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Chapter 1

Ancient Indian History

1. Sources of History

- The.....is a collection of 1,028 hymns divided into 10 mandalas.
(A) Yajurveda (B) Atharvaveda
(C) Rigeveda (D) Samaveda
[DSSSB TGT Natural Science (Female) 27-09-2021 (I-Shift)]
- The study of inscriptions is called?
(A) Ethnographi (B) Numismatic
(C) Archaeology (D) Epigraphy
[DSSSB DASS (Grade-II), 23-07-2019 (Shift-I)]

2. Stone Age

- In which period/age was Mahajanapada, a major civilization established after the Indus Valley ?
(A) Mesolithic Age
(B) New Stone Age
(C) Chalcolithic Age
(D) Iron Age
[DSSSB (PRT) 30-03-2022 (I-Shift)]

3. Indus Valley Civilization

- Indus Valley Civilization was a age civilization.
(A) Copper (B) Iron
(C) Bronze (D) Stone
[DSSSB (PRT) 26-03-2022 (II-Shift)]
- In which district of Haryana is Banawali on archaeological site belonging to the Hindu Valley Civilization period?
(A) Sirsa (B) Kurukshetra
(C) Fatehabad (D) Jind
[DSSSB (PRT) 26-03-2022 (III-Shift)]
- Which Indian's name was associated with the discovery of Mohenjo Daro?
(A) RD Banerjee (B) RD Chatterjee
(C) WC Banerjee (D) SN Banerjee
[DSSSB (PRT) 02-02-2014 (I-Shift)]
- The evidence of a ploughed field has been found in the Harappan site of:
(A) Rakhigarhi (B) Kot Diji
(C) Nageshwar (D) Kalibangan
[DSSSB DASS (Grade-II), 24-07-2019 (Shift-III)]

- Harappan site Lothal is located in ?
(A) Rajasthan (B) Gujarat
(C) Haryana (D) Punjab
[DSSSB DASS (Grade-II), 23-07-2019 (Shift-I)]
- Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?
(A) Vaisheshik sutra - Badarayan
(B) Brahma sutra -Uluk Kanad
(C) Samkhyakarika - Shankara
(D) Mimamsa sutra - Jaimini
[DSSSB DASS (Grade-II), 22-07-2019 (Shift-III)]
- Which of the following material was used during Harappan Civilization ?
I. Plastic
II. Teracotta
III. Ruber
(A) I and II (B) II and III
(C) Only III (D) Only II
[DSSSB LDC, 18-08-2019 (Shift-I)]
- Which large Harappan site is located in Haryana ?
(A) Dholavira (B) Rakhigarhi
(C) Kalibangan (D) Alamgirpur
[DSSSB DASS Grade-IV, 17-09-2017]
- Which was the ancient port of Indus Civilization ?
(A) Harappa (B) Lothal
(C) Dholavira (D) Surkotada
[DSSSB Lower Division Clerk, 30-07-2015]
- Which type of ancient script did the Harappans use ?
(A) Pictographic (B) Linear
(C) Symbolic (D) Hieroglyphic
[DSSSB Prashasnik Adhikari, 31-05-2015]
- Harappa situated at a Bank of river _____.
(A) Saraswati (B) Sindhu
(C) Vyas (D) Ravi
[DSSSB Lower Division Clerk LDC, 16-12-2014]
[DSSSB Maitran and Warder, 29-06-2014]

4. Vedic Civilization

- In which Veda is the Shvetashvatara Upanishad embedded?

- (A) Atharva Veda (B) Rigvedada
(C) Samveda (D) Yajurveda
[DSSSB (PRT) 26-03-2022 (II-Shift)]
- The total numbers of Vedas are :
(A) Four (B) Seven
(C) Five (D) Three
[DSSSB TGT Math (Male) 02-09-2021(I-Shift)]
- The Rigveda is an ancient Indian collection of Vedic Sanskrit hymns. It has mandals.
(A) 15 (B) 25
(C) 10 (D) 20
[DSSSB PGT Hindi (Male), 18-07-2021 (Shift-II)]
- Which one of the followings is NOT a school of Indian Philosophy?
(A) Vedanta (B) Samkhya
(C) Gramika (D) Nyaya
[DSSSB DASS (Grade-II), 24-07-2019 (Shift-III)]
- Who amongst the followings is known as Grand Old Man of India?
(A) Anand Charlu
(B) Dadabhai Naoroji
(C) Surendranath Banerjee
(D) Badruddin Tyabji
[DSSSB DASS (Grade-II), 24-07-2019 (Shift-III)]
- In Ancient India, the first ever theory of smallest indivisible particle known as 'Parmanu' appeared in which of the following texts?
(A) Sushrut Sanhita
(B) Vaiseshika Sutra
(C) Rasratnakar
(D) Brihad Sanhita
[DSSSB DASS (Grade-II), 23-07-2019 (Shift-II)]
- Which of the following Vedas is known as the 'Veda of Songs and Music'?
(A) Yajur (B) Sama
(C) Atharva (D) Rig
[DSSSB PGT Stenographer (Hindi)]

5. Religious Movements of the 6th Century (Buddhism and Jainism)

- Theory of Tripitaka Scriptures (Canon of Scriptures) is a word for

- (A) Hindu
(B) Both Hindu and Buddhist
(C) Buddhist
(D) Jainism
[DSSSB (PRT) 26-03-2022 (I-Shift)]
23. Total number of Buddhist councils are :
(A) Seven (B) Six
(C) Five (D) Three
[DSSSB (PRT) 26-03-2022 (I-Shift)]
24. Who among the following was a contemporary of Gautam Buddha?
(A) Nagarjuna (B) Kanishka
(C) Kautilya (D) Mahavir
[DSSSB (PRT) 02-02-2014 (I-Shift)]
25. What was the date of the third Buddhist council?
(A) 227 BC (B) 383 BC
(C) 250 BC (D) 235 BC
[DSSSB (PRT) 07-10-2018 (I-Shift)]
26. The Digambara and Shwetambar are sub-traditions of which of the following Indian religions ?
(A) Jainism (B) Buddhism
(C) Hinduism (D) Sikhism
[DSSSB TGT Hindi (Female) 04-09-2021(III-Shift)]
27. Anguttara Nikaya related to :
(A) Hinduism (B) Christianity
(C) Jainism (D) Buddhist
[DSSSB TGT Math (Male) 02-09-2021(I-Shift)]
28. What are Mahayana and Hinayana ?
(A) 'Mahayana' means 'Great Vehicle'. 'Hinayana' means 'small vehicle' or 'lesser vehicle'.
(B) Do Makh Sadaya of Hinduism.
(C) Name of two great shows.
(D) Name of the papers written by the great children.
[DSSSB TGT Math (Male) 02-09-2021(III-Shift)]
29. Milindpanha is a Buddhist text which would have been written in which language ?
(A) Hindi (B) Sanskrit
(C) English (D) Urdu
[DSSSB TGT Math (Male) 02-09-2021(III-Shift)]
30. Who among the following gave the concept of 'Anuvrat'?
(A) Hinayana Buddhism
(B) Mahayana Buddhism
(C) Islam
(D) Jainism
[DSSSB PGT Fine Arts (Male), 17-07-2021 (I-Shift)]

31. With reference to the events of Gautama Buddha's life, which of the followings is NOT matched correctly ?
(A) Birth-Lumbini
(B) Enlightenment-Bodh Gaya
(C) Death-Kusinagara
(D) First Semmon-Amaravati
[DSSSB DASS (Grade-II), 24-07-2019 (Shift-I)]
32. Name the Hindu deity for whom the agricultural plough is the typically depicted weapon (Ayudha).
(A) Balarama (B) Ganesh
(C) Parashurama (D) Subramanya
[DSSSB DASS (Grade-II), 19-07-2019 (Shift-I)]
33. To which religion does the 'Tirthankara' belong ?
(A) Jain Religion
(B) Buddha Religion
(C) Judaism Religion
(D) Sikh Religion
[DSSSB LDC, 23-08-2019 (Shift-I)]
34. A type of religious literature 'Jataka' is related to which of the following religions?
(A) Buddha Religion
(B) Judaism Religion
(C) Sikh Religion
(D) Jain Religion
[DSSSB LDC, 23-08-2019 (Shift-II)]

6. Other Religious Movements (Bhagavata, Shaivism, Vaishnavism etc.)

35. was called 'Indraprastha' during the rule of Pandavas.
(A) Delhi (B) Agra
(C) Calcutta (D) Jaipur
[DSSSB LDC, 18-08-2019 (Shift-III)]

7. Political Condition before 6th Century Mahajanapada Period

36. Sixteen great powers (Mahajanapadas) existed in which century?
(A) 3rd and early 4th centuries BC.
(B) 8th and early 9th centuries BC.
(C) 7th and early 6th centuries BC.
(D) 1st and early 2nd centuries BC.
[DSSSB TGT Math (Male) 04-09-2021(I-Shift)]
37. Which of the following mahajanapadas was Vaishali the capital of ?
(A) Avanti (B) Magadha

- (C) Vajji (D) Panchala
[DSSSB PGT Maths (Female), 10-07-2021 (Shift-I)]

8. Greek Invasion

38. Who was the ruler of the kingdom between the rivers Jhelum and Chenab?
(A) Darius III
(B) Alexander the Great
(C) King Porus
(D) Chandragupta Maurya
[DSSSB DASS (Grade-II), 19-07-2019 (Shift-III)]

9. Mauryan Period

39. Which of the following statement is correct?
I. Megasthenes was an ambassador of Seleucus Nicator.
II. Ashok was the first ruler who tried to give his message to the people through inscriptions.
(A) Only II (B) Both I and II
(C) Only I (D) Neither I nor II
[DSSSB (PRT) 07-03-2022 (II-Shift)]
40. Who is the only king in the world history who gave up conquest after winning a war?
(A) Aurangzeb (B) Chandragupta
(C) Tipu Sultan (D) Ashoka
[DSSSB (PRT) 13-11-2019 (II-Shift)]
41. Megasthenes, an ambassador was being sent to the court of which Indian ruler by the Greek ruler of West Asia, Seleucus Nicator.
(A) Rajaraja Chola
(B) Ashoka
(C) Chandragupta
(D) Bindusara
[DSSSB (PRT) 11-11-2019 (I-Shift)]
42. Chandragupta Maurya was the ____
(A) Great grandfather of Ashoka
(B) Brother of Ashoka
(C) Father of Ashoka
(D) Grandfather of Ashoka
[DSSSB Moteor Vehicle Inspector, 28-12-2014]

10. Post Mauryan Period

43. Ashvaghosha who lived in the court of King ____ wrote the Buddhacharita
(A) Kanishka (B) Babur
(C) Vikramaditya (D) Ashok
[DSSSB (PRT) 30-11-2014]

44. Under which ruler was Banabhatta- the court poet ?
 (A) Jahangir
 (B) Ashoka
 (C) Harshavardhana
 (D) Chandragupta

[DSSSB (PRT) 13-11-2019 (III-Shift)]

45. Rulers of which of the following dynasty were known as Lords of the Dakshinapatha ?
 (A) Pandyas (B) Satavahanas
 (C) Cheras (D) Cholas

[DSSSB (PRT) 14-11-2019 (I-Shift)]

46. The greatest development in the Kushana period was in the field of:
 (A) Literature (B) Medical
 (C) Art (D) Religion

[DSSSB DASS (Grade-II), 22-07-2019 (Shift-II)]

47. In the Mauryan administration, what was the role of 'Karmantika'?
 (A) Head of Industries and factories
 (B) Chief of Home defence
 (C) Treasury Chief
 (D) Commander in Chief

[DSSSB DASS (Grade-II), 16-07-2019 (Shift-I)]

48. Which Mauryan emperor is known as 'Amitraghata' (destroyer of Foes) ?
 (A) Bindusar
 (B) Chandragupta Maurya
 (C) Ashoka
 (D) Samudra Gupta

[DSSSB DASS (Grade-II), 16-07-2019 (Shift-II)]

11. Gupta Period

49. In which Indian ruler's court, were Kalidasa the poet and Aryabhata—the astronomer were present ?
 (A) Chandragupta II
 (B) Chandragupta
 (C) Samudragupta
 (D) Ashoka

[DSSSB (PRT) 11-11-2019 (I-Shift)]

50. The title of Maharajadhiraja is associated with which of the following rulers ?
 (A) Ghatotkach (B) Chandragupta I
 (C) Yashodharman (D) Samudragupta

[DSSSB TGT Natural Science (Male) 07-09-2021 (III-Shift)]

51. Which Gupta king is known as 'Vikramaditya' ?

- (A) Chandragupta II
 (B) Skandagupta
 (C) Kumaragupta
 (D) Samudragupta

[DSSSB DASS (Grade-II), 25-07-2019 (Shift-I)]

52. Prayag inscription was written in praise of ____ ?
 (A) Pushyamitra Shunga
 (B) Bindusara
 (C) Chandragupta Maurya
 (D) Samudragupta

[DSSSB DASS (Grade-II), 23-07-2019 (Shift-II)]

53. The title of 'Vikramaditya' was assumed by :
 (A) Ashoka
 (B) Bindusar
 (C) Chandragupta-II
 (D) Samudragupta

[DSSSB Grade-III, 24-09-2017]

12. Post Gupta Period

54. Which of the following statement is correct?
 I. Aihole was the capital of Chalukyas dynasty.
 II. Harshacharitra was written by Banabhatta.
 (A) Only I (B) Neither I nor II
 (C) Only II (D) Both I and II

[DSSSB (PRT) 24-03-2022 (III-Shift)]

55. Delhi, firstly became the capital of a kingdom under the rule of.....
 (A) Prithviraj Chauhan
 (B) Jalaluddin Khalji
 (C) Qutbuddin Aybak
 (D) Tomar Rajput

[DSSSB (PRT) 11-11-2019 (I-Shift)]

56., Hiuen Tsang, came to India during the reign of Harshavardhana.
 (A) Francis Traveler
 (B) Portuguese Travelers
 (C) Chinese Traveler
 (D) Russian Traveler

[DSSSB TGT Natural Science (Male) 07-09-2021 (II-Shift)]

13. Sangam Period and South Indian States

57. Gautamiputra Shri Shatakarni was the ruler of the ____ dynasty.
 (A) Cholas (B) Cheras
 (C) Pandayas (D) Satavahanas

[DSSSB (PRT) 25-03-2022 (I-Shift)]

58. Rajaraja I was the ruler of ____ dynasty.
 (A) Chandella (B) Chola
 (C) Chalukyas (D) Pallava

[DSSSB (PRT) 24-03-2022 (III-Shift)]

59. _____ was the capital of Chalukyas.
 (A) Vaishali (B) Patliputra
 (C) Aihole (D) Sarnath

[DSSSB Physical Education Teacher, 02-08-2021 (Shift-III)]

60. The famous ruler Harsha Vardhana was belonged to which of the following dynasties?
 (A) Shunga (B) Maukhari
 (C) Pratihara (D) Pushyabhuti

[DSSSB DASS (Grade-II), 23-07-2019 (Shift-I)]

14. Pre-Medieval Period

61. Which place of modern India is related to the Kakatiya dynasty?
 (A) Mysore (B) Aurangabad
 (C) Madurai (D) Warangal

[DSSSB DASS (Grade-II), 25-07-2019 (Shift-I)]

62. The famous warriors named Alha and Udal served the ruling house of:
 (A) Tomars (B) Parmaras
 (C) Chandelas (D) Chahamanas

[DSSSB DASS (Grade-II), 19-07-2019 (Shift-II)]

15. Miscellaneous

63. What is the name of the ancient type of writing in Egypt which primarily employs characters in the form of pictures? This type of writing can extensively be found in Egyptian monuments.
 (A) Cherokee writing
 (B) Hieroglyphic writing
 (C) Jalhu writing
 (D) Etruscan writing.

[DSSSB DASS (Grade-II), 19-07-2019 (Shift-I)]

64. Sankhya is one of the six philosophical currents of ancient India, its exponent?
 (A) Patanjali (B) Kapil
 (C) Gautam (D) Gemini

[DSSSB (PRT) 14-10-2018 (I-Shift)]

65. Where was the manuscript usually written?
 (A) Mountains (B) Paper
 (C) Palm Leaf (D) Stone

[DSSSB PGT Economics (Female), 17-07-2021 (Shift-II)]

66. In Mahabharata, who was the Son of Dronacharya?

- (A) Dhristadyumna
(B) Ghatotkacha
(C) Ashathama
(D) YuYutsu
[DSSSB DASS (Grade-II), 24-07-2019 (Shift-I)]
67. According to ancient Indian history, which modern city's ancient name was 'Lavapuri', the city of Lav, the son of Lord Rama?
- (A) Lucknow (B) Lakhanpur
(C) Lahore (D) Ludhiana
[DSSSB DASS (Grade-II), 19-07-2019 (Shift-I)]
68. During its journey, the Indus river emerges out of the hills near Attock. The river which joins :
It as a tributary near this place is :
- (A) Gilgit. (B) Gomal.
(C) Kabul. (D) Viboa.
[DSSSB DASS (Grade-II), 19-07-2019 (Shift-III)]
69. In which century was Nalanda founded?
(A) Fifth (B) Fourth
(C) Third (D) Sixth
[DSSSB PGT Political Science (Male), 04-07-2021 (Shift-II)]

Solutions

1. (C) ● The Rigveda is a collection of 1,028 hymns called 'Suktas' divided into 10 mandalas. It is the oldest Veda.
- The meaning of the word 'Rigveda' is Praise Knowledge.
 - Vedas have the highest place in Hinduism. These are the sacred literature of Hinduism and are also the oldest literature in the world.
 - The text of Rigveda is layered, consisting of the Samhita, Brahmanas, Aranyakas and Upanishads.
2. (D) ● The study of inscriptions is called Epigraphy.
- An article inscribed on an ancient building or monument which is written in an ancient script is called an Epigraph.
 - The scientific description of different races and cultures is called ethnography or ethnography.
 - The study of coins and other currencies is called numismatics.
 - The study of past cultures is called as Archaeology.
3. (D) ● In Iron Age Mahajanapada, a major civilisation was established after the Indus Valley.
- Since the Indus civilization was a Chalcolithic civilization. Iron metal was not known to the people of this civilization till this period.
 - The Mahajanapada period is also known as the second urbanization. At the same time in the sixth century BC. The discovery of iron contributed significantly to urban development.
4. (C) ● The Indus Civilization was a Bronze Age civilization.
- The Indus Civilization is called the Bronze Age Civilization because the people of this age used items made of bronze on a large scale and they also learned to mix metals.
 - Bronze is an alloy of copper and tin.
 - Many objects of bronze have been found from different places of the Indus Civilization, in which the statue of a bronze dancer from Mohenjodaro is prominent.
5. (C) ● Banawali is an archaeological site belonging to the Indus Civilization period in Fatehabad district of Haryana.
- Many things related to the Indus Civilization have been obtained from Banawali in which ploughshare are the main.
 - It is clear from this that in those days the people of Banawali used to do agricultural work.
6. (A) ● Rakhaldas Banerjee's name was associated with the discovery of Mohanjodaro. He was an eminent Indian Archaeologist & Museum expert.
- The site of this Indus Valley Civilization was discovered during the excavation of a Buddhist stupa at Mohenjodaro in the 'Larkana' district of Sindh province of Pakistan in 1922. under the leadership of him.
 - Mohenjodaro is a Sindhi language word meaning 'mound of the dead'.
7. (D) ● The evidence of a ploughed field has been found in the Harappan site of Kalibangan.
- It is around 2900 BC that the region of Kalibangan developed into what can be considered a planned city. It is the largest site of IVC.
8. (B) ● Harappan site Lothal is located in Gujarat.
- The word Lothal, like Mohenjodaro, means the mound of the dead.
 - Lothal is located between the Bhogavo and Sabarmati rivers near the Gulf of Khambhat.
 - Lothal was one of the most significant locations during the Indus Valley Era.
 - It was one of the most important and thriving trade centres in ancient times.
9. (D) ● The Mimamsa Sutra or the Purva Mimamsa Sutra written by Rishi Jaimini is one of the most important ancient Hindu philosophical texts.
- The work is divided into twelve adhyayas (chapters), which are further divided into sixty padas (sections) and 2639 sutras.
 - It forms the basis of Mimamsa, the earliest of the six orthodox schools (darshanas) of Indian philosophy.
 - According to tradition, sage Jaimini was one of the disciples of sage Veda Vyasa, the author of the Mahabharata.
 - The word Mimamsa means curiosity, i.e., desire to know.
10. (D) ● Terracotta material was used during Harappan Civilisation.
- The Indus Valley people made terracotta images.

- One of the significant terracotta sculptures of Harappan civilization is the figure of the Mother Goddess discovered in Mohenjo-Daro.
- 11.(B) ● Rakhigarhi, the large Harappan site is located in the Hisar District of Haryana.
- It was part of the mature phase of the Indus Valley Civilisation, dating to 2600.-1900. BCE.
 - The site is located in the Ghaggar River plain, some 27. km from the seasonal Ghaggar river.
 - The site was first excavated by Amarendra Nath of ASI.
- 12.(B) ● The ancient and the only port of the Indus civilization was Lothal.
- It is situated between the Sabarmati river and its tributary Bhogwa.
 - The world's oldest known artificial dock, which was connected to an old course of the Sabarmati River was found during an excavation in Lothal.
 - It is located in the present day Indian state of Gujarat in the Gulf of Khambhal.
- 13.(A) ● The Harappan script is regarded as pictographic since its signs represent birds, fish and a variety of human forms.
- The script was boustrophedon, written from right to left on one line and then from left to right in the next line.
- 14.(D) ● Harappa was situated at a Bank of river Ravi.
- Harappa was the centre of one of the core regions of the Indus Valley Civilization, located in central Punjab.
 - Harappan civilization is also known as Indus Valley Civilization for being situated on and around the banks of the Indus river.
 - It flourished around 2,500. BCE in the western part of South Asia, in contemporary Pakistan, western India, and parts of Afghanistan.
- 15.(D) ● In Yajurveda Shvetashvatara Upanishad embedded.
- It is listed as number 14. in the Mukhtika canon of 108. panishads.
- It contains 113. mantras or verses in six chapters.
 - The Upanishads are late Vedic and post-Vedic Sanskrit texts that "document the transition from the archaic ritualism of the Veda into new religious ideas and institutions" and the emergence of the central religious concepts of Hinduism.
 - The Aitareya Upanishad is associated with the Rigveda.
- 16.(A) ● The total number of Vedas are Four *i.e.*, Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda, and Atharvaveda.
- The Vedas are the religious texts which inform the religion of Hinduism .
 - The term veda means "knowledge" in that they are thought to contain the fundamental knowledge relating to the underlying cause of, function of, and personal response to existence.
 - They are considered among the oldest.
 - They are commonly referred to as scripture, which is accurate in that they can be defined as holy writ concerning the nature of the Divine.
- 17.(C) ● The Rigveda is an ancient Indian collection of Vedic Sanskrit hymns. It has 10. mandals, 1028. suktas and 10,462. mantras .
- The Rig Veda is the earliest of the four Vedas and one of the most important texts of the Hindu tradition.
 - It is a large collection of hymns in praise of the gods, which are chanted in various rituals.
 - They were composed in an archaic language named Vedic that gradually evolved into classical Sanskrit.
- 18.(C) ● Gramika is not a school of Indian Philosophy.
- There are six school of Indian Philosophy *i.e.*, Vaishesika, Nyaya, Samkhya, Yoga, Purva Mimamsa and Vedanta or Uttara Mimamsa.
 - These six systems of philosophy are said to have been founded by sages Konada, Gotama, Kapila, Patanjali, Jaimini and Vyasa, respectively.
- The main purpose of the Indian Philosophy has been to turn human beings to spiritual.
- 19.(B) ● Dadabhai Naoroji is known as the Grand Old Man of India due to his activities in Indian national movement for 6. decades.
- He was an ardent patriot, a great social and political reformer and a prominent nationalist of progressive views.
 - He was the first Indian to be elected to the British Parliament, the first Indian to sit on a Royal Commission (the Welby Commission).
- 20.(B) ● In Ancient India, the first ever theory of smallest indivisible particle known as 'Parmanu' appeared in Vaisesika Sutra.
- Vaisesika Sutra, also called Kanada sutra, is an ancient Sanskrit text at the foundation of the Vaisheshika school of Hindu philosophy.
 - The sutra was authored by the Hindu sage Kanada, also known as Kashyapa.
 - The Sushruta Samhita is best known for its approach and discussions of surgery.
 - It was one of the first in human history to suggest that a student of surgery should learn about human body and its organs by dissecting a dead body.
- 21.(B) ● Samaveda is known as the 'Veda of Songs and Music'.
- The hymns of Sama Veda, when sung in the appropriate manner, enable one to understand the universal truths.
 - In fact, the musical patterns in Samaveda have been derived from the vibrations of the cosmos.
 - Sama Veda helps one to attain spiritual evolution through music.
- 22.(C) ● Theory of Tripitaka Scriptures is a word for Buddhist.
- It contains the Dharma or teachings of the Buddha as well as commentary and rules for monks and nuns.

- The three sections of the Tripitaka are the Vinaya Basket which contains rules for monks; the Sutta Basket which contains the Dharma or teachings of the Buddha, and the Abhidhamma Basket which contains commentaries on the Dharma.
- 23.(B) ● Total number of Buddhist councils are six.
- The First Buddhist council convened at the Sattapanni caves in Rajgriha..
 - The second Buddhist council was held at Vaishali. It was under the patronage of Kalasoka.
 - The third Buddhist council was held at Pataliputra in the Magadha Empire.
 - The fourth Buddhist council was convened in Kashmir.
 - The fifth Buddhist council was held at Mandalay in Myanmar, then called Burma.
 - The Sixth Buddhist Council was a general council of Theravāda Buddhism, held in a specially built Mahā Pāsāna Guhā and pagoda complex at Kaba Aye Pagoda in Yangon, Burma.
- 24.(D) ● Mahavir was a contemporary of Gautam Buddha.
- Mahavira also known as Vardhaman, was the 24th tirthankara (supreme preacher) of Jainism.
 - He was the spiritual successor of the 23rd tirthankara Parshvanatha.
 - Gautama Buddha is regarded as the founder of the world religion of Buddhism, and revered by most Buddhist schools as a savior, the Enlightened One who rediscovered an ancient path to release clinging and craving and escape the cycle of birth and rebirth.
- 25.(C) ● Third Buddhist Council was held in 250. BC at Pataliputra.
- The council was presided over by Mogaliputta Tissa.
 - Its main objective was to purify Buddhism from opportunistic factions and corruption in the Sangha.
 - The Abhidhamma Pitaka was composed here making
- the almost completion of the modern Pali Tipitaka.
- 26.(A) ● Digambara and Shwetambara are sub-traditions of Jainism in India.
- Jainism, also known as Jain Dharma teaches that the path to enlightenment is through nonviolence and reducing harm to living things (including plants and animals) as much as possible.
- 27.(D) ● Anguttara Nikaya is related to Buddhist.
- The Anguttara Nikaya is the fourth division of the Sutta Pitaka, consists of suttas arranged in eleven sections (nipatas) according to numerical content.
 - Gautama Buddha is regarded as the founder of the world religion of Buddhism.
- 28.(A) ● Mahayana' means 'Great Vehicle' and 'Hinayana' means 'small vehicle' or 'lesser vehicle'.
- The Fourth Buddhist Council was held in Kundalvana, Kashmir during 72 AD and was conducted under the patronage of Kushan King Kanishka.
 - The president of the council was Vasumitra, with Asvaghosa as his successor.
 - This council split Buddhism into two Mahayana and Hinayana sects.
- 29.(B) ● Milindpanha written by Nagasena, is a Buddhist text which would have been written in Sanskrit language.
- It is a Buddhist text from sometime between 100. BC and 200 AD.
 - It purports to record a dialogue between the Indian Buddhist sage Nagasena, and the Indo-Greek king Menander of Bactria, who reigned in the 2nd century BC.
- 30.(D) ● Jainism gave the concept of 'Anuvrat'.
- According to Mahavira there are five Anuvratas *i.e.*, Ahimsa, Satya, Asteya, Brahmacharya and Aparigraha.
 - The anuvratas are vows to abstain from violence, falsehood, and stealing; to be
- content with one's own wife; and to limit one's possessions.
- The other vows are supplementary and meant to strengthen and protect the anuvratas.
- 31.(D) ● Buddha gave his first sermon in the Deer Park in Sarnath.
- In this sermon, Buddha gave the first presentation of the Four Noble Truths, which are the foundational teaching, or primary conceptual framework, of Buddhism.
 - Everything he taught after that ties back to the Four Truths.
- 32.(A) ● For Balarama the agricultural plough is the typically depicted weapon (Ayudha).
- According to the Vyuh Siddhanta described in 'Balarama Narayaniyopakhyaana', the second form of the four forms of Vishnu is Sankarsana.
 - Sankarsana is another name of Balarama who was the brother of Shri Krishna.
- 33.(A) ● Tirthankaras belong to Jain Religion.
- According to Jains, tirthankaras are the supreme preachers of Dharma, who have conquered the sasāra, the cycle of death and rebirth, on their own, and made a path for others to follow.
 - After understanding the true nature of the self or soul, the Tirthakara attains Kevala Gyana (omniscience).
 - There are 24 Tirthankaras in Jainism.
- 34.(A) ● 'Jataka' is related to Buddha Religion.
- The Jatakas are an important part of Buddhist art and literature.
 - They describe the previous existences or births of the Buddha (the Enlightened One) when he appeared as Bodhisattvas (beings who are yet to attain enlightenment or moksha), in both human and non-human forms.
- 35.(A) ● Delhi was called 'Indraprastha' during the rule of Pandavas.
- Pandava King Dharmaraj Yudhishtira established Indraprastha in Modern Delhi,

- as the capital of Pandava Kingdom.
- Ancient Indian literature refers to Indraprastha as a Kuru Kingdom city.
 - Buddhist literature also refers to it by the Pali spelling of its name, Indapatta, as the Kuru Mahajanapada's capital.
- 36.(C) ● Sixteen great powers (Mahajanapadas) existed in 7th and early 6th centuries BC..
- The Mahajanapadas were a set of sixteen kingdoms that existed in ancient India.
 - It all began when the tribes (janas) of the late Vedic period decided to form their own territorial communities, which eventually gave rise to new and permanent areas of settlements called 'states' or 'janapadas'.
- 37.(C) ● Vaishali was the capital of Mahajanapada Vajji.
- The kingdom was situated in Bihar to the north of the river Ganga.
 - It covered the districts of Vaishali and Muzaffarpur in Bihar.
 - It was an alliance of neighbouring clans including Licchavis and one of the principle Mahajanapadas. They ruled the Mithila region in the Northern Bihar. Their administration was called as "Vajji Sangha" or "Vajji Gana Parishad".
- 38.(C) ● King Porus was the ruler of the kingdom between the rivers Jhelum and Chenab.
- King Porus was a famous Indian king whose real name was Purushotama.
 - He belonged to the puru tribe mentioned in Rig veda, the ancient books of India.
 - Credited to have been a legendary warrior with exceptional skills, Porus unsuccessfully fought against Alexander the Great in the Battle of the Hydaspes in 326. BC.
- 39.(B) ● Megasthenes was an ambassador of Seleucus Nicator in the court of King Chandragupta Maurya. Megasthenes was a Greek Diplomat, Historian and ethnographer whose extensive writings about the cultures of India gave an insight into the lives of ancient Indians during the rule of Chandragupta Maurya.
- Ashok was the first ruler who tried to give his message to the people through inscriptions. Ashoka popularly known as Ashoka the Great, was the third emperor of the Maurya Empire of the Indian subcontinent during 268 to 232 BCE.
- 40.(D) ● Ashoka was the only king in world history who gave up conquest after winning a war. Ashoka fought a war to conquer Kalinga.
- However, he was so horrified when he saw the violence and bloodshed that he decided not to fight any more wars.
- 41.(C) ● Megasthenes, an ambassador, was being sent to the court of Indian ruler Chandragupta by the Greek ruler of West Asia, Seleucus Nicator.
- In 305 BC the Greek ruler Seleucus, with the desire of expansion had invaded India but Chandragupta Maurya defeated him so he was compelled to sign a treaty with Chandragupta Maurya.
 - According to this treaty he had to give eastern Afghanistan Baluchistan and areas west of the Indus to Chandragupta.
 - He gave his daughter to Chandragupta in marriage. In return he received 500. war elephants. His famous work is 'Indica', which is a description of the Indian society of that time.
- 42.(D) ● Chandragupta Maurya, the founder of the Maurya dynasty was the Grandfather of Ashoka.
- Ashoka was born to the Maurya emperor Bindusara and Subhadrangi.
 - Ashoka ruled almost the entire Indian subcontinent from 269. to 232 BCE.
 - Emperor Ashoka was also known by the names Devanampriya, Priyadarshi etc.
- 43.(A) ● Ashvaghosha who lived in the court of King Kanishka wrote the Buddhicharita.
- He was the philosopher and poet who is considered as India's greatest poet before Kalidasa (5th century) and the father of Sanskrit drama.
 - He popularized the style of Sanskrit poetry known as kavya.
- 44.(C) ● Banabhatta was the court poet of king Harshavardhana.
- His principal works include a biography of Harsha, the Harshacharita (Deeds of Harsha) and one of the world's earliest novels, Kadambari.
- 45.(B) ● Rulers of Satavahana dynasty were known as Lords of the Dakshinapatha.
- Simuka was the founder of the Satavahana Dynasty.
 - The Satavahanas were the first native Indian kings to have issued their own coins which had the rulers' portraits on them.
- 46.(C) ● The greatest development in the Kushana period was in the field of Art.
- Kushanas are considered to be one of the five branches of the Yuezhi tribe who lived in the Chinese frontier or central Asia.
 - They are known as Guishuang in Chinese sources. They eventually acquired dominance over the other Yuezhi tribes.
 - They moved eastward towards India defeating the Parthians and the Sakas in the 1st century AD.
- 47.(A) ● In the Mauryan administration 'Karmantika' was the Head of Industries and factories.
- The Mauryan Administration was known for its efficiency and organization.
 - Mauryan Empire was the first empire that, with the help of modern administration, was able to conquer most of the northern parts of India.
- 48.(A) ● Mauryan Emperor Bindusara is also known as 'Amitraghata' (Destroyer of Foes).
- He was the second Mauryan emperor of India. He was the son of Chandragupta Maurya.

- The 16th century Tibetan Buddhist author Taranatha credits his administration with extensive territorial conquests in southern India, but some historians doubt the historical authenticity of this claim.
- 49.(A)** ● Kalidasa the poet and Aryabhatta the astronomer were present in the court of Chandragupta II.
- Chandragupta II also known by his title Vikramaditya, was the third ruler of the Gupta Empire in India.
 - He was one of the most powerful emperors of the Gupta dynasty.
 - Kalidasa was a classical Sanskrit writer, who was one of the nine gems of Chandragupta's court.
- 50.(B)** ● The title of Maharajadhiraja is associated with King Chandragupta I.
- Chandragupta I was the first significant king of the Gupta dynasty.
 - He strengthened his position by marrying a Lichchhavi princess, most likely from Nepal.
 - Chandragupta was a son of the Gupta king Ghatotkacha, and a grandson of the dynasty's founder Gupta, both of whom are called Maharaja ("great king") in the Allahabad Pillar inscription.
- 51.(A)** ● Chandragupta II is also known as Vikramaditya.
- It is believed that Chandragupta II adopted the title 'Vikramaditya' based on some coins and a supia pillar inscription.
 - Chandragupta II continued the expansion policy framed by his father, and by defeating the Western Kshatrapas, he extended the Gupta Empire from the Indus River in the west to Bengal in the east.
- 52.(D)** ● Prayag inscription was written in praise of Samudragupta.
- The 'Prayag Prashasti' is also known as the Allahabad Pillar Inscription.
 - Samudragupta was one of the greatest warriors in Indian history, known as the "Napoleon of India" because of the wars he waged.
- He was the son of Gupta emperor Chandragupta I and the Lichchhavi princess Kumaradevi.
- 53.(C)** ● The title of 'Vikramaditya' was assumed by Chandragupta II.
- Chandragupta II, a powerful and vigorous monarch, was well suited to control an extensive empire.
 - Some of his silver coins bear the title Vikramaditya ('Sun of Valour'), which means that he was a prototype of the later Hindu custom for King Vikramaditya.
- 54.(D)** ● Aihole was the capital of Chalukyas dynasty. Chalukyas. Aihole, in the Indian state of Karnataka, is referred to as the birthplace of Indian architecture. Since the sixth century CE, numerous temples have been built in this area, which served as the Chalukyas' first capital.
- Harshacharita was written by Banabhatta is the biography of Indian emperor Harshavardhana. It was written in the Sanskrit language.
- 55.(D)** ● Delhi, firstly became the capital of a kingdom under the rule of Tomar Rajput.
- Anangapala was considered to be the founder of this dynasty.
 - The Tomara Dynasty was one of northern India's early mediaeval dynasties.
 - They were displaced by the Chahamanas of Shakambhari in the 12th century, who took over their capital in Delhi, but who were themselves soon displaced by the Ghurid ruler Muhammad of Ghor in 1192. CE.
- 56.(C)** ● Chinese Traveler Hiuen Tsang, came to India during the reign of Harshavardhana.
- He visited India in Ancient Times between AD 627-643.
 - Tai Tsung, also known as Emperor Taizong of Tang, sent him to king Harsha's court.
 - Hiuen Tsang's visit to India was mainly aimed at acquiring awareness of Buddhism and collecting its religious texts.
- 57.(D)** ● Gautamiputra Shatakarni was the ruler of the Satavahanas Dynasty.
- He was referred to as the most important and powerful ruler of the Satavahana Dynasty.
 - During his reign, the Satavahana Empire reached its zenith.
 - In the Nasik Prashasti published by his mother Gautami Balasri, Gautamiputra Satakarni is described as the destroyer of the Sakas, Yavanas (Greeks), and the Pahlavas (Parthians).
- 58.(B)** ● Rajaraja I was the ruler of Chola Dynasty.
- He is considered as the most powerful Chola ruler. He became the king in 985 CE.
 - Rajaraja I, being an able administrator, also built the great Rajarajeshwaram Temple at the Chola capital Thanjavur.
- 59.(C)** ● Aihole was the capital of Chalukyas.
- Chalukyas Aihole, in the Indian state of Karnataka, is referred to as the birthplace of Indian architecture.
 - Since the sixth century CE, numerous temples have been built in this area, which served as the Chalukyas' first capital.
 - Pulkeshin I later changed the capital to Badami in 543. .
- 60.(D)** ● The famous ruler Harshavardhana belonged to the Pushyabhuti Dynasty also called the Vardhana dynasty.
- He was a Hindu ruler who later embraced Mahayana Buddhism.
 - He ruled northern India from 606 to 647 CE. He was the son of Prabhakaravardhana .
- 61.(D)** ● Warangal is related to the Kakatiya Dynasty.
- Warangal was the ancient capital of the Kakatiya dynasty.
 - It was ruled by many kings such as Beta Raja I, Prola Raja I, Beta Raja II, Prola Raja II, Rudradeva, Mahadeva, Ganapathideva, Prataparudra and Rani Rudrama Devi who is the only woman to rule over Telugu region.

- 62.(C) ● The famous warriors named Alha and Udal served the ruling house of Chandelas.
- Udal is the name of a legendary 12th century general who appears in the Alha-Khand epic.
 - In the epic, Udal and his brother Alha serve in the army of the Chandela king Paramardi Deva of Mahoba.
 - They belonged to the Banaphar clan, which are of Rajput and Ahir descent.
- 63.(B) ● Hieroglyphic writing employs characters in the form of pictures.
- Those individual signs, called hieroglyphs, may be read either as pictures, as symbols for objects, or as symbols for sounds. Hieroglyphics.
 - The Egyptians and other ancient peoples used hieroglyphs in their monuments.
 - This Egyptian script was completely dependent on pictures.
- 64.(B) ● Sankhya philosophy is one of the six philosophies of India and its exponent is Maharishi Kapil Muni.
- Patanjali, Gautama, Jaimini, Kanad and Badrayana are considered to be the pioneers of Yoga Darshan, Nyaya Darshan, Purva Mimamsa, Vaisheshika Darshan and Uttara Mimamsa Darshan respectively.
- 65.(C) ● Manuscripts were usually written in Palm leaf.
- The word manuscript evolved from the Latin word manuscriptus, meaning “written by hand.”
 - Manu is “hand” and scriptus is “to write.” It refers to old documents actually written by hand before books were made, but it can also refer to a writer's unpublished work whether it's handwritten or typed.
- 66.(C) ● In Mahabharata, Ashwathama was the son of Dronacharya.
- Ashwatthama ruled the northern region of Panchala with Ahichhatra as his capital, being subordinate to the rulers of Hastinapura.
 - He was a Maharathi who fought on the Kaurava side against the Pandavas in the Kurukshetra War. He became a Chiranjivi (immortal) due to a curse given to him by Krishna.
- 67.(C) ● According to ancient Indian history, Lahore's ancient name was 'Lavapuri', the city of Lav, the son of Lord Rama.
- In present days, Lahore is the second largest city in Pakistan after Karachi and 26th largest in the world, with a population of over 13 million.
- 68.(C) ● The place where the Indus river meets as a tributary river is Kabul.
- It is the largest city and capital of Afghanistan. It is also the economic and cultural center of Afghanistan.
 - The ancient name of Kabul was Kandahar.
 - In the ancient text of India, Mahabharata, it was called the Gandhara region.
- 69.(A) ● Nalanda was founded in the fifth century AD in Bihar, India.
- It was founded by Kumargupta I of the Gupta dynasty in 5th century CE.
 - Nalanda is considered as the world's first residential university home to nine million books that attracted 10,000 students from across Eastern and Central Asia.

