tank in a courtyard surrounded by a corridor on all four sides. There were two flights of steps on the north and south leading into the tank, which was made watertight by setting bricks on edge and using a mortar of gypsum. There were rooms on three sides, in one of which was a large well. Water from the tank flowed into a huge drain. Across a lane to the north lay a smaller building with eight bathrooms, four on each side of a corridor, with drains from each bathroom connecting to a drain that ran along the corridor. The uniqueness of the structure, as well as the context in which it was found (the citadel, with several distinctive buildings), has led scholars to suggest that it was meant for some kind of a special ritual bath.

Q35. What were the substances used for keeping the great bath watertight?

- (a) Gypsum and Brick
- (b) Gypsum and Granite
- (c) Cement and Bricks
- (d) Silicone and Granite

Q36. What was the purpose of the great bath?

- (a) For Irrigation
- (b) Water Storage
- (c) Ritual Bath
- (d) For Drinking Purposes

Q37. How many sides of the great bath were used to build rooms?

- (a) One-Side
- (b) Three Sides
- (c) Four Sides
- (d) Eight Sides

Q38. How many bathrooms were built on each side of the corridor?

- (a) Three on each side
- (b) Four on each side
- (c) Eight on each side
- (d) Two on each side

Q39. How did archaeologists track social differences between Harapan citizens?

- (a) Wealth
- (b) Burials
- (c) Clothes
- (d) Houses

Q40. What were the main things found in the burials?

- (a) Pottery
- (b) Ornaments
- (c) Jewellery
- (d) All of These

Q41. Which material did the people use for making objects which was used daily?

- (a) Stone and Clay
- (b) Rubber and Clay
- (c) Glass
- (d) Precious Stones

Q42. A faience pot was made of_____

- (a) Silica
- (b) Mud
- (c) Clay
- (d) Gypsum

Q43. Objects which were kept carefully in a pot by people are known as?

- (a) Hoards
- (b) Stones
- (c) Rare Objects
- (d) Swarm

Q44. Which was the place that was exclusively devoted to craft production?

- (a) Mohenjo-Daro
- (b) Chanhu-Daro
- (c) Dholavira
- (d) Lothal

Q45. What was the name of a beautiful red colour stone?

- (a) Carnelian
- (b) Steatite
- (c) Lapis Lazuli
- (d) Quartz

Q .46. _____ was a very soft stone.

- (a) Quartz
- (b) Steatite
- (c) Carnelian
- (d) Lapis Lazuli

Q.47. Which among the following were specialized centres for making objects out of shells?

- (a) Chanhu-Daro and Lothal
- (b) Dholavira and Lothal
- (c) Nageshwar and Balakot
- (d) Balakot and Lothal

Q.48. Finished products were transported to which urban areas?

- (a) Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa
- (b) Chanhu-Daro and Lothal
- (c) Nageshwar and Balakot
- (d) Mohenjo-Daro and Lothal

Q.49. What does the given figure indicate?



- (a) Mother Goddess
- (b) Dancing Girl
- (c) Priest king
- (d) None of these

Q50. According to scholars which was one of the important means of transport?

- (a) Bullock Cart
- (b) Horse Cart
- (c) Walking
- (d) Boats

Q 51. What is the name of a blue stone that was highly valued?

- (a) Carnelian
- (b) Quartz
- (c) Lapis Lazuli
- (d) Granite

Q 52. Pick out two strategies which were adopted by the archaeologists to identify social differences among the Harappans?

- i (i) Study of burials
- ii (ii) Study of script
- iii (iii) Study of trade and commerce
- iv (iv) Study of artifacts

Choose the correct option

- (a) Both 'i' and 'ii'
- (b) Both 'i' and 'iv'
- (c) Both 'ii' and 'iii'
- (d) Both 'i' and 'iii'

Q53. Where was carnelian stone mainly found?

- (a) Shortughai
- (b) Lothal
- (c) Nageshwar
- (d) Balakot

Q54. Steatite was mainly found in which place?

- (a) Rajasthan and North Gujarat
- (b) Punjab and Rajasthan
- (c) Afghanistan and Baluchistan
- (d) Punjab and Gujarat

Q.55. Gold was transported from _____ to Harappa

- (a) South India
- (b) Punjab
- (c) North India
- (d) Gujarat

Q.56. Copper was found in _____ region of rajasthan

- (a) Khetri
- (b) Dholavira
- (c) Chanhudaro
- (d) Lothal

Q.57. Copper was also transported from a place from arabian peninsular

- (a) Oman
- (b) Qatar
- (c) Baluchistan
- (d) Afghanistan

Q.58. Harappan artefacts contained traces of _____

- (a) Nickel
- (b) Gold
- (c) Silver
- (d) Iron

Q.59. Magan region is also known as _____

- (a) Saudi Arabia
- (b) Qatar
- (c) Baluchistan
- (d) Oman

Q.60. Which land was known as land of seafarers?

- (a) Magan
- (b) Dilmun

(c) Meluhha

(d) Harappa

Q.61. What was used to facilitate long-distance communication?

(a) Pigeons

(b) Seals

(c) Soldiers

(d) Letters

Q.62. The _____ also conveyed the identity of sender

(a) Letter

(b) Sealing's

(c) Money

(d) Gold

Q 63. Which of these was not worshipped by the Harappan?

(a) Nature

(b) Goddess

(c) Indra

(d) Pashupatinath

Q.64. The longest inscription contains about _____ signs

(a) 24

(b) 26

(c) 28

(d) 22

Q.65. As reported by scholars, how many signs does the Harapan script has?

(a) Between 300 And 425

(b) Between 325 And 400

(c) Between 350 And 375

(d) Between 375 And 400

Q.66. Weights were made of a stone called _____

- (a) Lapis Lazuli
- (b) Chert
- (c) Steatite
- (d) Quarts

Q.67. Weights were generally _____ with no marking

- (a) Cubical
- (b) Rectangular
- (c) Oval
- (d) Cuboidal

Q.68. _____ weights were used for weighing gold and beads

- (a) Metal Scale Pans
- (b) Smaller
- (c) Larger
- (d) Medium

Q.69. Identify this picture from the given option



(a) Mother Goddess

(b) Priest King

(c) God Shiva

(d) Others

Q.70. By 1800 BCE, regions of _____ had been abandoned

(a) Cholistan

(b) Chanhu-Daro

(c) Baluchistan

(d) Dholavira

Q.71. What may be the causes of the end of the Indus valley civilization?

(a) Floods

(b) Drought

(c) Climate Change

(d) All of These

Q.72. Given below are two statements, one labelled as assertion(A) and the other labelled as reason(R)

Assertion (A): -Gradually, people forgot about Harrapan Civilization.

Reason (R): -people moved to other parts of the country.

(a) both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

(b) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of

(c) (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct

(d) (R) is correct, but (A) is not correct

Q.73. Expand the term of ASI?

(a) Archaeological Service of India

(b) Archaeological Survey of India

(c) None of These

(d) Both A and B

Q.74. Who was the first director-general of ASI?

- (a) William Cunningham
- (b) John Cunningham
- (c) Alexander Cunningham
- (d) James Cunningham

Q.75. Cunningham used the accounts left by _____&_____ pilgrims.

- (a) Chinese and Buddhist
- (b) Hindus and Muslims
- (c) Chinese and Muslims
- (d) Buddhist and Jains

Q.76. Mesopotamian texts datable to the third millennium BCE refer to copper coming from a region called _____.

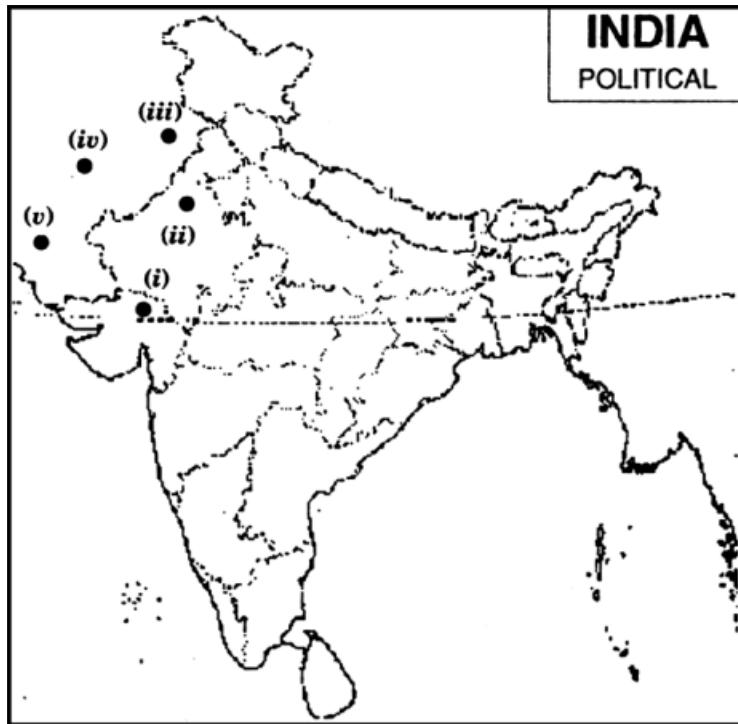
- (a) Magan
- (b) Magon
- (c) Steatite
- (d) Lapis

Q.77. A distinct type of vessel is a large Harappan jar coated with a thick layer of black clay found at _____ sites.

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Gujarati
- (c) Omani
- (d) Haryana

Q.78. On the given outline map of India identify the marked areas on the basis of indications given below:

- (i) The port settlement of the Harappan civilization
- (ii) The settlement where evidence of ploughed field was found.
- (iii) The first site to be discovered
- (iv) The site where the great Bath was found.
- (v) A tiny settlement devoted to craft production



Answer to map question:

- (i) Lothal
- (ii) kalibangan
- (iii) Harappa
- (iv) Mohenjodaro
- (v) Chanhudaro

ANSWER KEY			
1.	C	31.	A
2.	D	32.	A
3.	B	33.	C
4.	B	34.	B
5.	B	35.	A
6.	B	36.	C
7.	B	37.	B
8.	B	38.	B
9.	B	39.	B
10.	A	40.	D
11.	A	41.	A
12.	B	42.	A
13.	A	43.	A
14.	A	44.	B
15.	D	45.	D
16.	D	46.	B
17.	A	47.	C
18.	A	48.	A
19.	A	49.	B
20.	B	50.	A
21.	A	51.	C
22.	A	52.	B
		61.	B
		62.	B
		63.	C
		64.	B
		65.	D
		66.	B
		67.	A
		68.	B
		69.	A
		70.	A
		71.	D
		72.	A
		73.	B
		74.	C
		75.	A
		76.	A
		77.	C
		78.	D

23.	A	53.	B	
24.	A	54.	A	
25.	A	55.	A	
26.	B	56.	A	
27.	A	57.	A	
28.	B	58.	A	
29.	A	59.	D	
30.	B	60.	C	

Theme-2

KINGS, FARMERS AND TOWNS

- 1 Who among the following was able to decipher Ashokan Brahmi inscriptions?
 - (a) Mortimer wheeler
 - (b) Howard carter
 - (c) Mary Leakey
 - (d) James Prinsep
- 2 According to the Buddhist literature, who was the most famous king?
 - a) Bimbisara
 - b) Chandragupta maurya
 - c) Ashok
 - d) Samudra Gupta Maurya
- 3 Who was Kautilya?
 - a) Minister of Chandra Gupta
 - b) Commander of Chandra Gupta
 - c) Minister of Ashoka
 - d) Teacher of Ashoka
- 4 The land donated to Brahmins is known as:
 - a) Janahaar
 - b) Agrahaara
 - c) Daan
 - d) Bhet
- 5 Fill in the blanks
 1. Periplus is the word of _____language which means sea voyage.
 2. Numismatics is the study of _____.
 3. Producers and traders association are called _____.
 4. _____ is the head of the house.
 5. The artificial reservoir of the Sudarshan Lake was in _____.

6. _____ is the author of Arthashastra.
- 6 In the inscription. The meaning of 'Piyadassi', is
- a) Beloved of the gods
 - b) Pleasant to behold
 - c) Beautiful eyes
 - d) Beloved of nature
- 7 Out of the following which is regarded the most valuable sources to reconstruct the Mauryan history?
- a) Indica of Megasthenese
 - b) Arthashastra of Chanakya
 - c) Buddhist and Jain texts
 - d) All the above
- 8 Tamil Sangam literature mentions slaves as
- (a) setthis
 - (b) Adimai
 - (c) Uzhavar
 - (d) Vellalar
- 9 The following questions consist of two statements- Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these questions by selecting the appropriate option given below:
Options:

ASSERTION: in the Gupta period a new type of economic and political structure is seen in the subcontinent.

REASON: due to the grant of tax and land to religious and non-religious persons, there were major changes in agricultural area.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of R.
 - (c) A is true but R is false
 - (d) A is false but R is true
- 10 ASSERTION: archaeological sources are generally more reliable than literary sources.
REASON: there is little scope for tampering with archaeological sources than literary sources.
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of R.
 - (c) A is true but R is false
 - (d) A is false but R is true
- 11 Assertion (A): Hoards of Roman coins have been found from archaeological sites in south India.
Reason (R): South India was not part of the Roman Empire, but there were close connections through trade
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of R.
 - (c) A is true but R is false

(d)A is false but R is true

- 12 Read the given excerpt and answer the following questions

The Harshacharita is a biography of Harshavardhana, the ruler of Kanauj, composed in Sanskrit by his court poet, Banabhatta (c. seventh century CE). This is an excerpt from the text, an extremely rare representation of life in a settlement on the outskirts of a forest in the Vindhya: The outskirts being for the most part forest, many parcels of rice-land, threshing ground and arable land were being apportioned by small farmers ... it was mainly spade culture ... owing to the difficulty of ploughing the sparsely scattered fields covered with grass, with their few clear spaces, their black soil stiff as black iron ... There were people moving along with bundles of bark ...countless sacks of plucked flowers, ... loads of flax and hemp bundles, quantities of honey, peacocks' tail feathers, wreaths of wax, logs, and grass.

1 Whose Biography is Harshacharita?

- a) Harshavardhana
- b) Chanakya
- c) Megasthenes
- d) Banabhatta

- 2 Who authored Harshacharita ?

- a) Kautilya
- b) Kalidasa
- c) Harshavardhana
- d) Banabhatta

- 3 Which forest area is discussed in this excerpt?

- a)Vindhya
- b)Aravalli
- c)Satputra
- d) western Ghats

- 4 Which type of soil is common in this area?

- a)Sandy soil
- b) Alluvial
- c) Black
- d) Laterite

- 13 Observe the image and answer the following questions

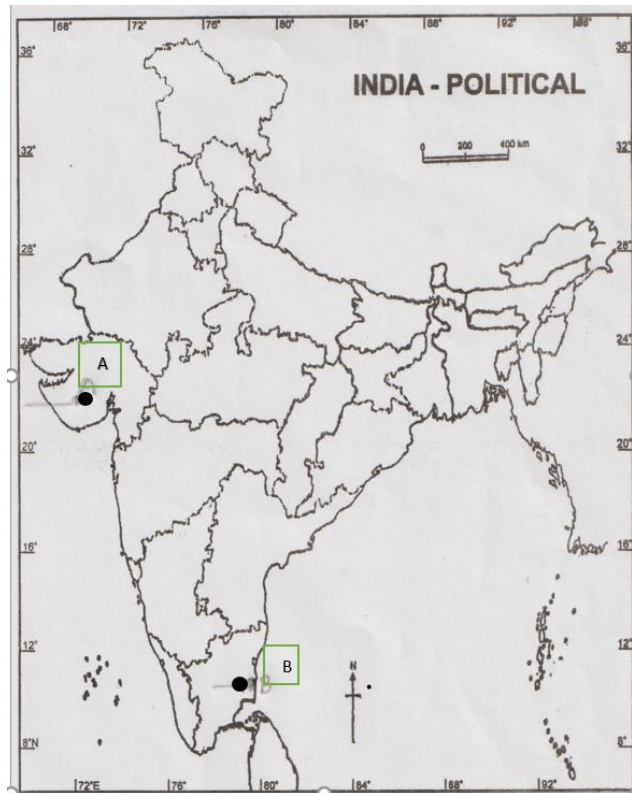


- i What is the name of the sculpture?
(a) The lion, the bull and the horse
(b) The lion capital
(c) The Asoka chakra
(d) The das capital
- ii How many lions are there on this sculptor?
(a) 3
(b) 4
(c) 5
(d) 6
- 14 The describes the plight of the subjects of a wicked king; these included elderly women and men, cultivators, herders, village boys and even animals.
(a) Gandatindu Jataka
(b) Panchtantara
(c) Jataka
(d) Vayushastra
- 15 2. According to the rock inscription in Sanskrit, composed around second century CE, Sudarshan lake, an artificial reservoir was repaired by
(a) Kushana king Kanishka
(b) Saka king Rudradaman
(c) Kannauj ruler Harsha
(d) Chandragupta II
- 16 Who appointed Dhamma mahamattas?
a)Asoka
b) samudragupta
c)kanishka
d)Harisena
- 17 Who founded kushana empire?
a)Kipunalla
b)Asoka
c)Kujula Kadphises
d)None of the above
- 18 Where was the colossal statues of kushana rulers found installed?
a)Mathura
b)Govardhan hill
c)Kans quila
d)None of the above
- 19 Most of the land dealings were written in. ?
a)Silvr plates
b) Mud plates
c) Copper plates
d) All of the above
- 20 The records that survived were generally about...?
a) Grants given to poor people
b) Grants given to Rich people
c) Grants given to brahmanas

d) None of the above

- 21 Harshavardhana was the ruler of..?
a) Mathura
b) Agra
c) Kanauji
d) Kanpur
- 22 Which language was used in earliest inscriptions?
a) Prakrit
b) Sanskrit
c) Tamil
d) Telegu
- 23 what facilitated the exchange of goods?
a) introduction of transport
b) better administration
c) introduction of coinage
d) none of the above
- 24 who issued first coin which had the names and image of rulers?
a) kushana
b) Gupta
c) Indo-greeks
d) Mughal
- 25 What is Chandragupta 2's daughter's name?
a) Chandradevi
b) Mitradevi
c) Prabhavati Gupta
d) Anantadevi

26



- 1 On the above political map of India 'A' is marked as major Ashokan inscription(Rock Edicts), Identify it among the following options
 - a. Girnar
 - b. Sopara
 - c. Sannauti
 - d. Shishupalgarh

- II On the same map 'B' is also marked as the Important town of second century BCE, Identify it from the following options.
 - a. Mathura
 - b. Braghukachchha
 - c. Shravasti
 - d. Puhar

Answer Key.

- 1 (d),
- 2 (c)
- 3 (b)
- 4 (b)
- 5: 1. Greek, 2. Coins, 3. Category, 4. Gahapati, 5. Gujarat, 6. Kautilya.
- 6 (b)
- 7 (d)
- 8 (b)
- 9 (a)
- 10 (a)
- 11.a)
- 12, i (a) 12,ii (d)12, iii a)12 iv (c)
- 13 i(b) 13 ii (b),
- 14 (a)

- 15(b)
- 16 (a)
- 17 (c)
- 18 (a)
- 19 (c)
- 20 (c)
- 21 (c)
- 22 (a)
- 23 (c)
- 24 (c)
- 25 (c)
- 26: Map:
A Girnar
B Puhar

Theme-3

KINSHIP, CASTE AND CLASS

Q.1) Mabharata was composed over a period of

- a) 500BCE-400CE
- b) 700BCE-400CE
- c) 300BCE-400CE
- d) 600BCE-400CE

Q.2) The central theme of the story Mahabharata is

- a) War between kings
- b) Folktales
- c) Two sets of warring cousins
- d) Story of ordinary men

Q.3) The task of preparing the critical edition of Mahabharata under the leadership of V.S. Sukthankar began in the year

- a) 1918
- b) 1919
- c) 1920
- d) 1921

Q.4.As per the rules laid down in _____, the paternal estate was to be divided equally amongst sons after the death of the parents.

- (a) Varnas
- (b) Varnas
- (c) Manusmriti
- (d) Mahabharata

Q. 5) Kauravas and Pandavas belonged to the single ruling families of

- a) Yadava
- b) Guptas
- c) Kurus
- d) Satavahana

Q.6) Mahabharata describes the story between_____

- a) Rama and Ravana
- b) Kauravas and pandavas
- c) Shakuntala and dushyanta
- d) Krishna and kamsa

Q.7) In the colossal epic Mahabharata who won the battle of Kurukshetra

- a) Guptas
- b) Yadavas
- c) Pandavas
- d) Kauravas

Q.8) Most ruling dynasties in the 6th century claimed that they followed the system of

- a) Matriliny
- b) Polyandry
- c) Patriliney
- d) Exogamy

Q.9) The Sanskrit term kula was used to designate

- a) Lineage
- b) Family

- c) Kinfolk
- d) Caste

Q.10) The term Vamsha is used for

- a) Family
- b) Caste
- c) Lineage
- d) Kinfolk

Q.11) Patriliney means-

- a) Tracing descent from father to son
- b) Tracing descent from mother to son
- c) Tracing descent from father to daughter
- d) Tracing descent from mother to daughter

Q.12) The critical edition of Mahabharata published in several volumes were over

- a) 16000 pages
- b) 14000 pages
- c) 13000 pages
- d) 15000 pages

Q.13) The lineage of rulers who contained the Prakrit term puta were

- a) Guptas
- b) Kushanas
- c) Satavahanas
- d) Maurya

Q.14) Which of these rulers followed endogamy

- a) Kushanas
- b) Guptas
- c) Mauryas
- d) Satavahanas

Q.15) The Mandasor stone inscriptions in Madhya Pradesh records the history of_____

- a) Goldsmiths
- b) Blacksmiths
- c) Guptas
- d) Silk weavers

Q.16) Which rulers names were derived from their mother's names ?

- a) Guptas
- b) Satavahanas
- c) Chandalas
- d) Kushanas

Q.17) The character Ekalavya in Mahabharata belonged to which jati?

- a) Chandalas
- b) Suvarnakara
- c) Nishadas
- d) Kanvas

Q.18) the original story of Mahabharata was probably composed by charioteer-bards known as

- a) Kanvas
- b) Shungas
- c) Guptas
- d) Sutas

Q.19) How many verses are there in the Mahabharata

- a) 10,000
- b) 100,000
- c) 10,00,000
- d) 1000

Q.20) Marriage within a unit is called _____

- a) Exogamy

- b) Polyandry
- c) Polygyny
- d) Endogamy

Q.21) Which is the most important text composed by brahmanas containing codes social behaviour and conduct?

- a) Dharmashatras
- b) Manusmriti
- c) Natyashastra
- d) Mahabharata

Q.22) Who was the wife of the pandavas

- a) Hidimba
- b) Seetha
- c) Kunti
- d) Draupadi

Q.23) The system of polyandry was prevalent in which region?

- a) Himalayan region
- b) Northern plains
- c) South deccan
- d) North east

Q.24) In the epic Mahabharata, Duryodhana and his brothers were known as _____

- a) Kauravas
- b) Pandavas
- c) Yadavas
- d) Kanvas

Q.25) Sushruta's Charaka Samhitas is a work on

- a) Medicine
- b) Mathematics
- c) Astronomy
- d) Dramaturgy

Q.26) What do you mean by caste?

- a) A group of people classified according to their job
- b) Order into social categories according to their lineage
- c) A set of hierarchically ordered social categories
- d) People ordered into social categories according to their place

Q.27) Who claimed that the Shudras (untouchables) were to be positioned at the bottom of the social order?

- a) Brahmanas
- b) Khatriyas
- c) Shudras
- d) Vaishyas

Q.28) Which type of people engaged in agriculture, pastoralism and trade?

- a) Brahmanas
- b) Vaishyas
- c) Shudras
- d) kshatriyas

Q.29) How were people's status determined in ancient period?

- a) By wealth
- b) By job
- c) By education
- d) By birth

Q.30) Who were the immediate successors of the Maurya's.

- a) Kauravas and pandavas
- b) Satavahanas and kushanas
- c) Kanvas and shungas
- d) Guptas and shungas

Q.31) Who were regarded as barbarians by the Brahmanas?

- a) Shudras
- b) Kshatrriyas
- c) Vaishyas
- d) shakas

Q.32) People who shared a common occupation or profession and were sometimes organised into shrenis or guilds known as

- a) Varnas
- b) Jatis
- c) Chandalas
- d) Nishidas

Q.33) Who was the best known ruler of the Satavahana dynasty?

- a) Rudradaman.
- b) Gotami-pura Siri-Satakani.
- c) Charudatta.
- d) None of the above.

Q.34) Where did the guild of silk weavers originally live in?

- a) Hastinapura, Uttar Pradesh
- b) Bodhi Gaya, Bihar
- c) Mandasor, Madhya Pradesh
- d) Lata, Gujarat

35) Why did the silk weavers migrate to Dashapura?

- a) Availability of local market in Dashapura
- b) Availability of raw materials
- c) The greatness of local king
- d) Due to natural calamities

Q.36) What term did Sanskrit texts and inscriptions use to designate merchants?

- a) Vanik
- b) Chandalas
- c) Mlechchhas
- d) jatis

Q.37) Who wrote the play Mrichhakatika?

- a) Bharata
- b) Vyasa
- c) Kalidasa
- d) Shudraka

Q.38) Which classification had 4 categories

- a) jaties
- b) gotras
- c) kulas
- d) varnas

Q.39) Where would you find rules about varna ?

- a) Mahabharata and Ramayana
- b) Dharmasutras and dharmashatra
- c) Charaka and sushruta samhitas
- d) natyashastras

Q. 40) Which text laid down the duties of the chandalas

- a) Dharmashastras
- b) Manusmriti
- c) Natyashastra
- d) Dharmasutras

Q.41) Chandalas were made to wear

- a) Clothes of dead

- b) Cloths of soldiers
- c) Clothes of kings
- d) Clothes of traders

Q.42) From where did Fa Xian come?

- a) Tibet
- b) Bhutan
- c) Myanmar
- d) China

Q.43) Ornaments of chandalas were made up of _____

- a) Gold
- b) Iron
- c) Silver
- d) Copper

Q.44. Which of the following statements is incorrect about the duties as laid down in Manusmriti for the Chandalas?

- (a) They had to live on the outskirts of the village.
- (b) They had to use discarded utensils.
- (c) They were supposed to wear old clothes of the villagers and ornaments made from shells
- (d) It was their duty to serve as executioner and dispose of the bodies of those who had no relatives.

Q.45. According to the Sanskrit text Mahabharata, Duryodhana plotted to kill

- (a) Dhritarashtra.
- (b) Draupadi.
- (c) Kauravas.
- (d) Pandavas.

Q.46) Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Adi Parvan – The first section of the Sanskrit Mahabharata
- (b) Duryodhana – Eldest son of Gandhari
- (c) Hidimba – Wife of Bhima
- (d) Mahashweta Devi – Maharashtrian writer

- 1.(a), (b) and (c)
- 2.(b), (c) and (d)
- 3.(a), (b) and (d)
- 4.None of these

Q.47) Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R)

Assertion (A): Women were expected to give up their father's gotra and take up their husband's gotra after marriage.

Reason (R): Women who married Satavahana rulers retained their father's gotras instead of adopting names derived from their husband's gotra name.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct.
- (d) (R) is correct but (A) is not correct.

Q.48) In the colossal epic Mahabharata which rakshasa was captured by the pandavas

- a) Hidimba
- b) Ekalavya
- c) Ghatotkacha
- d) Dhuriyadhana

Q. 49).Matchthefollowing

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| (i) Endogamy | (a) refers to marriage outside the unit |
| (ii) Exogamy | (b) refer to the practice of a man having several wives |
| (iii) Polygyny. | (c) refers to a practice of a woman having several husbands |
| (iv) Polyandry | (d) refer to marriage within the unit |
- Choose the correct option:
- (a) i - b, ii - c, iii - a, iv - d
 - (b) i - a, ii - b, iii - d, iv - c
 - (c) i - c, ii - a, iii- b, iv - d
 - (d) i - d, ii - a, i - b, iv - c

Q.50 Which term is used to describe the gifts received by the women on the occasion of her marriage.?

- a) Stridhana
- b) Upahara
- c) Agrahara
- d) Both a)and b)

Q.51) The Buddhists rejected the idea of

- (a) Women acquiring wealth through marriage
- (b) Status on the basis of birth
- (c) Differences in society
- (d) none of the above

Q. 52) Chose the correct statements from the following.

- (a) Dhritarashtra was blind.
- (b) Dharmasutras were Prakrit texts.
- (c) Fa Xian was a Burmese monk who travelled India.
- (d) Each gotra was named after a vedic seer.

- (A). (a) and (b)
- (B). (a) and (d)
- (C). (c) and (d)
- (D). None of these

Q. 53) _____ text suggests that originally human beings did not have a fully evolved bodily forms nor was the world of plants.

- (a) Sutta pitaka
- (b) Arthashastra
- (c) Sushruta samhitas
- (d) Tripitaka

Q.54) The Buddhists not regard _____ order as natural or inflexible.

- (a) Puranas
- (b) Varna
- (c) Tripitaka
- (d) jati

Q.55) Identify the state from where this terracotta sculpture depicting a scene from the Mahabharata is located



- a) Maharashtra
- b) Uttar Pradesh
- c) West Bengal
- d) Andra Pradesh

Q.56) What were the languages used by ordinary people?

- a) Prakrit
- b) Pali
- c) Tamil
- d) All the above

Q.57) _____ was the language meant exclusively for priests and elites.

- (a) Devanagari
- (b) Bengali
- (c) Sanskrit
- (d) Prakrit

58) In which state is Amaravati located?

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Kerala
- (d) none of the above

Q.59) Poems included in the _____ Sangam anthologies often illuminate social and economic relationships.

- (a) Tamil
- (b) Telugu
- (c) Bihari
- (d) Gujarat

Q.60) _____ were the form of payment for services rendered by the king

- (a) Labor
- (b) Taxes
- (c) Gifts

(d) both (b) and (c)

Q.61) The enormous composition of Mahabharata is traditionally attributed to a sage named

- a) Bharata
- b) Vyasa
- c) Valmiki
- d) Kalidas

Q.62) Name the archaeologist who excavated a village named Hastinapura in Meerut in the years 1951-52

- a) Archaeologist R.E.M Wheeler
- b) Archaeologist Alexander Cunningham
- c) Archaeologist B.B. Lal
- d) Archaeologist Colin Macenzie

Q. 63) Choose the correct statements

- (1) Sanskrit used in the Mahabharata is far simpler than that of vedas
 - (2) Mahabharata was meant to be a dramatic moving story and didactic portions were added later
 - (3) Sanskrit used in the Mahabharata is far complex than that of Vedas
 - (4) Mahabharata was originally didactic and later composed to be dramatic moving story
- a) (1)&(2)
 - b) (2)&(3)
 - c) (3)&(4)
 - d) (4)&(1)

Q.65) Between c.200and 400 CE large didactic sections resembling_____ were added to Mahabharata.

- a) Dharmashastras
- b) Vedas
- c) Manusmriti
- d) Dharmasutras

Q.66) _____is a term that refers to something that is meant for purpose of instruction.

- a) Narrative
- b) Didactic

- c) Manual
- d) Metaphor

Q. 67 _____ is a work composed by Bharata on dramaturgy.

- a) Dharmashastras
- b) Natyashastra
- c) Ramayana
- d) Mahabharata

68) _____ is a work of Panini on Sanskrit grammar

- a) Natyashastra
- b) Charaka samhitas
- c) Ashtadhyayi
- d) Manusmrit

Q.69) Tripitaka is written in the language of _____--

- a) Prakrit
- b) Sanskrit
- c) Pali
- d) Hindi

Q.70 The most famous didactic section of the Mahabharata is known as

- a) Kuruskshetra war
- b) Draupadi wedding
- c) Bhagavad gita
- d) vanavas

ANSWER KEY

1. a)500BCE-400CE
2. Two sets of warring cousins
3. 1919
4. Manusmriti
5. Kurus
6. Kauravas and pandavas

7. Pandavas
8. Patriliney
9. Family
10. Lineage
11. Tracing descent from father to son
12. 13000 pages
13. Satavahanas
14. satavahanas
15. silk weavers
16. satavahanas
17. nishadas
18. sutas
19. 100,000
20. endogamy
21. Manusmriti
22. draupadi
23. Himalayan region
24. Kauravas
25. Medicine
26. A set of hierarchically ordered social categories
27. Brahmanas
28. Vaishyas
29. By birth
30. Kanvas and shungas
31. shakas
32. Jatis
33. Gotami-pura Siri-Satakani
34. Lata, gujarat
35. Because they came to know about the greatness of local king
36. vanik
37. Shudraka (c.fourth century CE).
38. varnas
39. Dharmasutras and dharamashatra

40. Manusmriti
41. Clothes of dead
42. China
43. Iron
44. They were supposed to wear old clothes of the villagers and ornaments made from shells
45. Pandavas.
46. 1. (a), (b) and (c)
47. Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
48. Hidimba
49. (d) i – d, ii – a, i - b, iv - c
50. Stridhana
51. Status on the basis of birth
52. (B). (a) and (d)
53. Suttapitaka
54. Varna
55. West Bengal
56. All the above
57. Sanskrit
58. Andhra Pradesh
59. Tamil
60. Taxes
61. Vyasa
62. archaeologist B.B.Lal
63. (1)&(2)
64. Manusmriti
65. Didactic
66. Natyashastra
67. Natyashastra
68. Ashtadhyayi
69. Pali
70. Bhagavad-Gita

Theme-4

THINKERS, BELIEFS AND BUILDINGS

- 1 When was Sanchi discovered?
 - (a) 1818
 - (b) 1819
 - (c) 1820
 - (d) 1825
- 2 Hagiography is the biography of _____.
 - (a) King
 - (b) Brahmin
 - (c) Scholar
 - (d) Saint
- 3 During the mid-first millennium BC, the religious philosophy of Zarathustra lived in?
 - (a) Greece
 - (b) China
 - (c) India
 - (d) Iran
- 4 Siddharth as the Buddha was named at birth, belonged to which kingdom?
 - a) Shakya
 - b) Panchal
 - c) kuru
 - d) Bhang
- 5 According to Jaina tradition, how many Trithankaras were there before Mahavir?
 - a 20
 - b 21
 - c 22
 - d 23
- 6 Who was the first woman to be ordained as a bhikkhuni?
 - a) Maha pajapati Gotami
 - b) Maha pajapati Bodhi
 - c) Maha pajapati Grishma

d)None of the above

7 The famous Buddhist centre Amaravati is located in the Modern Indian state of

(a) Andhra Pradesh

(b) Assam

(c) Karnataka

(d) Tamil nadu

8 Match the following.

iLumbini A Buddha attained Nibbana

ii Kusinagara B Buddha delivered his first sermon

iii Saranath C Buddha was born

iv Bodhgaya D Buddha attained, enlightenmen

Choose the correct option

(a) i – b, ii – c, iii – a, iv – d

(b) i – c, ii – a, iii – b, iv – d

(c) i – c, ii – b, iii – a, iv – d

(d) i – d, ii – a, iii – b, iv – c

9 Who among the following Begums provided money for the preservation of the Sanchi stupa?

a)Nur Jahan Begum

b)Gulbadan Begum

c) Rukaiyya Begum

d)Sultan Shahjehan Begum

10 Who translated the book Taj - ul Iqbal Tarikh Bhopal (A History of Bhopal) by Shahjehan Begam?

a) Marshall

b)B.Ghosal

c) H C Barstow

d) H.D. Heron

11 Who dedicated the important volumes of Sanchi to Sultan Jehan ?

a) John Marshall

b) Alfred Marshall

- c) Alexander Cunningham
 - d) James Prinsep
- 12 Name the hut like structure where debates were held.
- a) Lokayatas
 - b) Garbhagriha
 - c) Kutagarashala
 - d) Agrahara
- 13 Buddha's teachings were taught orally through _____ and _____.
- a) Speeches and Sermons
 - b) Sermons and Debates
 - c) Debates and Speeches
 - d) Discussions and Debates
- 14 In which Pitaka the philosophical matters are given?
- a) Buddha's Pitaka
 - b) Dipavamsa
 - c) Abhidhamma Pitaka
 - d) Tipitaka
- 15 The story of a prince who gave everything to a Brahmana and went to live in the forest with his wife and children is taken from _____.
- a) Vessantara Jataka
 - b) Manusmriti
 - c) Jatakas Tales
 - d) Hagiography
- 16 The first stupas was in _____ century.
- a) c. Second century BCE
 - b) c. Third century BCE.
 - c) c. Fourth century BCE
 - d) c. Fifth century BCE
- 17 The Therigatha is a collection of verses composed by _____.
- a) Bhikkhus
 - b) Bhikkhunis
 - c) Brahmins

d) Dasi

18 After attaining enlightenment, Buddha taught dhamma or the path of _____.

a) Righteous living

b) Real world

c) Success

d) Spirituality

19 Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow

Here are two verses from the Rigveda invoking Agni, the God of Fire: Bring, O strong one, this sacrifice of ours to the Gods, O wise one, as a liberal giver. Bestow on us, O priest, and abundant food. Agni, obtain, by sacrificing, mighty wealth for us. Procure, O Agni, forever to him who pays to you [the gift of] nourishment the wonderful cow. May a son be ours, offspring that continues our line... Verses such as these were composed in a special kind of Sanskrit, known as Vedic Sanskrit. They were taught orally to men belonging to priestly families.

1. Vedic Sanskrit is considered to be important because

a) It was the language of common people

b) The Vedic verses were written in Sanskrit

c) Sanskrit was not spoken by Brahmins

d) Sanskrit was the major language of South India

2. Why were sacrifices performed during the Vedic Period?

a) For the birth of daughters

b) For the birth of sons

c) For spiritual satisfaction

d) For seeking the blessing of Buddha

3. The following question consists of two statements – Assertion (A) and Reason (R)

Answer the questions by selecting the appropriate option given below

Assertion [A]: Agni was the god of Fire in the Vedic tradition.

Reason [R]: Therefore, offerings were made to Agni so that in form of smoke they would reach the Gods living in the sky and invoke their blessings

a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is incorrect but R is correct.

d) R is incorrect but A is correct.

4. The other name of Agni is:

- a) Fire God
- b) Varuna God
- c) Sun God
- d) God of Nature

The following questions consists of two statements – Assertion (A) and Reason(R)

Answer these questions by selecting the appropriate option given below

- 20 Assertion (A): In Buddhism, people of all castes were treated without any discrimination.
Reason (R): In the Buddhist Sangha, women and men used to go away from worldly desires and to study Buddhist culture deeply.
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 - (B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 - (C) (A) is true but (R) is false
 - (D) (A) is false but (R) is true
- 21 Assertion(A) During the Buddhist period, people of Shudra and other lower castes adopted Buddhism.
Reason(R) Mahatma Buddha in his sermon called caste system to be a social disease. According to him a man becomes a Brahman or shudra according to his deeds.
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 - (B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 - (C) (A) is true but (R) is false
 - (D) (A) is false but (R) is true
- 22 .Assertion (A) The teachings of Buddha are compiled in three books known as Tipitika.
Reason(R) Gautama Buddha delivered his first sermon at Sarnath
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 - (B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 - (C) (A) is true but (R) is false
 - (D) (A) is false but (R) is true
- 23 Assertion (A) Most of the Buddhist literature was compiled in Pali language.
Reason (R) According to the Buddha, the root cause of all human sufferings is Desire.
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 - (B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 - (C) (A) is true but (R) is false

(D) (A) is false but(R) is true

- 24 Assertion (A) Mahavir is regarded as the founder of Jainism. But he was the 24th Tirthankara of Jains.

Reason (R) The word “Tirthankara’s” means ‘who rightly guides men and women through the river of existence.

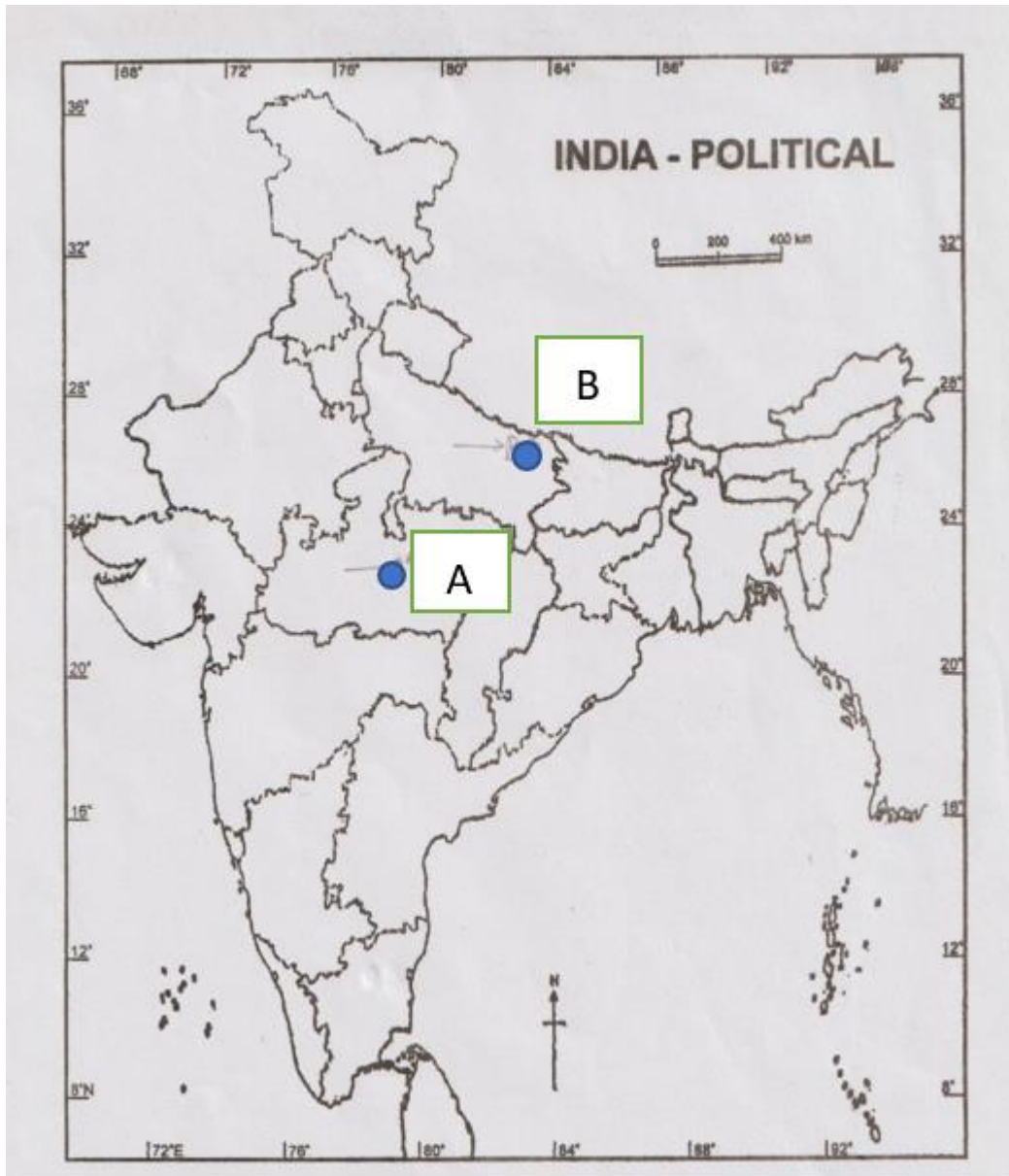
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

(B) Both (A) and (R)are true and (R)is not the correct explanation of (A)

(C) (A) is true but (R) is false

(D) (A) is false but(R) is true

- 25 Map Questions



1. On the political map of India 'A' is marked as major Buddhist stupa is located
And identify it among the following options

- a. SARANATH
- b. AMRAVATI
- c. SANCHI
- d. KARLE

2. On the same map 'B' is also marked as the place where Gautam Buddha attained Nirvana

Identify it from the following options.

- a. BHARHUT
- b. KUSINAGARA
- c. LUMBINI

d. BODH GAYA

Answer Key

- 1 a)
 - 2 d)
 - 3 d)
 - 4 a)
 - 5 d)
 - 6 a)
 - 7 a)
 - 8 b)
 - 9 a)
 - 10 c)
 - 11 a)
 - 12 c)
 - 13 d)
 - 14 c)
 - 15 a)
 - 16 b)
 - 17 b)
 - 18 a)
 - 19 i a) ii b) iii a) iv a)
 - 20(a)
 - 21(a)
 - 22 b)
 - 23 b)
 - 24 a)
- Map Questions:
- 25 1. C Sanchi 2. B Kusinagara

Theme-6
BHAKTI –SUFİ TRADITIONS

- 1 Which of the following Gods are worshipped by Alvar Saints:
 - a) Shiv
 - b) Hanuman

- c) Vishnu
d) Vayu
- 2 The 'Nalayira divyaprabandham, was frequently described as the:
a) Tamil Veda
b) Kannada Veda
c) Telugu Veda
d) Malayalam Veda
- 3 Khwaja muinuddin's dargah is known as:
a) Garib nawaz
b) Bande nawaz
c) Nizamuddin
d) None of them
- 4 Who criticized the orthodox interpretation of the Quran and Sunna ?
a) Alvars
b) Nayanars
c) Virashaivas
d) Sufi
- 5 Who was Basavanna?
a) Founder of Virshaivite movement
b) Founder of Lingayat
c) Founder of Jagannatha Cult
d) Founder of Jainism
- 6 Which one of the following is not a correct pair ?

LIST I

A Jagannatha temple

B Shiva temple

C Golden temple

D Khwaja Muinuddin Dargah

LIST II

Puri

Chidambaram

Amritsar

Hyderabad

- 7 Read the following statements
I When the shaikh died his tomb shrine became dargah
II This Dargah became a place of worship
III The visit to Dargah was called Ziyarat
IV Muslims did not pay Jijya tax.

Which of the following statements is related to muslim saints?

- a) I,II and IV
- b) I,II and III
- c) I and II
- d)II and IV

8 Which of the following statement is correct definition of Nirguna?

- a) It is the concept of a formless God
- b)It is the concept of a formless Guru
- c)It is the concept of spirituality
- d)None of the above

9 Which of the following statement is not correct about Andal?

- a)Andal was a woman Alvar, the most striking features of her compositions were widely sung (and continue to be sung to date)
- b)Andal was a woman Nayanar, she incorporated the prevailing caste system in the society
- c)Andal saw herself as the beloved of Vishnu; her verses express her love for the deity
- d)Andal saw herself as the beloved of Krishna; her verses express her love for the deity

10 Consider the following statements about Alvars and Nayanars:

- I. Some of the earliest bhakti movements (c. sixth century) were led by the Alvars (literally, those who are “immersed” in devotion to Vishnu) and Nayanars (literally, leaders who were devotees of Shiva).
- II. They travelled from place to place singing hymns in Tamil in praise of their gods.
- III. During their travels the Alvars and Nayanars identified certain shrines as abodes of their chosen deities.

Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

- a)Only I
- b)I and II
- c)I and III
- d)All of the above

11 The Pandharpur Movement is associated with the Bhakti Movement of

- a)Assam
- b)Maharashtra
- c)Bengal
- d)Both (a) and (c)

12 Rituals and the real world

Here is a vachana composed by Basavanna:

When they see a serpent carved in stone, they pour milk on it. If a real serpent comes they say 'kill. Kill.' To the servant of the god who could eat if served they say: 'Go away! Go away!' But to the image of the god which cannot eat they offer dishes of food.

I. Who was Basavanna?

- a) Founder of Virashaivism
- b) Founder of Vaishnavism
- c) Founder of Shaivism
- d) Founder of Buddhism

II. What name was used for the followers of Virashaivism ?

- a) Monks
- b) Nayanars
- c) Ulemas
- d) Lingayats

13.



Where is the above structure located?

- a)Agra
- b)Delhi
- c)Fatehpur Sikri
- d)Ajmer

14 Who was the first sultan who visited the shrine (khwaja muinuddin's dargah)?

- a Muhammad bin Tughlag
- b Shahjahan
- c Akbar
- d Muhammad gori

15 Who composed padmavat?

- a. Ameer khusru
- b. Malik Muhammad Jayasi

c. Alauddin Sabir Kaliyari

d. Shah Amanat

16 What was the name of Jahanara's biography?

A. Abdul Qadir Gilani

b. Ahmad Al Tijani

c Bayazid Bastami

d Munis al Arwah

17 Which tradition of prophet was adopted by theologians ?

a) Qanbar

b) Quran

c) Sunna

d) Both (b) and (c)

18 What is the meaning of Zimmi?

a) destroyed

b) seperated

c) Protected

d) disrespected

19 Who was Mirabhai's preceptor according to tradition?

a) Raidas

b) Her mother

c) Her father

d) all of the above

20 Who coined the term "great and little" traditions?

a) Robert Redfield

b) James M. Redfield

c) Melville J. Herskovits

d) David Rees

21 Who composed Kritana-ghosha?

a) Mahadev

b) Guru arjun

c) Guru harigobind

d) Shankara deva

Assertion-Reason Questions

22 The following questions consist of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

A) Assertion: Sufis began to organise communities around the hospice controlled by shaikh.

(R) Reason: He established rules for spiritual conduct and interaction

(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(b) Both (A) and (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of (A).

(c) (A) is true but (R) is false.

(d) (A) is false but (R) is true

23 (A) Assertion: Guru Govind Singh laid the foundation of Khalsa Panth

(R) Reason: Under him, Sikh religion did not become strong.

(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(b) Both (A) and (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of (A).

(c) (A) is true but (R) is false.

(d) (A) is false but (R) is true

24 Assertion: Mirabai was a Rajput princess and hence, decided to marry the prince of the Sisodia clan of Mewar.

Reason: However, she did not submit to the traditional role of wife, instead recognizing Krishna as her lover.

a) Both are true and R is the correct explanation of A

b) Both are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

c) A is true, R is false

d) A is false, R is true



I This picture is one of the most striking example of:

- a) Nayanar Bhakti Movement
- b) Lingayat Sect
- c) Integration of cults
- (d) Alvar Bhakti Movement

II Lord Jagannath is associated with:

- (a) Brahma
- (b) Vishnu
- (c) Shiva
- (d) All of the above

Answer Key

- 1 c)
- 2 a)
- 3 a)
- 4 d)
- 5 a)
- 6 d)
- 7 c)
- 8 a)
- 9 b)
- 10 b)
- 11 a)
- 12 a)
- 13 c)
- 14 a ,
- 15 b ,

- 16 d,
- 17 d,
- 18 c,
- 19 a,
- 20 a,
- 21 d
- 22 a)
- 23 (C)
- 24 d)
- 25 I c) ii (b)

Theme -7

AN IMPERIAL CAPITAL: VIJAYANAGARA

Q.1.What was the other name for Vijayanagara?

- a. City of an empire
- b. City of kings
- C. City of Vijayanagar
- d. City of victory

Q.2.The Vijayanagara empire was found in which century?

- a. 17th century
- b. 13th century
- c. 16th century
- d. 14th century

Q.3.From which local mother goddess the name Hampi was derived?

- a. Pampadevi
- b. Durga
- c. Saraswathi
- d . Laxmi

Q.4.Pick out the correct statement

- a. These oral traditions, combined with archaeological finds helped to rediscover

the vijayanagara empire.

- b. These oral traditions, combined with archaeological finds, monuments and inscriptions and other records helped scholars to rediscover the Vijayanagara empire.
- c. These sources like seals archaeological finds, stones helped scholars to rediscover the Vijayanagara empire.
- d. None of these

Q.5.The ruins at Hampi were brought to light in which year?

- a. 1802
- b. 1820
- c. 1800
- d. 1815

Q.6.Pick out the correct statement

Colonel colin Mackenzie was

- a. An employee of the English East India Company
- b. The ruins at Hampi were brought to light by an engineer and antiquarian.
- c. Who prepared the first survey map of the site.
- d. All the above.

Q.7.As early in 1836, ----- began collecting several dozen inscriptions found at this and other temples at hampi.

- a. Scholars
- b. Archaeologist
- c. Epigraphists
- d. None of the above

Q.8. Who was appointed as the first surveyor general of India in 1815.

- a. Thomas Hickey
- b. Colin Mackenzie
- c. Ventak Letchmiah
- d. Kistnaji

Q.9.Who were the two brothers , who founded the vijayanagara empire in 1336?

- a. Sultans and Gajapati
- b. Harihara and Bukka
- c. Krishna and Tungabhadra
- d. None of these

Q. 10. While historians used the term Vijayanagara Empire, contemporaries described it as ____

- a. Karnataka samrajyamu
- b. Tamil nadu samrajyamu
- c. Vijayanagara samrajyamu
- d. Rayas samrajyamu

Q.11.Gajapati literally means -----

- a. Lord of horses
- b. Lord of men
- c. Lord of elephant
- d. Narapati

Q.12.Deccan Sultans are termed as Lord of horse or-----

- a. Ashvapati
- b. Rayas
- c. Gajapati
- d. None of the above

Q.13.The rulers of Vijayanagara , who called themselves as-----

- a. Rayas
- b. Ashvapati
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of the above

Q.14.The Brihadishvara temple and Chennakeshava temple are located in which place?

- a. Chola and Hoysalas
- b. Thanjavur and Belur
- c. Bihar and Maharashtra
- d. Jaipur and Ranchi

Q.15.The importance of horses from ----- and-----are very important for rival kingdoms.

- a. Qatar and Asia
- b. Europe and Arabia
- c. Arabia and Central Asia
- d. Europe and Asia

Q.16.Local communities of merchants are known as -----

- a. Kudirai Chettis
- b. Horse Merchants

c. Both a and b

d. Horse traders

Q.17. The first dynasty of Vijayanagara known as?

a. Saluvas dynasty

b. Sangama dynasty

c. Tuluva dynasty

d. None of the above

Q.18. Krishnadeva Raya belonged to ----- dynasty?

a. Tuluva Dynasty

b. Sangama Dynasty

c. Saluvas Dynasty

d. Raya Dynasty

Q.19. Which of following statement is correct regarding the Amara-nayakas system?

a) The Amara-nayakas were traders.

b) Main features of this system were derived from the mansabdari system.

c) King had no control over the Amara-nayakas.

d) The Amara-nayakas were military commanders who were given territories to govern by Raja.

Q.20. Krishnadeva Raya founded a city near after his mother is called _____

a. Chennakeshava

b. Nagalapuram

c. Brihadishvara

d. None of the above

Q.21. Find out which one of the following is not correctly matched:

(a) Amara-Nayakas System – Vijayanagara Empire

(b) Harihara and Bukka – Founded Vijayanagara

(c) Mahanavami Dibba – King's palace

(d) Hazara Rama Temple – New Delhi

Q.22. When was the Vijayanagara kingdom established?

(a) 1336

(b) 1340

(c) 1346

(d) 1350

Q.23. Who was the chief Minister of Vijayanagara?

a. Rama Raya

b. Rama Ravu

c. Ram Raya

d. None of the above

Q.24.The first dynasty that ruled over Vijaynagar Empire was

(a) Suluva dynasty

(b) Sangam dynasty

(c) Tuluva dynasty

(d) Aravidu dynasty

Q.25.Krishnadeva Raya composed a work on statecraft in Telugu known as -----

a. Ashvapati

b. Narapati

c. Amuktamalyada

d. None of the above

Q.26.Who were responsible for the destruction of the city of vijayanagara?

a. Armies of Golconda

b. Armies of Bijapur

c. Armies of Ahmandnagar

d. Armies of Sultans

Q.27.Amara is believed to be derived from the Sanskrit word_____ -

a. Suratrana

b. Samara

c. Sultan

d. Amir

Q.28.Which of these rivers was the major source of water for vijayanagara?

a. Kaveri

b. Krishna

c. Tungabhadra

d. Mahanadi

Q.29.Which of the following statement 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. Amara – Nayakas were military commanders who were given territories to govern by the Raya.

Q.30. The Persian ambassador who visited vijayanagara empire in 1443 was ?

- a. Marco Polo
- b. Abdur Razak
- c. Barbosa
- d. Nikolo kanti

Q.31. Nayakas, usually spoke

- a. Malayalam
- b. Telegu or Kannada
- c. Marati
- d. Tamil

Q.32. Which of these rivers was the major source of water for Vijaynagara

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

Q33. Given below are two statements, one labelled as assertion(A) and the other labelled as reason(R)

Assertion (A)-In vijaynagar the Mahanavami Dibba was a massive platform rising from the base of about 11,000 sq. Ft. to a height of 40 ft.

Reasoning(R) - This platform was used by the kings to show their prestige, power and suzerainty on the occasion of Mahanavmi.

- a. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are correct and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is correct but R is wrong.
- d. Both A and R are wrong.

Q.34. Abdur Razzak was sent to which place in Kerala?

- a. Kochi
- b. Calicut
- c. Thiruvithamkoor
- d. Malabar

Q.35. What was the chief source of income for Vijaynagar Empire?

- a. Surplus Rent
- b. Monetary System
- c. Income from Seaports
- d. Land Revenue

Q.36. Abdur Razzak was greatly impressed by the ----- of Calicut

- a. Greenery
- b. Culture
- c. People
- d. Fortifications

Q.37. The Seven lines of Fort was encircled _____

- a. City
- b. Forests
- c. Agriculture Hinterland
- d. All the above

Q.38. The outermost walls of Fort linked to where?

- a. Agriculture Hinterland
- b. Hills surrounding
- c. Forest
- d. All the above

Q.39. The stone blocks used for the fortification were of ----- shape?

- a. Wedge shape
- b. Torus
- c. Hemisphere
- d. Octahedron

Q.40. Abdur Razzak noted that between the first, second and third walls there are -----

- a. Cultivated Fields
- b. Gardens
- c. Houses
- d. All the above

Q.41. The agriculture tract between the sacred centre and the urban core was serviced by elaborate canal system by drawing water from which river?

- a. Indus River
- b. Tungabhadra
- c. Chambal
- d. Betwa River

Q.42. Who introduced the features of arch on the gate way and the dome over the gate?

- a. Iranian Sultans
- b. Egyptian Sultans

c. Turkish Sultans

d. Arabian Sultans

Q.43. The rulers of ----- adopted a more expensive and elaborate strategy of protecting the agriculture belt itself.

a. The penukonda

b. Chandragiri

c. Vellore

d. The Vijayanagara

Q.44. Second line of fortification went rounded where?

a. Inner core of the urban complex

b. Outer core of the urban complex

c. Both (a) and (b)

d. None of the above

Q. 45. which line of Fortification surrounded the Royal centre?

a. First line

b. Second line

c. Third line

d. None of the above

Q.46. Art historians refer fortification as _____

a. Indo – Islamic

b. Persian

c. Egyptian

d. Indo -European

Q.47. Which is the rich traders' occupied area?

a. South- eastern corners of the urban core.

b. North - eastern corners of the urban core.

c. South - western corners of the urban core.

d. North- western corner of the urban core

Q.48. Which of the following battle responsible for the fall of Vijayanagara empire?

a. Battle of Talikota

b. 1st Battle of Panipat

c. Battle of Khanwa

d. 2nd Battle of Panipat

Q.49. ----- found in the temples of Hampi.

- a. Gopuram
- b. Mandapas
- c. Mosque
- d. Fortification

Q.50. Who among the following was the 16th century Portuguese Traveller?

- a. Nikolo kanti
- b. Abdur Razzak
- c. Barbosa
- d. Abdul Razzak

Q51. Given below are two statements, one labelled as assertion(A) and the other labelled as reason(R)

Assertion (A)- In Vijaynagar empire the fortification encircled not only the city but also the agriculture, land and forests. In seven lines of walls between first, second and third lines there were the agriculture field

Reasoning(R)- Agricultural belts were kept within the forts to protect it from the invaders who use to siege the grains in order to starve the defenders to surrender

- a. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are correct and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is correct but R is wrong. d. Both A and R are wrong.

Q.52. Which of the following statements are true regarding 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

Q.53. Secular buildings were made out of which materials?

- a. Stone
- b. Marble
- c. Clay
- d. Perish materials

Q.54. A building which has two platforms one above the other is

- a. Brihadishvara temple

- b. Kings place
- c. Audience Hall
- d. Mahanavami dibba

Q.55. In the house of victory the king has a room made of _____

- a. Bricks
- b. Gold
- c. Cloth
- d. Stone

Q.56. Identify the picture and choose the correct option..



- a. Brihadishvara temple
- b. Hazara Rama temple
- c. Virupaksha temple
- d. Lotus Mahal

Q.57. Mahanavami dibba was located in one of the highest points in the city. What was its height?

- a. 70 ft
- b. 30 ft
- c. 40 ft

Q.58. The base of the platform of Mahanavami dibba was covered with -----

- a. Writings
- b. Sands
- c. Relief carving
- d. None of the above

Q.59. Which was the ceremony performed during the festival or occasions such as Mahanavami Navaratri?

- a. Worship of Image

- b. Worship of state horse
- c. Sacrifice animals
- d. All of the above

Q.60. In which century did the lotus Mahal get named by the British travellers?

- a. 20th century
- b. 19th century
- c. 15th century
- d. 17th century

Q.61. Who were probably meant to use the Hazara Rama temple?

- a. Kings and his family
- b. The king himself
- c. The king and his children
- d. The king and officials

Q.62. Source based Questions

How tanks were built

About a tank constructed by Krishna deva Raya, Paes wrote:

The king made a tank...at the mouth of two hills so that all the water which comes from either one side or the other collects there, and besides this, water comes to it from more than three leagues (approximately 15 kilometres) by pipes which run along the lower parts of the range outside. This water is brought from a lake which itself overflows into a little river. The tank has three large pillars handsomely carved with figures; these connect above with certain pipes by which they get water when they have to irrigate their gardens and rice-fields. In order to make this tank, the king broke down a hill. In the tank I saw so many people at work that there must have been fifteen or twenty thousand men, looking like ants.

1. Where was the tank constructed?

- a. Garden
- b. Temple
- c. Agricultural field
- d. At the mouth of two hills

2. What were the sources of water for tank?

- a. Rain water
- b. Well
- c. Lake
- d. River Tungabhadra

3. How were the tanks constructed?

- a. Tanks were constructed by breaking down a hill.
- b. By digging deep in the earth
- c. At the roof of building
- d. Constructing walls at the four sides

Q.63. The local goddess of Vijayanagar is _____

- a. Parvati

- b. Durga
- c. Pampadevi
- d. Laxmi

Q.64. The hall in front of the main shrine was built by

- a. Thiruvalluvar
- b. Krishnadeva Raya
- c. Rama Raya
- d. Abdur Razzak

Q.65. what are gopurams

- a. Fort
- b. Road
- c. Hall
- d. Gate way

Q.66. Which traveller called the “Mahanavami Dibba” as the “House of Victory” ?

- a) Duarte Barboza
- b) Fernao Nuniz
- c) Domingo Paeas
- d) Abdur Razzaq

67. The Guardian deity of the kingdom was recognized as form of _____

- a. Vishnu
- b. Shiva
- c. Pampadevi
- d. Durga

Q.68. Identify the temple of which gopuram is shown in picture.



- a. Brihadishvara temple
- b. Hazara Rama temple
- c. Virupaksha temple

d. Lotus Mahal

Q.69. Name the distinctive architectural features of Vijayanagara that indicates the presence of a temple from a greater distance

a. Shikara

b. Gopuram

c. Garbhagriha

d. Both b and c

Q.70. Temple building in the region had a long history with _____

a. Pallavas

b. Chalukyas

c. Hoysalas, cholas

d. All of the above

Q.71. Which mandapa meant to celebrate divine wedding?

a. Kalyaan mandapa

b. Asthana mandapa

c. Ardhamandapa

d. None of the above

Q.72. Given below are two statements, one labelled as assertion(A) and the other labelled as reason(R)

Assertion (A)- Vijaynagar was selected as capital city because it was in the same place where shrines of Virupaksha and Pampadevi existed.

Reasoning(R)- Vijaynagar was as large as Rome, and very beautiful to the sight; there are many groves of trees within it, in the gardens of the houses, and many conduits of water which flow into the midst of it, and in places there are lakes; and the king has close to his palace a palm-grove and other rich fruit-bearing trees.”.

a. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

b. Both A and R are correct and R is not the correct explanation of A.

c. A is correct but R is wrong.

d. Both A and R are wrong.

Q.73. Who has done the information based on surveys about Vijayanagara?

a. Mackenzie

b. John. M. Fritz

c. George Michael

d. None of the above

Q74. Match the following

(i) Harihar II

(a) won Orissa for Vijay Nagar

- | | | |
|-------|-------------------------|---|
| (ii) | (ii) Devraya II | (b) was defeated by Firoz Shah Bahmani also built dam on Tungabhadra. |
| (iii) | (iii) Krishna Deva Raya | (c) inducted a large number of Muslims in his Army. |
| (iv) | (iv) Dev Ray I | (d) sent an expedition to Sri Lanka. |

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (1) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)
- (2) (iii) (ii) (iv) (i)
- (3) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
- (4) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)

Q.75. Which of the following temple Lord Vishnu was worshipped, with chariot streets and temple gopuram in a straight line?

- a. Vittala temple
- b. Virupaksha temple
- c. Madhura temple
- d. None of the above

Q.76. Which of the following temples is an example of wall inscriptions on which stories of Ramayana & the Mahabharata are inscribed?

- (a) Tadapatri
- (b) Varadraja
- (c) Parvati
- (d) Vithalswami

Q.77. Which was the most common animal found in the pillars of the architecture of Vijayanagara Empire?

- (a) Bull
- (b) Unicorn
- (c) Horse
- (d) Elephant

Q.78.where is this statue of Krishnadeva Raya located?



- a. Thanjavur
- b. Chidambaram
- c. Rameswaram
- d.Mysore

79. In which state is the place Chidambaram located?

- a. Kerala
- b. Karnataka
- c. Tamil Nadu
- d. Bengal

80. At which part of the temple is the statue of Krishnadeva Raya placed?

- a. Gopuram
- b. Mahanavami dibba
- C. Shikara
- d. None of the above

ANSWER KEY

- 1.d city of the victory
- 2.d 14 th century
- 3.a pampadevi

4.b These oral traditions, combined with archaeological finds, monuments and inscriptions

And other records helped scholars to re discover the Vijayanagara empire.

5.c 1800

6.d all of the above

7.c Epigraphists

8.b colin Mackenzie

9. b Harihara and Bukka

10.a Karnataka Samrajyamu

11.c Lord of elephant

12.a Ashvapati

13.a Rayas

14.b Thanjavur and Belur

15.c Arabia and central Asia

16.c both a and b

17.b Sangama dynasty

18.a Tuluva dynasty

19.d The Amara-nayakas were military commanders who were given territories to govern by Raya.

20.b Nagalapuram

21. d Hazara Rama Temple – New Delhi

22. a 1336

23.a Rama Raya

24. b Sangama dynasty

25.c Amuktamalyada

26.d Armies of sultans

27.b Samara

28.c Tungabhadra

29.d Amara – nayakas were military commanders who were given territories to govern by the Raya

30.b Abdur Razzak

31.b Telugu or kannada

32. c Tungabhadra

33. a. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

- 34.b. Calicut
- 35. d. Land Revenue
- 36.d Fortification
- 37.d All of the above
- 38.b Hills surrounding
- 39.a Wedge shape
- 40.d All the above
- 41.b. Tungabhadra
- 42.c Turkish sultans
- 43.d Vijayanagara
- 44.a. Inner core of the urban complex
- 45.c Third line
- 46.a Indo – Islamic
- 47.b North – Eastern corners of the urban core.
- 48. a. Battle of Talikota
- 49. b Mandapas
- 50.c Barbosa
- 51. a. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
- 52. a only 'i'
- 53.d Perishable materials
- 54.d Mahanavami dibba
- 55.c Cloth
- 56. d. Lotus Mahal
- 57.c 40 ft
- 58.c relief carving
- 59.d all of the above
- 60.b 19th century
- 61.a Kings and his family
- 62. 1-d
 - 2-d
 - 3-a
- 63.c pampadevi
- 64.b. Krishnadeva Raya

65.d Gate way

66. c) Domingo Paeas

67.b Shiva

68 a. Brihadishvara temple

69.b Gopuram

70.d All the above

71.a Kalyanamandapa

72. b. Both A and R are correct and R is not the correct explanation of A.

73.a Mackenzie

74. (1) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)

75.a Vitthala temple

76.d Vithalswami

77. (c) Horse

78.b Chidambaram

79.c Tamil Nadu

80. a Gopuram