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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	
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	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 (History)

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

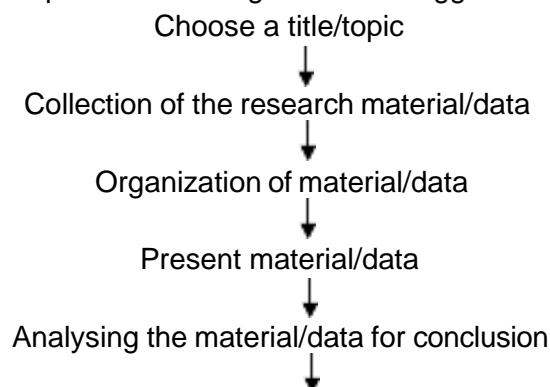
2. Role of the teacher:

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.

Ch-1 BRICKS BEADS AND BONES

1: Kalibangan is located at

- a) Gujarat
- b) Rajasthan
- c) Himachal Pradesh
- d) Punjab

Answer : b (Rajasthan)

2: The Indus Valley Civilization was initially called

- a) Harappa Civilization
- b) Mohenjo-daro Civilization
- c) Punjab-Sindh Civilization
- d) Lothal Civilization

Answer : a (Harappa Civilization)

3: Which is the biggest Harappan Civilization site

- a) Ropar
- b) Lothal
- c) Kalibangan
- d) Rakhigarhi

Answer : d (Rakhigarhi)

4: In Sindhi language, the word 'Mohenjo-daro' means

- a) The land of the living
- b) Mound of the Dead
- c) God's own Land
- d) The people of Sindh

Answer : b (Mound of the Dead)

5: 'The Great Bath' & 'The Great Granary' belong to which site

- a) Kalibangan
- b) Bhirrana
- c) Mohenjo-daro
- d) Lothal

Answer : c (Mohenjo-daro)

6: Where is Rakhigarhi located

- a) Gujarat
- b) Haryana
- c) Rajasthan
- d) Afghanistan

Answer : b (Haryana)

7: In which of the following sites was found the seated male sculpture of the 'Priest King'

- a) Amri
- b) Kalibangan
- c) Kot diji
- d) Mohenjo-daro

Answer : d (Mohenjo-daro)

- 8: Lothal is located at
- a) Ahmedabad
 - b) Rajasthan
 - c) Chandigarh
 - d) Sindh

Answer : a (Ahmedabad)

- 9: Banawali is located at
- a) Ahmedabad
 - b) Rajasthan
 - c) Chandigarh
 - d) Haryana

Answer : d (Haryana)

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

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

Ans: b (Alexander Cunningham)

11. The centre of Craft Production in Harappan Civilization was _____.

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

Ans: b (Chanhudaro)

12. Mesopotamian texts refer to Meluhha as a land of _____.

- a) Hunters
- b) Seafarers
- c) Agriculture
- d) None of the above

Ans: b (Seafarers)

13. Which was the largest city of Harappan Civilization?

- a) Mohenjodaro
- b) Lothal
- c) Kalibangan
- d) Rangpur

Ans: a (Mohenjodaro)

14. Use of plough has been evidenced at:

- a) Kalibangan
- b) Lothal
- c) Harappa
- d) Banawali

Ans: a (Kalibangan)

15. Knowledge about the existence of which of the following animals is doubtful in the Indus Valley Civilization

- a) Dog
- b) Cat
- c) Bull
- d) Horse

Ans: b (Cat)

SOURCE BASED/CASE BASED QUESTIONS:

The plight of Harappa

Although Harappa was the first site to be discovered it was badly destroyed by brick Robbers. As early as 1875, Alexander Cunningham, the First Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), often called the Father of Indian Archaeology, noted that the amount of bricks taken from the ancient site was enough to lay bricks for "about 100 miles" of the railway line between Lahore and Multan. Thus, many of the ancient structures at the site were damaged. In contrast, Mohenjodaro was far better preserved.

16) The Harappan site was badly destroyed by _____

- a) Natural Calamities
- b) Brick Robbers
- c) Engineers
- d) Animals

Answer:- b) Brick Robbers

17) Who was Alexander Cunningham?

- a) Doctor
- b) Engineer
- c) Player
- d) First Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)

Answer:- d) First Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)

18) Who was called as the Father of Indian Archeology?

- a) Alexander Cunningham
- b) Alexander
- c) J. A. Smith
- d) Colin Mackenzie

answer:- Alexander Cunningham

19) Compared to Harappa _____ was far better preserved.

- a) Mohenjadero
- b) Lothal
- c) Kalibangan
- d) Ropar

Answer:- a) Mohenjodero

The most ancient system yet discovered

About the drains, Mackay noted: "It is certainly the most complete ancient system as yet discovered." Every house was connected to the street drains. The main channels were made of bricks set in mortar and were covered with loose bricks that could be removed for cleaning. In some cases, limestone was used for the covers. House drains first emptied into a sump or cesspit into which solid matter settled while waste water flowed out into the street drains. Very long drainage channels were provided at intervals with sumps for cleaning. It is a wonder of archaeology that "little heaps of material, mostly sand, have frequently been found lying alongside drainage channels, which shows ... that the debris was not always carried away when the drain was cleared".

Drainage systems were not unique to the larger cities, but were found in smaller settlements as well. At Lothal for example, while houses were built of mud bricks, drains were made of burnt bricks.

20) Where were the drainage systems found?

- a) Larger cities
- b) Small settlements
- c) Huts
- d) Citadels

Answer:- b) Small settlements

21) Lothal is located in _____

- a) Madhya Pradesh
- b) Gujarat
- c) Karnataka
- d) Andhra Pradesh

Answer:- b) Gujarat

22) The drains were built of _____

- a) Burnt bricks
- b) Clay
- c) Dried bricks
- d) Stones

Answer:- a) Burnt bricks

Palaces and kings

A large building found at Mohenjodaro was labelled a palace by as archaeologists but no spectacular finds were associated with it. A stone statue was labelled and continues to be known as the "priest-king". This is because archaeologists familiar with Mesopotamian history and its "priest-kings" and have found parallels in the Indus region.

23) With what name was the stone statue identified?

- a) Tree
- b) Lion
- c) Buffalo
- d) Priest King

Answer:- d) Priest King

24) Name the contemporary of Mohenjadaro civilization.

- a) Greek
- b) Mesopotamian
- c) Chinese
- d) Roman

Answer:- b) Mesopotamian

25) Name the site of Bronze age civilization in India?

- a) Bombay
- b) Calcutta
- c) Delhi
- d) Lothal

Answer:- d) Lothal

Assertion-Reason Questions

The following questions consist of two statements-

Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- (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.

Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

26. Assertion (A): A distinctive feature of Harappan architecture was that the road side of the building was non-existent.

Reason (R): Entry into Harappan civilisation buildings was through narrow lanes which formed right angles from the main lanes.

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

27. Assertion (A): The humpless bull found in the Indus valley civilisation was called a unicorn. In the picture inscribed on the seals, both its horns were adjacent to each other and protruded forward. Perhaps, it was an imaginary animal.

Reason (R): The hump animals in the seals have received less priority than the humpless animals.

Answer:- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

28. Assertion (A): People of Indus valley civilisation was of utilisation nature.

Reason (R): In Indus valley civilisation sculpture of Tera Cota was used by common people.

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

29. Assertion (A): The Indus Valley civilisation had ended 1000 years before the Aryans arrived in India.

Reason (R): In the Indus region, where there was a lot of rainfall, there was less rainfall in 2000 BC, as a result, the residents left this area.

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

30. Assertion (A): Many items of Indus valley civilisation were found in Sumeria.

Reason (R): Sumeria appears to have had trade relations with Indus valley.

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

31. Assertion (A): The Bronze age civilization in India is also known as Harappan civilization.

Reason (R): It was called Harappan civilization because the culture was first sited here.

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

32. Assertion (A): Animal bones found at Harappan sites include those of cattle, sheep, goat, buffalo and pig.

Reason (R): Studies done by archaeo-geologist indicate that these were domesticated.

Answer:- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

33. Assertion (A): Most Harappan sites are located in semi-arid lands.

Reason (R): Water reservoirs found at Dholavira may have been used to store water for Agriculture.

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

34. Assertion (A): Some graves contain pottery and ornaments.

Reason (R): It does not indicate a belief that these were used after life.

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

35. Assertion (A): Raw materials of copper and gold were procured from Rajasthan and South India by trade.

Reason (R): These expeditions established communications with local communities.

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

36. Read the following information and identify the animals that are domesticated.

Animal bones found at Harappan sites include those of cattle, sheep, goat buffalo and pig. Bones of wild species are found. Bones of fish and fowl are also found.

- A Goat
- B Fish
- C Fowl
- D Deer

37. Which of the following pairs associated with crafts of Harappan civilization is incorrect.

- A Stone like carnelian....Red colour
- B Metals....copper,bronze
- C Shell objects....Nageshwar,Balakot
- D Beads....made out of granite powder

38. Identify the explanations for the disappearance of Harappan Civilization.

There is evidence that by 1800 B.C.E most of the mature harappan sites in regions such as Cholistan had been abandoned.

- A Climatic change
- B Deforestation
- C Excessive floods
- D All the above

39. Which of the following statements about Harappan civilization are wrong ?

- i. The civilization is dated between 2600 to 1800 B.C.E.
- ii .Most Harappan sites are located in semi arid lands.
- iii. The lower town was walled.
- iv. There are aound 900 wells in Mohenjodaro

Options

- A I,ii and iii
- B I and iv
- C ii and iii
- D I, ii and iii

40. Consider the following statements

- i. The Harappan civilization was also called as Bronze age civilization
- ii. Traces of canals have been found at the Harappan site of Shortughai in Afghanistan.

iii. The harappans did not know anything about grid pattern

Which of the above statement /s is /are correct about harappan civilization?

- A i only
- B ii only
- C I and ii
- D i,ii and iii

41. Identify the architecture with the help of the following information .

* There were two flights of steps .

Rectangular in shape

Special ritual occasions

- A Granary
- B Great Bath
- C Priest king
- D Script

42. Match the following

Artefacts Metal/ Material

- A Terracota bull I ordinary
- B utilitarian II sheII
- C Luxurian III Red mud
- D Bangles IV Faience

Options

a b c d

- A iii I, iv, ii
- B I ii iii iv
- C ii I iii iv
- D I iii iv ii

43. Which of the following information is /are correct about the harappan script?

- I Many harappan inscriptions are long
- II The longest inscription contained 50 signs

III It had many signs between 375 to 4000

IV It was written from right to left.

OPTIONS

A I and III

B II and IV

C III and IV

D I and IV

44. A large building found at Mohenjodaro was labelled as a palace by archaeologists .A stone statue was labelled and continues to be known as the priest king. The Mesopotamian history found parallels in Indus region.

Which of the following statement is correct about this information?

A It emerged in Iran

B They used to call the king as political leader

C In Mesopotamia we find the parallels of Indus region

D It had no contacts with other lands.

45. Which one of the following is the correct pair?

LIST I

LIST II

SITE

STATE

A Kalibangan

Rajasthan

B Banawali

Gujarat

C Cholistan

Goa

D Lothal

kerala

46. Read the following information given in the box carefully.

*Great bath was found at Kalibangan

Fire altars were found at Lothal.

Identify the purpose for which they were used.

A Trade

B Food

C Spiritual

D Agriculture

47. Read the following statements

- I The khetri region of Rajasthan was famous for copper
- II The south India was famous for diamonds.
- III Copper was brought from Magan
- IV Meluhha was a land of seafarers.

Which of the above statements are related to trade with distant lands

- A I and II
- B II and III
- C III and IV
- D I,III and IV

48. Read the following statements regarding the discovery of the Harappan civilization

- I Cunningham was the first Director General of Archaeological Survey of India.
- II Excavations began in the beginning of mid nineteenth century.
- III Cunningham collected and documented.
- IV Harappa is located in Iran.

Which of the following statements are correct?

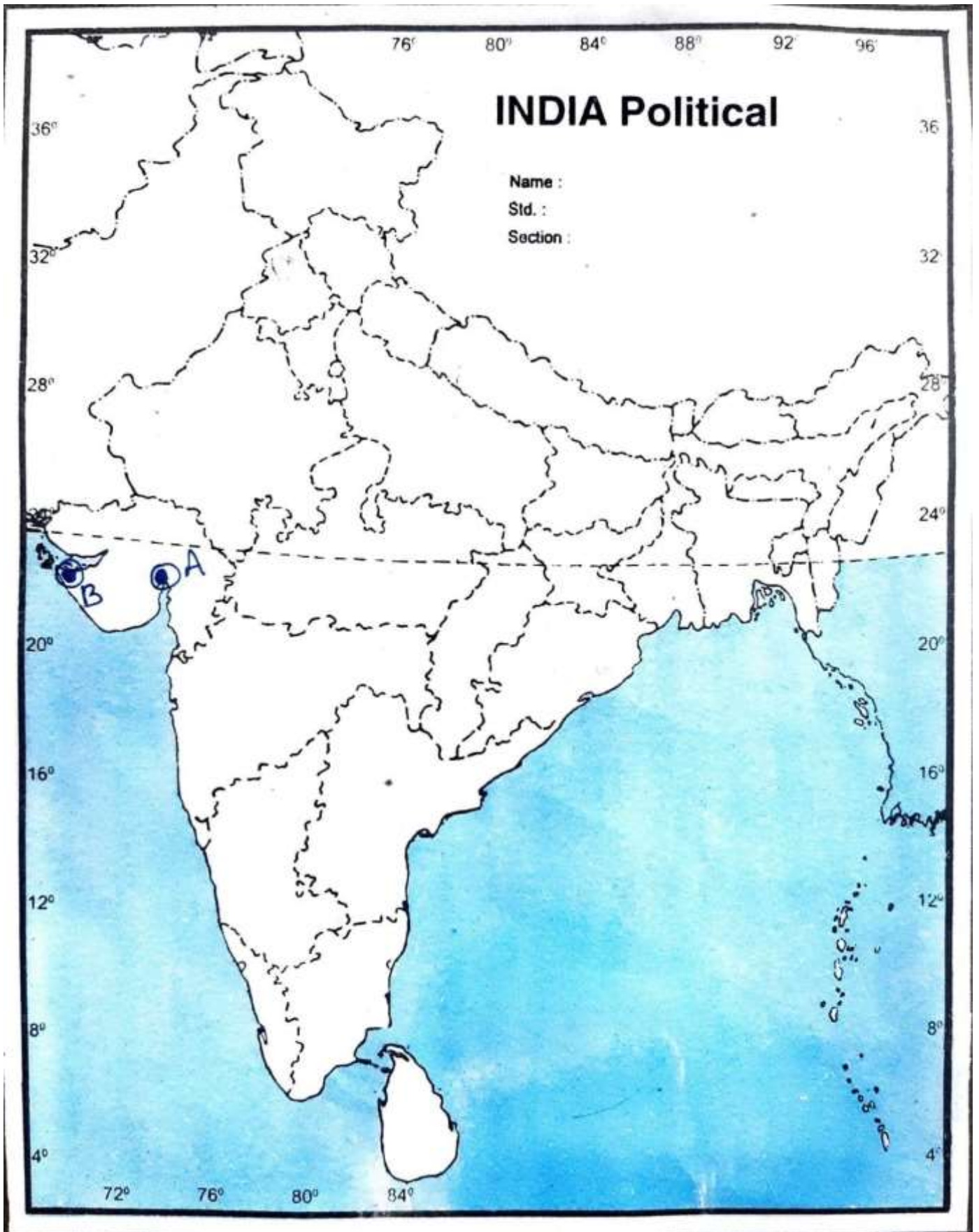
- A I, II,III
- B II, III, IV
- C I, IV only
- D I Only

49. Look at the image and identify it.



- A Copper vessel
- B Pottery
- C A sealing from Ropar

D A seal depicting a bull



50.(a) On the political map of India A is marked as Harappan place.

- A Gandhinagar
- B Hyderabad
- C Lothal
- D Surat

50.(b) On the same map B is also marked as the important town of shell production.

- A Nageswar
- B Bombay
- C Goa
- D Cochin

36. A 37. D 38. D 39. B 40. C 41. B 42. A 43. D 44. C
45..A 46. C 47. D 48. A 49. C 50.(a) C 50.(b) A

CHAPTER 2
KINGS FARMERS AND TOWNS

I. Choose the Correct Alternative

1 Who among the following deciphered Brahmi and Kharoshti scripts?

- 1 James john
- 2 James princep
- 3 Nicholas
- 4 Edison

2 According to the Sri Lankan texts Mahavamsa and the Dipavamsa, who among the following was the famous king?

- 1 Bimbisara
- 2 Chandragupta maurya
- 3 Ashok
- 4 Samudragupta

3 Which century is known as transitioning era of early Indian century?

- 1 6th century
- 2 7th century
- 3 8th century
- 4 10th century

4 Which one them is a mahajanapada that emerged in the 600 BCE?

- 1 Vajji
- 2 Magadha
- 3 Asmika
- 4 All of the above

5 What was Magadha's capital in 4th century?

- 1 Tanjavur
- 2 Pataliputra
- 3 Rajgriha
- 4 Kusinagara

6 Who among the following was the founder of the Mauryan dynasty?

- 1 Ashoka
- 2 ChandraguptaMmaurya
- 3 Vikramaditya
- 4 Ajatshattu

7 According to the sources of Ashoka, which of the following one is spread by Ashoka

- 1 Dhamma
- 2 Knowledge
- 3 Scholars
- 4 Education

8 Kalinga battle fought in 261 BCE and it was won by

- 1 Kautilya
- 2 Chandragupta maurya
- 3 Bimbisara
- 4 Ashoka

9 What title was used by most of the kushana rulers?

- 1 Devputra
- 2 Devtulya
- 3 Devraj
- 4 Devnaam priya

10 Prabhavati gupta was the daughter of _____.

- 1 Chandragupta Maurya
- 2 Chandragupta II
- 3 Harshavardhana
- 4 Ashoka

11 Which metal coins came into use in the sixth century as an experiment?

- 1 Silver and copper
- 2 Copper and gold
- 3 Gold and silver
- 4 None of the above

12 Who issued gold coins in the first century for the first time?

- 1 Mauryan rulers
- 2 Kushana rulers
- 3 Chola rulers
- 4 Gupta rulers

13 What was the title held by Emperor Ashoka?

- 1 Devanampriya
- 2 Kshatrapati
- 3 Chakravarthi
- 4 None of them

14. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding headman?

- 1 Headman is a powerful person.
- 2 It is not a hierarchical person.
- 3 The supporters of a headman are his family.
- 4 He meets people who are below him.

15. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding scripts?

- 1 Almost all scripts used in modern Indian languages have Brahmi as their main script.
- 2 Brahmi script is used in the inscriptions of Ashoka.
- 3 Kharoshti is a script.
- 4 James prinsep deciphered the kharoshti script in 1838.

ANSWER: 1. (2), 2. (3), 3. (1), 4. (4), 5. (2), 6. (2), 7. (1), 8. (4), 9. (1), 10. (2), 11. (1), 12. (2), 13. (1), 14. (2), 15. (1).

II. Assertion – Reason Questions

The following questions consist of two statements- Assertion and Reason.

Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- 1 Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.**
- 2 Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of R.**
- 3 A is true but R is false**
- 4 A is false but R is true**

16. ASSERTION (A):Some of the most momentous developments in Indian epigraphy took place in the 1830s.

Reason (R): Brahmi and Kharosthi, two scripts used in the earliest inscriptions and coins were deciphered by Alexander Cunningham

Ans: 3

17. **ASSERTION (A):** The sixth century BCE is often regarded as a major turning point in early Indian history.
Reason(R): It is an era associated with early states, cities, the growing use of iron, the development of coinage, etc.
Ans: 1
18. **Assertion(A):** Between the sixth and the fourth centuries BCE, Magadha (in present-day Bihar) became the most powerful *mahajanapada*.
Reason(R) Magadha was a region where Cotton was especially productive
Ans: 2
19. **Assertion (A):** There were five major political centres in the Mauryan empire – the capital Pataliputra and the provincial centres of Taxila, Ujjayini, Tosali and Suvarnagiri
Reason(R): The provincial centres of Taxila, Ujjayini, Tosali and Suvarnagiri are powerful than Pataliputra
Ans: 3
20. **Assertion (A):** Tamilakam is the name used for Ancient Tamil Country
Reason (R): Tamliakam included parts of present-day Andhra Pradesh and Kerala, in addition to Tamil Nadu
Ans: 1
21. **Assertion (A) :** Colossal statues of Kushana rulers have been found installed in a shrine at Mat near Mathura (Uttar Pradesh).
Reason(R): Gandhara style of Art Promoted by Kushanas around Mathura
Ans: 3
22. **Assertion (A):** The Prayaga Prashasti (also known as the Allahabad Pillar Inscription) composed in Sanskrit by Harishena, the court poet of Samudragupta,
Reason(R): prashastis, composed in praise of empire in particular, and patrons in general, by poets
Ans: 2
23. **Assertion (A):** The Jatakas were written in Pali around the middle of the first millennium CE
Reason (R): Gandatindu Jataka describes the plight of the subjects of a Wise king
Ans: 3
24. **Assertion (A):** large landowners in Ancient Tamil country were referred as Adimai
Reason(R): Early Tamil literature mentions different categories of people living in the villages
Ans: 4
25. **Assertion (A):** guilds probably procured raw materials, regulated production, and marketed the finished product.
Reason (R): It is likely that craftspersons used a range of iron tools to meet the growing demands of urban elites
Ans: 1

Answer: 16 (3), 17 (1), 18(2), 19 (3), 20 (1), 21 (3), 22 (2), 23 (3), 24 (4), 25 (1)
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III. Case Study Questions

Read the following excerpt carefully and answer any three questions :
(Ch2- Page 32)

Languages and scripts

Most Asokan inscriptions were in the Prakrit language while those in the northwest of the subcontinent were in Aramaic and Greek. Most Prakrit inscriptions were written in the Brahmi script; however, some, in the northwest, were written in Kharosthi. The Aramaic and Greek scripts were used for inscriptions in Afghanistan.

(26) Which are the three languages used to write Inscriptions?

- (i) **Brahmi, Greek and Aramaic.**
- (ii) Sanskrit, Greek and Hebrew
- (iii) Tamil, Telugu and Sindhi
- (iv) Vedic Sanskrit, Prakrit, Pali.

(27) Most of the Ashokan inscriptions were engraved in

- (i) Sanskrit
- (ii) Sindhi
- (iii) Hebrew
- (iv) Prakrit**

(28) Most Brahmi Inscriptions were written in

- (i) Prakrit**
- (ii) Pali
- (iii) Brahmi
- (iv) Sanskrit

Carefully examine the *Fortification walls at Rajgir* and answer any three Questions that follow :
(Ch2- Page 31)



(29) Why were these walls built?

- (i) To protect Magadha kingdom from invaders and enemies**
- (ii) To safeguard the empire from Natural Hazards
- (iii) To Stabilise the boundaries of the empire
- (iv) None of them

(30) What is the total length of the wall which encircled the entire city of Rajgriha ?

- (i) 40km long**
- (ii) 60km long
- (iii) 55km long

(iv) 50 km long

(31) Which of the following Dynasty/Empire built Fortification Walls at Rajgriha in Ancient times

(i) Sisunaga

(ii) Nandas

(iii) Haryankas

(iv) Mauryas

Read the following excerpt carefully and answer any the questions : (1+1+1=3)

(Ch2- Page 34)

What the king's officials did

Here is an excerpt from the account of Megasthenes: Of the great officers of state, some ... superintend the rivers, measure the land, as is done in Egypt, and inspect the sluices by which water is let out from the main canals into their branches, so that every one may have an equal supply of it. The same persons have charge also of the huntsmen, and are entrusted with the power of rewarding or punishing them according to their deserts. They collect the taxes, and superintend the occupations connected with land; as those of the woodcutters, the carpenters, the blacksmiths, and the miners.

(32) What is Indica?

(i) Indica is an account of Guptas by the Greek writer Megasthenes.

(ii) Indica is an account of Mauryas by the Greek writer Megasthenes

(iii) Indica is an account of Kushanas by the Greek writer Megasthenes

(iv) Indica is an account of Cholas by the Greek writer Megasthenes

(33) Who sent Megasthenes to India

(i) Seleucus II

(ii) Seleucus I

(iii) Alexander the Great

(iv) None of them

Read the following excerpt carefully and answer any three questions :

(Ch2- Page 37)

In praise of Samudragupta

This is an excerpt from the Prayaga Prashasti: He was without an antagonist on earth; he, by the overflowing of the multitude of (his) many good qualities adorned by hundreds of good actions, has wiped off the fame of other kings with the soles of (his) feet; (he is) Purusha (the Supreme Being), being the cause of the prosperity of the good and the destruction of the bad (he is) incomprehensible; (he is) one whose tender heart can be captured only by devotion and humility; (he is) possessed of compassion; (he is) the giver of many hundred-thousands of cows; (his) mind has received ceremonial initiation for the uplift of the miserable, the poor, the forlorn and the suffering; (he is) resplendent and embodied kindness to mankind; (he is) equal to (the gods) Kubera (the god of wealth), Varuna (the god of the ocean), Indra (the god of rains) and Yama (the god of death)...

(34) Where does this excerpt is taken from

(i) Aihole Prashasti

(ii) Kalinga Prashasti

(iii) Hatigumpha

(iv) Prayaga Prashasti

(35) What is the present name of Prayaga

(i) Prayagraj

(ii) Allahabad

(iii) Ayodhya

(iv) Lucknow

Answers:

(34) i (27) iv (28) iii (29) i (30) i (31) iv (32) ii (33) ii (34) iv (35) i

36. Read the following information and identify the meaning of Rajagaha

Initially, Rajagaha (the Prakrit name for present day Rajgir in Bihar) was the capital of Magadha. Rajagaha was a fortified settlement.

- A. House of the Kingdom
- B. House of the Senani
- C. House of the King
- D. None of them

Ans : C House of the King

37. Which of the following pairs associated with Buddha's symbolic representation is incorrect?

- A. Most Asokan inscriptions were written in Prakrit Language
- B. Aramaic and Greek Scripts used in Northwest Part of India
- C. Most Prakrit inscriptions were written in Kharoshti Script
- D. The Aramaic & Greek scripts were used for inscriptions in Afghanistan

Ans: C Most Prakrit inscriptions were written in Kharoshti Script *

38. Identify the character of Indian rulers with the help of the following information.

- Colossal statues of Ancient rulers have been found and installed in a shrine at Mat near Mathura.(Uttar Pradesh)
- Similar statues have been found in a shrine in Afghanistan as well.

- A. Guptas
- B. Kushanas
- C. Mauryas
- D. Cholas

Ans: B B. Kushanas

39. Consider the following statement (s):

I.Pataliputra was the Capital of Mauryan Empire

II Administration of Mauran Empire is Centred around Pataliputra, Taxila, Ujjayini, Tosali and Suvarnagiri,

III Megasthenes mentions a committee with ten subcommittees for coordinating military activity.

Which of the above statement (s) is/are correct about Mauryan Empire

- A. Only I
- B. Only II
- C. I & II
- D.I, II & III

Ans- D-I,II Only

40. Identify the Meaning of the Tamilakam with the help of the following information.

- The new kingdoms that emerged in the Deccan and further south, including the chiefdoms of the Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas in Tamilakam
- Tamilakam included parts of AP,Kerala in addition to Tamil Nadu

- A. Name of Ancient Tamil Country
- B. Name of Ancient Telugu Country
- C. Name of Ancient Kanadarajya
- D. None of them

Ans: A. Name of Ancient Tamil Country

41. Match the following

- (a) Magadha (i) an epic written in Tamil
- (b) Silappadikaram (ii) Indika
- (c) Megasthenese (iii) Most Powerful Mahajanapada

(d) Gandatindu Jataka (iv) Describes the plight of Wicked king

Options :

(a) (b) (c) (d)

A (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)

B (iii) (i) (ii) (iv)

C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)

D (i) (iii) (ii) (iv)

ANS- B (iii) (i) (ii) (iv)

42. Which of the following information is/are not correct with reference to Ashoka?

I. He Propagated Dhamma through Dhammamahamattas

II. He fought Kalinga Battle in 261 BCE

III. He adopted the title “Devaputra” or Son of God

A. I&II

B. III Only

C. II Only

D. I Only

Ans- B III Only

43. Most Scripts used to write modern Indian languages are derived from Brahmi, the script used in most Asokan inscriptions.

Which of the following statement is not correct about Brahmi Script

A. Modern Indian languages are derived from Brahmi

B. The Brahmi script used in most Ashokan inscriptions.

C. James Prinsep was able to decipher Asokan Brahmi in 1838

D. Kharosthi, the script used in inscriptions in the north-east

Ans: D. Kharosthi, the script used in inscriptions in the north-east.

44. Which one of the following is a correct pair?

LIST-I

Rulers

A. Cholas

B. Kushanas

C. Mauryas

D. Satavahanas

LIST-II

Regions

Kerala

North-East India

Most part of North India

Jammu and Kashmir

Ans: C. Mauryas Most part of North India

45. Read the following information given in the box carefully:

- Sangam Literature referred them as Large landowners
- They lived in Tamilakam area

Identify the name the Category of people in Rural Society from the following options

A. Adimai

B. Gahapati

C. Vellalar

D. Uzhavar

ANS- C. Vellalar

46. Read the following statements:

I. She was the Daughter of Samudragupta

II. She was married into Vakataka Ruling family

III. She had access to land against Brahmanical norms.

IV. Prabhavati Gupta ... commands the gramakutumbinas Brahmanas and others living in the village.

Which of the above statements are related to Krishnadeva Raya?

- A. Only I
- B. I, II and III
- C. II, III and IV
- D. I, III and IV

ANS- C. II, III and IV

47. Read the following statements regarding Kushanas:

I The Kushanas (c. first century BCE|first century CE), who ruled over a vast kingdom extending from Central Asia to northwest India.

II Kanishka I, or Kanishka the Great, an emperor of the Kushan dynasty in the second century, is famous for his military, political, and spiritual achievements.

III Kanishka I organised 4th Buddhist Council

IV Pataliputra was the Capital of Kushanas

Which of the following statements are correct?

- A. I,II, and III
- B. III,IV and I
- C. I,III and IV
- D. II and IV

ANS- A.-I,II, and III

48. Ashoka Appointed-----to spread Dhamma

- A. Sangha B. Monks C. Dhammamahamattas D Priests

ANS- C Dhammamahamattas

SECTION-D MAP SKILL BASED

On the given outline map of India, identify the Location with the help of specified information.



49. On the 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

ANS- A. Girnar

50. 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

ANS- D. Puhar

THEME - 3 KINSHIP, CASTE AND CLASS

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Define the technical term Kinfolk?

- (a) people who are related by blood and share a common ancestor
- (b) Members of the two families
- (c) Members of the nuclear family
- (d) None of the above

2. The Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras recognised as many as ----- forms of marriage.

- (a) Two forms (b) Three forms (c) Five forms (d) Eight forms

3. In which type of marriage does a woman have several husbands?

- (a) Endogamy (b) Exogamy (c) Polygyny (d) Polyandry

4. The Manusmriti mentioned ----- forms of marriage in the lesson.

- (a) the first, fourth, fifth and sixth (b) the first, second, third and fourth
- (c) the second, third, fourth and fifth (d) the first and sixth

5. The Manusmriti was compiled between-----

- (a) c. 200 BCE and 200 CE (b) c. 400 BCE and 400 CE
- (c) c. 100 BCE and 200 CE (d) c. 600 BCE and 800 CE

6. As per Brahmanical practice, evident from c. 1000 BCE onwards, people (especially Brahmanas) was to classify in terms of

- (a) Varna (b) Gotra (c) Jatis (d) Occupation

7. Which ruling dynasty violated the ideal of exogamy?

- (a) Sungas (b) Mauryas (c) Satavahanas (d) Kushanas

8. The janapada which was inhabited by the cousins Pandavas and Kauravas was that of

- (a) Shurasenas (b) Mallas (c) Sakyas (d) Kurus

9. Shakas who came from Central Asia were regarded by the Brahmanas as

- (a) Dasas (b) Untouchables (c) Mlechchhas (d) Aryans

10. Which of these rulers followed endogamy?

- (a) Satavahanas (b) Pandavas (c) Mauryas (d) None of these

11. Who won the battle of Mahabharata?

- (a) Pandavas (b) Kauravas (c) Mauryans (d) Satavahanas

12. Which of the following statements is correct about the classification of people in terms of 'gotra' under Brahmanical practice around 1000 BCE onwards?

- (a) After marriage women were expected to give up their father's gotra.
- (b) They were supposed to adopt the gotra of their husband.
- (c) Another important rule was that members of the same gotra could not marry
- (d) All of these

13. Which of the following was one of the occupations of Kshatriyas?

- (i) Perform sacrifices and give gifts (ii) To teach Vedas
- (iii) Trade (iv) Agriculture

14. According to Shastras _____ only could rule the country.

- (a) Brahmins (b) Kshatriyas (c) Vaishyas (d) Shudras

15. The original story of Mahabharata was composed by

- (a) Brahmanas (b) Kshatriyas (c) Sutas (d) None of these

II. ASSERTION AND REASON

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

- (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.

1. **Assertion (A)** The version of the Mahabharata we have been considering is in Sanskrit .
 - a. **Reason(R)** the Sanskrit used in the Mahabharata is far simpler than that of the Vedas.
2. **Assertion (A):** Women were expected to give up their father's gotra and take up their
 - a. husband's gotra after marriage.
 - b. **Reason (R):** Women who married Satavahana rulers retained their father's
 - c. gotras instead of adopting names derived from their husband's gotra name
3. **Assertion (A):** The rise of Vaishnavism and Shaivism led to worship of a chosen deity.
 - a. This helped in the development of sculpture and architecture.
 - b. **Reason (R):** In the case of Vaishnavism, cults developed around the various avatars or incarnations of the deity. Each of these local deities was recognised as a form of Vishnu.
4. **Assertion (A):** According to the Shastras, only Kshatriyas could be kings. But the kings in early states were not invariably Kshatriyas.
Reason (R): Gauthami putra satakarni destroyed the pride and power of Kshatriyas.
5. **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.
6. **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
7. **Assertion(A) :** Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras contained rules about the ideal "occupations" of the four varnas.
Reason(R) It is believed that the basic purpose behind the system was division of work in society
8. **Assertion (A)** The Seer Vyasa told that the Pandavas were in reality incarnations of Indra, whose wife had been reborn as Draupadi.
Reason (R) According to Vyasa a young woman had prayed to Shiva five times instead of once, this woman was now reborn as Draupadi and Shiva had fulfilled her prayer.
9. **Assertion (A)** According to the Shastras, only Kshatriyas could be kings.
Reason (R) However, several important ruling lineages probably had different origins. The Shungas and Kanvas, successors of the Mauryas, were Brahmanas
10. **Assertion (A)** The Brahmana's considered some people as being outside the system. In contrast to the purity aspect, some activities were regarded as particularly polluting. These included handling corpses and dead animals.
Reason (R) those who performed such tasks, designated as chandalas, were placed at the very bottom of the hierarchy.

III. CASE BASED QUESTIONS

Read the following text and answer questions

1. Hastinapura

This is how the city is described in the Adi Parvan of the Mahabharata:-

The city, bursting like the ocean, packed with hundreds of mansions, displayed with its gateways, arches and turrets like massing clouds the splendour of Great Indra's city.

- 1) From which Parvan was the passage taken
a) Adi b) Aranya c) Virata d) Balakanda
- 2) The city was bursting like _____
a) Lake b) Ocean c) River d) Pond
- 3) How many mansions were there ?
a) Tens b) Hundreds c) Thousands d) One
- 4) Between whom the war of Kurukshetra took place ?
a) Kauravas & Pallavas b) Pandavas & Cholas c) Satavahanas & Pandavas
d) Kauravas & Pandavas
- 5) Yudhisthira was the _____ son of Kunti.
a) Eldest Son b) Youngest Son c) Last Son d) Second Son

2. Draupadi's Marriage

Drupada, the king of Panchala, organised a competition where the challenge was to string a bow and hit a target; the winner would be chosen to marry his daughter Draupadi. Arjuna was victorious and was garlanded by Draupadi.

The Pandavas returned with her to their mother Kunti, who, even before she saw them, asked them to share whatever they had got. She realised her mistake when she saw Draupadi, but her command could not be violated. After much deliberation, Yudhisthira decided that Draupadi would be their common wife.

When Drupada was told about this, he protested. However, the Seer Vyasa arrived and told him that the Pandavas were in reality incarnations of Indra, whose wife had been reborn as Draupadi and they were thus destined for each other. Vyasa added that in another instance a young woman had prayed to Shiva for a husband, and in her enthusiasm, had prayed five times instead of once. This woman was now reborn as Draupadi and Shiva had fulfilled her prayers. Convinced by these stories, Drupada consented to the marriage.

1. Choose the correct option

- a) Arjuna was victorious and was garlanded by Draupadi.
- b) Draupadi, the king of Panchal, organised a competition.
- c) The winner would be chosen to marry his daughter Draupadi.
- d) a and c correct

2. Choose the correct option

- a) The Pandavas returned with Druapadi to home, Mother Kunti without knowing the fact, she advised to share whatever they had got.
- b) She realised her mistake when she saw Draupadi, but her command could not be violated.
- c) Both A&B correct
- d) Both are wrong

3. Choose the correct option

- a) This story reveals that mother was considered as the highest guru by the Pandavas.
- b) Drupada was the king of Panchala and father of Draupadi.
- c) Although, Kunti realised her mistake but she did not save Draupadi from the dire situation
- d) All the above correct.

4. How did Seer Vyasa solve the Draupadi case-

- a) The Seer Vyasa told that the Pandavas were in reality incarnations of Indra, whose wife had been reborn as Draupadi.
- b) Vyasa added one more example, a young woman had prayed to Shiva five times instead of once, this woman was now reborn as Draupadi and Shiva had fulfilled her prayer.
- c) Both A and B correct.
- d) A correct but B wrong

5. _____ fulfilled the prayers of Draupadi.

- a) Lord Vishnu
- b) Lord Shiva
- c) Lord Indra
- d) Lord Agni

I. MCQ ANSWERS:

1	(a) people who are related by blood and share a common ancestor
2	Eight forms
3	(d) Polyandry
4	(b) the first, fourth, fifth and sixth
5	(a) c. 200 BCE and 200 CE
6	(b) Gotra
7	(c) Satavahanas
8	(d) Kurus
9	(c) Mlechchhas
10	(a) Satavahanas
11	(a) Pandavas
12	(d) All of these.
13	(a) Perform sacrifices and give gifts
14	(b) Kshatriyas
15	(c) Sutas

ASSERTION AND REASON ANSWERS FOR QUESTIONS

QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER
1	b	6	a
2	b	7	a
3	a	8	a
4	a	9	b
5	b	10	b

CASE BASED QUESTION ANSWERS

1	a	1	d
2	b	2	c
3	b	3	d
4	d	4	c
5	a	5	b

36. Read the following information and identify the varna out of four varas

The Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras also contained rules about the ideal “occupations” of the four categories or varnas. Brahmanas were supposed to study and teach the Vedas, perform sacrifices and get sacrifices performed, and give and receive gifts.

- (a) Brahmans teach the Vedas, and make gifts.
- (b) Brahmans administer justice, perform sacrifices
- (c) Brahmans teach the Vedas, perform sacrifices
- (d) Brahmans administer justice, perform sacrifices

37 . Which of the statement(s) above is/are correct?

- i. Jatis like varna was based on birth.
- ii. Just like varnas the number of jatis was fixed as 20.
- iii. Jatis with different occupations organized into shrines or guilds.
- iv. All the above.

- (a) i and iii
- (b) ii and iii
- (c) iii only
- (D) i only

38. Read the information given below: Identify and name the system of marriage.

In this type of marriage, a woman has several husbands. Draupadi Followed this system of marriage. She had five husbands.

- (a) Endogamy
- (b) Exogamy
- (c) Polygyny
- (d) Polyandry

39. Consider the following statement (s):

I. According to tradition Shiva dictated, then scribed the Mahabharata by lord Ganesha

II. According to tradition Vyasa dictated, then lord Ganesha scribed the Mahabharata.

III. According to tradition Bramha dictated, then lord Vishnu scribed the Mahabharata.

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

- (a) Only I
- (b) Only II
- (c) I & II
- (d) I, II & III

40. Identify the Name of Bodhisatta as a chandala with the help of the following information.

- the Bodhisatta was born outside the city of Banaras as a chandala’s son
- the Bodhisatta (the Buddha in a previous birth) is identified as a chandala.
- He dressed in rags, with a clay alms bowl, arrived at his son’s doorstep and begged for food.
- He married Dittha Mangalika, the daughter of a merchant.

- (a). Hidimba
- (b). Matanga
- (c) Draupadi
- (d). Gandhari

41. Match the following.

i	Endogamy	(a)	refers to marriage outside the unit
ii	Exogamy	(b)	a man having several wives
iii	Polygyny	(c)	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, iii – b, iv – c

42. Which of the of the following statements regarding Gotami-puta Siri-Satakarni are correct except –

- I. He belonged to the Gupta dynasty
 II. He claimed to be a unique Brahmana (eka bamhana)
 III. He was known as destroyer of the pride of Kshatriyas
 IV. He allowed child marriage among upper varnas.

Options:

- (A) II&III
 (B) I&III
 (C) I&IV
 (D) I&II

43. Historians usually classify the contents of the present text under two broad heads – sections that contain stories, designated as the narrative. This division is by no means watertight – the didactic sections include stories, and the narrative often contains a social message.

- (a) Historians usually classify the content of Mahabharata three broad sections.
 (b) Historians agree that the Mahabharata was to be a not dramatic, moving story.
 (c) Historians classify the content of Mahabharata into narrative and didactic sections.
 (d) Historians agree that the Mahabharata was similar to Ramayana.

44. Which one of the following is a correct pair?

- (a) Nishadas—Forest dwellers
 (b) Pastoralists--Peasants
 (c) Chandalas-- Untouchables
 (d) Mlechchhas -- Indigenous Rulers

45. Read the following information given in the box carefully:

- She belongs to Gupta dynasty exercised political power.
- She belongs to Gupta dynasty donate land grants.

Identify the name of the women king from the following options

- (a) Andal
 (b) Gargi
 (c) Meera Bai
 (d) Prabhavati Gupta

46. Read the following statements:

- I. Brahmanical authorities named new groups living in forests as the nishadas.
 II. Brahmana to assign a name to occupational categories such as the goldsmith, blacksmiths, potters etc.
 III. They classified them as a jati. Jatis which shared a common occupation.
 IV. They were sometimes organised into shrenis or guild

Which of the above statements are correct related to Brahmanical perception?

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

47. Read the following statements regarding chanadalas in India:

- I. The Brahmana's considered some people as being outside the Varna system.
- II. In the purity aspect, some activities were regarded as particularly polluting.
- III. These included handling corpses and dead animals.
- IV. Those who performed such tasks, designated as chandalas, were placed at the very bottom of the hierarchy.

Which of the following statements are correct?

- (a). I, II, and III
- (b). III, IV and I
- (C). I, III and IV
- (d) All the above

48. Vyasa dictated the text to the deity----

- (a) Lord Vishnu, (b) Lord Ganesh, (c) Valmiki (d) Lord Siva

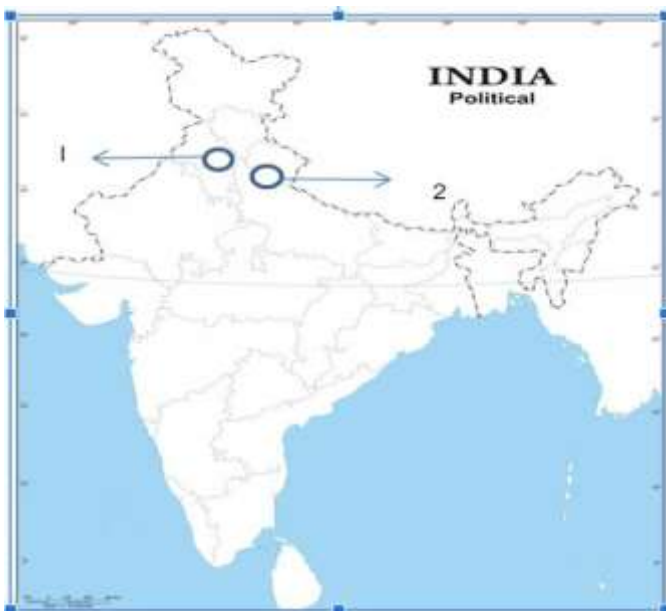


SECTION-D

Question no. 49 and 50 map based questions. Choose the correct option.

49-1. (a) Kuru, (b) Kosala, (c) Panchala, (d) Maghada

50-2. (a) Kuru, (b) Kosala, (c) Avanthi, (d) Panchala



Answers: 36 to 50

36.C 37.A 38.D 39.B 40.C 41.D 42.A 43.C 44.A 45.D 46.D 47.D 48.D 49.A 50.B

CHAPTER - 4 Thinkers Beliefs and Buildings

I. Assertion and Reason Questions

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

Answer these questions by selecting the appropriate option given below

- (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

1. **Assertion (A):** Ashvamedha yajna used to be very important in the Rigveda period.

Reason(R): During the Rig Vedic period, Ashvamedha yajna was performed by powerful kings to save their kingdoms.

2. **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.

3. **Assertion(A)** Buddhism was divided into two parts ‘Hinayana’ and ‘Mahayana’ during the reign of Kanishka.

Reason(R): The followers of Buddhism differed. Communal fights became common in this.

4. **Assertion(A)** The Purana is a depository of Indian philosophy and the history of the ancient Aryans.

Reason(R) The Puranas describes the valour of Gods and mighty kings.

5. **Assertion(A)** During the Buddhist period, people of Sudra 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.

6. **Assertion(A)** The worship of the three emanations of sankarashana, pradyumna and Aniruddha declined from the Gupta period.

Reason(R): The concept of Vishnu ‘s incarnations became popular and dominated Vaishnavism during the Gupta age.

7. **Assertion (A)** The centre of Jain religion is Non –violence towards other beings.

Reason(R) Jain text is written in Prakrit, Sanskrit, Tamil.

8. **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 ‘path –finder or who helps in the attainment of salvation or nirvana.

9. **Assertion (A)** The teachings of Buddha are compiled in three books known as Tripitika.

Reason(R) Gautama Buddha delivered his first sermon at Sarnath.

10. **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 Trishna or Desire.

II. CASE BASED QUESTIONS

11. Read this short inscription and answer

In the year 33 of the Maharaja HUVISHKA (a kushana ruler), in the first month of the hot season on the eighth day, a Bodhisatta was set up at Madhuvanka by the Bhikkhuni. Dhanavati, the sister's daughter of the Bhikkuni Buddhamatia, who knows the tripitaka. the female pupil of the Bhikku Bala. Who knows the Tripitikas together with her father and mother.

1. How did Dhanavati date her inscriptions?

- In the year 33 of the maharaja HUVISHKA [a Kushana ruler],in the first month of the hot season on the eighth day.
- On the basis of Calendar.
- On the basis of Sun.
- All the above.

2. Why do you think, she installed an image of the Bodhisattva?

- Because she was a devout follower of the Buddha.
- In compulsion.
- Due to then Rule.
- All the above.

3. Who were the relatives she mentioned?

[a] Father and Mother [b] Brother and Sister [c] Uncle and Aunty [d] Phua-Phupha.

4. What Buddhist text did she know?

[a]The Tripitaka [b] Ashtangik [c] Madhuvanak [d] All the above

5. When did SAKA era start?

[a] 58 A.D [b] 78 A.D [c] 95 A.D [d] 65 A.D

12. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow

A PRAYER TO AGNI

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. Pro-cure, 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

- It was the language of common people
- The Vedic verses were written in Sanskrit
- Sanskrit was not spoken by Brahmins
- Sanskrit was the major language of South India.

[2] Why were sacrifices performed during the Vedic Period?

- For the birth of daughters
- For the birth of sons
- For spiritual satisfaction
- For seeking the blessing of Buddha

[3] Choose the correct option.

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] Consider the following Statement:

[a] Rig Veda consists of hymns in praise of Agni, Indra, Soma etc

[b] Many of these hymns were chanted when sacrifices were performed.

Choose the correct option:

- a) Only [a] is correct
- b) Only [b] is correct
- c) Both [a] and [b] are correct
- d) Neither [a] nor [b] is correct

[5] The other name of Agni is:

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

III. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

1. How many ceremonial gateways are there in Sanchi stupa?

- (a) 2
- (b) 4
- (c) 6
- (d) 8

2. Which temple was made in the 8th century from rock cutting?

- (a) Kailasanath temple
- (b) Vrahadeshvar temple
- (c) Bhitargaon temple
- (d) none of the above

3. When was Sanchi discovered?

- (a) 1818
- (b) 1819
- (c) 1820
- (d) 1825

4. Siddharth as the Budha was named at birth, belonged to which kingdom?

- (a) shakya
- (b) Panchal
- (c) kuru
- (d) bhang

5. Who was the ruler of Bhopal?

- (a) Nurjahan Begum
- (b) Shahjahan b\Begum
- (c) Hazrat jahan
- (d) Hazrat mahal Begum

6. John Marshall dedicated the inscriptions on the Sanchi stupa to:

- (a) Sultan Jahan
- (b) Hasrat jahan
- (c) Shah Jahan
- (d) Hazrat jahan

7. According to Jain Religion , before Mahavir how many Trithankaras were there?
 (a) 20 (b) 21 (c) 22 (d) 23
8. What was “Deepvansh’ and Mahavansh?
 (a) History of Buddha of a particular region
 (b) Story of Buddha
 (c) Buddhist Text
 (d) None of the Above
9. According to Which religious teaching the world ends?
 (a) Jaina Teaching (b) Buddhist teachings
 (c) Sikh teachings (d) Islamic teachings
10. How many avatars of Vishnu were identified by the Vaishnavas?
 (a) Eight (b) Nine (c) Ten (d) Eleven
11. During the mid-first millennium BC, the religious philosophy of Zarathustra prevailed?
 (a) Greece (b) China (c) India (d) Iran
12. Hagiography is the biography of _____.
 (a) King (b) Brahmin (c) Scholar (d) Saint
13. Mahavir and Buddha questioned the authority of -----
 (a) The Jataka (b) The Ganas (c) The Vedas (d) The Yajnas
14. Who was the first woman to be ordained as a bhikkhuni?
 (a) Maha pajapati Gautami
 (b) Maha pajapati Bodhi
 (c) Maha pajapati Grishma
 (d) None of the above
15. The famous Buddhist centre Amaravati is located in the Modern Indian state of
 (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Assam (c) Karnataka (d) Tamil nadu

Answers:

ASSERTION AND REASON TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. No	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Answer	C	A	C	A	A	B	C	A	B	B

CASE BASED STUDY QUESTIONS

Q. No	11					12				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Answer	a	a	a	a	b	b	b	a	b	a

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q. No	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Answer	b	a	a	a	b	c	d	
Q. No	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Answer	a	b	c	d	d	c	a	a

SECTION-D Map questions choose the correct option

36..1 (a) Sanchi, (b) Amravathi, (c) Lumbini, (d) Bodhgaya

36. .2 (a) Khusinara, (b) Amravathi, (c) Benaras, (d) Bodhgaya



37. Consider the following statements regarding Sangha.

- (i) Mahapajapati Gotami persuaded Buddha to allow women into the sangha.
- (ii) Many women who entered the sangha became teachers of Dhamma and went on to become theris.
- (iii) Once within the sangha, all were regarded as equal.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- (a) I and II
 - (b) II and III
 - (c) I and III
 - (d) II only
- Answer: (b) II and III

38. Match the following.

I	Lumbini	A	Buddha attained Nibbana
ii	Kusinagara	B	Buddha delivered his first sermon
iii	Saranath	C	Buddha was born
iv	Bodhgaya	D	Buddha attained, enlightenment

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
- Answer: (b) i – c, ii – a, iii – b, iv – d

39. Consider the following statements regarding the structure of the stupa.

- (i) Harmika is a balcony-like structure that represented the abode of gods.
- (ii) A mast called the anda arose from the harmika.
- (iii) A yashti was often surmounted by a chhatri or umbrella.
- (iv) Yashti arose from the harmika.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

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

Assertion (A): The mid-first millennium BCE saw the emergence of new religions in India.

Reason (R): People began speculating on the significance of the sacrificial tradition and authority of the Vedas.

- (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.

Ans: Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

41. Read the information given below:

Identify and name the Buddhist text. This unique Buddhist text, part of the Sutta Pitaka, is a collection of verses composed by bhikkhunis. It provides an insight into women's social and spiritual experiences.

Ans: The Therigatha

42. Match the following.

I	Meeta	A	Soulless
ii	Karuna	B	Fellow
iii	Anatta	C	Sorrow
iv	Dukha	D	Compassion

Choose the correct option

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

Ans: (a) i – b, ii – d, iii – a, iv – c

43. What does the symbol of ‘empty seat’ symbolise?

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

Ans:- (d) Meditation of the Buddha

44. Which of the following is the most important idea in Jainism?

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

45. Who provided money for the preservation of the Sanchi Stupa?

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

Ans:- (b) Begums of Bhopal

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

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

Answer:- (b) Harmika

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

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

Ans:- (c) In these debates the kings tried to convince one another as well as laypersons about the validity of their philosophy or the way they understood the world.

48. Consider the following statements:

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

Which of the given statements is/are correct?

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

Ans: (b) 1, 2, 3

CHAPTER 5
BHAKTI SUFI TRADITIONS

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1 In how many parts did the Historians divide the Bhakti tradition?

- a) 2 Parts
- b) 3 Parts
- c) 4 Parts
- d) 6 Parts

2 When did the early Bhakti movement arise?

- a) 5th century
- b) 6th century
- c) 8th century
- d) 10th century

3 Which of the following Gods are worshipped by Alvar Saints:

- a) Shiv
- b) Hanuman
- c) Vishnu
- d) Vayu

4 Which of the following Gods are worshipped by Nayanar Saints:

- a) Durga
- b) Shiva
- c) Vishnu
- d) Vayu

5 Which one of the following is the earliest Veda?

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

6 The 'Nalayira divyaprabandham, was frequently described in the:

- a) Tamil Veda
- b) Kannada Veda
- c) Telugu Veda
- d) Malayalam Veda

7 Which alvar woman's songs are played widely in Tamil Nadu?

- a) Karraikkal Ammiyar
- b) Andal
- c) Rani Padmini
- d) None of the above

8 Who among the following got the support of Buddhism and Jainism?

- a) Traders
- b) Craftsmen
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of the above

9 Chola rulers granted land to build which God temple?

- a) Shiv
- b) Vishnu
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of the above

10 Who built the huge temples at Chidambaram, Thanjavur and Gangaikonda cholapuram?

- a) Chalukya
- b) Rashtrakut
- c) Chola
- d) Pallavas

11 Who was Basavanna?

- a) Founder of Virshaivite movement
- b) Founder of Lingayat or Virshaiva Sect
- c) Founder of Jagannatha Cult
- d) Founder of Jainism

12 When did Mohammad Bin Qasim win Sindh?

- a) 611 CE
- b) 711 CE
- c) 811 CE
- d) 851 CE

13 Who criticized the orthodox interpretation of the Quran and Sunna ?

- a) Alvars
- b) Nayanars
- c) Virashaivas
- d) Sufi

14 Sufism entered India in the

- a) 12th Century
- b) 13th Century
- c) 14th Century
- d) 15th Century

15 Khwaja muinuddin's dargah is known as:

- a) Garib nawaz
- b) Bande nawaz
- c) Nizamuddin
- d) None of them

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

SOURCE BASED/CASE BASED QUESTIONS:

I - Chaturvedin (Brahmana versed in the four Vedas) and the 'outcaste'

This is an excerpt from a composition of an Alvar named Tondaradippodi, who was a Brahmana:

You (Vishnu) manifestly like those 'servants' who express their love for your feet, though they may be born outcastes, more than the Chaturvedins who are strangers and without allegiance to your service.

- 1) Who was Tondaradippodi?
 - a) Alvar
 - b) Nayanar
 - c) Buddhist
 - d) Jain

Answer:- Alvar

- 2) Who are Alvars?
 - a) Worshippers of Vishnu
 - b) Worshippers of Shiva
 - c) Worshippers of Buddha
 - d) Worshippers of Mahaveera

Answer:- Worshippers of Vishnu

- 3) Who is a Chaturvedin?
- A person who learns all four vedas
 - A person who learns all three vedas
 - A person who learns all two vedas
 - A person who learns all one vedas

Answer:- A person who learns all four vedas

II - Shastras or devotion?

This is a verse composed by Appar, a Nayanar saint:

O rogues who quote the law books,

Of what use are your gotra and kula?

Just bow to Marperu's lord (Shiva who resides in Marperu, in Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu) as your sole refuge.

- 4) Who was Appar?
- Nayanar Saint
 - Alwar Saint
 - Buddhist Monk
 - Tirthankara

Answer:- Nayanar Saint

- 5) Who are Nayanars?
- Worshippers of Vishnu
 - Worshippers of Shiva
 - Worshippers of Buddha
 - Worshippers of Mahaveera

Answer:- Worshippers of Shiva

- 6) Where is Marperu located?
- Tanjavur
 - Madurai
 - Puhar
 - Bhubaneshwar

Answer:- Tanjavur

III - 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.

- 7) Who was Basavanna?
- Founder of Virashaivism
 - Founder of Vaishnavism
 - Founder of Shaivism
 - Founder of Buddhism

Answer:- Founder of Virashaivism

8) With what name were the followers of Virashaivism called?

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

Answer:- Lingayats

IV - Love for the Lord

This is part of a song attributed to Mirabai:

I will build a funeral pyre of sandalwood and aloe;

Light it by your own hand

When I am burned away to cinders;

Smear this ash upon your limbs.

... let flame be lost in flame.

In another verse, she sings:

What can Mewar's ruler do to me?

If God is angry, all is lost,

But what can the Rana do?

9) Who was Meera Bai?

- a) Rajput princess from Merta in Marwar
- b) Rajput princess of Gwalior
- c) Rajput princess of Jhansi
- d) Rajput princess of Delhi

Answer:- Rajput princess from Merta in Marwar

10) To which god did she worship?

- a) Lord Krishna
- b) Lord Shiva
- c) Buddha
- d) Mahaveera

Answer:- Lord Krishna

Assertion-Reason Questions

The following questions consist of two statements-

Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- (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.

11. (A)Assertion: The Lingayats challenged the idea of caste and the pollution attributed to certain groups by Brahmanas.

(R)Reason:The Lingayats opposed the Brahmanical ideas laid in Dharshastras and favoured caste equality.

Ans: (A) Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is correct explanation of assertion.

12. (A) **Assertion**:-Akbar went to Ajmer dargah fourteen times.

(R) **Reason** :-Akbar went Ajmer dargah to seek blessings for new conquest,fulfilment of vows and birth of son.

Ans: (A) Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is correct explanation of assertion.

13. (A) **Assertion**: Kabir,s Ultimate reality is Allah, pir, alakh, Atman, shabda

(R)**Reason**: Kabir described God in saguna form.

Ans: (C) Assertion is correct but reason is incorrect.

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

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

Ans: (A) Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is correct explanation of assertion.

15. (A) **Assertion** :Sharia is the law governing the Muslim community.

(R) **Reason**: Sharia is not based on Quran, hadis, qiyas and ijma.

Ans: (A) Assertion is correct but reason is incorrect.

16. (A) **Assertion**: Meerabai's in laws tried to poison her.

(R) **Reason**: Meerabai did not submit to the role of wife and mother.

Ans: (A) Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is correct explanation of assertion.

17. (A) **Assertion**: Guru Govind Singh laid the foundation of Khalsa Panth

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

Ans: (C) Assertion is correct but reason is incorrect.

18. (A) **Assertion** Ziyarat means visiting holy places

(R) **Reason** : It also included use of music and dance (Qawwali)

Ans: (A) Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is correct explanation of assertion.

19. (A) **Assertion** :Tajika People were from Tajikistan

(R) **Reason**: As the belonged to Tajikistan, they were called Tajikas

Ans: (A) Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is correct explanation of assertion.

20. (A) **Assertion** :A magnificent Shiva temple was constructed in Gangai Konda, Cholapuram.

(R) **Reason**: It was constructed by Pandyas.

Ans: (C) Assertion is correct but reason is incorrect.

36. Read the following information and identify to which sect they belong to .

They also questioned the authority of rebirth.

These won them followers among those who were marginalized within the Brahmanical social order.

A. Alvars

B. Nayanars

C .Lingayats

D Buddhists

37. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

A Saguna Bhakti: worship of god with attributes

B Nirguna Bhakti :Those who are immersed in devotion to shiva

C Alvars :Those who are immersed in devotion to Vishnu

D Nayanars :Leaders who were devotees of Shiva

38. Identify the character of Bhaktin saint with the help of following information

*She defied her husband.

*Her inlaws tried to poison her

- A. Gautami
- B. Andal
- C. Karaikal Ammayar
- D. Meerabai

39. Which of the following is true about lingayats?

I They challenged the the idea of caste

II They disapproved the remarriage of widows

III They did not encourage practices disapproved in Dharmasastras

IV They did not encourage post puberty marriages

Options

- A I only
- B I and II
- C I, II and III
- D I and IV

40. Consider the following options :

I Gurunanak advocated a form of Nirguna Bhakti

II He rejected sacrifices, ritual baths, image worship.

III The fifth Sikh Furu was Guru Tegh Bahadur.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct about sikh religion

- A only I
- B Only II
- C I and II
- D I, II and III

41. Identify the character with the following information.

*He went there 2 to 14 times a year

*Each of these visits were celebrated by generous gifts

* He offered a huge Degh (cauldron)

- A Babur
- B Aurangazeb
- C Ibrahim Lodhi
- D Akbar

42. Match the following

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| a. Prophet Mohammed | i. Kabirpanth |
| b. Kabir | ii. Adigranth |
| c. Virashaivism | iii Quran |
| d. Gurunanak | iv vachanas |

Options:

	a	b	c	d
A	iii	i	iv	ii
B	i	ii	iii	iv
C	ii	iii	i	iv
D	iv	iii	ii	i

43. Which of the following information is /are correct about the principles of Islam ?

- I To do namaz five times a day
- II To do fasting during the month of Ramzan
- III To go to Haj once in life time
- IV To offer 30% of earning as alms to the poor.

Options:

- A I,II and IV
- B I and II
- C I, II and III
- D I and IV

44. The twelfth century witnessed the emergence of a new movement known as Virashaiva tradition. This continues to be an important community in the region to date. Our understanding of this tradition is derived from vachanas composed by women and men who joined the movement.

Which of the following statement is correct about this tradition?

- A It emerged in Kerala
- B It was led by Basavanna
- C Their followers were known as Nayanars
- D They supported the idea of caste and theory of rebirth.

45. Which one of the following is not a correct pair ?

LIST I

LIST II

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| A Jagannatha temple | Puri |
| B Shiva temple | Chidambaram |
| C Golden temple | Amritsar |
| D Khwaja Muinuddin Dargah | Hyderabad |

46. Read the following information given in the box carefully.

- * She was a Rajput princess from Merta in Marwar.
- * She considered Lord Krishna as her lover.

Identify the name of the devotee of saguna bhakti from the following options

- A Andal
- B Gargi
- C Meera Bai
- D Maitreyi

47. 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

48. Read the following statements regarding the life in the chisti khanqah.

- I The khanqah was the centre of social life
- II It comprised of several rooms and a hall
- III The inmates did not include the family members.
- IV Visitors used to visit him in the morning and evening.

Which of the following statements are correct ?

- A I,II and iii
- B I,II and IV
- C I and II
- D I and IV

49. Look at this picture given below and name it.



- A An image of Nataraja
- B An image of Rama
- C An image of Vishnu
- D An image of Buddha



50.(a) On the political map of India A is marked as a holy place of Sikhs. Identify it among the options

- A Amritsar
- B Mumbai
- C Delhi
- D Bhopal

50.(a) On the same map B is also marked as the important temple town of Lord Jagannatha

- A Tamilnadu
- B Puri
- C Kerala
- D Kolkata

36. C 37. D 38. D 39. A 40. C 41. D 42. A 43. C
 44. B 45. D 46. C 47. B 48. B 49. A 50. A 51. B

THEME - 6 AN IMPERIAL CAPITAL VIJAYANAGARA

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Krishnadeva Raya composed a work on statecraft known as the Amuktamalyada in
(a) Kannada (b) Malayalam (c) Tamil (d) Telugu
2. Krishnadeva Raya ascended the throne in the year
(a) 1507 AD (b) 1509 AD (c) 1503 AD (d) 1512 AD
3. 'Amara' is believed to be derived from the Sanskrit word
(a) Suratrana (b) Samara (c) Sultan (d) Kshatriya
4. The scenes from Ramayana were sculpted on the inner walls of:
(a) Lotus Mahal (b) Hazara Rama Temple (c) Virupaksha Temple (d) Vitthala Temple
5. When did Krishnadeva Raya die?
(a) 1527 AD (b) 1529 AD (c) 1533 AD (d) 1537 AD
6. In 1565 AD, the Vijayanagara army fought the battle of Rakshasi-Tangadi under
(a) Krishnadeva Raya (b) Rama Raya (c) Harihara (d) Bukka
7. The Portuguese traveller who jointly called the 'Audience Hall and Mahanavami Dibba' as the "House of Victory" was
(a) Duarte Barbosa (b) Afanasi Nikitin (c) Fernao Nuniz (d) Domingo Paes
8. The ruins at Hampi were brought to light in 1800 by
(a) Alexander Greenlaw (b) Colonel Colin Mackenzie (c) Fernao Nuniz (d) J.F. Fleet.
9. Hampi was recognised as a site of national importance in
(a) 1976 (b) 1969 (c) 1972 (d) 1966
10. The ruins of Hampi were brought to light in the year ____:
(a) 1800 (b) 1845 (c) 1856 (d) 1858
11. Hampi town is located in the bank of which river?
(a) Ganga River (b) Tungabhadra River (c) Satluj (d) Godavari River
12. Krishnadeva Raya's successors were disturbed by the rebellious Sultan's of ____.
(a) Bijapur (b) Nayakas (c) Cholas (d) Cheras
13. Which goddess is called Pampa?
(a) Goddess Parvati (b) Goddess Saraswati (c) Goddess Lakshmi (d) None of the above
14. Which ancient city was founded by Colin Mackenzie?
(a) Bijapur (b) Golconda (c) Kamalapuram (d) Hampi
15. Which Persian ambassador visited the Vijayanagara Empire?
(a) Domingo Paes, (b) Nicolo de Conti, (c) Abdur Razzaq, (d) Barbosa

II. ASSERTION AND REASON QUESTIONS

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

- (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.

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

1. Assertion (A): The rayas gave territories to military commanders.

Reason (R): The Amar-nayaka system was a major political innovation of the Vijayanagar Empire.

2. Assertion (A) Colonel Colin Mackenzie collected oral testimonies about ruins of Hampi.

Reason (R) Initial information received was based on the memories of priests of the temple and the shrine of Pampadevi.

3. Assertion (A) The Vijayanagara kings competed with contemporary rulers - the Sultans of the Deccan and the Gajapati rulers of Orissa.

Reason (R) To control of the fertile river valleys and the resources generated by lucrative overseas trade.

4. Assertion (A) Vijayanagara was noted for its markets dealing in spices, textiles and precious stones.

Reason (R) Trade was often regarded as a status symbol for such cities.

5. Assertion (A) Krishnadeva Raya's rule was characterised by expansion and consolidation.

Reason (R) The kingdom remained in a constant state of military preparedness.

6. Assertion (A) Krishnadeva Raya, intervened to resolve succession disputes and supported some claimants to power in the Sultanates.

Reason (R) He took pride in the title "establisher of the Yavana kingdom".

7. Assertion (A) Agricultural tracts were incorporated within the fortified area

Reason (R) The objective of medieval sieges could last for several months and even years

8. Assertion (A): Archaeologists suggest that rich traders lived in the north-eastern corner of the urban core.

Reason (R): Numerous tombs, mosques, and temples porcelain have been found here.

9. Assertion (A) Ram raya , the actual ruler of the Tuluva dynasty , was quite successful in fighting against the opponents of the bahamani kingdom among themselves.

Reason(R) The battle of the Rakshasi Tangadi or Talikota in 1565 is generally considered to be the end of the great vijayanagara empire.

10. Assertion(A) The nayaka system increased the king's control over the provinces and units of administration.

Reason(R) In this system , the nayaka was given Amaram in exchange for services.

III CASE BASED QUESTIONS

I. Colin Mackenzie

Born in 1754, Colin Mackenzie became famous as an engineer, surveyor and cartographer. In 1815, he was appointed as the first Surveyor General of India, a post he held till his death in 1821. He embark on collecting local histories and surveying historic sites in order to better understand India's past and make governance of the colony easier. He says that "it struggled long under the miseries of bad management... before the South came under the benign influence of the British government". By studying Vijayanagara, Mackenzie believed that the East India Company could gain "much useful information on many of these institutions, laws and customs whose influence still prevails among the various Tribes of Natives forming the general mass of the population to this day".

1. Who was Colin Mackenzie?
 - (a) Colin Mackenzie became famous as an engineer, surveyor and cartographer.
 - (b) In 1815, he was appointed as the first Surveyor General of India.
 - (c) Mackenzie collected information about local histories and surveyed historic sites are no benefit for Britishers.
 - (d) Both a and b correct.

2. Mackenzie collected information about local histories and surveyed historic sites, make governance of the colony easier. Who got benefited with this?
 - a. It helped Britishers to better understand India's past customs and traditions.
 - b. It helped to East India Company to govern their colony in an easy manner.
 - c. Both A and B are correct.
 - d. Both A and B are wrong.

3. According to him what benefits would the East India Company gain after studying Vijayanagara?
 - a. This knowledge certainly helped the government officials to rule the general masses.
 - b. The East India Company became aware about the various Tribes of Natives forming the general mass of the population of India.
 - c. Studying the important information about Vijayanagara regarding laws and customs.
 - d. All the above.

4. What were the problems faced by Colin Mackenzie?
 - a. He says that "it struggled long under the miseries of bad management.
 - b. He belongs to Germany.
 - c. He was the famous Navigator.
 - d. He came to India for study Sanskrit, and he feel Sanskrit was easy subject.

KING AND TRADERS:

Krishnadeva Raya (ruled 1509-29), the most famous ruler of Vijayanagara, composed a work on statecraft in Telugu known as the Amuktamalyada. About traders he wrote : A king should improve the harbours of his country and so encourage its commerce that horses, elephants, precious gems, sandalwood, pearls and other articles are freely imported. He should arrange that the foreign sailors who land in his country on account of storms, illness and exhaustion are looked after in a suitable manner... Make the merchants of distant foreign countries who import elephants and good horses be attached to yourself by providing them with daily audience, presents and allowing decent profits. Then those articles will never go to your enemies.

5. Who was the most famous ruler of Vijayanagara ?
 - a. Krishnadeva Raya was the most famous ruler of Vijayanagara.
 - b. Rama Raya was the most famous ruler of Vijayanagara.
 - c. Bukka Raya was the most famous ruler of Vijayanagara.
 - d. Amara-nayakas were military commanders, They were most famous

6. Explain the responsibilities of king mentioned by Krishnadeva Raya.
 - a. He should encourage commerce so that horses, elephants freely imported.
 - b. A king should improve the harbours of his country. Then he planned good horses will never go to your enemies.
 - c. Precious gems, sandalwood, pearls and other articles are freely imported.
 - d. All the above.

7. Explain the measures taken by the king to improve the conditions of his country.
 - a. He encouraged free import of horses, elephants, precious gems,
 - b. He also gave them precious presents to merchants.
 - c. He made extensive arrangements could get decent profits.
 - d. All the above three are correct.

8. Mention the name and theme of the work compiled by him.
- Krishnadeva Raya composed a work in Telugu known as Amuktamalyada. The main theme of this work was a statecraft.
 - Aliya Rama Raya composed a work in Telugu known as Amuktamalyada.
 - Only A correct,
 - Only B correct.
9. The Vijayanagara King, Krishnadeva Raya ruled from _____ to _____.
- 1509 to 1529
 - 1519 to 1530
 - 1540 to 1551
 - 1531 to 1560
10. Who founded Vijayanagara Empire ?
- Harihara
 - Bukka
 - Harihara & Bukka
 - Basava

ANSWERS FOR MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

1	(d) Telugu	8	(b) Colonel Colin Mackenzie.
2	(b) 1509 AD	9	(a) 1976
3	(b) Samara	10	(a) 1800
4	(b) Hazara Rama Temple	11	(b) Tungbhadra River
5	(b) 1529 AD	12	(b) Nayakas
6	(b) Rama Raya	13	(a) Goddess Parvati.
7	(d) Domingo Paes.	14	(d) Hampi
		15	(c) Abdur Razzaq

ASSERTION and REASON ANSWERS

QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER
1	c	6	a
2	a	7	a
3	a	8	b
4	b	9	b
5	b	10	a

CASE BASED ANSWERS

QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER
1	d	6	d
2	c	7	d
3	d	8	c
4	a	9	a
5	a	10	c

36. Which of the following statements is correct regarding Mahanavami Dibba?

- (a) It was a high platform with slots for wooden pillars at a dose and regular intervals.
- (b) It was a massive platform located on one of the highest points in the city.
- (c) It was a place where the king celebrates 10days festival.
- (d) All of the above

37. Which of the following pairs associated European travellers visited Vijayanagara Empire in the 16th Century is incorrect?

- (a) Italian trader----- Nicolo de Conti
- (b) Portugal ----- Duarte Barbosa and Domingo Paes
- (c) Portugal ----- Fernao Nuniz
- (d) All the above

38. Identify the Capital city with the help of the following information from Domingo Paes's description

- The size of this city I could not see it all because it lies between several ranges of hills.
- What I saw from thence seemed to me as large as Rome, and very beautiful to the sight the gardens of the houses

- (a) Madurai
- (b) Hampi
- (c) Warangal
- (d) Mysore

39. Consider the following statement (s):

- i. Abdur Razzaq noted that “ between the first, second and the third walls there are cultivated fields, gardens and houses”
 - ii. A second line of fortification went round the inner core of the urban complex, and a, third line surrounded the royal centre.
 - iii. The fort was entered through well-guarded gates, which linked the city to the major roads.
 - iv. And Paes observed: from this first circuit until you enter the city there is a great distance
- Which of the above statement (s) is/are correct about Harappa Civilisation?

- A. Only I
- B. Only II
- C. I & II
- D. I, II, III & IV

40. Identify the character for choosing capital Hampi for Vijanagar with the help of the following information.

- i. According to local tradition, these hills sheltered the monkey kingdom of Vali and Sugriva mentioned in the Ramayana
- ii. Other traditions suggest that Pampadevi, the local mother goddess, did penance in these hills in order to marry Virupaksha,
- iii. Among these hills are found Jaina temples of the pre-Vijayanagara period as well.
- iv. All the above

41. Match the following:

Architectural features of south Indian temples

- | | | | |
|-----|------------|---|---------------------------------|
| i | Mandapa | a | Big hall in front of Garbagriha |
| ii | Garbagriha | b | Where main deity kept |
| iii | Gopuram | c | Huge structure above garbagriha |
| iv | Shikara | d | Gate of the temple |

Options:

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

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

42. Which of the following information is/are correct about the Vijayanagar empire?

- I. Its first dynasty was the Sangama dynasty.
 II. Tuluvas were replaced by the Aravidu .
 III. Krishnadeva Raya belonged to the Suluva dynasty.
 IV. Harihara and Bukka were from Aravidu dynasty

Options:

- (a). II&III
 (b). I&III
 (c). I&IV
 (d). I&II

43. The halls in the temple were used for a variety of purposes. Some were spaces in which the images of gods were placed to witness special programmes of music, dance, drama, etc. Others were used to celebrate the marriages of deities, and yet others were meant for the deities to swing in. Special images, distinct from those kept in the small central shrine, were used on these occasions. Which of the following statement is correct about this tradition?

- (a) Temple halls were used to celebrate the marriages of deities.
 (b) Hall of temple were meant for the deities to swing in.
 (c) Special images, were kept in the small central shrine.
 (d) All the above.

44. Which one of the following is a correct pair?

	LIST-I Regions		LIST-II Rulers
I	Orissa	A	Sulthans
ii	Bijapur and Ahmadnagar	B	Gahapathis
iii	Golkonda	C	Rayas
iv	Vijayanagar	D	Chalukyas

- (a) I—b, ii— a, iii— a, iv—d
 (b) I—b, ii—c, iii— a, iv—d
 (c) I—b, ii— a, iii— a, iv—c
 (d) I—c, ii— a, iii—d, iv—b

45. Read the following information given in the box carefully:

* Other traditions suggest that -----, the local mother goddess, did penance in these hills in order to marry Virupaksha.

* The guardian deity of the kingdom, also recognised as a form of Shiva.

Name of the devotee of Lord Shiva from the following options

- (a) Andal
 (b) Pampadevi
 (c) Meera Bai
 (d) Karaikal Ammayars

46. Read the following statements:

- I. There was peace and prosperity in his empire.
 II. He was credited with building some fine temples.
 III. He was defeated in the Battle of Rakshi Tangadi.
 IV. Krishna deva rule was indicate by expansion and consolidation.

Which of the above statements are related to Krishnadeva Raya?

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

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

Assertion (A): The rayas gave territories to military commanders.

Reason (R): The Amar-nayaka system was a major political innovation of the Vijayanagar Empire.

- (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.

48. This is what Paes had to say about the the -----, which together he called the “House of Victory”:

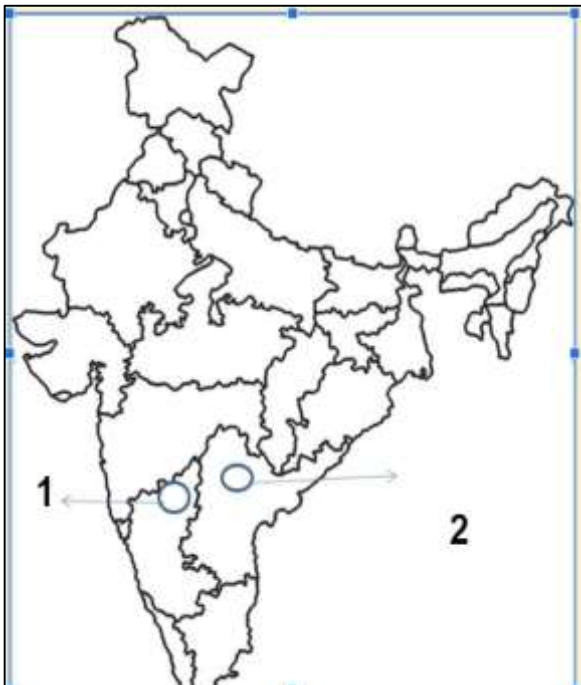
- a. The audience hall is a high platform.
- b. The “king’s palace” is the largest of the enclosures
- c. the “mahanavami dibba” is a massive platform.
- d. Sculpture from the Hazara Rama temple.



MAP QUESTION: 59 to 60

On the given political map of India 5 places in South India between 14th to 16th century are marked as 1 to 5. Identify and write their place names marked as 1 to 5. Any three.

- 49-1 (a) Golkonda, (b) Bijapur, (c) Bidar, (d) Vijayanagar
 50-2 (a) Golkonda, (b) Bijapur, (c) Bidar, (d) Vijayanagar



ANSWERS

36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
D	D	B	D	D	D	B	D	C	B

46	47	48		49	50
B	C	C		C	A