

ANSWERS KEYS

1	d	26	c	51	a	76	b
2	b	27	b	52	c	77	c
3	d	28	c	53	a	78	d
4	b	29	b	54	c	79	d
5	d	30	b	55	a	80	c
6	d	31	b	56	a	81	b
7	b	32	a	57	c	82	c
8	d	33	a	58	a	83	b
9	c	34	b	59	d	84	d
10	a	35	a	60	b	85	b
11	b	36	d	61	b	86	c
12	d	37	b	62	b	87	d
13	b	38	a	63	c	88	a
14	b	39	a	64	d	89	b
15	a	40	b	65	b	90	b
16	c	41	a	66	a	91	b
17	c	42	d	67	a	92	a
18	d	43	b	68	b	93	d
19	b	44	c	69	a	94	b
20	d	45	b	70	c	95	c
21	b	46	a	71	b	96	a
22	b	47	c	72	a	97	d
23	b	48	d	73	d	98	c
24	a	49	d	74	a	99	c
25	b	50	a	75	b	100	d

1. Answer: d

Explanation: There is evidence to show that the Chalcolithic communities traded and exchanged materials with other contemporary communities. Large settlements like Ahar, Gilund, Nagada, Navdatoli, Eran, Prabhas, Rangpur, Prakash, Daimabad and Inamgaon would have served as major centres of trade and exchange. It appears that Ahar people, settled close to the copper source, supplied copper tools and objects to other contemporary communities in Malwa and Gujarat. It has been suggested that most of the copper axes found in Malwa, Jorwe and Prabhas cultures bear some identification marks, which are almost identical, suggesting that they may be the trademarks of the smiths who made them.

2. Answer: b

Explanation: Conch shells for bangles were traded from the Saurashtra coast to various other parts of the Chalcolithic regions. Similarly, gold and ivory may have come from Tekkalkotta (Karnataka) to Jorwe people who in turn traded these to their contemporaries. The semiprecious stones may have been traded to various parts from Rajpipla (Gujarat). It is interesting to note that the Jorwe people traded even the pottery to distant places, as Inamgaon pottery has been found at several sites located away from it.

3. Answer: d

Explanation: Religion was an aspect which interlinked all the Chalcolithic cultures. The worship of mother goddess and the bull was in vogue. The bull cult seems to have been predominant in Malwa during the Ahar period. A large number of these both naturalistic as well as stylised lingas have been found from most of the sites. The naturalistic ones may have served as votive offerings, but the small stylised ones may have been hung around the neck as the Lingayats do today.

4. Answer: b

Explanation: The Mother Goddess is depicted on a huge storage jar of Malwa culture in an applique design. She is flanked by a woman on the right and a crocodile on the left, by the side of which is represented the shrine.

Likewise the fiddle-shaped figurines probably resembling srivatsa, the symbol of Lakshmi, the Goddess of wealth in historical period represent a mother Goddess. In a painted design on a pot, a deity is shown with dishevelled hair, recalling the Rudra of later period. A painting on a jar found from Daimabad; shows a deity surrounded by animals and birds such as tigers and peacocks. Some scholars compare it with the 'Siva Pashupati' depicted on a seal from Mohanjodaro.

5. Answer: d

Explanation: Two figurines from Inamgaon, belonging to late Jorwe culture, have been identified as proto-Ganesh, who is worshipped for success before embarking on an undertaking. Several headless figurines found at Inamgaon have been compared with Goddess Visira of the Mahabharata. Fire-worship seems to have been a very widespread phenomenon among the Chalcolithic people. Fire-altars have been found from a large number of Chalcolithic sites during the course of excavations.

6. Answer: d

Explanation: The Chalcolithic farmers had made considerable progress in ceramic as well as metal technology. The painted pottery was well made and well fired in kiln. It was fired at a temperature between 500-700° C. In metal tools we find axes, chisels, bangles, beads, hooks, etc. which were mostly made of copper. The copper was obtained, perhaps, from the Khetri mines of Rajasthan. Gold ornaments were extremely rare and have been found only in the Jorwe culture. An ear ornament has been found from Prabhas also.

7. Answer: b

Explanation: The find of crucibles and pairs of tongs of copper at Inamgaon shows the working of goldsmiths. Chalcedony drills were used for perforating beads of semiprecious stones. Lime was prepared out of Kankar and used for various purposes like painting houses and lining the storage bins, etc.

8. Answer: d

Explanation: Some of these cultures were contemporary with the Harappan culture and others were decidedly later than Harappan.

9. Answer: c
Explanation: The first reported discovery of a copper harpoon from Bithur in Kanpur district in 1822, nearly one thousand copper objects have been found from almost 90 localities in various parts of India. As these copper objects have mostly been found in hoards, they are known as Copper Hoards.
10. Answer: a
Explanation: The largest hoard from Gungeria (Madhya Pradesh) comprises 424 pieces of copper objects and 102 thin sheets of silver. The main types of objects are various kinds of celts, harpoons, antennae swords, rings and anthropomorphs.
11. Answer: B) Madhya Pradesh Explanation: Bagh painting on caves is known as Bagh caves situated in Madhya Pradesh of India. Bagh caves are rock-cut caves having amazing mural paintings by master painters of ancient India. These caves are situated on the southern slopes of Vindhya in Bagh town of Dhar district of Madhya Pradesh.
12. Answer: D) All of these Explanation: Atharvaveda is one of the four Vedas which contain the knowledge of Magic formulas. It contains various formulas to spell, including 730 Hymns, spells, Chants, 6000 mantras and prayers. It is composed of Vedic Sanskrit and divided into 20 books.
13. Answer: B) Satavahana Dynasty Explanation: Satavahana dynasty covers the modern-day areas known as Telangana, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. Some parts of Gujarat, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh were included. The Satavahana Dynasty's belongings were excavated from western and eastern ghats, Deccan, western India, Vidarbha, etc.
14. Answer: B) Seals Explanation: Archaeologists have discovered thousands of seals from the Harappan sites. Some seals are made of soft stone called steatite, and some of gold, ivory, chert, agate and faience. Seals were used as an identity card, for commercial purposes, selling and buying purposes. Seals were square with a 2X2 dimension.
15. Answer (a)
16. Answer: C) Bimbisara Explanation: Bimbisara is one of the Magadha empire's powerful emperors, ruled between 544 BC and 492 BC. He had a permanent and well-organized army whom he extended his kingdom Anga to the east.
17. Answer: C) The Brahmanas Explanation: The Upanishads derived from Bharamanas contain the knowledge and information of rituals to be performed for God.
18. Answer (d)
19. Answer: B) Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh Explanation: Ancient rock paintings were found in Madhya Pradesh and South of Uttar Pradesh. Painting on caves depicts pictures of animals and hunting. These paintings were done using stone tools and told about how humans used tools for their livelihood.
20. Answer: D) Lapis Lazuli Explanation: Harappans imported-Lapis Lazuli material from Badakhshan and Kashmir. Lapis Lazuli is a precious spiritual stone used by priests, healers, and royalty for power, inner vision and wisdom. This stone has healing power as it boosts the immune system, effectively burns(cooling and soothing areas of inflammation), controls blood pressure and improves the immune system. It helps in reducing stress, alleviates insomnia and vertigo and also depression.
21. Answer: B) Greek Explanation: Megasthenes was a Greek Ambassador(historian and diplomat) in Chandragupta Maurya's court. Hellenistic King Seleucus1 had a treaty with Chandragupta Maurya after which he sent magasthenes to his palace to visit and analyse the working of the court and the area ruled by Chandragupta Mourya. He wrote the book on India named Indika and due to his pioneer work; he was regarded as the Father of Indian History.
22. Answer: B) Marriage by abducting the bride in an unfair manner Explanation: Paisachavivaha was considered as an inferior marriage where the marriage was made by unfairly abducting the bride. When man kidnaps women, take her away, have physical relations with her forcefully, or abuse her in her unconscious or mentally challenged condition and drunken state.

23. Answer: B) Gautamiputra Shri Satakarani
 Explanation: Gautami Putra Shri Satakarni was also called Ekabrahmana, ruler of the Satavahna Dynasty from 106 AD -130AD or 86-110). He defeated the Greeks, the Sakas, Pahlavas(Indo- Parthians), Nahapana King during his period. His kingdom boundaries were established from Krishna in the South to Malwa and Saurashtra in the north, Konkan in the west and bear in the east.
24. Answer: A) Kannauj and Thanesar
 Explanation: After acquiring Kannauj by Harshavardhana, Thanesar and Kannauj kingdoms were united, and Kannauj was Harsha's capital. Harsha United many kingdoms like Punjab and Central India. Later on, he also annexed Bengal, Bihar and Odisha.
25. Answer: B) Buddhist rules
 Explanation: Vinay Pataka is a book containing the rules of the Buddhist sangha. This is also called a book of discipline as it contains rules and regulations for the monks and non. It contains different branches for men and women, which tells them the rules of living life like a bhikkus.
26. Answer: C [Pushan]
 Explanation: During the Later Vedic period, the Pushan, who was supposed to look after cattle, came to be regarded as the Shudras' God. Other gods of the Later Vedic period included Vishnu (conceived as the preserver and protector of people) and Rudra (the God of animals).
27. Answer: B [Lotus]
 Explanation: Lotus and bull resembles the symbol of the birth of Gautama Buddha.
28. Answer: C [Afghanistan]
 Explanation: DehMorasiGhundai, located in Kandhar province of Afghanistan, is the first prehistoric site to be excavated in Afghanistan.
29. Answer: B [Sunga]
 Explanation: Malavikagnimitram is a Sanskrit play, which depicts Agnimitra as its hero. Malvika is a maidservant whom Agnimitra falls in love with. This was known to his chief queen, who imprisons her. Later, Malvika was of royal birth, and she was accepted as the queen of Agnimitra. Malavikagnimitram gives an account of Rajsuya Yajna of Pushyamitra Shunga, father of Agnimitra.
30. Answer: B [Skandgupta]
 Explanation: The titles of Skandagupta are Parambhattaraka, Paramdevta, Maharajadhiraja, Kramaditya, Vikramaditya, etc. In the Kahaum inscription, he is also known as KsitipaSatapatih (or lord of a hundred kings).
31. Answer: B [Koliyan]
 Explanation: Gautama Buddha's mother, 'Mahamaya,' belonged to the Koliya tribe, and she married Suddhodhana, who was the king of the Sakya clan. The Sakya and Koliya ruled on opposite Rohini river banks in the current Rupendehi District of Lumbini, Nepal. Both of them were republics.
32. Answer: A [Satavahanas]
 Explanation: Satavahana kings are noted for issuing bilingual coins featuring the Middle Indo-Aryan language on one side and Tamil language on the other side.
33. Answer: A [Kushanas]
 Explanation: The Gandhara School of art was developed in the first century A.D. and Mathura School during the reign of Kushana emperor Kanishka. Both Shakas and Kushanas were patrons of Gandhara School, which is known for the early sculptural representations of the Buddha in human form.
34. Answer: B [Use of Iron]
 Explanation: In the Mauryan period, we can see that the material culture rapidly developed in the Gangetic plains. The new material culture developed in the Gangetic valley revolved around the use of iron and iron implements.
35. Answer: A [Jainism]
 Explanation: The Hathigumpha inscriptions found in Udayagiri hills near Bhubaneswar mention King Kharvela. He ruled the chedi Dynasty in the 1st century BCE. He expanded the kingdom from Ganga to the Kaveri river. He was a follower of Jainism.
36. Answer: D [Indo-Greeks]
 Explanation: The Indo-Greeks were the first to issue gold coins. Much of Indo-Greeks' lineage is determined based on excavated coins that include coins of silver, copper, and nickel.
37. Answer: B [Sujata]
 Explanation: When Buddha was moving towards the village of Senani, he was offered

- a bowl of milk-rice by a low-caste village girl named Sujata. Buddha Accepted from a grass-cutter a gift of kusa grass for a mat and took a seat under a Peepal tree facing the east.
38. Answer: A [Sarnath]
Explanation: The Buddha delivered his first sermon in a deer park at Sarnath. This event is known as 'DhammaChakka-Pavattana,' meaning 'turning the wheel of dharma.'
39. Answer: A [Gahapati]
Explanation: The village lands were divided into cultivable plots that were allotted family-wise. The holdings were not of uniform size. The rich peasants were called 'Gahapati' whereas the hired agricultural laborers were known as 'Dasa-Kammakara.'
40. Answer: B [MaskiEdict]
Explanation: Emperor Ashoka was identified with various names, including Buddhaskya and Ashoka, as mentioned in the Maski Rock Edict. In the Sarnath Pillar inscription, he is referred to as Dharmasoka.
41. Answer: A [Fifth Edict]
Explanation: The Fifth Major Rock Edict of Ashoka mentions the appointment of Dhamma Mahamattas. Dhamma Mahamattas was an exceptional cadre of officials entrusted to spread dhamma within the kingdom.
42. Answer: D [Sarvasena]
Explanation: The founder of the Vatsagulma line of the Vakatakas was Sarvasena. sarvasena was the son of Pravarasena I. Vatsagulma line is the second primary Vakataka line.
43. Answer: (b) Chandragupta I
44. Answer: (c) Agastya
45. Answer: (b) Yajurveda
46. Answer: (a) Sanchi
47. Answer: (c) Mahadaha
48. Correct Answer: D [Horse]
49. Correct Answer: D [Samudragupta]
50. Correct Answer: A [Narsimhavarman I]
51. Correct Answer: A [Major Rock Edict XIV]
52. Correct Answer: C [Asvaghosha]
53. Correct Answer: A [Samudragupta]
54. Correct Answer: C [Indo Greek Ruler]
55. Correct Answer: A [Bimbisara]
56. Correct Answer: A [Kushanas]
57. Correct Answer: C [2 & 3 Only]
58. Correct Answer: A [Rig Veda]
59. Correct Answer: D [1, 2, 3 & 4]
60. Correct Answer: B [Kalasoka]
61. Correct Answer: B [Gupta Empire]
62. Correct Answer: B [Pravarasena II]
63. Correct Answer: C [Senguttuvan]
64. Correct Answer: D [Separate Kalinga Rock Edict I]
65. Correct Answer: B [Bow]
66. Correct Answer: A [Samudragupta]
67. Correct Answer: A [Chalukya]
68. Correct Answer: B [Black Bangles]
69. Correct Answer: A [Kumaragupta]
70. Correct Answer: C [Lothal]
71. Correct Answer: B [Only 1 & 2]
72. Correct Answer: A [Manusmriti]
73. Correct Answer: D [Sarutaru]
74. Correct Answer: A [It refers to unquestioned control over an area in which the royal horse ran uninterrupted]
75. Correct Answer: B [Sthulabhadra]
76. Correct Answer: B [Megasthenes]
77. Correct Answer: C [Eighth Edict]
78. Correct Answer: D [1, 2, & 3]
79. Correct Answer: D [Samudragupta]
80. Correct Answer: C [Kannauj]
81. Correct Answer: B [Kolar]
82. Correct Answer: C [Udranga]
83. Correct Answer: B [Kadamai]
84. Correct Answer: D [Unicorn]
85. Correct Answer: B [Heliodoros]
86. Correct Answer: C [Pakistan]
87. Correct Answer: D [Both a & b]
88. Correct Answer: A [Parthians]
89. Correct Answer: B [Lothal]
90. Correct Answer: B [Vishwamitra]
91. Correct Answer: B [Bhadrabahu]
92. Correct Answer: A [Ujjain]
93. Correct Answer: D [Atharvaveda]
94. Correct Answer: B [Harshacharita of Bana]
95. Correct Answer: C [Atharva Veda]
96. Correct Answer: A [Only 1, 2 & 3]
97. Correct Answer: D [1, 2, and 3]
98. Correct Answer: C [Indo-Greeks]
99. Correct Answer: C [Both 1 & 2]
100. Correct Answer: D [10th century AD]