List of 50 Important Indian History Questions and Answers:

1. _____ is the earliest of four Vedas.
   a) Rig Veda
   b) Yajur Veda
   c) Sam Veda
   d) Athervana Veda

2. The oldest Brahmanic literature is_____.
   a) Aranyak
   b) Upanishad
   c) Smriti
   d) Veda

3. Which of the following pair is matching one?
   a) Taranath – Mahavamsh
   b) Fa-hein – Rehla
   c) Alberuni – Kitab-ul-hind
   d) Bihan – Rajatarangini

4. Which of the following works of Kalidas gives information about history of Sunga dynasty?
   a) Maghdoot
   b) Abhigyanshakuntalam
   c) Kumarsambhav
   d) Malvikagnimitram

5. Who has Written the Famous work “Historica”?
   a) Shylak
   b) Justin
   c) Herodotus
   d) Arrian
6. Which veda has 10 mandal 1028 Sakta and 10,580 Richas?
   a) Rig Veda  
   b) Yajur Veda  
   c) Sam Veda  
   d) Athervana Veda

7. Which is the rich source of information about Gupta age?
   a) Develsmriti  
   b) Manusmriti  
   c) Naradsmriti  
   d) Arthashatfra

8. The author of “Natural History is_______.
   a) Herodotus  
   b) Aristrobulus  
   c) Arrion  
   d) None of the above

9. ‘Indica’a reliable source for the history of Chandragupta Maurya was written by_______.
   a) Shylak  
   b) Seleucus  
   c) Megasthanes  
   d) Plutarch

10. Which Veda is lyrical composition?
    a) Rig Veda  
    b) Yajur Veda  
    c) Sam Veda  
    d) Athervana Veda
Answers:
11). Tripitakas were written_____.
   a) Before Gautam Buddha
   b) During Buddha’s lifetime
   c) After Buddha’s death
   d) Both b) and c)
12). Manu Smriti is standard work written during_____.
   a) Sunga age
   b) Mauryan Age
   c) Gupta age
   d) Later vedic period
13). Of the following Chinese travelers who did not visit India in the 7th Century A.D. ?
   a) Fa-hien
   b) Yuan-Chwang
   c) Itsing
   d) None of the above
14). Where is the prehistoric grain producing site of Mehrgarh located?
   a) On the bak of Ghaggar
   b) In eastern Rann of kutch
   c) On the edge of bolan river
   d) In Western Baluchistan
15). Sixteen Mahajanapadas are referred to in________. 
a) Anguttat Nikay  
b) Khuddak Nikay  
c) Sanyukta Nikay  
d) Deegh Nikay

16). Greek invasion of North India is described in______.  
 a) Milindapanho  
b) Gargisamhita  
c) Gaudvaho  
d) Harshacharit

17). Who authored ‘Rajtarangini’ the famous history of Kashmir?  
 a) Bilhan  
b) kalhan  
c) Jaganik  
d) Atharvana Veda

18). Kathak, Kapisthak, maitrayani, Taittriya and Vajsaneyi are the branches of______.  
 a) Rig Veda  
b) Yajur Veda  
c) Sama Veda  
d) Atharvana Veda

19). An account of Gupta emperors from Buddhist angle is given______.  
 a) Nandi Sutra  
b) MOOL Sutra  
c) Chhed Sutra
20). Who has written about India at the time of Mahmud’s invasion?

a) Taranath
b) Sulaiman
c) Alberuni
d) Ibnbatuta

**Answers:**


21). ‘Acharang Sutra’ describes _____.

a) Sermons of Gautam Buddha
b) Code of conduct for Buddhists monks
c) Sermons of Lord Mahavir
d) Code of conduct for Jain monks

22). Khuddak Nikay belongs to______.

a) Vinay Pitak
b) Sulta Pitak
c) Abhidharmrna Pitak
d) Jatak

23). Which work provided information about political, social and family life in later Vedic period?

a) Upanishads
b) Brahman
c) Atharvana veda

d) All the three mentioned

24). In 'Bhadrabahu charit' are described the event of regime of ______.

a) Bimbisara
b) Chandragupta Maurya
c) Bindusara
d) Ashoka

25). Coins are the most important source for the history of______.

a) Mauryas
b) Indo-Greek rulers
c) Satvahans
d) cholas

26). Atharvana veda has as its Brahman Book____.

a) Aiterya
b) Satpath
c) Panchvimsh
d) Gopath

27). The area under Harappan Civilisation was ______.

a) Circular
b) Rectangular
c) Square
d) Triangular

28). The Indus people imported lead from____.
29). Which Harappan site is not found in Gujarat?
   a) Dhaulvira
   b) Lothal
   c) Sockhoh
   d) Sutkagendor

30). The Great public bath at Mohenjodaro has dimensions of _____.
   a) 39’ x 23’ x 9’
   b) 38 x 23’ x 8’
   c) 39 x 23’ x 8’
   d) 38’ x 23’ x 9’

Answers:

31). Which is the first Harappan site to be excavated?
   a) Harappa
   b) Mohenjodaro
   c) Chanhudaro
   d) Sutkagendor
32). The Harappan people worshiped which God?
   a) Indra
   b) Vishnu
   c) Lord-Shiva
   d) Varuna

33). Which of the following statements is not correct?
   a) Harappan people worshiped mother Goddess
   b) Harappan people worshiped proto Shiva
   c) Harappan people worshiped 'Peepal' tree
   d) Harappan people did not worship animal

34). Evidence of more than one dead being buried together is found from_____.
   a) Harappa
   b) Mohenjodaro
   c) Lothal
   d) Ropar

35). The credit for Harappa excavation goes to_____.
   a) D.R. Sahni
   b) R.D. Banerji
   c) N.G. Mazumdar
   d) O. Stein

36). The Indus people did not have trade relations with_______.
   a) Iraq
   b) Central Asia
c) Afghanistan  
d) China

37). Which Harappan site is situated in Rajasthan?

a) Rangpur  
b) Rakhigarhi  
c) Kalibangan  
d) Bankwali

38). Harappan site of Banwali is situated in______.

a) Western U.P  
b) Eastern U.P  
c) Rajasthan  
d) Haryana

39). Which metal was not known to Harappan people?

a) Gold and Silver  
b) Tin  
c) Iron  
d) Copper

40). Which Harappan sites are situated on bank of river Sindhu?

a) Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Chanhudaro  
b) Kotdiji, Harappa, Mohenjodaro  
c) Mohenjodaro, Chanhudaro, Kotdiji  
d) Chanhudaro, Kotdiji, Harappa
Answers:


41). Button size seals of Harappan civilization have the symbols of _______.
   
   a) fish
   b) swastik
   c) srivatsa
   d) none of the above

42). Evidence of ploughing the land is found from______.
   
   a) Rangpur
   b) Harappa
   c) Kalibangan
   d) Ropar

43). The Scale found from Harappa is made of______.
   
   a) Ivory
   b) Shell
   c) Wood
   d) Bronze

44). The Ivory scale is found from______.
   
   a) Harappa
   b) Mohenjodaro
   c) Lothal
   d) Kalibangan
45). Harappa is situated on the bank of which river?
   a) Sindhu
   b) Ghagger
   c) Ravi
   d) Bias

46). Depth and width of main drain in Mohenjodaro is______.
   a) 10'x 5'
   b) 12'x 9'
   c) 10'x 9'
   d) 12'x 10'

47). The animal picturised on most seals is______.
   a) Unicorn
   b) Humped bull
   c) Jebu
   d) Buffalo

48). The city of Mohenjodaro covered an area of ________.
   a) 12 sq. km
   b) 14 sq. km
   c) 7 sq. km
   d) 5 sq. km

49). Which of the following statement is corrected?
   a) Harappan civilization was rural one
   b) Harappan civilization was of iron-age
c) Harappan civilization was calolithic

d) Harappan civilization belonged to stone age

50). Bead-making workshops are found in______.

a) Lothal and Rangpur

b) Lothal and Chanhudaro

c) Chanhudaro and Harappa

d) Harappa and Kalibangan

**Answers:**