List of 50 Important History Questions & Answers Capsule in PDF:

Part-II

1). Harappan script is similar to which script?
   a) Kharosthi
   b) Brahmi
   c) Dravid
   d) Devnagari

2). The main Indus civilization crops did not include
   a) Cotton
   b) Wheat
   c) Barley
   d) Sugarcane

3). The graduated scale on shell is found from________.
   a) Harappa
   b) Dhaulvira
   c) Lothal
   d) Mohenjodaro

4). Which of the following statement is not correct?
   a) Indus people used baked bricks
   b) Sun dried mud bricks were used in Indus civilisation
   c) The bricks used have no standard size
   d) The standard size of bricks used is in the ratio of 1:2:4
5). What has not been found in Harappan civilization?
   a) Coins
   b) Gold Ornaments
   c) Chariot
   d) Bull-Cart

6). The Indus valley civilization type was found in______.
   a) Sumer
   b) China
   c) Egypt
   d) All of the above

7). Rice cultivation is associated with which of the Harappan sites?
   a) Kalibangan
   b) Harappa
   c) Kotdiji
   d) Lothal

8). Who was the first man to found Harappa bricks in 1826?
   a) B.D. Banerji
   b) Charles Merson
   c) Alexander Cunningham
   d) D.R. Sahni

9). Who led the team which excavated Mohenjodaro in 1922?
   a) R.S. Vishta
   b) Charles Merson
10). Which of the statement is not correct?

a) Mohenjodaro was flooded a number of times
b) Harappa was flooded twice
c) Chanhudaro was inundated
d) Some settlements in Baluchistan were destroyed by fire

Answers:


11). Harappan seals have been found in Persian gulf-region of ________.

a) Baharain
b) Failaka
c) Failaka and Baharain
d) None of the above

12). Radio-carbon dating fixes the period of harappan civilization from________.

a) 3250 – 2750 B.C
b) 2900 – 2000 B.C
c) 2300 – 1750 B.C
d) 2000 – 1500 B.C

13). Which system of counting was followed by Indus people?

a) Binary
b) Decimal
c) Binary and Decimal

d) None of the above

14). Harappan people did not produce______.

a) Wheat
b) Barley
c) Pulse
d) Cotton

15). Which of the following technique of working copper was known to Indus people?

a) Hammering
b) Lapping
c) Casting
d) All of the above

16). The Harappan people had knowledge of ________.

a) Mixing tin with copper
b) Using spindle wheels to spin cloth
c) Using potter’s wheel
d) All the above mentioned techniques

17). According to Sir John Marshall the Indus people disposed of their dead body in three ways. Which of the following is not mentioned by him?

a) The dead body was cremated
b) The dead body was left to be consumed by animals and birds
c) The dead body was buried
d) The dead body was thrown in the river
18). Which of the following statement is not correct?

   a) The Indus people used faience to make beads, bangles, buttons, seals and amulets
   b) The Indus people made small ornaments of gold and used it in beaf also
   c) The Indus people were expert in glass-making
   d) The Indus people made small vessels of silver

19). A Terracotta model of ship is found from______.

   a) Sotkakoh
   b) Rangpur
   c) Lothal
   d) Dhaulvira

20). Cemetery H is situated in______.

   a) Harappa
   b) Mohenjodaro
   c) Lothal
   d) Rangpur

Answers:


21). The decline of Urban phase of civilization is evident from________.

   a) Vanishing of Harappa script
   b) Disappearance of Bronze tools
   c) No more red ware pottery with black design
   d) All of the above
22). Small clay plastered pits known as ‘fire altars’ are found at_________.

   a) Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Chanhudaro  
   b) Rangpur, Ropar, Rakhigarhi  
   c) Kalibangam, Lothal, Banwali  
   d) Lothal, Kotdiji, Sotkokoh

23). The largest Indus site (60 hectare) in Gujarat is_________.

   a) Lothal  
   b) Dhaulavira  
   c) Surkotda  
   d) Rangpur

24). The rivers of Afghanistan mentioned in Rigveda are_________.

   a) Gomati and Suvastu only  
   b) Gomati and Kubha only  
   c) Gomati, Suvastu and Khubha  
   d) Gomati, Suvastu, Kubha and Kruonu

25). ‘European Theory’ about homeland of Aryans was advocated by_________.

   a) B.G. Tilak  
   b) Max Mullar  
   c) W-Jones  
   d) D.Saraswati

26). Rigveda is organized into _______

   a) 7 Mandal  
   b) 8 Mandal
c) 9 Mandal

d) 10 Mandal

27). ‘Bhishaj’ is the Rigvedic term for ________.

a) Potter

b) Beggar

c) Goldsmith

d) Medico-man

28). The three most popular gods of Rigvedic ________.

a) Indra, Varun, Rudra

b) Indra, Agni, Soma

c) Indra, Agni, Varun

d) Indra, Soma, Vayu

29). Which of the following statement is correct?

a) Rigvedic religion was dominated by Goddess

b) Rigvedic Aryas worshipped in temple

c) Yagya was not practiced in Rigvedic period

d) Gayatri mantra was addressed to Savita.

30). Which river is not mentioned in Rigveda?

a) Sindhu

b) Ganga

c) Yamuna

d) Narmada

Answers:

31). 'Pathikrit' is the vedic term for________.

   a) Fire God
   b) Forest God
   c) Air God
   d) Water God

32). Which of the following statement about Das Ragya is correct?

   I. It was a combination of Aryan Kings.
   II. It was a combination of non-Aryan kings.
   III. It was a combination of Aryans as well as non-Aryan kings.
   IV. Vishwamitra was moving figure behind the combination.

   Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

   a) I and II 
   b) II and IV
   c) III and IV
   d) None of these

33). About the Upanishads which statement is not correct?

   a) Most of Upanishads are supposed to be work of kshatriyas.
   b) Upanishads thoughts centres round the idea of migration of soul.
   c) Universe is looked upon as the creation of the World soul.
   d) Upanishads defended animal sacrifice in yagya.

34). Which of the following statements is correct?
a) Rajsuya yagya was performed when crown-price was born.
b) A horse and six hundred bulls were sacrificed in vajpeya yagya.
c) A consecrated horse was set free to roam for a year in Asvamedha yagya.
d) Vajpeya yagya lasted for seven days.

35). The language of sangam literature is _______.

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

36). The word ‘Sangam’ denotes ____________.

a) Assemblage of kings
b) Assemblage of priests
c) Assemblage of armies
d) Assemblage of literary figures

37). How many sangam took place_______.

a) One
b) Two
c) Three
e) Four

38). The first sangam is supposed to be presided by _____________.

a) Agastya
b) Tolkappiya
c) Nakkirar
39). Which sangam was held at Kapatapuram?
   a) First
   b) Second
   c) Third
   d) None

40). The last sangam was presided over by __________.
   a) Agastya
   b) Tolkappiya
   c) Nakkirar
   d) Sattanar

**Answers:**

41). EPIC Jeevaka Chintamani is work of ______
   a) Tolkappiyar
   b) Sattanar
   c) Thhirutakkadevar
   d) Ilango Adigal

42). The Sangam age polity was__________.
   a) Republic
   b) Confederation
   c) One man rule
d) Kula sangh

43). Erotic poetry in sangam literature is Known as___________.
    a) Aham
    b) Puram
    c) Pranayam
    d) None of these

44). The king who according to sangam legend feasted Mahabharat warrior is ________.
    a) Duiyancheral
    b) Nedujelian
    c) Shenguttuwan
    d) karikalan

45). Puram in sangam literature is _______________.
    a) Spiritual poetry
    b) War poetry
    c) Erotic poetry
    d) Peace songs

46). ‘Anuvaiyar was friend, advisor and band of the king __________.
    a) Pari
    b) Adiyaman Anji
    c) Kopperun Cholan
    d) Karikalan

47). Sangam literature refers to their serving as watchmen on streets of Madurai________.
a) North Indians
b) Africans
c) Greek-Romans
d) None of these

48). How many kinds of marriages are mentioned in Tolkappiyam?
   a) 8
   b) 6
   c) 4
   d) 2

49). 'Nadukal' of sangam is ______________,
   a) Icon of God
   b) Icon of Priest
   c) Icon of King
   d) Inscribed stone in memory of Soldiers slain in War

50). How many poets and poetesses had contributed to sangam literature?
   a) 471
   b) 473
   c) 475
   d) 478

Answers: