

Kings, Farmers and Towns

Question 1.

What are big rocks kept on the burial in central and south India called?

- (a) Northern Black Polished Ware
- (b) Pillars
- (c) Boulders
- (d) Megaliths

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Megaliths

Question 2.

Who was Dhamma Mahamatta?

- (a) Special revenue officers appointed by Ashoka for tax collection
- (b) Special officers appointed by Ashoka for maintaining law and order in the kingdom
- (c) Special officers appointed by Ashoka to spread the message of dhamma
- (d) Special officer appointed by Ashoka to stop the spread of dhamma

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Special officers appointed by Ashoka to spread the message of dhamma

Question 3.

Why is the sixth century BCE often considered a major turning point in Indian history?

- (a) Emergence of states, cities, and towns; Use of iron
- (b) Emergence of states, cities, and towns; Dominance of Hinduism
- (c) Dominance of Hinduism; Use of iron
- (d) Emergence of Buddhism and Jainism, Extensive use of Copper

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Emergence of states, cities, and towns; Use of iron

Question 4.

Who composed the Prayag Prashasti in praise of Samudragupta?

- (a) Prabhavati Gupta
- (b) Harisena
- (c) Kautilya
- (d) Banabhatta

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Harisena

Question 5.

Which of the following is not one of the main features of Ashoka's dhamma?

- (a) Respect the elders and be generous to the Brahmins.
- (b) Consider your religion superior to the other religions.
- (c) Gahapati should respect members of the family, relatives, servants, the poor, and the slaves.
- (d) Follow non-violence.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Consider your religion superior to the other religions.

Question 6.

What were the guilds of the merchants and craftsmen called?

- (a) Shrenis
- (b) Ur
- (c) Adimai
- (d) Uzhavar

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Shrenis

Question 7.

What is James Prinsep's contribution in the development of the Indian epigraphy?

- (a) He deciphered the Brahmi script used in most of the Ashokan inscriptions.
- (b) He deciphered the Kharoshthi script used in most of the Ashokan inscriptions.
- (c) Both 'a' and 'b'
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) He deciphered the Brahmi script used in most of the Ashokan inscriptions.

Question 8.

Ventures of which of the following traders were risky but highly profitable?

- (a) Peddlers
- (b) Seafarers
- (c) Merchants with caravans of bullock carts and pack-animals
- (d) All of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Seafarers

Question 9.

Who issued the first coins bearing the names of rulers?

- (a) Mauryas

- (b) Guptas
- (c) Indo-Greeks
- (d) Satavahanas

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Indo-Greeks

Question 10.

Ashoka is mentioned by which titles in his inscriptions?

- (a) Ashoka, Piyadassi
- (b) Masattuwan, Ashoka
- (c) Devanampiya, Piyadassi
- (d) Devaputra, Piyadassi

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Devanampiya, Piyadassi

Question 11.

Name the languages in which the Ashokan inscriptions were written.

- (a) Pali, Prakrit, and Greek
- (b) Pali, Sanskrit, and Aramaic
- (c) Prakrit, Aramaic, and Greek
- (d) Pali, Sanskrit, and Greek

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Prakrit, Aramaic, and Greek

Question 12.

_____ founded the Mauryan Empire in c. 321 BCE.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Chandragupta Maurya

Question 13.

Who was Harisena?

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Harisena was the court poet of king Samudragupta.

Question 14.

Match the following.

(a) Gahapati (i) slaves

(b) Vellalar	(ii) ploughman
(c) Uzhavar	(iii) head of household
(d) Adimai	(iv) landowner

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer:

(a) Gahapati	(iii) head of household
(b) Vellalar	(iv) landowner
(c) Uzhavar	(ii) ploughman
(d) Adimai	(i) slaves

Question 15.

Who was Prabhavati Gupta?

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Prabhavati Gupta was the daughter of Chandragupta II.

Question 16.

Mention any two yajnas performed by the kings during the Vedic period.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: The kings performed Rajsuya yajna and Ashwamedha yajna during the Vedic period.

Question 17.

Consider the following statements regarding Magadha.

- (i) Magadha was the most powerful mahajanapada.
- (ii) Initially Pataliputra was the capital of Magadha and later it was shifted to Rajagriha.
- (iii) Elephants were found in abundance in the forests of Magadha.

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

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

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) I and III

Question 18.

Identify the best reason for considering King Ashoka as 'Devanampiya' and 'Piyadassi' by his subjects.

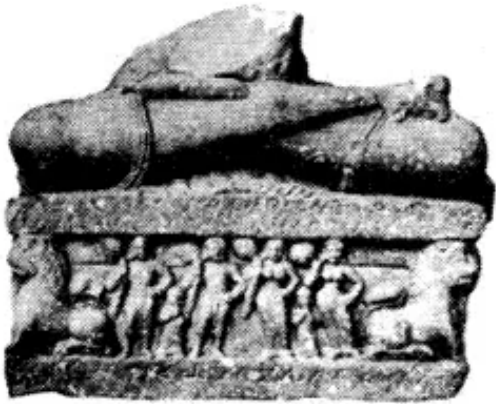
- (a) Ashoka commissioned the edicts himself
- (b) He adopted the title of 'Devaputra'.
- (c) Epigraphists have concluded him as devanam priya.
- (d) He did well being of society through Dhamma.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) He did well being of society through Dhamma.

Question 19.

Identify the image and write who got it installed.



▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: This is part of an image from Mathura. This image was installed in a shrine by a woman named Nagapiya, the wife of a goldsmith (sovanika) named Dharmaka.

Question 20.

Look at the figure given below. Identify and name the sculpture of fourth century CE

related to this figure.



▼ Answer

Answer: This is a sandstone sculpture of a Kushana King.

Question 21.

Which one of the following statements was not a justified reason for Magadha being a powerful mahajana pada?

- (a) Magadha was drained by several rivers which made the land very fertile.
- (b) In Magadha there were rich deposits of iron ore.
- (c) Pataliputra, the capital of Magadha, was fortified.
- (d) Magadha was ruled by powerful kings.

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Pataliputra, the capital of Magadha, was fortified.

Question 22.

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

Assertion (A): There are limits to what epigraphy can reveal.

Reason (R): It is not always easy to be sure about the exact meaning of the words used in inscriptions.

- (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.

▼ Answer

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

Question 23.

Who was the author of the book 'Arthashastra'?

▼ Answer

Answer: Kautilya
