

Army Public School, Ahmednagar

Worksheet of bricks, beads and bones

- 1) Dholavira is presently situated in ----Gujarat-----.
- 2) Identify the animal depicted in the given image -



Unicorn seal.

- 3) Find the correct matching pair from the following pairs:
 - a) Fire alerts- KotDiji
 - b) Terracotta bull- Banawali
 - c) Shell objects_ Rakhigarhi
 - d) Black clay jar- Chanhudaro
- 4) Why Harappan seals are called enigmatic?
 - a)It was pictographic and uniform
 - b)It was written from left to right.
 - c) Scholars are unable to read the script.
 - d) It shows common features of writing.
- 5) Of the following scholars who was the first to discover the traces of the Harappan Civilisation?
 - a) Sir John Marshall
 - b) R. D. Banerjee
 - c) A Cunningham

d) Daya Ram Sahni

6) The Great Bath of Indus valley was found at---

a) Harappa

b) Mohenjo-daro

c) Kalibangan

d) Ropar

7) The Grain which is found in the Harappan sites is –

(A) Wheat

(B) Barley

(C) Cereal

(D) All of the Above

8) 2 Mark the incorrect Statement, (1)

(A) One of the important features of the Harappan cities were their Drainage system

(B) Artefacts were of different shape

(C) Gold was not an expensive metal

(D) Kalibangan is in Rajasthan

9) The First director general of ASI often called as the 'father of Indian archaeology' was-

a) Alexander Cunningham

b) John Marshall

c) R.E.M. Wheeler

d) James Burgess

10) Great bath used for-

- a) Public bath
- b) Swimming
- c) water sports
- d) Special ritual bath

11) Chahunjo daro was famous for-

- a) bead- making
- b) Brick- making
- c) Handlooms
- d) agriculture

12) The Harappan seals were written from-

- a) up to down
- b) left to right
- c) right to left
- d) down to up

13) Archaeologists found the evidences of a ploughed fields-

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

14) The road laid down at Harappa Town planning are approximately in ---- pattern.

a) grid

b) rectangular

c) Perpendicular

d) Circular

14) Scholars estimated that approximately ----- wells have been found in Indus valley civilization.

a) 400

b) 500

c) 600

d) 700

15) ----- was the rectangular tank in a courtyard surrounded by a corridor on all four sides.

a) Public hall

b) Great Bath

c) Great granary

d) Citadel

16) ----- was exclusively devoted to craft production included – shell-making, bead making and metal cutting.

a) Chahunjo daro

b) Kalibangan

c) Mohenjo daro

d) Dholavira

17) Who discovered Mohenjo daro?

a) R. D. Banerjee

b) John Marshall

c) Dayaram Sahni

d) A. Cunningham

18) Which crop was not grown in Harappa Civilisation?

a) wheat

b) rice

c) barley

d) lentil

19) Harappan Civilisation is also known as---

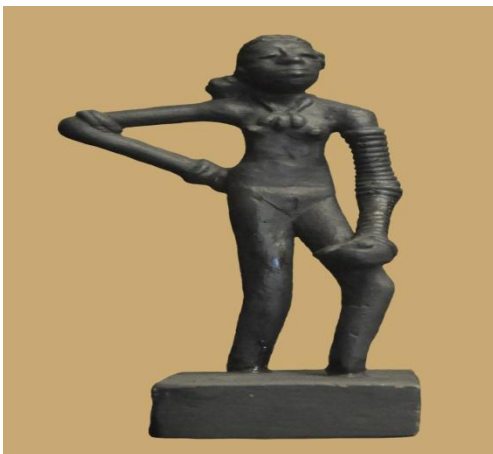
a) Bronze Civilisation

b) Stone age

c) Chalcolithic age

d) None of the above

20) Identify the image –



Dancing girl.

21) Identify the image-



Priest king



seal of Yogic posture



Mother Goddess.

22) Which of these is the other name of Harappan Civilisation?

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

23) Which of these sites of Harappan Civilisation belong to Haryana?

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

24) Which of these was the cause of decline of Harappan civilisation?

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

25) Which of these was not worshipped by the Harappan?

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

26) Consider the following statement:

1. After independence, most of the Harappan civilisation centres went over to Pakistan.
2. The Harappan script has been deciphered.
3. Rulers had an important role in Harappan civilisation.
4. Dead were buried in Harappa.

Which of the above is correct statement?

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

27) Consider the following statements regarding Indus Vally civilisation:

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

Which of the given statements is/are incorrect?

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

28) Consider the following statements about the seals of Proto-Shiva.

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

Which of the given statements is/are correct?

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

29) **Kalibangan is located at**

1. Gujarat
2. Rajasthan
3. Himachal Pradesh
4. Punjab

30) **First site to be excavated after independence was**

1. Ropar
2. Mohenjo-daro
3. Bhirrana

4. Banawali

31) **In which of the following sites was found the seated male sculpture of the 'Priest King'**

1. Amri
2. Kalibangan
3. Kot diji
4. Mohenjo-daro

32) What are the main sources of our knowledge about the Indus Valley Civilization?

- A. Veda
- B. Archaeological excavations
- C. Puranas
- D. None of these

33) By whom and when Harappa was excavated?

- A. R Bisht in 1922
- B. R D Banerjee in 1921
- C. Daya Ram Sahani in 1921
- D. MS Vats in 1931

34) What was the main feature of Harappa Civilization?

- A. Art and Architecture
- B. Rural Planning
- C. Town Planning
- D. Administrative System

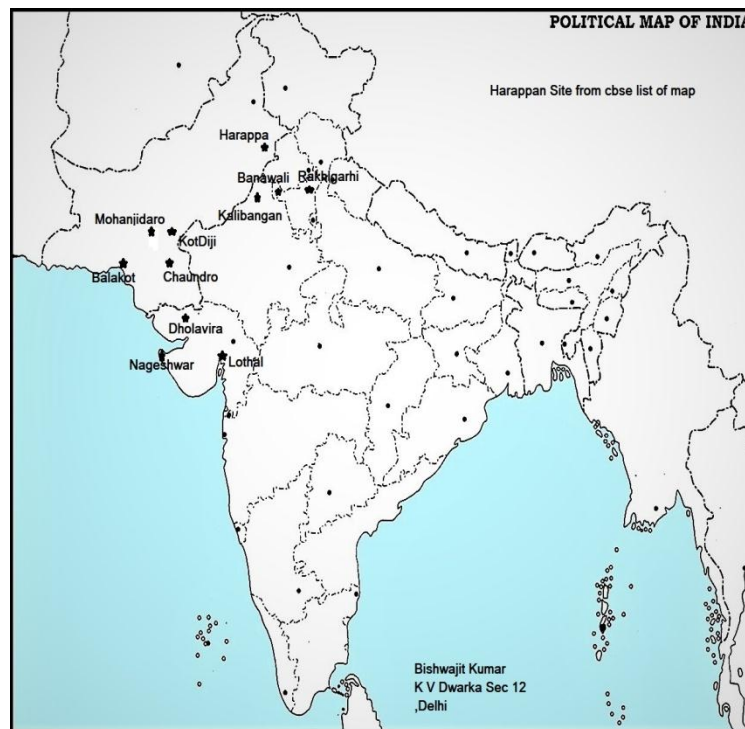
Short answers-

- 1) How were Harappa seals and sealings used to facilitate long distance communication? What did the sealings convey?
- 2) Give any two features of Harappan writing.
- 3) Explain the Great Bath.
- 4) How have historians provided new insight into the subsistence strategies of the Harappan culture?
- 5) Explain the strategies used by the archaeologists to understand socio-economic differences among the Harappan sites?

Long answers-

- 1) How did archaeologist reconstruct the past?
- 2) Explain the distinctive features of harappan town planning.

Map work-



3. Kinship, Caste and class

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

- a) Performing sacrifices and giving gifts.
- b) Teaching Vedas.
- c) Trade
- d) Agriculture.

2. Which of the following statement/s is/ are incorrect about the duties as laid down in manusmriti about chandalas?

- a) They had live in outskirts of village.
- b) They had to use discarded utensils.
- c) They were supposed to wear clothes of villagers and ornaments of shells.
- d) It was their duty to do cremation of the dead bodies who had not relatives.

3. Which of the following strategies were evolved by brahmanas to enforce the Varna system from 600 BCE to 600CE.

- a) Brahamanas emphasized that Varna system is divine.
- b) Brahamanas tried to convince people that their occupation and status are determined by the birth.
- c) Brahamana advised king to ensure that people follow the norms of varna system in their kingdom.
- d) All of the above.

4. Which of the following statement is correct about the importance of gender differences in the early societies from 600 BCE to 600 CE.

- i) Societies were patrilineal in nature.
 - ii) women were allowed to give grant.
 - iii) Sons were considered important in continuing family.
- a) Only i
 - b) Only ii
 - c) i and iii
 - d) All of the above.

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

- a) Exogamy
- b) Endogamy
- c) Polyandry
- d) Polygamy

6. Shakas who came from central Asia were regarded as---

- a) Dasyus
- b) Untouchables
- c) Mlechhas
- d) Shudras

7. Which of the following statement is correct in the terms of gotra-

- a) Women should give up their father's gotra after marriage.
- b) Women should adopt their husband's marriage.
- c) Members of the same gotra could not marry.

d) All of these.

8. It is believed that original story of Mahabharata was written by-

a) Brahmanas

b) kshatriyas

c) Sutas

d) none of these

9. What was the object of the team Dr.V.S. Sukhthankar.

a) To make critical edition of Mahabharata.

b) Translation of Mahabharata in English

c) Translation of Manismriti in Tamil.

d) All of these

10. Explain the one point difference of patriliney and matriliney.

Ans. Patriliney means trace the descent from father to son, to grandson and so on and matriliney means to trace the descent through mother.

11. Who built Sudarshana lake?

Ans- Local governor during the rule of Mauryas.

12. Who repaired Sudarshana lake in 2nd century CE?

Ans. Shaka ruler Rudradaman

13. Who repaired Sudarshana lake in fifth century?

Ans. Rulers of Gupta dynasty.

14. Who was gahapati?

a) Head of a household

- b) who exercised control over the women, children and slaves.
- c) Owner of the resources like animals, land and other things.
- d) All of these

15. 'Gahapati' this term is used in -----language.

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

16. According to Sangam literature Vellalar means---

- a) large landowners.
- b) Slaves.
- c) Ploughmen
- d) traders

17. According to Sangam literature 'Uzhavar' means-

- a) large landowners.
- b) Slaves.
- c) Ploughmen
- d) traders

18. According to Sangam literature 'adimai' means-

- a) large landowners.
- b) Slaves.
- c) Ploughmen

d)traders

19. Prabhavati Gupta was the daughter of-----

a) Chandragupta II

b) Samudragupta

c) Skandagupta

d) Chandragupta

20. Who composed 'Prayag prahsthi'?

a) Banabhatta

b) Harisena

c) Samudragupta

d) Chandragupta

21. Prayag Prahasthi composed in which language?

a) Tamil

b) Sanskrit

c) Pali

d) Prakrit

22. What is the another name of 'Prayag prahasthi'?

Ans. Allahbad pillar

23.Assertion – Prabhavati Gupta ruled Vakataka dynasty.

Reason – Prabhavati's son was minor .

a) A is true R is false

- b) A is false R is true
- c) A is true and R is the correct explanation of A
- d) A is true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

24. Mandasor stone inscription records the history of the guild of—

- a) Blacksmith
- b) Goldsmith
- c) Silk weavers
- d) potters

25. Eklavya was a -----

- a) Nishada
- b) Mlenchha
- c) Dasyu
- d) Shudra

26. The rulers whose names were derived from their mother's name-

- a) Guptas
- b) Shungas
- c) Satvahanas
- d) Kuru

27. Panini's 'Ashtadhyayi' work is based on-----Sanskrit grammar.

28. What do you mean by the term 'Kanyadana'?

Ans. Father gifts daughter to the groom by a religious ritual.

29. Consider the following statements about Mahabharata.

- i) Historians have set aside the traditions as described in Mahabharata.

ii) It has around 10,000 verses.

iii) The main theme of Mahabharata is about the warring princes across India.

iv) Its critical edition was started by K.R. Mangalam in 1919CE.

State which of the above statement/s is /are correct.

a) Only i

b) I and ii

c) i, ii and iii

d) All of the above

30. The people who handled corpses and dead animals were called-

a) Nishada

b) Shudras

c) Vanik

d) Chandalas

31. Who began working on the critical edition of the Mahabharata?

Ans. V. S. Sukhthankar.

32. Name any two different ways of acquiring wealth for women according to Manusmriti.

Ans. Strreedhana and gifts given by others.

33. Identify the image:



Silver coins depicting

shaka ruler



Sculpture of a master and his follower at Amravati



Royal couple of Satvahanas sculpture of 2nd century

BCE

3 marks questions:

- 1) Explain the language and content of Mahabharata. (All India 2017)
- 2) Explain how you will prove that the text of Mahabharata was a dynamic one
- 3) What do you know about the authors and the period when Mahabharata was compiled?
- 4) Mention any two features of gotra as per the Brahmanical practice. What evidences do we get from the Satavahana inscription regarding the inheritance of gotra
- 5) Critically examine the duties as laid down in 'Manusmriti' for the Chandalas
- 6) Describe how, according to Manusmriti, paternal estate was to be divided after the death of the parents with special reference to the rights of women.
- 7) "The Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras also contained rules about the ideal occupations of the four categories of varnas." Critically examine the statement. (HOTS, All India 2009)
- 8) Describe the position of the untouchables in ancient society. (All India 2008)
- 9) Mention the rules about classification of people in terms of 'gotra' under Brahmanical practice around 1000 BCE onwards. (Delhi 2012)
- 10) Identify any two occupations to be performed by Kshatras as per varna order. (All India 2017)

8 marks questions:

- 1) What are the rules of gotra as given in Brahmanical practice? Give some example to show that these rules were not always followed. (Delhi 2013)?

4) Thinkers, beliefs and buildings

1) how many avatars of Vishnu were identified by Vaishnavas ?

- a) nine
- b) eight
- c) ten
- d) five

2) The followers of old tradition of Buddhism called themselves-----.

3) Which is the most wonderful ancient building in the state of Bhopal ?

4) Consider the following statements about Sanchi stupa :

a) The rulers of Bhopal, Shahjehan Begum and her successor Sultan Jehan Begum, provided money for the preservation of the ancient site.

b) When Sanchi was 'discovered' in 1818, three of its four gateways were still standing.

c) Art historians who have carefully studied the sculpture at Sanchi identify it as a scene from Vessantara Jataka.

d) Sanchi was discovered before Amravati.

State which of the above statements is/ are NOT correct.

i) Only c ii) a and b iii) a , b , and d iv) only d

5) From the given pairs, which one is correctly matched :

a) Svetambara- wear no clothes b) Mahayana- greater vehicle

c) Digambara- wear dark clothes d) Hinayana- Worshippers of Shiva

6) Hagiography means the autobiography of---

a) King b) Landlords c) Scholars d) Saint

7) Vardhaman came to be known as----

A) Aadinath b) Tirthankara c) Jaina d) Mahavira.

8) What is the meaning of jaina?

9) The meaning of Buddha is-----

a) guide b) who conquered all his bodily desires c) The enlightened one
d) None of the above.

10) Gautama Buddha gave his first sermon at-----

- a) Sanchi b) Lumbini c) Gaya d) Sarnath

11) Consider the following four noble truth :

- a) Life is full of sufferings.
b) Desire is the cause of sufferings.
c) Get rid of desires to get the happiness.
d) Follow the four fold path to get the salvation.

Which of the above statement is NOT correct:

- i) Only a ii) b and c iii) only d iv) All are correct

12) The famous stupa of Amravati presently located in the state of -----

- a) Uttar Pradesh b) Madhya Pradesh c) Andhra Pradesh iv) Bihar

13) What was the name of gana to which Buddha belong to :

- a) Vajji b) Kuru c) Sakya d) Shakas

14) What is the meaning of 'three baskets'?

- a) Tirthankaras b) Tripitikas c) Triratna d) Trishula

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

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

- a) A is true and R is false
b) A is false and R is true.
c) A and R both are true and R is the correct explanation of A
d) A and R both are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

16) Consider the following statements regarding the structure of Stupa:

- a) Harmika is the balcony like structure who represent the abode of God.
- b) A mast called anda arose from the harmika
- c) A Yashti was often surmounted by Chhatri or umbrella
- d) Yashti arose from the harmika.

Which of the above statement is/are correct.

- i) a, b and c ii) b , c and d iii) a and d iv) a ,c and d

17) Consider the following statements regarding Sangha:

- a) Mahapajapati Gautami persuaded Buddha to allow women in the Sangha.
- b) Many women who entered in Sangha became teacher of Dhamma and went on theries.
- c) Once within Sangha, all were equal.

Which of the above statement/s is /are correct

- i) a and b ii) b and c iii) a and c iv) only b

18) Which of the following statement/s is/ are incorrect regarding lively discussions and debates in the Buddhist texts :

- a) Debates took place in kutugarshala.
- b) many of the teachers questioned on the authority of veda.
- c) In these debates , the king 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 the rivals, the followers of latter also became his disciples.

19) Which of these was not the Begum of Bhopal?

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

20) _____ is the birth place of Gautama Buddha.

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

21) New tradition of Buddhism was called as _____

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

22) 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

23) **Consider the following statements regarding the vedic tradition:**

- I. The early Vedic tradition, compiled between c.1500 and 1000 BCE.
- II. The Rigveda consists of hymns in praise of a variety of deities, especially Agni, Indra and Soma.
- III. Many of the hymns were chanted when sacrifices were performed, where people prayed for cattle, sons, good health, long life, etc.

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

- A. Only I
- B. I and II
- C. I and III
- D. All of the above

24) **During the birth period of Gautam Buddha, which of the following was growing most powerful?**

- A. Kushana dynasty
- B. Mahajanapadas
- C. Mauryan Empire
- D. Gupta Empire

25) **In which language Gautam Buddha taught his teachings?**

- A. Sanskrit
- B. Pali
- C. Hindi
- D. Prakrit

26) Which thinkers emerged in the world during the mid-first millennium BCE ?

27) What is world according to the Buddhist philosophy?

29) **What do you mean by Tri -ratna?**

30) **Identify the image**



Fig. 4.21
A serpent at Sanchi



30) **Identify the image:**



3 marks questions :

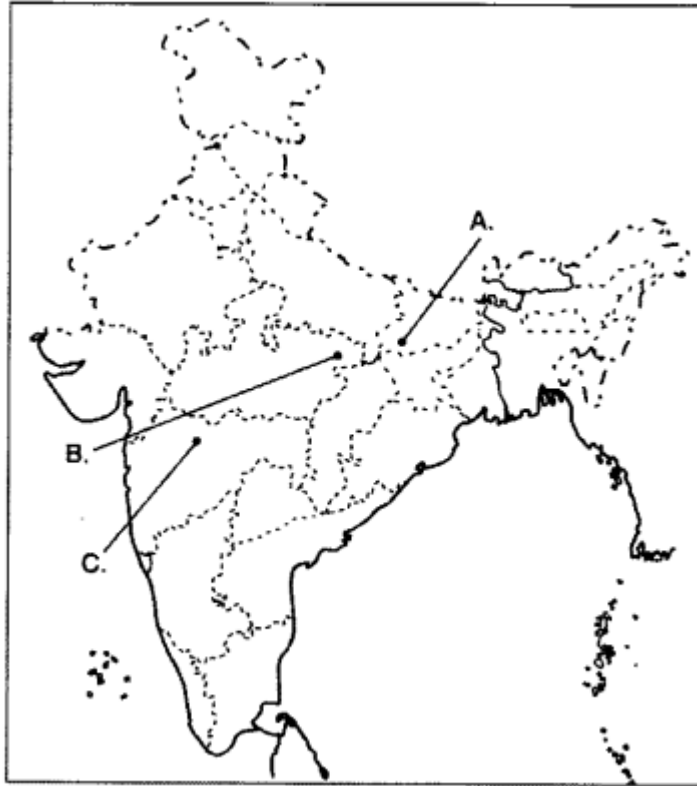
- 1) Mention the internal functioning of the Buddhist Sanghas
- 2) How was the fate of Amaravati stupa different from the Sanchi stupa? Explain. (All India 2016)
- 3) “Many rituals, religious beliefs and practices were not recorded in a permanent visible form as monuments or sculptures or even paintings”. Critically examine the statement. (HOTS, All India 2012)
- 4) Describe how the Buddha’s teachings have been reconstructed from the stories of Sutta Pitaka. (All India 2011)
- 5) Describe briefly the early stupas at Sanchi and Bharhut. (Delhi 2009)

8 marks questions:

- 1) Explain the structural and sculptural features of the Sanchi stupa. (Delhi 2015)
- 2) How did Sutta Pitaka reconstruct the philosophy of Buddhism? Mention about Buddhist Tipitaka. (HOTS; All India 2015)
- 3) Discuss how and why were stupas built? (All India 2013,2008)
- 4) Explain the preaching of Jainism.
- 5) Discuss the role of the begums of Bhopal in preserving the stupa at Sanchi.

Map based question:

In the outline map of India, three places which are major Buddhist sites have been marked as A, B and C. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. (All India 2017)



locate and label the following.

1. Bodhgaya. (All India 2014)
2. Lumbini. (Delhi Board 2014)
3. Sanchi. (Delhi Board 2011)

• .

5.Through the eyes of travelers

- 1) Which of these French travellers came to during 17th century?
 - (a) Al-Biruni
 - (b) Ibn-Battuta
 - (c) Abul Fail
 - (d) Francois Bernier**

- 2) Who among the following belonged to Morocco?
 - (a) Ibn Battuta**
 - (b) Al-Biruni
 - (c) Francois Bernier
 - (d) Abdul Samarandi

- 3) Who Wrote 'Kitab-ul-Hind'?
 - (a) Callin Mcenzie
 - (b) Al-Biruni**
 - (c) Abdul Samad Lahori
 - (d) Ibn-Battuta

- 4) Islamic Law is known as _____
 - (a) Shariya**
 - (b) Samr
 - (c) Ulema
 - (d) All of these

- 5) Which of the following cities, according to Ibn-Battut a, was the largest?
 - (a) Surat
 - (b) Delhi**
 - (c) Daulatabad
 - (d) Agra

- 6) Who wrote the book, "Travells In The Mughal Empire"?
 - (a) Francois Bernier**
 - (b) John Marshall
 - (c) Callin Mcenzie
 - (d) James Princep

7) Which among the following was the book written by Al-Biruni?

- (a) Rihla
- (b) Kitab-ul-Hind**
- (c) Discovery of India
- (d) Arthashastra

8) Choose the correct option:

- (a) Ibn-Battuta travelled extensively in China.
- (b) Al-Biruni found the Indian cities quite populated.
- (c) Al-Biruni was greatly influenced by the Indian postal system.
- (d) According to Ibn-Battuta. crown ownership of land was quite disasterous for farmers.**

9) Consider the following statements.

1. Montesquieu used Bernier's accounts to develop his idea of oriental despotism.
2. Bernier gave a detailed report on rural society.
3. According to Bernier, crown ownership of land was good for peasants.
4. Bernier considered Indian King was the king of beggars.

Which of the given statement is/are correct?

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

10) Consider the following:

1. Al-Biruni	i. Rihla
2. Ibn-Battuta	ii. Kitab-ul-Hind

3. Francois Bernier

iii. Travels in Mughal Empire

Correctly match them.

(a) 1 – (ii), 2 – (i), 3 – (iii)

(b) 1 – (i), 2 – (ii), 3 – (iii)

(c) 1 – (iii), 2 – (i), 3 – (iii)

(d) 1 – (ii), 2 – (iii), 3 – (i)

11)The chief of merchant community was known as---

a) Mahajans

b)Sheth

c) nagarsheth

d) Gomastha

12)which one of the following traveler is known as globe trotter?

a) Al Biruni

b) Ibn Battuta

c) Francois bernier

d) Samarkanndi

13)Francois Bernier was the physician of----

a) Dara Shukoh

b) Akbar

c) Aurangzeb

d) Shahjahan

14) The famous work of Al Biruni" Kitab ul Hind ' was written in ----- language

a) Persian

b) Sanskrit

c) Arabic

d) Latin

15) Consider the following pairs

1)Barbosa - Portugese

2) Jean Baptiste Tavernier- France

3) Mannuci- Italy

Select the correct code-

a)1, 2 and 3

b) 1 and 2

c) 2 and 3

d) only 1

16) With reference to Francois bernier consider the following statements-

- 1) He was associated with the Mughal court of Jahangir
- 2) In his accounts Bernier wrote lot of positive points about India.

Which of the above statement is/ are not correct

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

17) Assertion (A)- Al Biruni's work was influenced by Sanskrit literature.

Reason(R)- Al Biruni had Brahman and Sanskrit scholar friend with whom he had discussions.

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

18) Ibn Battuta wrote about the unfamiliar things to his people like betel leaf and coconut in his writing.

Which of the following is the correct reason behind it.

- a) These were strange things for his countrymen.
- b) He was very curious about it.
- c) Indian kings told him to write about it
- d) He wanted to drag the attention of readers.

19) Francois Bernier wrote letters to ----

- a) King Louis XI
- b) King Louis XII

c) King Louis XIV

d) King Louis X

20) Bernier was----

a) Dutch b) German c) French d) British

21) Read the following statements mentioned in Ibn Battuta's record and which one of the following is correct statement:

a) Slaves were sold and bought as commodity

b) Slaves were used as domestic workers and sometimes as spy by the rulers

c) Ibn Battuta gifted slaves to Muhammad Bin Tughlaq.

d) All of the above.

22) According to Bernier who was owner of the land in India.

a) Zamindars b) Mansabdars c) Ruler d) Prince

23) Which of the following was not one of the barriers as discussed by Al- Biruni?

a) Language b) slavery in the eastern societies

c) Difference in religious beliefs and practices

d) Self absorption and the resulting ignorance of the local population.

24) Which of the following statement/s is/are incorrect?

- a) Al-Biruni came to India in the eleventh century from Uzbekistan.
- b) Ibn Battuta came to India in the fourteenth century from Morocco.
- c) Abdul Razzaq came to India in the fifteenth century from Heart
- d) **Francois Bernier came to India in the seventeenth century from Portugal.**

25) Which of the following statement/s is/are incorrect

- a) According to Ibn Battuta, the nut of the coconut tree looked similar to a man's head.
- b) According to Bernier, the Indian peasantry was exploited by the landlords.
- c) **Abdul Razzaq is perhaps the only historian who provided a detailed account of the working of the imperial karkhanas or workshop.**
- d) Ibn Battuta gave a detailed account of slavery in India.

26) Identify the image:



Terracotta sculpture of a boat carrying passengers from a temple in Bengal.

27) Read the following statements and identify which one of the following statement is correct according to account of Ibn Battuta.

- 1) Indian cities were crowded and bright and colorful market.
 - 2) Delhi was the largest city in India
 - 3) Daultabad easily rivaled Delhi I size.
 - 4) Markets were stacked with full of variety goods.
- a) 1 and 2
 - b) 3 and 4
 - c) All of the above
 - d) None of the above

28) Who gave the important description of Vijayanagara in the 15th century?

- a) Ibn Battuta
- b) Abdul Razzaq
- c) Francois Bernier
- d) Marco Polo

29) Consider the following statements regarding Al- Biruni's description of the caste system.

- 1) Al-Biruni disapproved of the notion of pollution.

2) he suggested that social division was unique to India.

3) He believed the concept of social pollution , intrinsic to the caste system was contrary to the laws of nature.

4) Which one of the following statements is /are correct

a) 1 and 3

b) 2 and 3

c) 1 and 2

d) 3 only

30) Assertion(A)- most families kept at least one or two female slaves for domestic labour.

Reason(R)- Prices of female slaves for domestic labour were very low.

a) A is true but R is not true.

b) R is true but A is not true.

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

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

31) Read the information given below: identify and name the text.

Ibn Battuta's book of travels written in Arabic provides extremely rich and interesting details about the social and cultural life in the fourteenth century.

Ans. Rihla

32) According to Ibn Battuta's account, the city that rivaled Delhi was :

a) Multan

- b) Gwalior
- c) Lahore
- d) Daultabad

33) The European traveler who visited India and China.

- a) Peter Mundy
- b) Marco Polo
- c) Francois Bernier
- d) Ibn Battuta

34) The concept of the Asiatic mode of production by Karl Marx was influenced by-

- a) Monterquieu
- b) Francois Bernier
- c) Ibn Battuta
- d) Al Biruni

Important questions:

- 1) Write about 'Kitab Ul Hind'
- 2) **Compare and contrast the perspectives from which Ibn Battuta and Bernier wrote their accounts of their travels in India.**
- 3) Discuss the urban centres that emerges from bernier's account.
- 4) Analyse the evidences of slavery recorded by Ibn Battuta.
- 5) **What were the elements of the practice of sati that drew the attention of Bernier?**
- 6) Discuss Al- Biruni's understanding of Caste system.
- 7) **Do you think Ibn Battuta's account is useful in arriving at an understanding of life in contemporary urban centres ? Give reasons for your answer.**
- 8) **Discuss the extent to which Bernier's accounts enables historians to reconstruct contemporary rural society.**

9) Write a brief description of Al-Beruni.

10) "The concept of social pollution intrinsic to the caste system was contrary to the law of nature." Discuss Al-Beruni's statement on India's caste system.

11) State the inherent problems faced by Al Beruni in the task of understanding Indian social and Brahmanical practices.

12) "Bernier's description of imperial land ownership influenced western theorists Montesquieu and Karl Marx." Justify(important 8 mark question)

Discuss the extent to which Bernier's account enables historians to reconstruct contemporary rural society

Army Public School, Ahmednagar

2.Kings farmers and towns.

1) Who deciphered Brahmi and Kharoshti scripts?

- (a) James Prinsep
- (b) Cunningham
- (c) Wheeler
- (d) John Marshall

2) How many Mahajanapadas were there?

- (a) 17
- (b) 14
- (c) 18
- (d) 16

3) Vajji, Kosala, Avanti, Magadha are the examples of---

- a) Capitals
- b) Mahajanapadas.
- c) Towns
- d) Pilgrimage place

4) Which of these was the most powerful Mahajanapada from 6th to 4th century BCE?

- (a) Kuru
- (b) Magadha
- (c) Panchala
- (d) Chandhara

5) Who appointed Dhamma Mahamatras?

- (a) Bimbisara
- (b) Samudraupta

- (e) Ashoka
- (d) Pandya

6) Sangam is a literature of _____ language.

- (a) Tamil
- (b) Malsyam
- (c) Sanskrit
- (d) Marathi

7) Harishena was the court poet of _____

- (a) Samudragupta
- (b) Chandragupta II
- (c) Ashoka
- (d) Chandragupta Maurya

8) Consider the following statements about the Mauryan Empire:

1. There were 5 major political centres in the Empire.

[2. Megasthenes wrote about the Mauryan Empire in his book Indica.](#)

[3. Ashoka founded the Mauryan Empire in 321 B.C.](#)

[4. Ashoka used his resources to propagate Buddhism.](#)

[Which of the above statements is/are correct?](#)

[\(a\) 1, 2 and 3](#)

(b) 1, 2 and 4

(e) 2, 3 and 4

(d) 1, 3 and 4

9) The early Sangam literature mention slaves as-----

a)Adimai

b)Vellrar

c) Pennai

d) Uzhavar

10) Difference between Inscriptions and Prashasti.

Inscriptions- Inscriptions are the written records engraved on stones, pillars and on copper plates.

Prashastis- Prashastis contains the information about the rulers and which may not be true . They are written and composed by learned class.

11) Where was the capital of Magadha shifted in the fourth century BCE.?

Patliputra.

12) Name the most powerful mahajanapada of Mauryan empire between sixth and fourth century BCE?

Magadha

13) Read the following statement and relate the **context** in which these messages were framed and spread by Ashoka in the third century BCE.

" The principles were simple and universal Principles ensured well being of people Asoka tried to hold his empire together with these principles."

Ashoka's Dhamma.

14) Identify the best reason for considering King Ashoka as 'Devanampiya' not ' Piyadassi' by his subjects.

- a) Ashoka commissioned the edicts himself.
- b) He adopted the title of ' Devaputra'.
- c) Epigraphists have concluded him as Devanampiya.
- d) He did well being of society through Dhamma\

Answer- d) He did well being of society through Dhamma

15) who was the author of ' Arthashastra' written during the Mauryan Empire.

Kautilya or Chanakya.

16) Who was the founder of the Mauryan empire?

Chandragupta Maurya

17) Which one was the capital of Magadh?

- a) Rahgraha
- b) Taxilac
- c) Ujjain

d) Gandhara

18) Explain one point of the difference between the coins issued by Kushanas and the Gupta rulers.

The Kushana coins had image of deity on one side and that of king on the other side. The Gupta rulers portrayed kings and queens wearing Indian attire.

19) Whom did Ashoka appoint to spread the message of Dhamma?

Dhamma mahamatya

20) Read the following information and mention the context in which the statement is connected.

1) Many Kushana rulers also adopted the title 'Devaputra' or 'son of God.'

2) "The concern with patriliney was not unique to ruling families"

The ideal of Patriliney.

21)----Kanishka----, a Kushana king, converted to Buddhism.

22) Correct the following statement and rewrite it:

Scholars who studied early inscriptions sometimes assumed these were in Prakrit.

Scholars who studied early inscriptions sometimes assumed these were. in Sanskrit.

23)Assertion(A)- Early text suggest that there were sixteen states known as Mahajanapadas

Reason (R) – The lists are same as per Buddhist and Jaina texts.

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

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

(iii)A is true but R is false

(iv)A is false and R is true.

24) The first gold coin was issued in the first century CE by

i) Maurya ii) Mughal

iii) Kushana iv) Rajputs

25) Gahapati term was used in -----language.

- a) Sanskrit b) Pali c) Tamil d) Brahmi

26) Gahapati term is found in----- literature.

- 1) Manismriti 2) Sangam literature 3) Buddhist literature 4) None of the above

27) Vellalar means--- large landowners.

28) Uzhavar means----- Ploughman.

29) adimai means----Slaves.

30) Transplantation was used for paddy cultivation.

31) Sudarshana lake was built by ---

- a) Shakas b) Gupta c) Local governor of Mauryans. d) None of the above

32) Sudarshana lake was repaired by ----- in 2nd century.

a) Shaka- Rudradaman b) Gupta – Skandgupta c) Chandragupta d) None of the above

33) Sudarshana lake was repaired by ----- in 5th century.

- a) Shakas b) Guptas c) Pandyas d) all of the above

34) Harshacharita is a biography of ----- the ruler of Kanauj in Sanskrit.

- a) Chandragupta b) Skandagupta c) Chandragupta II d) Harshavardhana

35) Harshacharita was composed by----- Banabhatta.

36) What do you mean by Agrahara?

Ans. Agrahara was a land granted to a Brahmana , usually exempted from paying land revenue.

37) Prabhavati Gupta was the daughter of ----- . Chandragupta II

38) Pativedakas means reporter.

39) Consider the following ancient dynasties:

- a) Magadha b) Pandyas c) Kushanas d) Guptas.

The correct chronological order for the rule of these dynasties is:

- a) d, a, b, c, b) b, c, a, d c) d, c, a, b d) a, b, c, d

40) Assertion- According to Sanskrit legal text women did not had independent access to resource such as property then also inscriptions indicated that Prabhavati Gupta had access to land.

Reason- Sanskrit legal text were not followed uniformly.

- a) A is true R is false.
b) A is false R is true.
c) A and R both are true and R is the correct explanation of A
d) A and R both are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A

41) Identify the images



Gupta Coins





Kushana coins



Sandstone sculpture of Kushana ruler

42) What is epigraphy?

Ans. Epigraphy is the study of Inscriptions.

43) What is inscription?

Ans. Inscriptions are the writings engraved on hard surfaces such as stone.

3 marks questions:

- 1) Why was Mauryan empire regarded as a major landmark in the early Indian history? (Delhi 2015)
- 2) Why is James Prinsep's contribution considered as the historic development in the Indian epigraphy? (HOTS; Delhi 2015)
- 3) How did Kushana rulers exemplify themselves with the high status? (All India 2015)
- 4) How have the Prashastis drawn the factual information about the Gupta rulers? (All India 2015)
- 5) How did Magadha become the most powerful mahajanapada between 6th and 4th century BCE?
- 6) Historians have used a variety of sources to reconstruct the history of the Mauryan Empire. State any four such sources. (All India 2015, 2013)
- 7) Explain briefly the notions of kingship during Kushana and Gupta empire.
- 8) Describe briefly any two strategies for increasing agricultural production from 6th century BCE to 6th century CE
- 9) Describe briefly the sources used for reconstructing the history of the Gupta rulers. (All India 2010, Delhi 2009)
- 10) Explain the principles of Ashoka's dhamma.

8 marks questions:

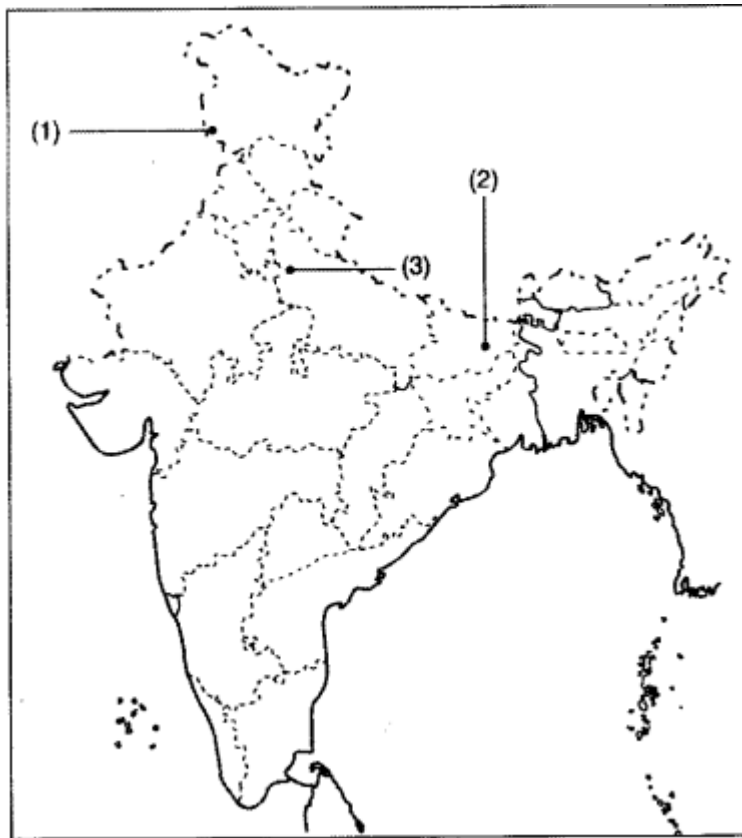
- 1) Explain the main features of the Mauryan administration. (All India 2017)
- 2) Explain the system of land grants and trade from 600 BCE to 600 CE. (Delhi 2016)
- 3) What does Asokan inscriptions tell about the Mauryas? Describe the limitations of the inscriptional evidences. (All India 2016)
- 4) What do you mean by 'Numismatics'? How has the study of coins helped the Numismatists to reconstruct possible commercial networks? (All India 2014, 2010)

- 5) How do the modern historians explain the development and growth of Magadhan power? Explain briefly. (All India 2012)

Map Based Questions

1. Avanti
2. Magadha
3. Topra – Pillar Inscription
2. Girnar – Major Rock Edicts

On the same map, three places related to Mahajanapada and cities have been marked as 1, 2 and 3. Identify them and write their names on the lines drawn near them. (Delhi 2008)



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