**UPPCS History**

**Set-4**

**Question Number: 1**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Ancient History**

**Concept: Gupta Empire**

**Sub- Concept: Art and Culture**

**Concept Field: Chandragupta I AD(380-412)**

Harishena was the court poet of which of the following ruler?

1. Chandragupta I
2. Chandragupta II
3. Kumargupta
4. Vishnugupta

**Answer:** A

**Solution:**

Harishena was the court poet of Chandragupta I. He wrote a glowing account of the military exploits of his patron. The excavation was done at Allahabad pillar inscription on the same pillar as carries an inscription of the peace-loving Asoka. The Allahabad Pillar inscription also mention Harishena as kaviraja which contains a long list of states, kings and tribes which were conquered and brought under various degrees of subjugation.

**Question Number: 2**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Ancient History**

**Concept: Gupta empire**

**Sub- Concept:** Sources of Gupta Rule

**Concept Field:** Background

Which of the following important Gupta king is considered to be started the Gupta Era in 319-20 AD?

1. Vishnugupta
2. Chandragupta I
3. Srigupta
4. Chandragupta II

**Answer:** B

**Solution:**

Sri Gupta was the founder of Gupta dynasty. The first king which is important in this dynasty was

Chandragupta I. During the period of his accession he can be regarded as a ruler of considerable importance because he started the Gupta era in A.D. 319-20. This year is also the year of his accession. Harishena was the court poet during his time. He wrote a glowing account of the military exploits of his patron.

**Q**

**Question Number: 3**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Ancient History**

**Concept: Indian Music**

**Sub- Concept: History of Indian Music**

**Concept Field: Classical music**

The term Carnatic and Hindustani are found first time in which of the following treatise?

1. Sangeet Sudhakaran
2. Brihaddesi
3. Ratnakara
4. SWaramelakalanidhi

**Answer:** Option A

**Solution:**

Natya Sastra is the earliest treatise on music belongs to Bharata. The ancient Tamils of South India had also developed an highly evolved system of music. To study the resource material for studying musical history Tolkappiyam, Kalladam and the contributions of the Saivite and Vaishnavite saints of the 7th and 8th centuries A.D played a good part in it. The Sangeeta Sudhakara of Haripala is belong to the 14th century A.D in which the terms Carnatic and Hindustani are found for the first time.

**Question Number: 4**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Ancient History**

**Concept: Literature**

**Sub- Concept: Litereature in ancient India**

**Concept Field: Introduction**

Which of the following literature mainly not consist of the four languages used by Dravidians?

1. Tamil
2. Kannada
3. Telugu
4. Sanskrit

**Answer:** Option D

**Solution:**

Dravidian style of literature mainly consists of the four languages Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam. Tamil is considered as the oldest language which preserved its Dravidian character the most. Kannada is characterised as a cultured language and it is almost as old as Tamil. These languages have borrowed many words from Sanskrit and vice versa. Tamil is considered as the only modern indian language which is recognizably continuous with a classical past.

**Question Number: 5**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: early medieval History**

**Concept: Bhakti and sufi movement**

**Sub- Concept: Bhakti saints and poet**

**Concept Field:**

Consider the following statements with reference to Bhakti movement in south India:

1. Alvars and Nayanars carried the Bhakti movement in south India.

2. They oppose the method of Bhakti of Buddhism and Jainism

Which of the option is correct from the statement given below?

1. 1 only
2. 2 only
3. Both
4. None

**Answer**: Option A

**Explanation:**

Bhakti traditions is classified into two broad categories by historians. saguna (with attributes) and nirguna (without attributes). The Saguna included traditions that mainly focus on the worship of particular deities like Shiva, Vishnu and his avatars (incarnations) while Nirguna bhakti, is considered to be the worship of an abstract form of god. The earliest bhakti movements in sixth century were led by the Alvars who are “immersed” in devotion to Vishnu and Nayanars were known as the leaders who were devotees of Shiva. They looked upon religion not as a matter of cold, formal worship but as a living bond based onlove between the god and the worshipper.

**Question Number: 6**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Medieval History**

**Concept: Bhakti and Sufi movement**

**Sub- Concept:** Bhakti saints and poet

**Concept Field:**

Read the following statements about Sufism carefully:

1. They focus on seeking salvation by following command of god through intense devotion and love.

2. Sufi believe in the idol worship of god

Which of the following option is correct from the statement given above?

1. 1 only
2. 2 only
3. Both
4. None

**Answer**: Option A

**Explanation:**

Sufism is a mystical Islamic belief and practice in which the Muslims find the truth of divine love and knowledge through the direct personal experience of God. Sufis were Muslim mystics who were critical of the dogmatic definitions and scholastic methods of interpreting the Qur’an and sunna (traditions of the Prophet) adopted by theologians. Sufis also rejected idol worship and considerably simplified rituals of worship into collective prayers. The Sufis often rejected the elaborate rituals and codes of behaviour demanded by Muslim religious scholars. They sought union with God much as a lover seeks his beloved with a disregard for the world.

**Question Number: 7**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Ancient History**

**Concept: Bhakti and Sufi movement**

**Sub- Concept: Key principles**

**Concept Field:**

Which of the following rejected the idol worship and believe in rituals of worship into collective prayers?

1. Jainism
2. Buddhism
3. Sufism
4. Vaishnavism

**Answer**: Option C

**Explanation:**

Sufism is the mystical Islamic belief and practice in which Muslims seek to find the truth of divine love and knowledge through the direct personal experience of God. Sufis also denied the idol worship and focus on simplified rituals of worship into collective prayers. TheSufis also rejected the elaborate rituals and codes of behaviour demanded by Muslim religious scholars.

**Question Number: 8**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Ancient History**

**Concept: Harshavardhana**

**Sub- Concept:** Sources of Harsha’s period

**Concept Field:**

Banabhatta was the court poet of which of the following emperor?

1. Vikramaditya
2. Kumargupta
3. Harshavardhan
4. Kanishka

**Answer**: Option C

**Explanation:**

Banabhatt was a Sanskrit poet and scholar. He was the court poet of Asthana kavi in the court of Harshavardhana. He belong to 606 to 647 C.E. and belong to northern part of India. He give contribution in the biography of Harshavardhan. Harshcharita and Kadambari were one of the famous works of Banabhatt. Parvatiparnaya was also a work done by him.

**Question Number: 9**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Medieval History**

**Concept: Indian literature**

**Sub- Concept:** introduction

**Concept Field: Sikh literature**

Who compiled the hymns of Guru Nanak dev along with those of his four successors?

1. Guru Teg Bahadur
2. Guru Angad
3. Guru Arjan
4. Baba Farid

**Answer**: Option C

**Explanation:**

Guru Nanak was the founder and first Guru of Sikhism. He was born in the year 1469, in the village Talwandi in Punjab. The fifth preceptor of Nanak was Guru Arjan. He compiled Baba Guru Nanak’s and his four successors hymns and other religious poets like Baba Farid, Ravidas and Kabir in the Adi Granth Sahib.

**Question Number: 10**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Medieval History**

**Concept: Delhi sultanate II**

**Sub- Concept: Sources**

**Concept Field:**

During the Delhi sultanate time Qazis were play the important rrole in which department?

1. Agriculture
2. Justice
3. Land revenue system
4. Spy

**Answer:** Option B

**Solution:**

Delhi Sultanate was an Islamic State in which Qazis holds various posts in the Department of justice. The head Qazi headed the Department of Justice. The qazis dispensed civil law based on Muslim Law (*Sharia*). The Hindus were governed by their own personal laws which were dispensed by the Panchayats and Guilds in the villages and by leaders of the various castes.

**Question Number: 11**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Ancient History**

**Concept: Vedic period**

**Sub- Concept:** Vedic literature

**Concept Field: Veda**

Vedanta is the basic text related to veda. Which of the following sources does not related to its compilation?

1. Sulvasutra
2. Srautasutra
3. Brahmasutra
4. Kalpasutra

**Answer:** Option D

**Solution:**

Vedanta literary means the end of the Veda. The theory of Karma is linked to the Vedanta philosophy. In the Sulvasutra it prescribed the measurements for the construction of sacrificial altars. It marked the beginning of the study of geometry in ancient India. Srautasutra gave an account of the royal coronation ceremonies and Dharmasutra contains the essential laws concerning interpersonal relations and the relationship between the people and the state.

**Question Number: 12**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Modern History**

**Concept: Portuegese**

**Sub- Concept:** Important personalities related to portuegese establishment

**Concept Field:**

What was the name of the king who welcome Vasco De Gama when he reached Calicut?

1. Manna Vikrama
2. Vikramashri
3. Gurjaraj
4. Mahadhipati

**Answer**: Option A

**Explanation:**

Vasco De Gama entry in India on 21 may 1498 and reached at Cape of good hope. Then he helped by a Gujarati Businessman Abdul Majid. Vasco De Gama reached Calicut and welcomed by Zamorin. Zamorin was the title of the community and the name of the king was Manna Vikrama. He made huge profit (60 times) by trading in India.

**Question Number: 13**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Modern History**

**Concept: Portuegese**

**Sub- Concept:** Impact of Portuguese in India

**Concept Field:**

Who is recognised as the real founder to establish real base of Portuegese in India?

1. Vasco De Gama
2. Alfonso De Alburquerque
3. Francisco De Almeida
4. Nino De Kunha

**Answer**: Option B

**Explanation:**

Alfonso de Alburquerque was the governer of India during (1509-1515) AD. He was recognised as the real founder. He came to India in 1503 as commander in chief and in 1509 he became the governer. He applied the Blue water policy to control over Indian ocean and expanded its navy from spice island, strait of Hormuz to strait of Malacca. He captured Goa from Bijapur in 1510.

**Question Number: 14**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Ancient History**

**Concept: Art and culture**

**Sub- Concept: Indian Literature**

**Concept Field:**

It belongs to a famous Sanskrit literary work done by Sudraka. The characters in the work are drawn from all strata of society. Which of the following work is related to Sudraka?

1. Jaisamhita
2. Mudrarakshasa
3. Mricchakatika
4. Malavikagnimitra

**Answer**: Option C

**Explanation:**

Mricchakatika is a work related to "the clay-cart" and it was penned by Sudraka during 248 A.D. It represents a remarkable social drama with realisation of reality. The characters are drawn from all strata of society, which include thieves and gamblers, rogues and idlers,courtesans and their associates, police constables, mendicants, and politicians.

**Question Number: 15**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Ancient History**

**Concept: Jainism and Buddhism**

**Sub- Concept:** buddhism

**Concept Field:** Sources

What is the meaning of Gandhikas in the context of ancient Indian history?

1. Trade guilds
2. dwellers
3. Perfumers
4. well

**Answer:** Option C

**Solution:**

In the ancient India the increase in trade and crafts and commerce brought many merchants and artisans to the forefront. This is the trend by which merchants took pride so that they will we known in the particular towns they hail. The artisans and merchants both made generous donations to the Buddhist cause. Among these donors, Gandhikas names were repeated many times. Gandhikas are known as the perfumers or the merchants who sell perfumes. In the later period, it came to be associated with all the shopkeepers.

**Question Number: 16**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Ancient History**

**Concept: Jainism and Buddhism**

**Sub- Concept:** Jainism

**Concept Field:** Introduction and timeline

Given below are the statements on basic tenets of Jainism. Read them carefully:

1. Jainism believe that the entire world is animated.

2. Karma shapes the cycle of birth and rebirth.

Choose the correct option from the statement given above?

1. 1 only
2. 2 only
3. Both
4. None

**Answer**: Option C

**Explanation:**

According to Jaina tradition, Mahavira was preceded by 23 other teachers which were known as Tirthankaras. The most important idea in Jainism is that the entire world is animated and they considered that even stones, rocks and water have life. The Jainas believe that the cycle of birth and rebirth is shaped through karma. Jaina monks and nuns took five vows:

* Satya (truthfulness)
* Ahimsa (non-violence)
* Asteya (not stealing)
* Aparigraha (non-acquisition)
* Brahmacarya (chaste living)

**Question Number: 17**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Modern History**

**Concept: Revolution**

**Sub- Concept:** Industrial revolution

**Concept Field:**

Consider the following statements about Deindustrialisation and Ruralisation in India:

1. Decline of Traditional ruling classes
2. Indian manufacturer failed to find new market

Choose the correct option from the statement given above?

1. 1 only
2. 2 only
3. Both
4. None

**Answer**: Option C

**Explanation:**

Deindustrialisation took place due to decline of traditional ruling class and due to introduction of English goods in Indian market which attract the new middle class. During this time Industrial revolution took place and this result in influx of machine goods. Internal weakness was also responsible for the deindustrialization as Indian manufacturers failed to find new markets and did not explored other countries and continents.

**Question Number: 18**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Modern History**

**Concept: Reform movements**

**Sub- Concept:** Socio-religious reforms movement

**Concept Field:**

Consider the following statements about Raja Ram Mohan Roy:

1. He is known as the father of Indian Renaissance
2. He wrote the book “Maha Nirvana Tantra”

Choose the correct option from the statement given above?

1. 1 only
2. 2 only
3. Both
4. None

**Answer**: C

**Explanation:**

Raja Ram mohan roy was the founder of Brahmo Samaj. He was recognised as the father of Indian Renaissance. Some of his famous work was “Maha Nirvana Tantra or ‘book of great liberation” in 1797. He also wrote Tuhfat-ul-Muwahidin (Gift to monotheist) in 1803.

**Question Number: 19**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Ancient History**

**Concept: Art and Culture**

**Sub- Concept:** Indian architecture

**Concept Field:**

Rekhapida, Pidhadeul and Khakra are the style of temples in ancient India. These type of temples belongs to which Region in India?

1. Odisha
2. Tamil nadu
3. West Bengal
4. Madhya Pradesh

**Answer**: Option A

**Explanation:**

Nagara style of temples are found in the region of Odisha. The main architectural features of the temples in Odisha region are classified into three orders, i.e. rekhapida, pidhadeul, and khakra. Rekha in Oriya means a straight line. Pidhadeul is a square building, Khakra deula is a rectangular building with a truncated pyramid-shaped roof, like the gopuras.

**Question Number: 20**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Ancient History**

**Concept: Pre historic period**

**Sub- Concept:** Indus valley civilisation

**Concept Field:**

Which of the following artifacts were found in Indus Valley Civilization?

1. Gold necklace

2. Spindle whorls

Choose the correct option from the statement given above?

1. 1 only
2. 2 only
3. Both
4. None

**Answer**: Option C

**Explanation:**

During the 2nd and 3rd BCE the arts of the Indus Valley Civilisation emerged. There were several forms of art found from various different sites like sculptures, seals, pottery, jewellery, terracotta figures, etc. In Mohenjodaro hoards of jewelery was found and There was also some evidence in Lothal which include necklaces of gold and semi-precious stones, copper bracelets and beads. It is evident from the discovery of a large number of spindles and spindle whorls in the houses of the Indus Valley that the spinning of cotton and wool was very common.

**Question Number: 21**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Ancient History**

**Concept: Religion in India**

**Sub- Concept:** literature in ancient india

**Concept Field:**

The famous work ‘'Kirtana-ghosha" was composed by which of the following?

1. Shankaradeva
2. Ramanuja
3. Kabir
4. Raidas

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Shankaradeva was one of the leading person of Vaishnavism sect in the late 15th century in Assam. His teachings was known as the Bhagavati dharma because his teachings were based on the Bhagavad Gita and the Bhagavata Purana and he mainly focused on absolute surrender to the supreme deity, Vishnu. Some of his major compositions include the Kirtana-ghosha which is a collection of poetical works used for community singing*.*

**Question Number: 22**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Ancient History**

**Concept: Mahajanpadas period**

**Sub- Concept:** Sixteen mahajanpadas

**Concept Field:**

Which of the following Text give us information about the Avanti region which was one of the important Mahajanpadas under Sixteen great realm?

1. Gargi samhita
2. Anguttar Nikaya
3. Harshacharita
4. Malvikagnimitram

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Avanti was an Mahajanapada in the ancient times roughly belong to the region of Malwa in present days. The Buddhist text Anguttara Nikaya gives us information about the kingdom of Avanti. Avanti was one of the solasa mahajanapadas among the sixteen great realms of the 6th century BCE. This janapada was divided into two parts by the Vindhyachal range in which the northern part capital was Ujjayini and the southern part had its capital as Mahishmati.

**Question Number: 23**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Modern History**

**Concept: Jainism& Buddhism**

**Sub- Concept:** Buddhism

**Concept Field:** Buddhist text

Singh Sabha was found at which place in India During Sikh Reform movements?

1. Chandigarh
2. Amritsar
3. Delhi
4. Haryana

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Singh sabha was formed in Amritsar in 1873. Thakur singh sandhawalia and Gianin gain singh was the founder of Singh sabha. They work for the restoration of Sikhism in its past purity. It also prepasred a definitive text of the Dassam Granth.

**Question Number: 24**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Ancient History**

**Concept: Vedic period**

**Sub- Concept:** Early vedic period

**Concept Field:** Introduction and timeline

Given below are the personalities who were the famous poetess of Indian Vedic age. Which of the following does not belong to it?

1. Lopamudra
2. Gargi
3. Gosha
4. Atukuri Molla

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Women writers like Ghosha, Lopamudra, Gargi, Maitreyi, Apala, Romasha Brahmavadini, etc, Belong to Vedic period about (6000 B.C. – 4000 B.C.), focused on the image of women in mainstream Sanskrit literature. Atukuri Molla also known as Mollamamba belongs to (1440 A.D. to 1530 A.D.). He was a Telugu poet who authored the Ramayan in Telugu language.

**Question Number: 25**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Ancient History**

**Concept: Early medieval india**

**Sub- Concept: Rajputs**

**Concept Field:** Palas of Bengal

Read the following statements about Pala’s ruler:

1. Vikramashila University was founded by Dharmapala who was the king of Pala dynasty

2. Sailendra Kingdom was contemporary to Pala Kingdom and have good relation with them.

Choose the correct option from the statement given above?

1. Only
2. Only 2
3. Both
4. None

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The origin of Pala Dynasty was in the region of Bengal as an imperial power. The founder of this dynasty was Gopala. The ruler of Pala dynasty built many grand temples and monasteries, like Somapura Mahavihara, and patronized the great universities of Nalanda and Vikramasila. Dharamapala was the founder of Vikramshila university. The Pala empire enjoyed good relations with its contemporary ruler like Srivijaya Empire, the Tibetan Empire, the Sailendra Empire of Java, and the Arab Abbasid Caliphate.