

CHAPTER 1 HARPPA

Q1 The first site to be discovered in the Indus Valley Civilisation was

- a. Chanhudaro.
- b. Banawali.
- c. Harappa.
- d. Mohenjodaro.

Q2 There has been growing international interest in the Harappan archaeology since...

- a. 1950s.
- b. 1960s.
- c. 1970s.
- d. 1980s.

Q3 Team of American excavators began excavations at Harappa in

- a. 1986.
- b. 1987.
- c. 1988.
- d. 1989.

Q4 "Marshall left India three thousand years older than he had found her" was stated by

- a. B.B. Lal.
- b. Daya Ram Sahni .
- c. Rakhal Das Banerji.
- d. S.N. Roy.

Q5 Transformation of material culture happened in the few Harappan sites after

- a. 1600 BCE.
- b. 1700 BCE.
- c. 1800 BCE.
- d. 1900 BCE.

Q6 Craftsmen obtained the red colour of carnelian by

- a. dyeing.
- b. using fire.
- c. natural means.
- d. polishing.

Q7 Report of Alexander Cunningham on Harappan seal was published in the year...

- a. 1872.
- b. 1873.
- c. 1874.
- d. 1875.

Q8 The roads and streets in Harappan towns and cities were laid in a

- a. square pattern.
- b. grid pattern.
- c. circular pattern.
- d. semi-circular pattern.

Q9 Pots in Harappan Civilisation that were probably luxury items were made of

- a. lapis lazuli.
- b. faience.
- c. carnelian.
- d. copper.

Q10 Rows of distinctive fire altars with the provision of ritual bathing were discovered at

- a. Mohenjodaro.
- b. Harappan.
- c. Kalibangan.
- d. Dholavira.

Q11 A seemingly mythical animal engraved on most of the Harappan seals is the

- a. unicorn.
- b. elephant.
- c. bison.
- d. tiger.

Q12 The latest Harappan site discovered in Gujarat is

- a. Dholavira.
- b. Rangpur.
- c. Lothal
- d. Nageshwar.

Q13 The name Dilmun, which is mentioned in Mesopotamian texts, probably refers to the Island of...

- a. Harappa.

- b. Oman.
- c. Bahrain.
- d. Persia.

Q14The Harappan deity known as 'Pashupati' was known as the lord of all animals, especially...

- a. tiger.
- b. elephant.
- c. rhinoceros.
- d. cattle.

Q15The metal procured by the Indus Valley people from Rajasthan was

- a. copper.
- b. bronze.
- c. gold and silver.
- d. tin.

Q16All the gold jewellery found at Harappan sites was recovered from

- a. burials.
- b. hoards.
- c. lakes.
- d. temples.

Q17The evidence of ploughed field has been found at

- a. Lothal.
- b. Rakhigarhi.
- c. Mohenjodaro.
- d. Kalibangan.

Q18The Mesopotamian texts refer to Meluhha as a land of...

- a. armymen.
- b. fisherman.
- c. seafarers.
- d. traders.

Q19The Director of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), who brought major changes in Indian archaeology was...

- a. Alexander Cunningham.
- b. James Burgess.
- c. John Marshall.
- d. R.E.M. Wheeler.

Q20As per Mesopotamian texts, copper was imported from the region called...

- a. Meluhha.
- b. Magan.
- c. Dilmun.
- d. Turan.

Q21The cultures of “Late Harappan” phase are also known as

- a. “predecessor cultures”.
- b. “preceding cultures”.
- c. “future cultures”.
- d. “successor cultures”.

Q22A cemetery that had an ornament consisting of three shell rings, a jasper bead and many beads; was discovered in

- a. Harappa.
- b. Mohenjodaro.
- c. Kalibangan.
- d. Lothal.

Q23The Harappan site that was close to the sources of carnelian was

- a. Kalibangan.
- b. Dholavira.
- c. Lothal.
- d. Harappa.

Q24For making Great Bath water resistant, people of Harappan Civilisation used

- a. burnt-bricks.
- b. tiles.
- c. gypsum.
- d. limestone

Q25The ancient region which probably refers to Oman, in Mesopotamian texts, is

- a. Meluhha
- b. Magan
- c. Turan
- d. Dilmun

Q26An animal from Indus Valley, engraved on a Mesopotamian seal, is

- a. Humped bull

- b. Elephant
- c. Bison
- d. Tiger

Q27 For what purpose was the Great Bath used by the Harappans?

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

Q28 Mixture of silica, gum and colour; when exposed to heat, gives the material called

- a. faience.
- b. querns.
- c. gypsum.
- d. mortar.

Q29 The major problem faced by archaeologists, in relation to an artefact, is related with its

- a. material.
- b. finding.
- c. function.
- d. duplicity.

Q30 Archaeologists have found the evidence of millets from sites in

- a. Afghanistan.
- b. Baluchistan.
- c. Gujarat.
- d. Jammu.

Q31 The Harappan Civilisation, whose first site was discovered at Harappa, is dated between

- a. c.2500 and 1900 BCE.
- b. c.2600 and 1900 BCE.
- c. c.2700 and 1900 BCE.
- d. c.2800 and 1900 BCE.

Q32 Dholavira, the latest Harappan site to excavated, is located in:

- a. Rajasthan
- b. Gujarat
- c. Punjab
- d. Haryana

Q33The Harappan site where evidence of skeletons was found was

- a. Harappa.
- b. Mohenjodaro.
- c. Lothal.
- d. Kalibangan.

Q34The book “The Story of Indian Archaeology” was written by

- a. Alexander Cunningham.
- b. John Marshall.
- c. Daya Ram Sahni.
- d. S.N. Roy.

Q35Terracotta models of the plough have been found at sites in

- a. Afghanistan and Jammu.
- b. Banawali and Baluchistan.
- c. Haryana and Gujarat.
- d. Cholistan and Haryana.

Q36The Director General of the ASI who brought a military precision to the practice of archaeology was

- a. Cunningham.
- b. Hargreaves.
- c. James Burgess.
- d. R.E.M. Wheeler.

Q37R.E.M. Wheeler took over as Director General of the ASI in

- a. 1944.
- b. 1945.
- c. 1946.
- d. 1947.

Q38The Indus Valley Civilisation is also called the

- a. Aryan Culture.
- b. Harappan Culture.
- c. Hindu Culture.
- d. Pakistan Culture.

Q39The Great Bath of Mohenjodaro was a large tank in the shape of

- a. circle.

- b. square.
- c. triangle.
- d. rectangle.

Q40The book 'My Archaeological Mission to India and Pakistan' was written by

- a. Daya Ram Sahni.
- b. John Marshall.
- c. Rakhal Das Banerji.
- d. R.E.M. Wheeler.

ANWER:

CHAPTER- 2

Q1 The capital of the Mauryan Empire, during the reign of Chandragupta, was...

- a. Pataliputra.
- b. Ujjain.
- c. Kosambi.
- d. Tosali.

Q2 A provincial centre of the Mauryan Empire, now a modern city of Madhya Pradesh, was

- a. Vidisha.
- b. Ujjayini.
- c. Bhabru.
- d. Sanchi.

Q3 Writings engraved on hard surfaces such as stone, metal or pottery are known as

- a. inscriptions.
- b. visual materials.
- c. texts.
- d. coins.

Q4 The dynasty that ruled over Pataliputra in fourth century B.C was

- a. Nanda dynasty.
- b. Gupta dynasty.
- c. Maurya dynasty.
- d. Magadha dynasty.

Q5 The 'Periplus of the Erythraean Sea' was composed by an anonymous Greek sailor, around

- a. first century BCE.
- b. first century CE.
- c. second century CE.
- d. third century CE.

Q6 The capital of Magadha was shifted to Pataliputra in the

- a. fourth century BCE.
- b. fifth century BCE.
- c. sixth century BCE.
- d. seventh century BCE.

Q7The total number of major political centres in the Mauryan Empire was

- a. three.
- b. four.
- c. five.
- d. six.

Q8The word 'Piyadassi' is mentioned in the inscriptions and coins of...

- a. King Ajatashatru.
- b. King Bimbisara.
- c. King Chandragupta Maurya.
- d. King Asoka.

Q9The two scripts deciphered by James Prinsep were

- a. Brahmi and Kharosthi.
- b. Brahmi and Pali.
- c. Pali and Kharoshti.
- d. Prakrit and Pali.

Q10The ruler who created the Mauryan Empire was...

- a. Bimbisara.
- b. Asoka.
- c. Chandragupta Maurya.
- d. Ajatasattu.

Q11The sixteen ancient Indian states known as mahajanapadas were mentioned in the religious texts of

- a. Buddhism and Jainism.
- b. Christianity and Jainism.
- c. Jainism and Judaism.
- d. Sikhism and Christianity.

Q12Magadha, one of the sixteen *mahajanapadas*, was located in the modern state of...

- a. Assam.
- b. Bihar.
- c. Karnataka.
- d. Kerala.

Q13 Of the following literary works of the ancient period, the one which discusses administration and military is

- a. Puranas.
- b. Mudrarakshasa of Visakhadatta.
- c. Arthashastra of Kautilya.
- d. Indica of Megasthenes.

Q14 Prabhavati Gupta was the daughter of

- a. Chandragupta II.
- b. Harishena.
- c. Kautilya.
- d. Rudradaman.

Q15 The first gold coins were issued in the Indian subcontinent by the...

- a. Guptas.
- b. Kushanas.
- c. Mauryas.
- d. Shakyas.

Q16 Kubera is the god of...

- a. earth.
- b. fire.
- c. water.
- d. wealth.

Q17 Megasthenes mentions a committee with six subcommittees of military, of which the fourth looked after

- a. elephants.
- b. horses.
- c. navy.
- d. transport.

Q18 Megasthenes mentions a committee with six subcommittees of military, of which the fifth looked after

- a. chariots.
- b. foot-soldiers.
- c. horses.
- d. transport.

Q19 Megasthenes, a Greek Ambassador, mentions a committee with six subcommittees for coordinating

- a. agricultural activities.
- b. dhamma.
- c. military activities.
- d. religious activities.

Q20 Suvarnagiri, a provincial centre of the Mauryan Empire, was important for tapping the gold mines of...

- a. Bengal.
- b. Karnataka.
- c. Odisha.
- d. Kerala.

Q21 Chinese pilgrim Xuan Zang came in search of Buddhist texts during the period...

- a. c. 606-647 CE.
- b. c. 606-648 CE.
- c. c. 606-649 CE.
- d. c. 606-650 CE.

Q22 Xuan Zang visited the city of Pataliputra in the

- a. fifth century CE.
- b. sixth century CE.
- c. seventh century CE.
- d. eighth century CE.

Q23 The oldest book of ancient India, composed by people living along the Indus and its tributaries, is the...

- a. Yajur Veda.
- b. Rig Veda.
- c. Sama Veda.
- d. Atharva Veda.

Q24 The earliest inscriptions in India were written in the language of...

- a. Pali.
- b. Prakrit.
- c. Kannada.
- d. Malayalam.

Q25 The most famous ruler of ancient India arguably was

- a. Chandragupta Maurya.
- b. Chandragupta II.
- c. Samudragupta.
- d. Asoka.

Q26 Majority of the inscriptions of Asoka were written in the language

- a. Prakrit.
- b. Sanskrit.
- c. Greek.
- d. Aramaic.

Q27 Among the provincial centres of the Mauryan period, the southern provincial centre was

- a. Ujjayini.
- b. Suvarnagiri.
- c. Tosali.
- d. Taxila.

Q28 Of the following literary works of the ancient period, a contemporary source of Megasthenes' work is

- a. Puranas.
- b. Mudrarakshasa.
- c. Arthashastra.
- d. Silappadikaram.

Q29 The Asokan inscriptions and their Brahmi script were first deciphered by

- a. Alexander Cunningham.
- b. Max Muller.
- c. James Prinsep.
- d. Mortimer Wheeler.

Q30 An agrahara was a land granted to a

- a. Brahmana.
- b. Kshatriya.
- c. Vaishya.
- d. Shudra.

Q31 Votive inscriptions record gifts made to...

- a. political institutions.
- b. cultural institutions.
- c. educational institutions.

d. religious institutions.

Q32The “Periplus of the Erythraean Sea” was composed by an anonymous

- a. Parthian sailor.
- b. Chinese sailor.
- c. Greek sailor.
- d. Roman sailor.

Q33“Erythraean” was the Greek name for the

- a. Black Sea.
- b. Red Sea.
- c. Mediterranean Sea.
- d. Arabian Sea.

Q34The votive inscriptions mention about organizations of craft producers and merchants called:

- a. shrestis.
- b. shrenis.
- c. shestis.
- d. shesthis.

Q35Votive inscriptions mention the organisations of craft producers and merchants known as

- a. shrestis.
- b. shrenis.
- c. shestis.
- d. shesthis.

Q36The first ever ruler to propagate the principles of Dhamma was

- a. Bimbisara.
- b. Chandragupta II.
- c. Chandragupta Maurya.
- d. Asoka.

Q37Many Kushana rulers adopted the title 'Devaputra', meaning

- a. “son of god”.
- b. “son of heaven”.
- c. “son of soil”.
- d. “son of temple”.

Q38Many Kushana rulers adopted the title devaputra or "son of god" inspired by the

- a. Chinese rulers.
- b. Greek rulers.
- c. Iranian rulers.
- d. Roman rulers.

Q39 In the subcontinent, there is an evidence of larger states, including the Gupta Empire, by the

- a. third century.
- b. fourth century.
- c. fifth century.
- d. sixth century.

Q40 The Prayaga Prashasti is also known as the

- a. Allahabad Pillar Inscription.
- b. Ahmadabad Pillar Inscription.
- c. Banaras Pillar Inscription.
- d. Uttar Pradesh Pillar Inscription.

ANSWER: