



Trusted by over 1 crore students



SET HISTORY 100 FREE QUESTIONS



1. Historical research method includes critically exam in in various sources of history.

A **True** B Partially True C False D Partially False

Solution

- Historical research method includes examining relevant references of the available historical information.
- Historical research involves studying, understanding and interpreting past events.
- The purpose of historical research is to reach insights or conclusions about past persons or occurrences.

2. Who is the author of the book “A Guide to Historical Method”?

A **Garraghan** B Herodotus C Thucydides D J J Renesh

Solution

- Garraghan's research on the beginnings of the Catholic Church in the Midwest occupied him from 1921 to 1925.
- Garraghan was professor of history in the graduate school of St. Louis University (1925–32).
- And editor of Mid-America, a historical quarterly (1929–33).
- In 1932 he was made research professor at Loyola University, Chicago.

3. What is Foucault's method of analyzing historical discourses called?

A Genealogy B Phenomenology
C Hermeneutics D **Archaeology**

Solution

- Foucault's method of analysing historical discourses called Archaeology.
- In Foucault's book, 'Archaeology of Knowledge', he argues that the prevailing method of arranging all historical events in a chronological order is not correct.
- He focuses on the fact that archaeology does not attempt to obtain the ultimate historical truth.
- In his view it tries to explain the transitions which have taken place in the past.



- This insistence of Foucault on explaining the transitions in history is based on his method called 'the archaeology of knowledge'.

4. Hegel seems to heartily disapprove of which historical method?

- A Critical History B Universal History
C Naive History D Reflective History

Solution

- Hegel categorizes reflective history into four types: universal history, pragmatic history, critical history, and specialized history.
- Critical reflective history involves researching the accuracy of historical accounts and presenting alternative explanations and narratives.
- Hegel is critical of this type of history because it extracts new interpretations from existing accounts, replacing facts with subjective impressions.
- He considers this approach crude and ineffective for achieving true understanding of history.

5. What are the merits of historical method?

- A This method of teaching provides the students with deposits of knowledge like money in a bank
B The teacher directs and controls students behaviour and provides a model to correct the responses
C It also evolves the speaking ability in students
D All of the above

Solution

- Solution
- In this method information is presented in terms of its evolution and development from the earliest to newest.
- This form of teaching is also called as banking teaching theory.
- Where knowledge is a gift that is best owed by those who they consider to know nothing.



6. Historical research method includes collecting historical information, highlighting the processes that lead to historical transitions, carrying out comparative analysis.

A True B Partially True C False D Partially False

Solution

- Historical research methods primarily involve collecting information from primary and secondary sources.
- While differences exist between these sources, organizations and institutions can use both types of sources to assess historical events and provide proper context comprehensively.
- Primary sources include first hand information, such as eyewitness reports and original documents.
- Secondary sources include second hand information, such as a description of an event by someone other than an eyewitness, or a textbook author's explanation of an event or theory.

7. Historical research method includes formulating relevant questions in view of the historical references.

A True B Partially True C False D Partially False

Solution

- Historical research is a process of collecting and interpreting data about past events or ideas in order to find how they affected the present events and ideas.
- It studies possible reasons behind certain events to explain their influence on the events that followed.
- Examples of primary sources include diaries, journals, speeches, interviews, letters, memos, photographs, videos, public opinion polls, and government records, among many other things.



8. The steps of historical research method are

- A To identify the problem
- B To collect the data
- C To criticize the data
- D All the above

Solution

- Historical method comprises the techniques and guidelines by which historians use primary sources and other evidence to research and then to write histories in the form of accounts of the past.
- The question of the nature, and even the possibility, of a sound historical method is raised in the philosophy of history as a question of epistemology.
- The study of historical method and writing is known as historiography.

9. Match List - I with List - II and select the correct answer from the code given below:

List - I (Thinker)	List-II (Definition of History)
a) G.O. Gooch	i) "All past is my past and I want to recapture (it) for my own satisfaction."
b) Henery Pirenne	ii) "Either we must admit that history has a meaning or we must admit that history is a chaotic aggregate of unconnected events and processes taking all rhythm and reason."
c) Renier	iii) "History has assigned to it the task of judging the past, of instructing the present for the benefit of ages to come."
d) Walsh	iv) "History is the story of deeds and achievements of men living in societies."

- A a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii
- B a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i
- C a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
- D a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii



Solution

- Leopold von Ranke, has originally quoted "History has had assigned to it the task of judging the past, of instructing the present for the benefit of the ages to come." His words were later referenced by G.P. Gooch in the second edition of his book, "History and Historians in the Nineteenth Century."
- Henry Pirenne, a Belgian historian, focused primarily on investigating the social and economic dimensions of history. His extensive collection of writings encompassed various books that delved into the realms of social and economic history. Notably, his posthumously published work, "Muhammad and Charlemagne," presented a fresh perspective on the evolution of Europe, challenging established beliefs and notions about European history.
- Gustaaf Johannes Petrus Renier was a renowned professor of Dutch History at University College London. He famously argued that "All past is my past and I want to recapture (it) for my own satisfaction."
- William Thomas Walsh was a respected historian, educator, and author who expressed the belief that history must either be recognized as having a purpose or accepted as a disordered collection of unrelated events and processes, devoid of any rhythm or rationale.

10 . What was the scope and purpose of history writing during early times?

- A Narration of truth and facts.
- B Confined themselves to the study of Christiaan church.
- C **Narration of political history, i.e. works of kings.**
- D Narration of social, political, economic condition.



Solution

- According to early concept, history contain the records of day to day works and facts of king and court, the history of kings.
- According to modern concept, history does not contain only the history of kings and queens, battles and generals, but the history of the common man-his house and clothing, his fields and their cultivation.
- History is concerned with man in space.
- History is a dialogue between the events of the past and progressively emerging future ends.

11 . “Either we must admit that history has a meaning or we must admit that history is a chaotic aggregate of unconnected events and processes taking all rhythm and reason”. Who said this words?

- A Karl max
- B E .H Carr
- C **G .P Gooch**
- D Reiner

Solution

- George Peabody Gooch (21 October 1873 – 31 August 1968) was a British journalist, historian and Liberal Party politician.
- A follower of Lord Acton who was independently wealthy, he never held an academic position, but knew the work of historians of continental Europe.
- “Either we must admit that history has a meaning or we must admit that history is a chaotic aggregate of unconnected events and processes taking all rhythm and reason.” -G. P Gooch.

12 . The historical writings of the Jains are found in different categories of literature, Among the following which one is not a category of Jaina literature?



- A Pattavalis
- B Guruvavalis
- C Rajavalis
- D **Mahabodhivamsa**

Solution

- The Mahabodhivamsa composed by a Buddhist monk Upatissa in the eleventh century AD, it gives an account of attainment of enlightenment of the Buddha.
- The historical writings of the Jains are found in different categories of literature.
- The Jain work Pattavalis deals political succession lists or dynastic list.
- The Guruvavalis contain lists of Jain gurus.
- The Rajavalis is a chronicles of kings.

13 . The tradition of historical writing in ancient India began in the time of _____ and continued till the end of twelfth century AD

- A Kumarajiva
- B Hemchandracharya
- C **Vedavyasa**
- D Nagarjuna

Solution

- The ancient Indians were acquainted more with the art than sciences of historiography.
- The oldest Indian historical tradition is preserved in the Rigveda.
- The two main tradition of historiography in its early phase were the epic and Puranic



14 . Which of the following historian stated that the Junagarh inscription is an evidence of historical record keeping tradition in ancient India?

A Dilip Chakrabarti

B Irfan Habib

C Bipan Chandra

D R. S. Sharma

Solution

- The Junagarh inscription is significant as a historical record of public works in ancient India, nearly 500 years before the inscription was created.
- It mentions the construction of a water reservoir named Sudarshana nearby during the reign of the Maurya Empire founder Chandragupta Maurya by Vaishya Pushyagupta.
- Later, during the reign of Ashoka, it mentions a Yavana king named Tushaspha building conduits.
- According to historian Dilip Chakrabarti, the inscription is an evidence of historical record keeping tradition in ancient India.

15 . The Ideology of Fascism is developed in?

A Germany

B Italy

C Japan

D Russia

Solution

- Italian Fascism, also known simply as Fascism, is the original fascist ideology as developed in Italy.
- The ideology is associated with the Fascist Revolutionary Party (PFR).
- Founded in 1915; the succeeding National Fascist Party (PNF) in 1921, which under Benito Mussolini ruled the Kingdom of Italy from 1922 until 1943.



- The Republican Fascist Party that ruled the Italian Social Republic from 1943 to 1945; and the post-war Italian Social Movement and subsequent Italian neo-fascist movements.
- Italian Fascism was rooted in Italian nationalism and the desire to restore and expand Italian territories, deemed necessary for a nation to assert its superiority and strength and avoid succumbing to decay.

16. Consider the following statements regarding the 'Sangam Society':

- **Sangam society did not have a caste system.**
- **The term Arasar was used to describe trade and commerce during Sangam age.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A** 1 only
- B** 2 only
- C** Both 1 and 2
- D** Neither 1 nor 2

Solution

- Tolkappiyam refers to four castes namely arasar, anthanar, vanigar and vellalar.
- The ruling class was called arasar
- Anthanars played a significant role in the Sangam polity and religion.
- Vanigars carried on trade and commerce.
- The vellalas were agriculturists.

17. Which one of the following statements about the Bhakti Movement in South India is NOT correct?

- A The Nalayira Divayaprabandham was also known as the Tamil Veda.
- B Andal was an Alvar.
- C **Karaikkal Ammaiyar was a devotee of Vishnu.**
- D Metal images of the saint Appar and Sundarar were made and then consecrated in a Shiva temple

Solution

- Karaikkal Ammaiyar-She was not a Vishnu devotee instead she was one of the three women amongst the 63 Nayanars.
- According to Cekkilar's story Karaikkal Ammaiyar was born at Karaikal, South India.
- Her original name was Punitavati and she was married to a merchant named Paramadattan.
- The Nayanars were a group of 63 saints living in Tamil Nadu devoted to Lord Shiva. Nayanars and Alvaras were two important sects of the Bhakti Movement in South India.
- Nayanars were devoted to lord shiva and his avatars while Alvaras was devoted to Lord Vishnu and his avatars

18. Consider the given statements in reference to 'Fascism':

- 1) The political theory of 'Fascism' started in Germany.
 - 2) Benito Mussolini founded the Fascist Revolutionary Party in 1915.
 - 3) Fascism believes in the application of the principle of Totalitarianism.
- Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

- A All of the above
- B None of the above
- C **1 only**
- D 1 and 2 only



Solution

- As a political ideology and mass movement that dominated many parts of central, southern, and eastern Europe between 1919 and 1945, Fascism started in Italy.
- This theory of fascism exhorted people to set aside all rules, conventions and legal imitations, and religiously follow the dictates of their leader in pursuit of national glorification. Hence statement 1 is incorrect.
- Italy's first fascist leader, Benito Mussolini, took the name of his party from the Latin word fasces and founded the Fascist Revolutionary Party in 1915. In 1919, he founded the Fasci Italiani di Combattimento in Milan, which became the National Fascist Party two years later. Hence statement 2 is correct.

19. Which one of the following is the correct statements about the Sangam society of ancient South India?

- A Slavery was not known to them**
- B The practice of Sati was unknown
- C The sacred marital thread Tali was unknown to them
- D The women had no claim to the royal throne there

Solution

- The Sangam society of ancient South India did not know about slavery system.
- The practice of Sati was known to them
- The sacred thread "Tali" was tied by groom to the bride during marriage and the women also had claim to the royal throne.

20. Consider the following statements about Bharatanatyam:

- It originated in the temples of South India, particularly, Tamil Nadu.
- Information about Bharatanatyam can be found in many ancient texts including Bharata Muni's Natya Shastra.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?



- A 1 only
- B 2 only
- C Both 1 and 2**
- D Neither 1 nor 2

Solution

- Bharatanatyam is an important classical dance form in India. It originated in the temples of South India, particularly, Tamil Nadu. It used to be performed by Devadasis, thus it was also known as Dasiattam.
- Believed to be about 2000 years old, information about Bharatanatyam can be found in many ancient texts including Bharata Muni's Natya Shastra.
- The main source of study for the techniques of body movements in this dance form is Abhinaya Darpana by Nandikesvara (4th – 5th century BCE).
- There is a lot of visual evidence of Bharatanatyam in the stones and pillars of ancient temples.
- The Gopurams of the Chidambaram temple contain many poses of Bharatanatyam.

21. Which of the following statement is correct about South-Indian Literature?

- A In Southern India the ancient Indian writings were written in four Dravidian languages which developed their own script and literature these are Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam
- B Tamil is the oldest with literature dating back to early centuries of Christian era. This developed during the three Sangams held during different times.
- C Both A and B**
- D None of the above



Solution

- South India has a literary tradition reaching back over two thousand years.
- The first known literature of South India are the poetic Sangams, which were written in Tamil around two to one and a half thousand years ago.
- In South Indian literature and philosophy, women are considered very powerful.

22. In ancient India, many plays/theatres/dramas were compiled by noted authors. Consider the following:

- The author depicted life in the court of King who was also called as Sakari.
- Dual languages were used viz. Sanskrit and Prakrit for the Upper varna and lower varna characters respectively in the theatre/drama.

The above type of writings can be narrated to whom of the following authors?

A Kalidasa

B Harisena

C Ravikirti

D Banabhatta

Solution

- Kalidasa was a Classical Sanskrit author who is often considered ancient India's greatest playwright and dramatist.
- Kalidasa wrote three plays:
- Malavikagnimitram (Pertaining to Malavika and Agnimitra) tells the story of King Agnimitra, who falls in love with the picture of an exiled servant girl named Malavika.
- Abhijnanasakuntalam (Of the recollection of Shakuntala) tells the story of King Dushyanta who, while on a hunting trip, meets Shakuntala, the adopted daughter of a sage, and marries her. It was among the first Sanskrit works to be translated into English.
- Vikramorvasiyam (Urvashi Won by Valour) tells the story of mortal King Pururavas and celestial nymph Urvashi who falls in love.



23. Which of the statements given below is/are correct regarding ideology of liberalism?

- It affirms full faith in the rights, liberty and individuality of the individual as the supreme values.
- It strongly advocates the ideologies of Totalitarianism, Fascism, Nazism, and communism.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

A 1 only

B 2 only

C Both 1 and 2

D Neither 1 nor 2

Solution

Ideology of Liberalism

- It affirms full faith in the rights, liberty and individuality of the individual as the supreme values.
- It advocates policies and actions designed to safeguard and promote these values.
- The state is expected to have as less control over the individual as possible.
- It strongly opposes the ideologies of Totalitarianism, Fascism, Nazism, and communism.

24. Which of the following statements are correct?

- Fascism and Nazism are two ideas that have gained recognition by exploiting the political and economic uncertainty that followed World War I.
- The word Fascism is derived from Latin.
- It was Hitler who led Fascism in Italy.



A 1&2

B 2&3

C 1&2

D 1,2&3

Solution

- The third statement is wrong, because it was Benito Mussolini who led fascism in Italy.
- The words fascism and fascist have long been associated with the Fascisti of Benito Mussolini and the fasces, the bundle of rods with an axe among them, which the Fascisti used as a symbol of the Italian people united and obedient to the single authority of the state.
- Mussolini's fascists formed squads of war veterans known as "Black Shirts," who would clash with the members of other political parties, particularly communists and socialists.

25. Who argue "All communalism is harmful; the logic of minority communalism is separatism and majority communalism culminates' in fascism"?

A T. V . Madan

B Bipan Chandra

C Imtiaz Ahamed

D Zoya Hassan

Solution

- Bipan Chandra was an Indian historian, specialising in economic and political history of modern India.
- An emeritus professor of modern history at Jawaharlal Nehru University.
- He specialized on the Indian independence movement and is considered a leading scholar on Mahatma Gandhi.
- He authored several books, including The Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism.



26. Who argue "All communalism is harmful; the logic of minority communalism is separatism and majority communalism culminates' in fascism"?

A Seventh Century

B Eighth Century

C Tenth Century

D Ninth Century

Solution

- Vamsa is a Sanskrit word that means 'family, lineage'. It also refers to a genre of ancient and medieval literature in Buddhism, Hinduism and Jainism.
- This genre focuses on genealogies. They resemble the conventional histories found in the European literature, but differ as they predominantly chronicle myths and may integrate spiritual doctrines such as rebirths.
- A vaṃśam can be focussed on a dynasty, family, individual such as a saint, line of teachers of a particular tradition, or a place particularly of pilgrimage. Some of these texts are titled with vaṃśam as a suffix.

27. Consider the following statement (s) is/are correct related to the historical literary sources of Ancient India?

I. The 'Puranas' serves as a source of historical facts of ancient India. There are eighteen Puranas. They provide historical information of various dynasties

II. According to Dr. R.C. Majumdar, the war occurred in 1000 B.C. Apart from the Kurukshetra war, the Mahabharata contains various accounts of social life and religious thinking of the people of ancient India

A Only I

B Only II

C Both I and II

D Neither I nor II



Solution

- The Puranic literature is very vast. 18 main Puranas, 18 subsidiary Puranas and a large number of other books.
- The Kurukshetra war described in the Mahabharata is regarded generally as a historical event.
- According to Dr. R.C.Majumdar, the war occurred in 1000 B.C.
- Apart from the Kurukshetra war, the Mahabharata contains various accounts of social life and religious thinking of the people of ancient India.

28. Existence of Kingdoms in ancient South India is known by:

- Ashokan inscriptions
- Hathigumpha inscription
- Megasthenes writings

Which of the above are correct :

- A 1 only
- B 1 and 2 only
- C 2 and 3 only
- D 1,2 and 3

Solution

- In addition to the Sangam literature, the Greek authors like Megasthenes, Strabo, Pliny and Ptolemy mention the commercial contacts between the West and South India.
- The Asokan inscriptions mention the Chera, Chola and Pandya rulers on the south of the Mauryan empire.
- The Hathigumpha inscription of Kharavela of Kalinga also mentions about Tamil kingdoms.
- The excavations at Arikamedu, Poompuhar, Kodumanal and other places reveal the overseas commercial activities of the Tamils.



29. In Hegel's time in which two spheres historical writings were limited and he was not satisfied with those:

- A Limited to Secular History
- B Limited to Political and Biographical works**
- C Limited to Christian History
- D Question does not provide sufficient data or is vague

Solution

- In Hegel's time, the spheres of historical writing were limited to writing either about political history or Biographical works.
- Hegel suggested a macro-historical approach which widened the sphere of historical studies.
- He divided history into four great epochs- the oriental, the Greek, the Roman, the German.

30. Which of the following was used for day to day writings in ancient Rome?

- A Wax tablets**
- B Papyrus
- C Stone tablets
- D None of these

Solution

- Wax tablets made of wood and covered with a layer of wax.
- A pointed instrument used for writing on wax tablets.
- A Tabula is wax tablet used by ancient Roman.
- Paper was very expensive but tabulae were cheap.



31. Which of the following statement/s about Purakkad is/are true?

- (1) Purakkad was known as Burkkare in ancient time.
(2) Foreign traders used to stay in the place for spices like black pepper.

- A Only 1
B Only 2
C **Both 1 and 2**
D Neither 1 nor 2

Solution

- Purakkad is a village in Alappuzha district in the Indian state of Kerala.
- It is the beach which is described in Thakazhi's novel "Chemmeen".
- The famous travellers Pliny and Ptolemy of the first and second centuries had mentioned about places like Purakkad (Barace) in their classical works.

32. In the ancient Indian historical literature 'Prasasti' is:

- A A poem worshipping Gods in the temples
B A song sung at the time of the death of a priest
C **A poem relating to the achievements of victorious kings**
D A poem sung on public festivities

Solution

- Prashasti is an Indian genre of inscriptions composed by poets in praise of their rulers.
- Most date from the 6th century CE onwards.
- Written in the form of poetry or ornate prose, the prashastis stereotypically constructed a genealogy, the ruler's attributes, eulogize victories, piety and typically ended with one or more announcements of generous gifts and rewards he has given.
- The earliest well known example of an extensive prashasti is the Hathigumpha inscription of Kharavela inscribed in or about the 1st-century BCE in Prakrit language and Brahmi script.



33. Odissi also referred to as Orissi in older literature, is a major ancient Indian classical dance that originated in the Hindu temples of__ an eastern coastal state of India

- A Odisha**
- B Rajasthan
- C Gujarat
- D Andhra Pradesh

Solution

- Odissi, also known as Orissi, is one of the eight classical dance forms of India.
- It originates from the state of Odisha, in eastern India. It is the oldest surviving dance form of India on the basis of archaeological evidences.
- The classic treatise of Indian dance, Natya Shastra, refers to it as Odra-Magadhi.

34. Which statement (s) is/are correct about Ancient Indian literature?

- I. Brahmanas and Aryana's followed by philosophical doctrines of Upanishads**
- II. Brahmanas are contains detailed explanation about Vedic literature and instructions**

- A Only I**
- B Only II
- C Both I and II**
- D Neither I nor II



Solution

- The Brahmanas are prose texts. It describes about the meaning of Vedic hymns, their applications, and stories of their origins in details. Besides, it also explains the details about rituals and philosophies.
- Aranyakas and Upanishads exemplify philosophical meditations of the hermits and ascetics on soul, god, world, etc.
- These are partly included in the Brahmanas or attached, and partly exist as separate works.
- They, the Brahmanas, the Aranyakas, and the Upanishads are attached to one or the other of the four Vedas.

35. Which one of the following statements about Sangam literature in ancient South India is correct?

- A Sangam poems are devoid of any reference to material culture.
- B The social classification of Varna was known to Sangam poets.**
- C Sangam poems have no reference to warrior ethic.
- D Sangam literature refers to magical forces as irrational.

Solution

- Statement a is incorrect. Sangam poems contain several incidental references to material culture, often as part of the poem's setting or in similes and allusions. There are references to farming (rice and barley are mentioned), cattle rearing, and fishing. There are also several references to iron. Kuruntokai 16 refers to iron-tipped arrows. Akananuru 72 compares a bear digging out the comb from a termite mound, the front of which is swarming with fireflies glimmering like sparks from beaten metal, to a blacksmith forging iron.
- Statement b is correct. The social classification of varna was known to Sangam poets. There is mention of the Arashar (kings), Vaishiyar (traders), and Velalar (farmers). The Brahmanas are also mentioned, some of them closely associated with the courts of kings and patronized by ruling elites. However, the four-fold varna classification had little application to ancient Tamil society. The jati system was not a feature of this society either.



- Statement c is incorrect. Sangam Poems are pervaded with a warrior ethic. Puram in sangam literature are the War Poems that deal with the outer life of people. Speak of public celebration of the feats of the heroes even the death of heroes in wars.
- Statement d is incorrect. Sangam literature reflects a belief in sacred or magical forces called ananku that were supposed to inhabit various objects. The job of carrying out rites and rituals to control the ananku was that of groups such as the pariyans, tutiyans, panas and velans. They were associated with ritualistic singing, dancing, and trances, and with lighting the cremation fire and worshipping memorial stones.

36. Which of the following is correct about Akali movement of 1920's?

- A Its main aim was to purify the management of the gurudwaras or Sikh shrines.**
- B Its main aim was to wage a war against the British government for India's independence movement.
- C Its main aim was to free all Sikh dominated regions from the control of British government
- D None of the above

Solution

- Before 1920 the Sikh Gurdwaras were governed by the Udasi Sikh mahants, who treated the gurdwara offerings and other income of the gurdwaras as their personal income.
- The British Government supported these mahants as a counterpoise to the rising tide of nationalism among the Sikhs.
- Matters came to such a pass that the priests of the Golden Temple issued a hukamnama (injunction) against the Ghadarites, declaring them renegades, and then honoured General Dyer, the butcher of Jallianwala massacre, with a saropa.



- The Gurdwara Reform Movement launched an agitation for freeing the gurdwaras from these corrupt mahants and for handing over the gurdwaras to a representative body of Sikhs.
- Under the growing pressure of the nationalists and the gurdwara agitators, the gurdwaras came under the control of an elected committee known as the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, in November 1920.
- The movement for the liberation of the gurdwaras soon turned into the Akali movement, which later on got divided into three streams, namely moderate nationalist reformers, pro-government loyalists and the political organ of Sikh communalism.

37. Which of the following statements is/are not correct about Bhakti tradition in South India?

- 1. Earliest Bhakti movements in India where led by Alvar and Nayanar saints.**
- 2. Nalayira Divyaprabandham, frequently described as Tamil Veda is an anthology of compositions by the Alvars.**
- 3. Karaikkal Ammaiyyar, women Alvar saints, supported patriarchal norms.**

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

A 1, 2 and 3

B 1 and 2 only

C 3 only

D 2 only

Solution

- The third sentence is incorrect.
- Karaikkal Ammaiyyar, earlier named Punitavati, was one of the Tamil Shaivite saints.
- She was married to a merchant but her ardent devotion to Lord Shiva conflicted with her duties as a wife and she thus close to move out of the marriage, thereby denouncing the patriarchal norms



38. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The seeds of 'Bhakti' movement can be found in the Upanishadas.**
- 2. The 'Bhakti' movement in India stressed mystical union of the individual with God through Karmamarga.**

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- A Only 1**
- B Only 2**
- C Both 1 and 2**
- D Neither 1 nor 2**

Solution

- The Bhakti movement originated as a reaction against caste division, untouchability and ritualism in India. Devotion was the pivotal point in the Bhakti cult in uniting human soul with god.
- The basic concepts of the Bhakti cult though present in the Vedas, the Gita and Vishnupuran were not practiced by the masses until the appearances of Vaishnava Alwar and Shaiva Nayanar saints of South India in the seventh and twelfth centuries.
- The Bhakti saints and followers did not adhere to any religion, their customs or shastric orders

39. Which of the following statement is/are correct regarding Ancient Indian Literature that helps in restructuring of Indian history?

- 1. The ancient Indian literature is mostly religious in nature.**
- 2. The Puranic and Epic literature are considered as history by Indians.**
- 3. The effort of history writing was shown by a large number of inscriptions, coins, and local chronicles.**

Select the correct statement?



- A 1 and 2
- B 2 and 3
- C 1 and 3
- D **1,2 and 3**

Solution

- The ancient Indian literature is mostly religious in nature. Statement 1 is correct.
- The Puranic and Epic literature are considered as history by Indians, but it contains no definite dates for events and kingdoms. Statement 2 is correct.
- The effort of history writing was shown by a large number of inscriptions, coins, and local chronicles. Statement 3 is correct.
- The principles of history are preserved in the Puranas and Epics.

41. Which of the following are correct about the India - Malaysia relation:

1. In ancient Indian literature, the term Suvarnadvipa or the "Golden Peninsula" is used in Ramayana, and some argued that it may be a reference to the Malay Peninsula.
2. The ancient Indian text Vayu Purana also mentioned a place named Malayadvipa where gold mines may be found, and this term has been proposed to mean possibly Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula.
3. Megasthenes referred to the Straits of Malacca as Sinus Sabaricus.

Choose the correct options?

- A **1 and 2**
- B 2 and 3
- C 1 and 3
- D 1,2 and 3



Solution

- In ancient Indian literature, the term Suvarnavipa or the "Golden Peninsula" is used in Ramayana, and some argued that it may be a reference to the Malay Peninsula. Statement 1 is correct
- The ancient Indian text Vayu Purana also mentioned a place named Malayadvipa where gold mines may be found, and this term has been proposed to mean possibly Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. Statement 2 is correct.
- The Malay Peninsula was shown on Ptolemy's map as the "Golden Khersonese". He referred to the Straits of Malacca as Sinus Sabaricus. Statement 3 is incorrect.

42. Consider the following statements regarding Sangam literature:

- According to Tamil legends, there existed three Sangams in ancient Tamil Nadu.
- The third Sangam at Madurai was founded by Māngudi Maruthanār.
- Tolkappiyam authored by Tolkappiyar is the earliest of the Tamil literature.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

A 3 only

B 1 and 3 only

C 1, 2 and 3

D None of the above

Solution

- According to Tamil legends, there existed three Sangams (Academy of Tamil poets) in ancient Tamil Nadu popularly called Muchchangam. These Sangams flourished under the royal patronage of the Pandyas.
- The first Sangam, held at Then Madurai, was attended by gods and legendary sages but no literary work of this Sangam was available.
- The second Sangam was held at Kapadapuram but the all the literary works had perished except Tolkappiyam. Tolkappiyam authored by Tolkappiyar is the earliest of the Tamil literature. It is a work on Tamil grammar but it provides information on the political and socioeconomic conditions of the Sangam period
- The third Sangam at Madurai was founded by Mudathirumaran. It was attended by a large number of poets who produced voluminous literature but only a few had survived.



43. Consider the following statements:

- The Sangam literature provides historical evidence of the indigenous literary growth in South India parallel to Sanskrit.
- The Sangam poetry is concerned with the royal events only.

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

- A Only I
- B Only II
- C Both I and II
- D Neither I nor II

Solution

- Significance of the Sangam Literature
- During this period, there were three major Tamil kingdoms: the Cheras, the Cholas, and the Pandyas.
- The Sangam literature provides historical evidence of the indigenous literary growth in South India parallel to Sanskrit, as well as the Tamil language's classical rank.
 - Hence, the statement 1 is correct.
- The Sangam literature provides the insight into various aspects of ancient Tamil society, secular and religious ideas, and individuals.
- The Sangam literature contains the evidence of Sanskrit loan words, implying ongoing linguistic and literary collaboration between ancient Tamil Nadu and other areas of the Indian subcontinent.
- The Sangam poetry is concerned with the culture and people.
 - Hence, the statement 2 is wrong.
- Except for the odd reference of Hindu gods and more major allusions of numerous gods in the shorter poems, it is virtually exclusively non-religious.



44. Which one of the following statements about ancient Indian Mahajanapadas is correct?

- A All Mahajanapadas were oligarchies where power was exercised by a group of people
- B All Mahajanapadas were located in Eastern India
- C No army was maintained by the Mahajanapadas
- D **Buddhist and Jain texts list sixteen Mahajanapadas**

Solution

- According to Anguttara Nikaya (Buddhist text) and Bhagavati sutra (Jaina text) there were 16 Mahajanapadas in ancient India.
- The 16 Mahajanapadas were Anga, Magadha, Kosala, Kasi, Vajji, Malla, Chedi, Vatsa, Kuru, Panchala, Matsya, Avanti, Surasena, Asmaka, Gandhara and Kambhoja.
- That existed in Northern ancient India from the sixth to fourth centuries BCE during the second urbanisation period.

45. Which one of the following statements about ancient Indian Mahajanapadas is/are correct?

- (A) All Mahajanapadas were governed under the Magadh dynasty.
- (B) Buddhist and Jaina texts list sixteen Mahajanapadas.
- (C) Mahajanpads had no army.

- A A and B
- B Only A
- C **Only B**
- D Only C



Solution

- Ancient Indian Mahajanapadas were sixteen kingdoms that existed from the sixth to fourth centuries BCE.
- Most Mahajanapadas had a capital city, and many of these were fortified.
- This means that huge walls of wood, brick or stone were built around them.
- Buddhist and Jaina texts list sixteen Mahajanapadas.

46. Match the following: -

Mahajanapadas	Capital of the Mahajanapadas
A) Kosala	1) Indraprastha
B) Vatsa	2) <u>Champa</u>
C) Anga	3) Shravasti
D) Kuru	4) Kausambi

A A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3

B A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1

C A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3

D A-1, B-4, C-3, D-2

Solution

Mahajanapadas	Capital of the Mahajanapadas	Facts
A)Kosala	3)Shravasti	Important king – Prasenajit (Buddha's contemporary)
B)Vatsa	4)Kausambi	Vatsa is also known as Vamsa. This was a central city for economic activities.
C)Anga	2)Champa	It was an important commercial centre on the trade routes and merchants sailed from here to Suvarnabhumi (South East Asia).
D)Kuru	1)Indraprastha	It moved to a republic form of governance.



47. Which of the following statement is/are correct about the Sangam literature?

- A The Sangam literature describes many kings and dynasties of South India
- B The Sangam literature describes the social system and Occupation of peoples
- C Sangama is compilation of poems by group of poets of different times patronised by many chiefs and kings
- D All of the above

Solution

- The Sangam literature describes many kings and dynasties of South India . (Chera - Chola - Pandya) .Hence statement 1 is correct.
- The Sangam literature describes the social system and Occupation of peoples.
- Tolkappiyam refers to the Five-fold division of lands – Kurinji (hilly tracks), Mullai (pastoral), Marudam (agricultural), Neydal (coastal) and Palai (desert).Hence statement 2 is correct.
- Tolkappiyam also refers to four castes namely arasar(Ruling Class), anthanar, vanigar(carried on trade and commerce) and vellalar(Agriculturists). Ancient primitive tribes like Thodas, Irulas, Nagas and Vedars lived in this period.
- It has been named after the Sangam academies held during that period that flourished under the royal patronage of the Pandya kings of Madurai. Hence statement 3 is correct.

48. Which of the following statement (s) is/are correct about ancient Indian literature?

- A The Puranas is important as they were the main influence in the development from early Vedic religion to Hinduism
- B The Shastras contained works of science and philosophy
- C The Bhagavat Gita a later addition to the Mahabharata enshrines a philosophical doctrine and in it are described the three paths to salvation: karma Gyan and bhakti
- D All of the above



Solution

- The Puranas (Sanskrit: puraṇa, “of ancient times”) are Hindu religious texts that are part of the Vedas.
- Shastra commonly refers to a treatise or text on a specific field of knowledge.
- In early Vedic literature, the word referred to any precept, rule, teaching, ritual instruction or direction.
- The Bhagavad Gita, often referred to as the Gita, is a 700-verse Hindu scripture in Sanskrit that is part of the Hindu epic Mahabharata.

49. Which of the following statement is correct about South-Indian Literature?

- In Southern India, the ancient Indian writings were written in four Dravidian languages which developed their own script and literature, these are, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam.
- Malayalam is the oldest with literature dating back to early centuries of Christian era. This developed during the three Sangams (assemblies of poets and writers) held during different times.

Select the correct statements?

- A Only 1
- B Only 2
- C Both 1 and 2
- D Neither 1 nor 2

Solution

- Statement 1 is correct.
- South India has a literary tradition reaching back over two thousand years. The first known literature of South India are the poetic Sangams, which were written in Tamil around two to one and a half thousand years ago. In South Indian literature and philosophy, women are considered very powerful.



- Sangam means a gathering of learned men. The literature compiled in such gatherings is known as 'Sangam Literature'. It is the most ancient literature in Tamil. A whole time period is labelled after this known as the Sangam Age.
- Tamil is the ancient most language in south India . Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

50. Which of the following statement is/are correct regarding Ancient Indian Literature that helps in restructuring of Indian history?

I. Ancient literature is largely religious in nature, and contain exaggerated mythical stories.

II. A large number of inscriptions, coins, and local chronicles do indicate an effort towards history writing

A Only 1

B Only 2

C Both 1 and 2

D Neither 1 nor 2

Solution

- The ancient Indian literature is mostly religious in nature.
- The Puranic and Epic literature are considered as history by Indians, but it contains no definite dates for events and kingdoms.
- The effort of history writing was shown by a large number of inscriptions, coins, and local chronicles.
- The principles of history are preserved in the Puranas and Epics.

51. The __ civilization became the most advanced during medieval period.



A Arab

B Christian

C Roman

D Greek

Solution

- The development of geography can be studied under sub-phases: Dark Age (500-100 A.D); Rise of Arab School of Thought (800-1400 A.D.); and Age of Discovery (1400-1750).
- In the medieval period Muslim geographer preferred to formulate their concepts as generalizations of empirically observed facts and insisted on the importance of direct observation.
- Unlike the Christian world, they made valuable contributions to geographical knowledge.
- Though some Muslim scholars make logical deductions from exciting theories and their conclusions conformed to near realities.

52. Who wrote the work "The Kerala Temple and the Early Medieval Agrarian System"?

A Sangunni Menon

B M.G.S.Narayanan

C Rajan Gurukkal

D Kesavan Veluthat

Solution

- Rajan Gurukkal is a leading Indian social scientist, historian, professor and writer.
- He has written five books in Malayalam and six books in English.
- He wrote on the topic of Socio-economic, cultural history of Kerala, structural anthropology, historical sociology, and human ecology of the Southern Western Ghats.



53. The term used to denote service tenure in medieval Kerala

- A **Viruthi**
- B Janmam
- C Kanam
- D Aduthoon

Solution

- The word viruthi is the Tamil form of the Sanskrit word visti, which means the obligation to render labour services.
- Viruthi was also a permanent tenure so long as the holder continued to render service regularly.
- They rendered certain services on the prescribed occasions in temples and charitable institutions like uttupuras.
- In return of their services, the viruthi holder received land on light assessment.
- This land was known as viruthi land and the holders of the viruthi land were called viruthikkar.

54. The Jain temple of Medieval Kerala near Perumbavoor is at?

- A Thirucharanam
- B Panamaram
- C **Kallil**
- D Pulpally

Solution

- Kallil Temple is a Jain temple located at Kerala, South India.
- It is 8 km away from Perumbavoor in Ernakulam district of Kerala.
- Kallil in Malayalam means 'in stone'. It is one of the most ancient Jain temple in Kerala.
- It is one of the protected monuments in Kerala under Archaeological Survey of India.



55. Who were Kammalar in the medieval Kerala society?

- A Traders
- B Artisans and craftsman**
- C Land lords
- D Kudiyan

Solution

- Kammalar were the artisan community never made a decisive social or political presence in India or in Kerala.
- In the case of Kerala they were always marginalized.
- There was a long process of integration of work-force into occupation groups of hereditary specialization with agrarian settlements.
- This process involved virtually the construction of kammalar (the artisans and craftsman) and atiyalar (the subjected tillers).

56. What was the focus of geography during the medieval period?

- A Physical geography
- B Human geography
- C Regional geography**
- D Cartography

Solution

- Regional geography is a subfield of geography that deals with the study of regions and their spatial characteristics, including physical, cultural, and economic features.
- It involves the analysis of the relationships between people and the environment, as well as the interactions between different regions and their connections with one another.
- Regional geography aims to understand the differences and similarities between regions, and how these differences and similarities are shaped by various factors such as geography, history, culture, politics, and economics.
- By analyzing the physical and human characteristics of different regions, regional geographers aim to explain why regions look the way they do and how they have developed over time.



58. _ founded the Bengal state during medieval period of Indian history.

- A Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah
- B Burhan-ul-Mulk Sa'adat Khan
- C **Murshid Quli Khan**
- D Raja Ajit Singh

Solution

- Burhan-ul-Mulk Sa'adat Khan was the founder of the Awadh state.
- Murshid Quli Khan was the founder of the Bengal state.
- Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah was the founder of the Hyderabad state.

59. Name the Italian traveller who visited India during medieval period?

- A **Niccolo Conti**
- B Al-Biruni
- C Ibn Battuta
- D Ralph Fitch

Solution

- The very first city that Niccolo Conti visited on reaching India was Kambath (Cambay) in Gujarat.
- In Cambay he noticed the number of the precious stones called sardonixes, and also the custom of Sati was prevalent there.
- It was in India that he coined the phrase 'Italian of the East' to refer to the Telugu language, which he found had words ending with vowels, similar to Italian.

60. The introduction of __ developed newspapers in colonial India.

- A **Press**
- B Telegraph
- C Fax
- D All of the above



Solution

- With the introduction of the printing press in India, newspapers became a mode of expression.
- This gave the Indians a hope that their fight was not over yet.
- Many nationalist journals were published which aroused the sentiments of the Indian public against the British rule.
- Many papers fostered patriotism and ideas of liberty and justice in our country.
- Indians became aware of what was happening in the world which helped them to shape their own policies and programmes

61. There were some territories which were still under colonial rule in India at the time of independence. When did the liberation of all parts of India from colonial rule was finally reached completion?

- A 1954
- B 1983
- C 1958
- D **1961**

Solution

- The British Raj was the rule of the British Crown on the Indian subcontinent; it is also called Crown rule in India, or Direct rule in India, and lasted from 1858 to 1947.
- The Indians eventually came together to fight against the way that they were treated influenced by the same sense of nationalism that had prompted the British to colonize India more than a century before.
- In 1961 liberation of all parts of India from colonial rule was finally reached completion.



62. Which Governor General of India advocated rapid railway construction in India?

- A Lord Cornwallis **B Lord Dalhousie**
C Lord Hardinge D Lord Hastings

Solution

- Lord Dalhousie, who became Governor-General of India in 1849, was the proponent of rapid railway construction.
- Dalhousie proposed a network of four main trunk lines that would link the interior of the country with the big ports and interconnect the different parts of erstwhile British India.
- He laid down the first railway line connecting Bombay and Thane in 1853.

63. Who identified "Sandrokottus" of the Greco-Roman literature with Chandragupta Maurya?

- A D. R. Bhandarkar
B Alexander Cunningham
C R. P. Chanda
D William Jones

Solution

- William Jones (1746–1794) was an English philologist, Orientalist, and jurist.
- While serving as a judge of the high court at Calcutta, he became a student of ancient India and founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
- He was a linguist meaning that he knew and studied different languages. It was because of his interest in languages that he started spending time in studying Sanskrit and Ancient Hindu texts.
- Asiatic Society of Bengal, scholarly society founded on Jan. 15, 1784, by Sir William Jones, a British lawyer and Orientalist, to encourage Oriental studies.



64 . The school of Indian art which is also known as the Greco-Roman-Buddhist art is the ----- school.

- A Mauryan
- B Shunga
- C **Gandhara**
- D Gupta

Solution

- The Greco-Buddhist art or Gandhara art of the north Indian subcontinent is the artistic manifestation of Greco-Buddhism, a cultural syncretism between Ancient Greek art and Buddhism.
- The series of interactions leading to Gandhara art occurred over time, beginning with Alexander the Great's brief incursion into the area, followed by the Mauryan Emperor Ashoka converting the region to Buddhism.
- Buddhism became the prominent religion in the Indo-Greek Kingdoms.
- However, Greco-Buddhist art truly flowered and spread under the Kushan Empire, when the first surviving devotional images of the Buddha were created during the 1st-3rd centuries CE.

65 . If humanism was the chief merit of Greco-Roman historiography, its chief defect was

- A Secularism
- B Rationalism
- C **Substantialism**
- D Aryanism

Solution

- Greco-Roman historiography was believed to have two major characteristics; humanism and substantialism.
- It's considered humanism because it's believed that history is about humans, their deeds, successes, purposes, and failures.
- But, it's believed to be substantialism because behind every phenomenon, there are realities.E.



66 .Historical materialism is the extension of _____ materialism.

- A Rationalist
- B Nationalist
- C **Dialectical**
- D Structural

Solution

- The theory of historical materialism is a Marxist theory put forth by Karl Marx.
- Dialectical materialism is the Marxist theory (adopted as the official philosophy of the Soviet communists) that political and historical events result from the conflict of social forces and are interpretable as a series of contradictions and their solutions.
- The conflict is seen as caused by material needs.
- For Marx and Engels, materialism meant that the material world, perceptible to the senses, has objective reality independent of mind or spirit.

67 . Who propounded the theory of historical materialism?

- A **Karl Marx**
- B Toynbee
- C Herodotus
- D Friedrich Engels

Solution

- The theory of historical materialism is a Marxist theory put forth by Karl Marx.
- Karl Marx's historical materialism is a theory on human society and history that states that thoughts and social institutions develop only as a superstructure founded on an economic base.
- Marx's theory, which he called "historical materialism" or the "materialist conception of history" is based on Hegel's claim that history occurs through a dialectic, or clash, of opposing forces.



68 .Historical Materialism states that ---- factors are the engine of change.

- A Religious
- B Political
- C Theological
- D Economic**

Solution

- The Marxist theory of history and society that holds that ideas and social institutions develop only as the superstructure of a material economic base – compare dialectical materialism.
- Central to Marx's thought is his theory of historical materialism, which argued that human societies and their cultural institutions (like religion, law, morality, etc.) were the outgrowth of collective economic activity.
- Marx's theory was heavily influenced by Hegel's dialectical method

69 .Point out the social system which is not connected with Historical Materialism

- A Primitive communist society
- B Feudal society
- C Classless society**
- D Capitalist society

Solution

- Historical materialism is the term used to describe Karl Marx's theory of history.
- Marx locates historical change in the rise of class societies and the way humans labor together to make their livelihoods.
- Classless society, in Marxism, the ultimate condition of social organization, expected to occur when true communism is achieved.
- According to Karl Marx (1818–83), the primary function of the state is to repress the lower classes of society in the interests of the ruling class.



70. A.R. Desai spells out historical-dialectical materialism and applies it to the study of various types of movements.

Which of the following included in it ?

- A Rural and Urban
- B Caste and Class structure
- C Social mobility, Education
- D All of these**

Solution

- Desai applies the Marxist approach to the study of 'nationalism' in India during the British rule.
- He spells out historical-dialectical materialism and applies it to the study of various types of movements.
- Rural and urban, caste and class structure, social mobility, education and other aspects of Indian society.

71. Dialectical materialism of Marx believes -----?

- A Social phenomena is applicable to political life
- B Social phenomena has nothing to do with political life
- C Social phenomena is antithesis of political life
- D Political Life and social phenomena can't go hand in hand**

Solution

- The concept of dialectical materialism emerges from statements by Marx in the second edition postface to his magnum opus, Das Kapital. There Marx says he intends to use Hegelian dialectics but in revised form.
- Dialectical materialism, a philosophical approach to reality derived from the writings of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. For Marx and Engels, materialism meant that the material world, perceptible to the senses, has objective reality independent of mind or spirit.
- The theory of dialectical materialism exhibits the same inner unity, organic interconnections, and systematic character as the various subdivisions of material reality it represents in thought.
- Its ideas have been derived from a comprehensive study of natural, social and intellectual processes and relations.



72. Which art form was derived from the ancient Kerala art form called Kaliyattam?

- A Padayani
- B Thullal
- C Koodiyattam
- D **Theyyam**

Solution

- Theyyam also called Thira or Theyyattam, are ritual dance forms performed in northern Kerala and few parts of Karnataka.
- Theyyam consists of traditions, rituals and customs associated with temples and sacred groves of Malabar.
- In Kasaragod and Kannur districts, this ritual art is mainly performed in the kavus (Temple) or ancestral homes of Nambiar, Thiyyar and Vaniyar.

73. The people of ancient Kerala followed _____.

- A **Dravidian practices**
- B Jainism
- C Buddhism
- D Christianity

Solution

- The people of ancient Kerala followed Dravidian practices.
- Which were not based on any particular religious philosophy.
- Jainism and Buddhism made their entry into Kerala by third century BC, Christianity and Judaism in the first century AD and Islam at the end of seventh century.

74. Who was not an astronomer in ancient Kerala?

- A Haridatta B **Sthanu Ravi**
- C Govinda Swami D Sankaranarayana



Solution

- Sthanu Ravi Varma, known as the Kulasekhara, was the Chera Perumal ruler of Kerala in southern India from 844/45 to 870/71 AD.
- He is the earliest Chera Perumal ruler known to scholars.
- Madhava of Sangamagrama is considered the founder of the Kerala school of astronomy and mathematics
- Haridatta was an astronomer-mathematician of Kerala, India, who is believed to be the promulgator of the Parahita system of astronomical computations.

75. The place "Muziris" was known in ancient Kerala history as

- A Capital city
- B Chera village
- C **Harbour city**
- D Urban centre

Solution

- Muziris was known as Harbour city in ancient times.
- It is also an urban centre on the Malabar Coast that dates from at least the 1st century BC
- Situated around present day Kodungallur

76. The earliest reference on Kerala in ancient texts?

- A Arthashastra
- B Ashokan Edicts
- C Rigveda
- D **Aithareya Aranyaka**

Solution

- The Aranyakas are the part of the ancient Indian Vedas concerned with the meaning of ritual sacrifice.
- The Aitareya Aranyaka have five chapters each of which is even considered as a full Aranyaka.
- The first one deals with the regimen known as 'Mahaa-vrata'.



77. Name the Ancient Sanskrit Theatre practiced in Kerala.

A Koodiyattam

B Padakam

C Rupaka

D Prahasana

Solution

- Koodiyattam is the first Indian dance form to be included in UNESCO's World Heritage List.
- It is known as 'Mother of Acting' and 'Grandmother of Arts'.
- Ammannur Madhavachakyar is known as the Patriarch of Koodiyattam.

78. Moozhikulam shaala, another important ancient education centre of Kerala was under _

A Samoothiri

B Cheras

C Kulasekaran

D Karunandahasakkal

Solution

- Moozhikulam shala, Thiruvallam shaala were under Kulasekharas.
- Known as the Golden Age in the history of Kerala : The reign of the Kulasekharans
- Vanchi was a headquarters of Chera dynasty

79. Which of the following ancient Tamil books describes the Onam festival of Kerala?

A Pathitru Pathu

B Tholkappiyam

C Madhurai Kanchi

D Manimekhalai



Solution

- The ancient Tamil book in which describes the onam festival of Kerala is Madhurai Kanchi.
- The book on Tamil Grammar is Tholkappiyam.
- The ancient Tamil book in which describes the history of Kerala politics is Pathitru Pathu, it was written by Kapilar.

80. In Tamil literature the glorious books 'Shilppadikaram and Manimekalai' are related to

- A Jainism B **Buddhism**
C Hinduism D Christianity

Solution

- Silappadikaram and Manimekalai are continuous epics.
- Manimekalai was written by Sattanar of Madurai.
- It is the story of Manimekalai, daughter of Kovalan and Madhavi.
- Silappadikaram is the greatest and earliest epic by Ilanko Adikal.
- It is a story of Kovalan of Puhar who falls in love with Madhavi a dancer.

81. Who prepared the first dictionary of Malayalam language?

- A **Arnos Pathiri**
B Benjamin Bailey
C Dr. Angelos Francis
D Dr. Herman Gundert

Solution

- Johann Ernst Hanxleden (1681–1732), better identified as Arnos Pathiri, was a German Jesuit priest and missionary, best known for his contributions as a Malayalam and Sanskrit poet, grammarian, lexicographer, and philologist.
- He lived in India for most part of his life and became a scholar of Sanskrit and Malayalam languages before authoring Puthen Pana, a poem on the life of Jesus Christ, Malayalam–Portuguese Dictionary, the first dictionary in Malayalam as well as two linguistic treatises, Malayalavyakaranam and Sidharoopam.
- The first grammar book in Malayalam was prepared by Dr. Angelos Francis.



82. The land owning section in Medieval Kerala society?

- A Uralar
- B Karalar
- C Paniyalar
- D Karuvan

Solution

- Every Nadu was divided into smaller settlements called Urs.
- Each Ur was headed by a Uralar.
- These Urs were further subdivided into Kudis.

83. The stone implement of the Middle Stone Age are called __.

- A Big stone implements (Core tools)
- B Delicate stone implements (Microliths)
- C Decorated implements
- D Sharp stone implements

Solution

- The period from 12,000 years to around 10,000 years is called the Middle Stone Age.
- The implements of this period are generally very small and hence they are called delicate stone implements.
- Man used to fashion handles from delicate stone for weapons made from bone and wood.
- He used those implements as axes and saws. These types of tools are also known as micro wears.

84. Who excavated the Harappan civilization?

- A Ram Sharan Sharma
- B Rakhal Das Banerji
- C Irfan Habib
- D None of the above



Solution

- When Dayaram Sanhi and Rakaldas Bannerji excavated the Harappan sites in Pakistan.
- The Indus Valley civilisation was a Bronze Age civilisation in the northwestern regions of South Asia, lasting from 3300 BCE to 1300 BCE, and in its mature form from 2600 BCE to 1900 BCE.
- Harappans created sculpture, seals, pottery, and jewelry from materials, such as terracotta, metal, and stone.

85. Which of the following civilization is not associated with Harappan civilization?

- A Mesopotamian
- B Egyptian
- C Sumerian
- D **Chinese**

Solution

- Harappans had trade relation with other civilizations.
- They collected silver and gold from Mesopotamians.
- According to Mesopotamian sources- Dilmun (Bahrain) and Makan (makran coast) were the intermediate trading posts of Harappans.
- But Harappans does not had any relation with China.

86. What was the time period of Indus Civilization / Harappan Civilization?

- A 2400 BC – 1700 BC
- B 2500 BC – 1700 BC
- C 2400 BC – 1750 BC
- D **2500 BC – 1750 BC**



Solution

- The Indus Valley Civilization (IVC) was a Bronze Age civilization (3300–1300 BCE; mature period 2600–1900 BCE) extending from what today is northeast Afghanistan to Pakistan and northwest India.
- The civilization was first discovered during an excavation campaign under Sir John Hubert Marshall in 1921–22 at Harappa following the discovery of seals by J Fleet.
- This is also called Harappan Civilization after the first city to be excavated, Harappa (Punjab, Pakistan).

87. Why was Indus Valley Civilization named Harappan Civilization?

- A Because the name of the archaeologist who discovered the site Harappa
- B Because the first site of the civilization excavated was Harappa**
- C Because MohenjoDaro's old name was Harappa
- D The dock of Indus Valley Civilization was known as Harappa

Solution

- The Indus Valley Civilization is also known as the Harappan Civilization.
- The Indus Valley was home to the largest of the four ancient urban civilizations of Egypt, Mesopotamia, India, and China.
- The drainage system of Mohenjo-Daro was very impressive.
- In almost all cities, every big or small house had its own courtyard and bathroom.

88. In which Stone age rough stone tools were used?

- A Palaeolithic age**
- B Mesolithic age
- C Neolithic age
- D Chalcolithic age



Solution

- Paleolithic age - Rough stone tools were used.
- Mesolithic age - Small stone tools with sharp points were used.
- Neolithic age - Polished stone tools were used.
- Chalcolithic age - In addition to stone tools usage of copper tools were also started.

89. Consider the following statements about Stone Age in India:

1. Different periods are identified on the basis of the type and technology of stone tools.
2. There are no regional variations in the type and technology of tools in different periods.
3. Stone Age cultures of different periods evolved uniformly in a neat unilinear fashion all over the subcontinent.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A 1 only

B 1 and 2 only

C 3 only

D 1, 2 and 3

Solution

- The Stone Age is the period of time defined by the use of stone tools by human and our hominin ancestors.
- The stone age is a period defined by the use of tools by a human.
 - Hence, the statement 1 is correct.
- There are regional variations in the type and technology of tools in different periods.
 - Hence, the statement 2 is wrong.
- Stone Age cultures of different periods did not evolve uniformly.
 - Hence, the statement 3 is wrong.
- The stone age is divided into 3 parts namely Paleolithic (Old Stone Age), Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age) and Neolithic (New Stone Age).
- Palaeolithic Age: Paleolithic Age was developed in the Pleistocene period.



- Robert Bruce Foote was the first person to discover a Paleolithic Stone in India in 1863.
- The tools of this period were made of hard rock 'quartzite' and hence people of this age was called "Quartzite Man".
- 'Palaeo' means Old and 'Lithic' means Stone.
- There was basically Hunting and food gathering culture.
- Mesolithic Age: It is a Transition period between Paleolithic and Neolithic.
 - Microlithic tools are the main characteristics of the age.
 - Carlyle was the 1st person who discovered Microliths in 1867 from Vindhyan Rock Shelters.
 - Hence it is called Microlithic age.
 - Hunting, Fishing, and food gathering were the main occupations.
- Neolithic Age: Le Mesurier discover the tools and implementations of Neolithic Age.
 - Neolithic-Chalcolithic Culture as a Self Sufficient food economy was defined by V. Gardon Childe.
 - Agriculture, Domestication of Animals, polished and grinded stone tools were practices of this age.
 - We can divide this further into the Paleolithic (Old Stone Age), Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age) and Neolithic (New Stone Age).
 - In each of these periods, life in India grew and changed in different ways, setting the stages for advanced civilizations later to come.

90. Why is the Middle Stone Age called Micro Stone Age?

- A Because of hunting
- B **By using fine and pointed stone tools**
- C Extinction of species due to over-hunting
- D None of these



Solution

- The Mesolithic is between the Palaeolithic and the Neolithic.
- Mesolithic Age is also known as Micro Stone Age.
- The Mesolithic Age is known as Micro Stone Age because of the use of fine and pointed stone tools.
- Extinction of species began to occur during the Mesolithic period due to overhunting.

91. Palaeolithic stone age is also called the old stone age.

- A True**
- B Partially True
- C False
- D Partially False

Solution

- The Palaeolithic called the Old Stone Age,
- It is a period in human prehistory distinguished by the original development of stone tools that covers 99% of the time period of human technological prehistory.
- It extends from the earliest known use of stone tools by hominins 3.3 million years ago, to the end of the Pleistocene.

92. Which of the following statement(s) is /are true about Vedic period?

- 1. The period of Vedic civilization is broadly classified into two - Early Vedic and Later Vedic.**
- 2. Early Vedic period is from 1500 BC to 1000 BC.**
- 3. Later Vedic period is from 1000 BC to 600 BC. It is also known as Rig Vedic period.**

- A 1 and 2**
- B 1 and 3
- C 1 Only
- D 3 Only



Solution

- The Vedic period may be divided into two broad chronological divisions based on the Vedic texts, Early Vedic and Later Vedic.
- The Early Vedic period is the period of Rigveda and Later Vedic as that of the later Vedas.
- The period represented in Rigveda can be placed between 1500 BC to 1000 BC.
- The period roughly from 1000 BC to 600 BC is assigned to the period of later Vedas.

93. With reference to Later Vedic Period of ancient India, consider the following statements:

- 1. Later Vedic society came into be divided into four Varnas called the Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas & Shudras.**
- 2. Brahmins were the priests & teachers.**
- 3. The institution of Gotra appeared in later Vedic period.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A 1 only
- B 2 only
- C 2 and 3
- D 1,2 and 3**

Solution

- All the statements are correct.
- The later Vedic society was divided into four varnas called the Brahmanas, Rajanyas or Kshatriyas, Vaisyas and Sudras.
- The first Varna was Brahmin. They were expected to study and teach the Vedas, execute sacrifices and rituals.
- Kshatriyas were the second Varna. They were likely to fight battles and guard the nation.
- The third group was the Vaishyas. They were expected to be farmers, and traders. Both the Kshatriyas and the Vaishyas could do sacrifices.
- Shudras were the fourth Varna. They are supposed to serve the other three groups. They could not perform any rituals.



93. Which of the following statements are incorrect with respect to Vedic Gods?

- i. Gods like Prajapati, Vishnu, Rudra lost their importance in Early Vedic period**
- ii. Gods like, Agni, Indra, Vayu became prominent during later Vedic period**
- iii. Rituals became more elaborate during later Vedic period**

- A i and ii only**
- B ii and iii only
- C i and iii only
- D All the above

Solution

- Gods of the Early Vedic period like Indra and Agni lost their importance.
- Prajapati (the creator), Vishnu (the protector) and Rudra (the destroyer) became prominent during the Later Vedic period.
- The importance of prayers declined and that of sacrifices increased and towards the end of this period there was a strong reaction against priestly domination and against sacrifices and rituals.

94. How is the Later Vedic Period different from the Rigvedic period?

- 1. The Rigvedic Aryans were pastoralists wherein Later Vedic Period agriculture became the mainstay of the economy.**
- 2. Social differentiation in the form of the Varna system was prevalent in both the Early and Later Vedic periods.**
- 3. The early Rigvedic gods like Indra and Agni lost their importance during the later Vedic period.**

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- A 1 only
- B 2 only
- C 2 and 3
- D 1,2 and 3**



Solution

- Statement 1 is correct. The early Vedic Aryans were pastoralists. Cattle rearing was their main occupation. They reared cattle, sheep, goats, and horses for purposes of milk, meat, and hides. The evidence for agriculture in comparison with pastoral activities in the early portions is meagre.
- During the later Vedic phase, agriculture became the mainstay of the Vedic people. Many rituals were introduced to initiate the process of agriculture. It also speaks of ploughing with yokes of six and eight oxen.
- Statement 2 is incorrect. The family was patriarchal in nature. Monogamy was the usual norm of marriage but the chiefs at times practiced polygamy. The Rigvedic society was largely an egalitarian society. There was no caste division. The occupation was not based on birth.
- In the Later Vedic period, there was a rise and growth of social differentiation in the form of the varna system. The four varnas in which society came to be divided were the Brahmanas, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras. The growing number of sacrifices and rituals during the period made the Brahmanas very powerful.
- Statement 3 is correct. Gods of the Early Vedic period like Indra and Agni lost their importance in Later Vedic period. Prajapati (the creator), Vishnu (the protector) and Rudra (the destroyer) became prominent during the Later Vedic period.

96. Which of the following are units of value used in later Vedic Period?

- A Niskha
- B Satamana
- C Krishnala
- D All of the above



Solution

- During the Rig Vedic period the unit of currency was Nishka. It was made of gold. During the Rig Vedic Age barter system was the model of exchange and the cow was an important unit of value.
- The Gold piece of specific weight Satamana was used as a currency rate.
- Use of Gold as currency is mentioned in Satapatha Brahman.
- Nishka was another popular currency.
- The other metallic coins were Suvarna and Krishnala.
- Barter system still existed.

97. Consider the following statements:

1. The Muslim invasions of India resulted in the establishment of the Delhi Sultanate, which lasted from AD 1206 to 1526.
2. During this time, Delhi was ruled by five dynasties: the Slave dynasty, the Khilji dynasty, the Tughlaq dynasty, the Sayyid dynasty, and the Lodi dynasty.
3. Except for the Lodis, all other Delhi sultans were Turkish in origin.
4. The Lodis were of Persian origin.

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

A 1, 2 and 3 only

B 1, 3 and 4 only

C 1, 2 and 4 only

D 1, 2, 3 and 4

Solution

- The establishment of Delhi Sultanate began with Muhammad Ghori's invasion.
- He had brought many slaves with him and appointed them as officers.
- When he died in 1206 AD, his three generals-Qutub-ud-din Aibek (Commander of his army), Tajuddin Yalduz (ruled Karman and Sankuran between Afghanistan and Sind), and Nasiruddin Qubacha-fought for supremacy.



- Out of the three generals, Qutb-ud-din Aibak ascended and began slave dynasty rule.
- The Muslim invasions of India resulted in the establishment of the Delhi Sultanate, which lasted from AD 1206 to 1526.
 - Hence, the statement 1 is correct.
- During this time, India was ruled by a number of Turkish Sultans from the Ilbari Turkish clan.
- These Sultans were also known as Mamluks.
- During this time, Delhi was ruled by five dynasties: the Slave dynasty, the Khilji dynasty, the Tughlaq dynasty, the Sayyid dynasty, and the Lodi dynasty.
 - Hence, the statement 2 is correct.
- Except for the Lodis, all other Delhi sultans were Turkish in origin.
 - Hence, the statement 3 is correct.
- The Lodis were of Afghan origin.
 - Hence, the statement 4 is wrong.

98. A rural body under the Guptas called Asthakula adhikarana was associated with local administration. Point the odd one out.

A Mahattara

B **Vishay Adhikarana**

C Ramika

D Kutumbins

Solution

- During the Gupta age, political hierarchies can be identified by the titles adopted. Kings assumed titles such as Maharajadhiraja, Parama-bhattaraka and Parameshvara.
- They were also connected with gods through epithets such as Parama-daivata (the foremost worshipper of the gods) and Parama-bhagavata (the foremost worshipper of Vasudeva Krishna).
- Some historians have suggested that the Gupta Kings claimed divine status. For example, Samudra Gupta is compared to Purusha (Supreme Being) in the Allahabad inscription.
- These assertions can be seen as reflections of an attempt to claim divine status by the king.



99. What was the main cause for the rise of large states during and after six century B C?

- A Widespread use of iron in part of UP and Bihar**
- B The tribal society gave way to a more settled life
- C There was great increase of trade and commerce
- D None of the above

Solution

- Conditions for the Rise of Large States (Magadha): From the sixth century BC onwards, the increasing use of iron in eastern UP and western Bihar created conditions for the formation of large territorial states.
- Armed with iron weapons, the warrior class now played an important role.
- Widespread use of iron in part of U P and Bihar

100. Which of the following factors helped the rise of the modern nation-states?

1. 1) The disintegration of the Holy Roman Empire left a vacuum that came to be filled.
2. 2) The end of feudalism helped their rise.
3. 3) The rise of a nation-state on the basis of territory, population, law, and sovereignty.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below

- A Only 1 & 2
- B Only 1 & 3
- C Only 2 & 3
- D 1, 2 & 3**

Solution

- Following factors helped to the development of the modern nation states.
- The disintegration of the Holy Roman Empire left a vacuum that came to be filled.
- The end of feudalism helped their rise.
- The rise of a nation-state on the basis of territory, population, law, and sovereignty.



101. Consider the following statements:

1. Due to the technological advancements in the textile industry, innovation in steel and iron production started.
2. The foundation of modern industry in the era of Industrial Revolutions was laid by the steam engine, iron, and coal.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A Only 1
- B Only 2
- C Both of the above
- D Neither of the above

Solution

- Due to the technological advancements in the textile industry, innovation in steel and iron production started.
- Other countries took inspiration from England and began to follow in their footsteps as manufactured goods from England were flooding the world markets.
- Samuel Slater travelled from England to America in 1789. He adopted the British textile industry and established the Industrial revolution in America based on the knowledge acquired on his tour from England to America.
- In America, new areas came under cotton plantations which boosted the demand for slaves. Like America, France and Germany faced a similar incident.
- Arkwright, or the father of the factory system, established the first factory-built for house machinery, where people got employment under fixed working hours.
- The foundation of modern industry in the era of Industrial Revolutions was laid by the steam engine, iron, and coal. This poses a query of where did the industrial revolution begin again.

101. Consider the following statements regarding Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE).

1. It was created during the Cold War era as an East–West forum.
2. It has an observer status at the United Nations.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A 1 only
- B 2 only
- C Both 1 and 2
- D None of the above



Solution

- The OSCE has a comprehensive approach to security that encompasses politico-military, economic and environmental, and human aspects.
- It therefore addresses a wide range of security-related concerns, including arms control, confidence- and security-building measures, human rights, national minorities, democratization, policing strategies, counter terrorism, and economic and environmental activities.
- All the participating States enjoy equal status, and decisions are taken by consensus on a politically, but not legally binding basis.
- OSCE participating states enjoy equal status and take decisions by consensus.
- It has an observer status at the United Nations.
- It was created during the Cold War era as an East–West forum.

103. Choose the correct statement related to Cold War :

1. The term Cold War was first coined by American political strategist Bernard Baruch.
2. The United States and the Soviet Union fought in the Cold War.
3. The Cold War was written by Bernard Baruch.

A 1 and 2

B 2 and 3

C 1 and 3

D All statements are correct

Solution

- It is wrong because the book Cold war was written by Walter Lippmann.
- After World War II, the United States emerged as the new political and economic power leading the capitalist slums. The Soviet Union also led the slums of nations that adopted a socialist economic system.
- The ideological conflicts and diplomatic wars between the two slums that were thus hostile to each other is known as the Cold War.

104. Consider the following statements:

(A): The inadequacy of the Nehruvian socialist model to tackle poverty, failure of monsoons and the demise of Nehru created problems for the Congress Party before the general elections in 1967.

(R): The Congress was thrown out of power in nine states and its strength in the Lok Sabha came down substantially.

Of these statements:

A A is true but R is false

B Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

C Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

D A is false but R is true.

Solution

- Nehru promoted parliamentary democracy, secularism, and science and technology during the 1950s, powerfully influencing India's arc as a modern nation.
- In international affairs, he steered India clear of the two blocs of the Cold War.
- There was a renewal in the demands for separate states.
- Thus, there was a rise in regional sentiment in different parts of the country.
- There was communal tension in different parts of the country.
- The new leadership headed by Indira Gandhi was not well equipped to handle the growing crisis in the system.

THANK YOU

Trusted by over 1 crore students

