

## Kings, Farmers and Towns

Question 1.

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

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

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Megaliths

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Question 2.

Who was Dhamma Mahamatta?

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

▼ [Answer](#)

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

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Question 3.

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

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

▼ [Answer](#)

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

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Question 4.

Who composed the Prayag Prashasti in praise of Samudragupta?

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

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Harisena

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Question 5.

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

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

▼ [Answer](#)

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

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Question 6.

What were the guilds of the merchants and craftsmen called?

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

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Shrenis

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Question 7.

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

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

▼ [Answer](#)

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

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Question 8.

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

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

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Seafarers

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Question 9.

Who issued the first coins bearing the names of rulers?

- (a) Mauryas



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

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Indo-Greeks

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Question 10.

Ashoka is mentioned by which titles in his inscriptions?

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

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Devanampiya, Piyadassi

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Question 11.

Name the languages in which the Ashokan inscriptions were written.

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

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Prakrit, Aramaic, and Greek

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Question 12.

\_\_\_\_\_ founded the Mauryan Empire in c. 321 BCE.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Chandragupta Maurya

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Question 13.

Who was Harisena?

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Harisena was the court poet of king Samudragupta.

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Question 14.

Match the following.

(a) Gahapati (i) slaves

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

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer:

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

Question 15.

Who was Prabhavati Gupta?

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Prabhavati Gupta was the daughter of Chandragupta II.

Question 16.

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

▼ [Answer](#)

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

Question 17.

Consider the following statements regarding Magadha.

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

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

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

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) I and III

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Question 18.

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

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

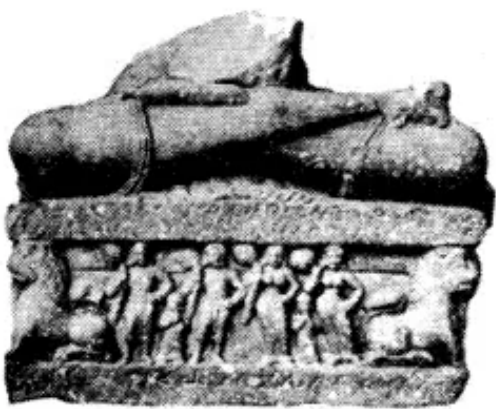
▼ [Answer](#)

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

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Question 19.

Identify the image and write who got it installed.



▼ [Answer](#)

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

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Question 20.

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

related to this figure.



▼ Answer

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

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Question 21.

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

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

▼ Answer

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

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Question 22.

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

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

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

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct.
- (d) (R) is correct but (A) is not correct.

▼ Answer

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

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Question 23.

Who was the author of the book 'Arthashastra'?



▼ Answer

Answer: Kautilya

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