

## **INDIAN HISTORY - NO.1**

***Time: 30 minutes***

***Marks: 100***

1. Which one of the following archaeologists initially discovered the mohenjodaro site of the Indus Valley Civilisation?  
A. Sir John Marshall    B. Rakhil Das Banerji    C. Daya Ram Sahni    D. Sir Mortimer Wheeler
2. Which one of the following elements of Hinduism were practised in the Indus Valley Civilization?  
A. Idolworship    B. Wearing of sacred threads    C. Cult of Shiva    D. Worshipping cows
3. Nomad man started settling in  
A. Palaeolithic Age    B. Mesolithic Age    C. Neolithic Age    D. None of these
4. Who was the Viceroy of India at the time of Jallianwala Bagh Massacre?  
A. Lord Hardinge    B. Lord Irwin    C. Lord Chelmsford    D. Lord Curzon
5. Which one of the following was not an Indus Valley Civilisation site?  
A. Lothal    B. Patliputra    C. Rangpur    D. Sukatagendor
6. The main occupation of the people of the Indus Valley civilization was  
A. Agriculture    B. Cattle rearing    C. Hunting    D. Trade
7. Which of the following metals was not known to Indus Valley people?  
A. Copper    B. Bronze    C. Iron    D. None of these
8. Palaeolithic remains have been discovered in  
A. Gujarat    B. Calcutta    C. Punjab    D. Bellary
9. The script of the Harappan people consisted of  
A. a family of quasi - pictographic writings    B. a family of geometrical shapes  
C. a combination of both pictures and geometrical shapes.    D. None of these
10. The Great Bath of the Indus Valley Civilization was discovered in  
A. Harappa    B. Lothal    C. Mohenjodaro    D. Ropar
11. Which of the following is not a characteristic of the religion practised by Harappan people?  
A. Nature worship    B. Worship of Mother Goddess  
C. Faith in magic, charms and sacrifices    D. Belief in life after death
12. Which reformer from Maharashtra was known as lokhitavadi?  
A. M.G. Ranade    B. Gopal Hari Deshmugh    C. Pandit Ramabai    D. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
13. Man passed from the food gathering stage to the food producing stage in the  
A. palaeolithic Age    B. Mesolithic Age    C. Neolithic Age    D. Chalcolithic Age
14. The Indus Valley people knew the use of  
A. gold, silver, copper, bronze but not iron    B. copper, iron, gold, but not bronze  
C. silver, lead, iron but not gold    D. gold, tin, bronze but not copper
15. The Indus Valley Civilization belongs to the  
A. Neolithic age    B. Palaeolithic age    C. Chalcolithic age    D. Mesolithic age
16. The Script of Indus Valley Civilization was  
A. Persian    B. Dravidian    C. Sanskrit    D. Undeciphered

17. The slogan 'Inquilab Zindabad' was given by  
A. Khudi Ram Bose    B. Subash Chandra Bose    C. Chanda Shekhar Azad    D. Sardar Bhagat Singh
18. Which of the following Indus Valley sites is now in Pakistan?  
A. Harappa                      B. Kalibangan                      C. Lothal                      D. Alamgirpur
19. The greatest invention of man in palaeolithic age was  
A. fire                      B. potter's wheel                      C. metal implements                      D. spinning of cloth
20. Who was the founder of muslim league in India?  
A. Aga Khan                      B. M.A. Jinnah                      C. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan    D. None of these
21. The earliest evidence of silver in India is found in the  
A. Harappan Culture                      B. Chalcolithic cultures of Western India  
C. Vedic texts                      D. Silver punch marked-coins
22. The period when men used both stones and copper tools is known as the  
A. Monolithic age    B. Chalcolithic age                      C. Neolithic age                      D. Metal Age
23. Who was called by the British rulers as the leader of Indian unrest?  
A. Subhas Chandra Bose                      B. M.K. Gandhiji  
C. Bal Gangadhar Tilak                      D. Gopalakrishna Gokhale
24. Which of the following Harappan sites had a dock?  
A. Harappa                      B. Mohenjodaro                      C. Lothal                      D. Alamgirpur
25. Madurai was the capital of  
A. Cholas                      B. Pallavas                      C. Pandyas                      D. Rashtrakutas
26. Of the following Harappan sites those not in India are  
A. Mohenjodaro and Harappa                      B. Bhanwali and Ropar  
C. Lothal and Kalibangan                      D. Lothal and Ropar
27. Which of the following presents the most significant feature of Indus Valley Civilisation?  
A. Burnt brick buildings                      B. Art and architecture  
C. Building of worship                      D. First true arches
28. The remains of a wooden drain of Indus Valley Civilization have been found at  
A. Lothal                      B. Mohenjodaro                      C. Harappa                      D. Kalibangan
29. When Akbar was young, his guardian was  
A. Bairamkhan                      B. Abul Fazal                      C. Hemu                      D. Faizi
30. The Indus Valley houses were built of  
A. bamboos                      B. bricks                      C. wood                      D. stone
31. Who among the following was the first mughal Emperor to allow Britishers to establish trade links with India?  
A. Akbar                      B. Aurangzeb                      C. Shahjehan                      D. Jehangir
32. Rice cultivation is associated with Harappan site of  
A. Kalibangan                      B. Harappa                      C. Ropar                      D. Lothal
33. Indus Valley Civilization was spread over  
A. Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan                      B. Along Indus river  
C. Punjab, Sind, Bihar, Rajasthan, Gujarat                      D. Sind, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, U.P., Rajasthan, Gujarat

34. Which of the following sites is associated with Harappan culture?  
A. Chandernagore    B. Lothal    C. Vaishali    D. Chinsura
35. Which of the following is incorrect concerning Mohenjodaro?  
A. It was a well planned city    B. Buildings were of varying sizes  
C. Bathrooms were important features of most houses    D. There was no drainage system
36. The Indus Valley people had trade relations with  
A. Egypt    B. Greece    C. Ceylon    D. Mesopotamia
37. The Indus Valley Civilization flourished during  
A. 5000 - 3500 BC    B. 3000 - 1500 BC    C. 2500 - 1750 BC    D. 1500 - 500 BC
38. Indus Valley Civilization is also known as Harappan culture because  
A. the site of Harappa is six times larger than Mohenjodaro site  
B. the Indus Valley Civilization is considered the elementary / initial stage of Vedic culture and Harappa is believed to be the same as Harappa mentioned in the Vedas.  
C. Harappa was the first site to be excavated in the Indus Valley  
D. the most important evidence of the achievements of this civilisation have been excavated from Harappa.
39. Mansabdari was introduced in India by  
A. Humayun    B. Babar    C. Shahjehan    D. Akbar
40. Who built the stupa at Sanchi in Madhya Pradesh?  
A. Kanishka    B. Chandragupta    C. Ashoka    D. Harsha
41. Buland Darwaza is situated in  
A. Delhi    B. Meerut`    C. Lucknow    D. Fatehpur Sikri
42. Which of the following animals were domesticated by the Harappa?  
A. Goat, oxen, pig, buffalo    B. Oxen, elephant, horse, pig  
C. Buffalo, sheep, dog, pig    D. Camel, oxen, buffalo, pig
43. The Indus Valley people worshipped  
A. Indra    B. Varuna    C. Mitra    D. Mother Goddess
44. The tools and weapons of Harappan Civilization were mostly made of  
A. stone    B. copper and iron    C. copper and bronze    D. stone and copper
45. In which year was the salt march?  
A. 1918    B. 1922    C. 1930    D. 1939
46. The power of the great Cholas was established in  
A. Rajaraja I    B. Rajaraja    C. Kulothunga    D. Aditya
47. The famous figure of a dancing girl found in the excavations of Harappa was made up of  
A. terracotta    B. steatite    C. bronze    D. red limestone
48. Archaeological excavations have revealed remains of stadium in  
A. Lothal    B. Tanjore    C. Broach    D. Sopara
49. The Stone Age people had the first domestic  
A. asses    B. dogs    C. horses    D. sheep
50. Who among the following was a great musician in the court of Akbar?  
A. Ramdas    B. Abul Fazal    C. Tansen    D. Amir Khusro

51. The institution of Varna appeared in the  
A. Rig Vedic period  
B. Later Vedic period  
C. Period of the Manava Dharma Shastra  
D. Period of the consolidation of the text of the Mahabharata
52. Which of the following Mughal emperor's tomb is outside India?  
A. Akbar  
B. Aurangzeb  
C. Shah Jahan  
D. Jehangir
53. Which book did Mohandas Gandhi write?  
A. Discovery of India  
B. The story of my experiments with truth  
C. Geetanjali  
D. The good earth
54. Which of the following Vedas is a collection of spells and incantations?  
A. Rig Veda  
B. Sama Veda  
C. Yajur Veda  
D. Atharva Veda
55. Which is the oldest Veda?  
A. Sama Veda  
B. Yajur Veda  
C. Atharva Veda  
D. Rig Veda
56. Among the following foreign travellers who was the first to visit India?  
A. Bernier  
B. Ibn Batuta  
C. Fa-Hien  
D. Vasco-da-Gama
57. Which one of the following was the main characteristic of the later Vedic age?  
A. Varna system  
B. Tribal polity  
C. Caste system  
D. Food gathering practice
58. Which of the following usages was a post - Vedic development?  
A. Dharma - Arth - Kama - Moksha  
B. Brahmana - Kshatriya - Vaishya - Shudra  
C. Brahmacharya - Grihastashrama - Vanaprastha - Sanyasa  
D. Indra - Surya - Rudra - Marut
59. Which of the following is an Upanishad?  
A. Aitreya  
B. Vijasena  
C. Chandogya  
D. Krishna Karnamrutha
60. The Vedic deity Indra was the goddess of  
A. Wind  
B. Eternity  
C. Rain and thunder  
D. Fire
61. Which among the following is the source of information about early Vedic period?  
A. Jataka stories  
B. Rig Veda  
C. Post-Vedic literature  
D. Excavations
62. Which one of the following contains the Gayatri Mantra?  
A. Rig Veda  
B. Yajur Veda  
C. Upanishad  
D. Sama Veda
63. What was the basis of class differentiation among Aryans?  
A. Economic condition  
B. Trade  
C. Colour  
D. None of these
64. Which of the following ideals is not contained in the Atharva Veda?  
A. Gnana  
B. Karma  
C. Moksha  
D. Upasana
65. Varna system of Aryans was based on  
A. occupation  
B. caste  
C. colour  
D. sex
66. The God not worshipped during the name of Rig Vedic Aryans was  
A. Indra  
B. Agni  
C. Marut  
D. Shiva
67. The chief characteristic of the Rig Vedic religion Aryan was  
A. Worship of images  
B. Belief in the existence of heaven  
C. Performance of sacrifices  
D. Preponderance of female goddesses
68. The Rig Veda consists of \_\_\_\_\_ hymns.  
A. 512  
B. 1024  
C. 1028  
D. 2000

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|-----|--|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 69. | The Hathigumpha inscription (Near Bhubaneswar, Orissa) relates to the king   |                   |                                   |                         |
|     | A. Susharma  | B. Hala           | C. Kharavela                      | D. Pulamayi             |
| 70. | The oldest Hindu epic is   |                   |                                   |                         |
|     | A. Mahabhashya   | B. Ramayan        | C. Mahabharatha                   | D. Ashtadhyayi          |
| 71. | Mahatma Gandhi was the editor of   |                   |                                   |                         |
|     | A. Natinal Herald  | B. Modern Review  | C. Young India                    | D. Seminar              |
| 72. | Who was the founder of Sunga dynasty which succeeded the Imperial Mauryas?   |                   |                                   |                         |
|     | A. Vasumitra   | B. Pushyamitra    | C. Divakaramitra                  | D. Agnimitra            |
| 73. | Following the famous 'Quit India Resolve' the top Congress leaders were arrested on  |                   |                                   |                         |
|     | A. August 10, 1942   | B. August 8, 1942 | C. August 11, 1942                | D. August 9, 1942       |
| 74. | The Vishnu Purana gives an account of  |                   |                                   |                         |
|     | A. Mauryan dynasty   | B. the Andhras    | C. The vardhanas                  | D. life of Indus Valley |
| 75. | The Ryotwari Settlement was introduced by the British in the   |                   |                                   |                         |
|     | A. Madras Presidency only  |                   | B. Madras and Bombay Presidencies |                         |
|     | C. Bombay Presidency only  |                   | D. Bengal Presidency only         |                         |
| 76. | The word 'Vid' from which 'Veda' has been derived means  |                   |                                   |                         |
|     | A. God   | B. Doctrine       | C. Knowledge                      | D. Holy                 |
| 77. | The Aryans at first settled in   |                   |                                   |                         |
|     | A. Sindh   | B. Gujarat        | C. Kashmir                        | D. Punjab               |
| 78. | Panini, a famous personality of ancient India, was   |                   |                                   |                         |
|     | A. a grammarian  | B. a philosopher  | C. a mathematician                | D. an astronomer        |
| 79. | Gandhiji started Satyagraha in 1919 to protest against the   |                   |                                   |                         |
|     | A. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre   | B. Act of 1909    | C. Salt Law                       | D. Rowlatt Act          |
| 80. | Which of the following Vedas thrown light on the beliefs and practices of the non-Aryans?  |                   |                                   |                         |
|     | A. Rigveda   | B. Samaveda       | C. Yajurveda                      | D. Atharvaveda          |
| 81. | Brahmanas are books that deal with   |                   |                                   |                         |
|     | A. Bhakti  | B. Ritualism      | C. Yoga                           | D. Meditations          |
| 82. | Ayurveda owes its origin to  |                   |                                   |                         |
|     | A. Rig Veda  | B. Sama Veda      | C. Yajur Veda                     | D. Atharva Veda         |
| 83. | The Aryans came to India from  |                   |                                   |                         |
|     | A. Eastern Europe  | B. Central Asia   | C. South-east Asia                | D. None of these        |
| 84. | In whose reign was the Fourth Buddhist Council held?   |                   |                                   |                         |
|     | A. Kanishka  | B. Menandar       | C. Asoka                          | D. Harsha               |
| 85. | Mahatma Gandhi was referred to as the 'Father of the Nation first by   |                   |                                   |                         |
|     | A. Jawaharlal Nehru  |                   | B. Subash Chandra Bose            |                         |
|     | C. Rajendra Prasad   |                   | D. Rabinder Nath Tagore           |                         |
| 86. | Who was the first Indian to become the member of British Parliament?   |                   |                                   |                         |
|     | A. Dadabai Naoroji   | B. W.C. Banerjee  | C. M. Malabari                    | D. D.N. Wacha           |
| 87. | The classical Indian music has its origin in which of the following? (or)<br>Which of the following Vedas is rendered musically? |                   |                                   |                         |
|     | A. Samaveda  | B. Atharva veda   | C. Yajurveda                      | D. Shiv Purana          |
| 88. | Which is the most important divinity of Rig Veda?  |                   |                                   |                         |
|     | A. Marut   | B. Agni           | C. Shakti                         | D. Varun                |

89. The term nishka, which meant an ornament in the Vedic period, was used in later times to denote a / an  
A. coin                      B. weapon                      C. script                      D. agricultural implement
90. The historic Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress was presided over by  
A. Lala Lajpat Rai      B. Motilal Nehru              C. Mahatma Gandhi      D. Jawaharlal Nehru
91. Who started the Doctrine of lapse?  
A. Lord Hastings      B. Lord Curzon              C. Lord Dalhousie      D. Lord Hardinge
92. The great Mauryan Emperor of India, Asoka was ?  
A. the son of Chandragupta Maurya              B. the grandson of Chandragupta Maurya  
C. the great grandson of Bindusara              D. the grandson of Bindusara
93. Which of the following vedas is rendered musically?  
A. Rig Veda              B. Sama Veda              C. Yajur Veda              D. Atharva Veda
94. At which of the following places was a large Buddhist monastery established during the reign of Harshavardhana?  
A. Pataliputra              B. Valabhi                      C. Nalanda                      D. Vaishali
95. The salient feature of Rigvedic religion was the worship of  
A. Nature                      B. Pashupati                      C. Mother Goddess              D. Trimurti
96. The Gayatri Mantra contained in the Rig Veda is dedicated to which deity?  
A. Agni                      B. Marut                      C. Surya                      D. Savitri
97. Which was the God of animal during the later Vedic period?  
A. Indra                      B. Rudra                      C. Vishnu                      D. Prajapati
98. Which God lost his importance as the first deity during the Rig Vedic period?  
A. Varuna                      B. Agni                      C. Indra                      D. Rudra
99. Match the following
- |                 |   |                       |   |
|-----------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| a. Rig Veda     |   | 1. Musical hymns      |   |
| b. Yajur Veda   |   | 2. Hymns and rituals  |   |
| c. Sama Veda    |   | 3. Charms and rituals |   |
| d. Atharva Veda |   | 4. Hymns and prayers  |   |
| a               | b | c                     | d |
| A. 4            | 2 | 1                     | 3 |
| B. 3            | 2 | 4                     | 1 |
| C. 4            | 1 | 2                     | 3 |
| D. 2            | 3 | 1                     | 4 |
100. What is the subject matter of the Upanishads?  
A. Law                      B. Philosophy                      C. Religion                      D. Yoga

## INDIAN HISTORY ANSWERS SET - 1

1. B	2. C	3. C	4. C	5. B	6. A	7. C	8. D
9. A	10. C	11. A	12. B	13. C	14. A	15. A	16. B
17. D	18. A	19. A	20. B	21. A	22. D	23. C	24. C
25. C	26. A	27. A	28. B	29. A	30. B	31. D	32. D
33. D	34. B	35. D	36. D	37. B	38. D	39. D	40. C
41. D	42. C	43. D	44. C	45. C	46. A	47. C	48. D
49. D	50. C	51. A	52. D	53. B	54. D	55. D	56. B
57. C	58. C	59. A	60. C	61. B	62. A	63. C	64. C
65. C	66. D	67. C	68. C	69. C	70. B	71. C	72. B
73. A	74. D	75. B	76. C	77. D	78. A	79. D	80. A
81. B	82. C	83. B	84. A	85. A	86. A	87. A	88. D
89. A	90. D	91. C	92. B	93. B	94. C	95. A	96. D
97. B	98. A	99. A	100. C				