



Indus valley civilization

1. The Social System of the Harappans was:

- (A) Fairly egalitarian (B) Slave-Labour based
(C) Colour Varna based (D) Caste based

Ans. (A) [SSC CGL 1999]

Exp: i) The Social System of Harappan was fairly egalitarian (equality and equal rights).
ii) No signs of slave tradition or Varna system have been found.

2. Which statement on the Harappan Civilization is correct?

- (A) Horse sacrifice was known to them.
(B) Cow was sacred to them.
(C) 'Pashupati' was venerated by them.
(D) The culture was generally static.

Ans. (C) [SSC CGL 1999]

Exp: Harappan's people worshiped Pashupati (Modern Shiva).

3. Out of the following remains excavated in Indus Valley, which one indicates the commercial and economic development?

- (A) The Pottery (B) Seals
(C) The boats (D) The houses

Ans. (B) [SSC CPO SI 2003]

Exp: More than 2000 seals were excavated from Harappan sites. These seals were made of soapstone, terracotta and copper. Harappan seals also found in Mesopotamia.

4. The earliest city discovered in India was

- (A) Harappa (B) Punjab
(C) Mohenjo Daro (D) Sindh

Ans. (A) [SSC CPO SI 2003]

Exp: i) Harappa is an important site of Indus valley Civilization.
ii) It is situated at the present day Sahiwal district of Punjab, Pakistan.
iii) The first Harappan sites were discovered by Dr. D.R. Sahni and Dr. R.D. Banarjee in 1921.

5. Which among the following has not been found in the excavation of Harappan sites?

- (A) Drains and well (B) Fort
(C) Reservoirs (D) Temple with Shikhar

Ans. (D) [SSC Sec. Officer (Audit) 2003]

Exp: No temples have been excavated from the sites of Harappan Civilization. They used to worship 'Mother and Pashupati Maharaj. Yoni and Lingam worship culture was also prevalent in Harappa.

6. The Harappan Civilization was discovered in the year:

- (A) 1935 (B) 1942 (C) 1921 (D) 1922

Ans. (C) [SSC CGL 2004]

Exp: First Harappan civilization was discovered in 1921.

7. The organic relationship between the ancient culture of the Indus Valley and Hinduism of today is proved by the worship of

- (A) Pashupati, Indra and the Mother Goddess
(B) Stones, trees and animals
(C) Vishnu and Lakshmi (D) Siva and Sakti

Ans. (B) [SSC Tax Asst. (Income Tax)]

Exp: Like Harappan Civilization we worshiped stones, trees and animals in modern Hinduism in various form.

8. Which was the only Indus site with an artificial brick dockyard?

- (A) Lothal (B) Kalibangan
(C) Harappa (D) Mohenjo Daro

Ans. (A) [SSC CGL 2016]

Exp: Lothal was the port city of Indus Valley Civilization. It was located at Saragwala, Gujarat.

A massive dockyard was found at Lothal which is supposed to be the earliest dock in the history of the world.

9. Which of the following domesticated animals was absent in the terracottas of the Indus civilization?

- (A) Buffalo (B) Sheep
(C) Cow (D) Pig

Ans. (C) [SSC CGL 2005]

Exp: The terracotta figurines excavated at Harappan site had images of oxen, buffaloes, pigs, goat, sheep and humped bull. Cow was famous in vedic culture.

10. Which was the only Indus city without a citadel?

- (A) Kalibangan (B) Harappa
(C) Mohenjodaro (D) Chanhudaro

Ans. (D) [SSC CGL 2005]

Exp: Chanhudaro was the only Indus city without a citadel.

11. The essential feature of the Indus Valley Civilization was

- (A) worship of forces of nature
(B) organised city life
(C) pastoral farming (D) caste society

Ans. (B) [SSC CGL 2007]

Exp: The Indus valley civilization had advanced urban culture, proper town planning and wide roads cutting each other at 90°.

12. The people of the Indus Valley Civilization usually built their houses of

- (A) Burnt bricks (B) Stone
(C) Wood (D) All of the above

Ans. (A) [SSC Sec. Officer (Audit) 2008]
[SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

Exp: Indus Valley civilization had urban culture. The house were made of burnt bricks.

13. The first metal used by man was

- (A) Aluminium (B) Copper
(C) Iron (D) Silver

Ans. (B) [SSC Investigator 2010]

Exp : The first metal used by man was Copper.

14. The striking feature of the Indus Valley Civilization was

- (A) Urban Civilization (B) Agrarian Civilization
(C) Mesolithic Civilization
(D) Paleolithic Civilization

Ans. (A) [FCI Assistant 2012]

Exp: Explained above (Q.no. 11)

15. Which of the following scholars, who was the first to discover the traces of the Harappan Civilization?

- (A) Sir Johan Marshall (B) R.D. Banerjee
(C) A. Cunningham (D) Daya Ram Sahani

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999]

Exp : In 1875, the first Indus Valley seal was studied and published by Alexander Cunningham. He was the Director General of Archeological Survey of North India.

16. Kalibangan is situated in-

- (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Sindh
(C) Rajasthan (D) Gujarat

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999, 2002]

Exp : Kalibangan is a Harappan site. It is situated on the bank of river Ghaggar at district Hanumangarh (Rajasthan).

17. Who amongst the following is associated with the study of the Harappan Civilization?

- (A) Charles Mason (B) Cunningham
(C) M. Wheeler (D) M.S. Vats

Ans. (D) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

Exp : Madho Swarup Vats was an Indian Archaeologist. He supervised the excavations at Mohenjodaro from 1924. He wrote a book "Being an Account of Archaeological Excavations at Harappa" Carried out between the years 1920-21 and 1933-34.

18. The Harappans were the earliest people to produce-

- (A) Seals (B) Bronze implements
(C) Cotton (D) Barely

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

Exp : The Indus valley civilization is considered the birthplace of cotton. The Harappans were the first to produce and spin cotton. Yarns of spin – cotton were excavated at Mohenjodaro.

19. Which of the following materials was mainly used in the manufacturing of Harappan seals?

- (A) Terracotta (B) Bronze
(C) Copper (D) Iron

Ans. (A) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

Exp: Most of the Harappan seals were made up of terracotta on which inscriptions and animals engraved on them.

20. The language from which the term 'India' is derived is-

- (A) English (B) Greek
(C) Persian (D) Arabic

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2006]

Exp : The term 'India' was derived from word 'Indus' of old Persian Language.

21. Harappa is situated on the bank of the river:

- (A) Ganga (B) Ravi
(C) Yamuna (D) Sindhu

Ans. (B) [SSC Steno. Grade C and D 2010]

Exp : Harappa is the most important site of Indus Valley civilization situated in Punjab, Pakistan on the banks of former course of River Ravi.

22. The Great Bath of Indus Valley Civilization is found at-

- (A) Harappa (B) Mohenjodaro
(C) Ropar (D) Kalibangan

Ans. (B) [SSC CHSL 2011]

Exp: The Great Bath of Indus Valley civilization is found at Mohenjodaro.

23. Which was the backbone of Indus Economy?

- (A) Agriculture (B) Trade
(C) Wheel Made (D) Carpentry

Ans. (A) [SSC CHSL 2014]

Exp: The Indus economy was based on Agriculture and Agricultural Surplus.

24. Name the oldest civilization

- (A) Indus Valley civilization
(B) Mesopotamian civilization
(C) Egyptian civilization
(D) Chandragupta Vikramaditya

Ans. (B) [SSC CHSL 2014]

Exp: The order of Civilization is:- Mesopotamian Civilization, Egyptian civilization, Indus Valley civilization, Chandragupta Vikramaditya.

25. One of the following Indus Valley sites is in Pakistan-

- (A) Lothal (B) Kalibangan
(C) Alamgirpur (D) Harappa

Ans. (D) [SSC CGI 2015]

Exp:	Lothal	-	Gujrat
	Kalibangan	-	Rajasthan
	Alamgirpur	-	Uttar Pradesh
	Harappa	-	Pakistan

26. The people of the Indus valley civilization worshipped

- (A) Vishnu (B) Pashupati
(C) Indra (D) Brahma

Ans. (B) [SSC CGL Tier-I 2016]

Exp: The people of Indus Valley worshipped Pashupati Shiva also called Protoshiva.

27. Match the following

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| A. Mohenjodaro | 1. Statue of a priest |
| B. Harappa | 2. Port |
| C. Kalibangan | 3. Plough marks |
| D. Lothal | 4. The Great Bath |

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

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

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

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

Ans. (A) [SSC CGL Tier-I 2016]

Exp: Mohenjodaro	-	The Great Bath
Harappa	-	Statue of a Priest
Kalibangan	-	Plough marks
Lothal	-	Port (Dockyard)

28. How were the streets of cities in Indus Valley Civilization?

- (A) Wide and Straight (B) Narrow and Unhygienic
(C) Slippery (D) Narrow and Curved.

Ans. (A) [SSC FCI 2012]

Exp: Indus Valley civilization had system of wide roads running straight from north to south and east to west cutting each other at 90°

29. The Ruins of Harappa and Mohanjodaro were found on which of the following river bank?

- (A) Ravi (B) Indus
(C) Beas (D) a and b both

Ans. (D) [SSC Stenographer (grade (D) Exam 2010]

Exp: Mohenjodaro was located the west of Indus river in Sindh, Pakistan. City of Harappan was located near the Ravi river, in Punjab, Pakistan.

30. Which is the script of Indus Valley Civilization?

- (A) Tamil (B) Kharshthi
(C) Unknown (D) Brahmi

Ans. (C) [SSC CHSL 2013]

Exp: Seals found during excavation of Indus Valley civilization had symbolic (pictographic) script which has not been deciphered yet.

31. Which was the only city of the Indus without fortification?

- (A) Kalibangan (B) Harappa
(C) Mohanjodaro (D) Chanhudaro

Ans. (D) [SSC CGL 2005]

Exp: Citadels or fortified upper towns were part of town planning of Indus Valley civilization. Chanhudaro was the only city without citadel.

32. Which was the biggest building in Mohanjodaro?

- (A) Great Bath (B) Granary
(C) Huge Hall (D) Two Story Building

Ans. (B)

[SSC FCI 2012]

Exp: The Great Granary of Mohenjodaro was the largest building of the town. It was 45.71 m high and 15.25 m wide.

33. The Great bath was found at -

- (A) Harappa (B) Lothal
(C) Chanhudaro (D) Mohanjodaro

Ans. (D)

[SSC CHSL 2015]

Exp: The 'Great Bath' was found at Mohenjodaro. It was public water tank used for religious purposes. It had a set of staircase on two sides that lead down into the tank. There was also a changing room along the bath.

34. Whose statue was an important creation of the people of Indus Valley Civilization?

- (A) Natraj (B) Dancing Girl
(C) Buddha (D) Narasimha

Ans. (B)

[SSC CHSL, 2006]

Exp: A nude bronze statue of a 'dancing girl' was found at Mohenjodaro. The Girl was in dancing position and was wearing a no. of bangles in her both hands.

35. The worship of Mother goddess was related-

- (A) With the Aryan Civilization
(B) With the Mediterranean Civilization
(C) With the Indus Valley Civilization
(D) With the Vedic Civilization

Ans. (C)

[SSC FCI 2012]

Exp: A large no. of Mother Goddess terracotta figurines have been excavated from Mohenjodaro are evident of the fact that the Mother Goddess was the chief deity of the people of Indus Valley civilization.

36. What was the strength of Indus economy?

- (A) Agriculture (B) Business
(C) Pottery (D) Crockery

Ans. (A)

SSC CHSL 2014]

Exp: Agriculture was the main strength of Indus economy. They produced wheat, barley, dates sesame etc. Indus people were first to grow cotton in the world. The fertile soil due to inundation of Indus river and the wooden ploughshare and stone sickle used for Ploughing and harvesting helped growth of agriculture in Indus civilization.

37. Which of the following has not been found in the excavation in Terracotta of Indus Valley sites?

- (A) Buffalo (B) Sheep (C) Cow (D) Pig

Ans. (C)

[SSC CGL 2015]

Exp: Cow was related to vedic culture not from Indus Valley civilization.

38. The people of the Indus Valley civilization worshipped_____.

- (A) Vishnu (B) Pashupati
(C) Indra (D) Brahma

Ans: (B)

[SSC CGL 2016]

Exp: Pashupati Mahadeva was the chief male deity of people of Indus valley civilization. The Pashupati seal found at Mohanjodaro has an image of Pashupati Mahadeva with three face, two horns, sitting on a low throne. He is surrounded by a tiger, a rhino, a buffalo and an elephant, with two deers near his feet.



Vedic Age

1. The home of Gargi, Maitrey and Kapila was at

- (A) Vidisha (B) Ujjain
(C) Pataliputra (D) Mithila

Ans. (D) [SSC Sec. Officer (Audit) 1997]

Exp: Gargi, Maitrey and Kapila all were great philosophers of Vedic Age. They all belonged to Mithila (present-Bihar).

2. Which of the following Vedas provides information about the civilization of the Early Vedic Age?

- (A) Rig-veda (B) Yajur-veda
(C) Atharva-veda (D) Sama-veda

Ans. (A) [SSC CGL 1999]

Exp: Rigveda is the oldest of four Vedas. It is a collection of thousands of hymns (mantras).

3. The most important text of vedic mathematics is:

- (A) Satapatha Brahman (B) Atharva Veda
(C) Sulva Sutras
(D) Chhandogya Upanishad

Ans. (C)

Exp: The sulva Sutras are the part of Shrauta sutras. It contains geometry related to the altar construction. Major sulva sutras are: Baudhyana, Manava, Apastamba and Katyayana.

4. Which of the following Craftsmanship was not practised by the Aryans?

- (A) Pottery (B) Jewellery
(C) Carpentry (D) Blacksmith

Ans. (D) [SSC CPO SI 2003]

Exp: Iron metal was not known to Aryans who belonged to Vedic Age. The people of post - Vedic age used Iron.

5. The words "Satyameva Jayate" in the State Emblem of India were taken from-

- (A) Upanishads (B) Sama Veda
(C) Rig Veda (D) Ramayana

Ans. (A) [SSC CPO SI 2003]

Exp: The words "Satyameva Jayate" were taken from Mundka - Upanishad.

6. Who is hailed as the "God of Medicine" by the practitioners of Ayurveda?

- (A) Susruta (B) Chyavana
(C) Dhanwantari (D) Charaka

Ans. (C) [SSC Sec. Officer (Audit) 2005]

Exp:

1. Dhanwantari was believed as the incarnation of Lord Vishnu.
2. He was the physician of the Vedic Gods.
3. He wrote 'Dhanvantari Nighantu'-the oldest medical glossaries in the world.
4. He is also known as God of Medicine.

7. The word 'Veda' means-

- (A) Knowledge (B) Wisdom
(C) Skill (D) Power

Ans. (A) [SSC Tax Asst. (IncomeTax) 2007]

Exp: Veda means "knowledge".

These were composed by Aryans in Vedic Age.

There are four Vedas-Rigveda, Atharvaveda, Yajurveda and Samaveda.

8. Which metal was first used by the Vedic people?

- (A) Silver (B) Gold
(C) Iron (D) Copper

Ans. (D) [SSC Tax Asst. (Income Tax) 2007]

Exp: Copper was first metal used by the vedic people.

9. The caste system of India was created for:

- (A) Immobility of labour
(B) Recognition of the dignity of labour
(C) Economic uplift
(D) Occupational division of labour

Ans. (D) [FCI Assistant 2012]

Exp: The cast system in vedic period was occupational division of labour but in post vedic on the behalf of the birth.

10. The origins of Indian music could be traced to

- (A) Rigvedic Samhita (B) Yajurvedic Samhita
(C) Samavedic Samhita (D) Atharvavedic Samhita

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

Exp: The Samaveda (Song knowledge) is a collection (samhita) of hymns taken from sakala sakha of Rigveda. These verses were sung by Udgatar priests at sacrifices. The Indian Classical music has one of its root in Samveda.

11. The crop which was not known to Vedic people is

- (A) Barley (B) Wheat
(C) Rice (D) Tobacco

Ans. (D) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

Exp: Wheat, Barley and Rice were the major food grains consumed of Vedic People.

12. The staple food of the Vedic Aryans was

- (A) Barley and rice (B) Milk and its products
(C) Rice and pulses (D) Vegetables and fruits

Ans. (B) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2006]

Exp: The staple food of the vedic Aryans was milk and its products

13. The tax which the kings used to collect from the people in the Vedic period was called –

- (A) Bali (B) Vidatha
(C) Varman (D) Kara

Ans. (A) [SSC DEO 2008]

Exp: In Vedic age the king used to collect Bali from the people which is an offering made to king or God. It was voluntarily paid in Rig-Vedic Period but later it was made compulsory.

14. Which one of the following stages of the life of man in Aryan Society, in ascending order of age, is correct?

- (A) Brahmacharya – Grihashta–Vanaprastha – Sanyasa
(B) Grihashta–Brahmacharya–Vanaprastha–Sanyasa
(C) Brahmacharya–Vanaprastha–Sanyasa–Grihashta
(D) Grihashta–Sanyasa–Vanaprastha–Brahmacharya

Ans. (A) [SSC DEO 2009]

Exp: Ashram system of Vedic period were the four stages of life. The four Ashramas are :

- (i) Brahmacharya (Student life)
(ii) Grihashta (family life)
(iii) Vanaprastha (Retired life)
(iv) Sanyasa (life of renunciation)

15. The Rig-Vedic Aryans were a pastoral people is born out by the fact that-

- (A) There are many references to the cow in the Rig-Veda
(B) Most of the wars were fought for the sake of cows.
(C) Gifts made to priests were usually cows
(D) All of the above

Ans. (D) [SSC CHSL 2010]

Exp: The economy of Rig. Vedic Aryan was dependent on pastoralism and agriculture. Cattle was as the measure of wealth. The wealthy man was called Gomat. They used the term 'Aghanya' for cow which means not to be killed.

16. The Aryans succeeded in their conflicts with the pre-Aryans because

- (A) They used elephants on a large scale
(B) They were taller and stronger
(C) They were from an advanced urban culture
(D) They used chariots driven by horses

Ans. (D) [SSC CHSL 2010]

Exp: The success of Aryans over pre- Aryans can be attributed to the fact that the former had more advanced Bronze and Iron tools, ox-carts and horse carts with light spoked wheels.

17. Who among the following was the pioneer of Yoga?

- (A) Patanjali (B) Banabhatta
(C) Atreya (D) Vrudukanta

Ans. (A) [SSC CISF Cont. GD 2011]

Exp: Patanjali was pioneer of yoga. He wrote 'Yoga sutras' collection of 196 sutras which are the foundational texts of Raja Yoga.

18. Who among the following was not a physician?

- (A) Sushruta (B) Charaka
(C) Charvaka (D) Dhanvantari

Ans. (C) [SSC CHSL 2011]

Exp: Charvaka (originally known as Lokayata was an ancient school of philosophy and Indian materialism it rejected the notion karma, moksha and the authority of the vedas.

19. The first grammarian of the Sanskrit language was

- (A) Kalhana (B) Maitreyi
(C) Kalidasa (D) Panini

Ans. (D) [SSC CHSL 2012]

Exp: Panini was the first grammarian of the Sanskrit language. He wrote ASHTADHYAYI.

20. Which one of the following Vedas contains sacrificial formulae?

- (A) Sama Veda (B) Rig Veda
(C) Yajur Veda (D) Atharva Veda

Ans. (C) [SSC CHSL 2012]

Exp: The Yajur Veda is a ritual veda. Yajur Veda means knowledge of sacrifice of sacrificial texts and formulas.

21. Subject matter which Manu Smriti deals with is related to :

- (A) Economics (B) Politics
(C) Law (D) Arts

Ans. (C) [SSC CGL 2012]

Exp: Manusmriti (Manav Dharmasastra) was an ancient Indian legal text. It is the most important Hindu Law Book. It was used to lay foundation of Hindu Law and first prudence of ancient Indian scanty.

22. Name the temple in Combodia where scenes from Ramayana and Mahabharatha are depicted-

- (A) Borobudur (B) Kailashnath
(C) Angkor Wat (D) Brihadeshwara

Ans. (C) [SSC FCI Asst. 2012]

Exp: The Angkor Wat temple (Combodia) have scenes from Ramayana and Mahabharata. It is UNESCO world of heritage site. Primary deity of this temple is Vishnu.

23. The term 'Upanishad' Literally implies-

- (A) Knowledge (B) Wisdom
(C) Sitting near (D) Recitation

Ans. (C) [SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & 2014]

Exp: The term 'Upanishad' means to sit near. It is used in context of disciples sitting near their guru.

24. The Sage who is said to have Aryanised South India, was-

- (A) Yagnavalkya (B) Vashistha
(C) Agastya (D) Vishwamitra

Ans. (C) [SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & 2014]

Exp: Agastya was the first to write grammar of Tamil language. He spread the Aryan culture and literature in South India.

25. The origin of Indian music can be traced to which of the following Vedic Samhitas?

- (A) Rigveda (B) Samaveda
(C) Yajurveda (D) Atharvaveda

Ans. (B) [SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & 2014]

Exp: The origin of Indian music can be traced to Samaveda.

26. The Earliest Settlements of Aryan tribes were at

- (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Bengal
(C) Sapta Sindhu (D) Delhi

Ans. (C) [SSC CGL 2014]

Exp : The earliest settlements of Aryan tribes were at 'Sapta-Sindhu' (land of seven, sacred).

27. Who compiled the tales of "The Panchatantra"?

- (A) Valmiki (B) Veda Vyasa
(C) Vishnu Sharma (D) Tulsidas

Ans. (C) [SSC CHSL 2014]

Exp: "The Panchatantra" was written by Vishnu Sharma.

28. The first to invade India were the-

- (A) Aryans (B) Greeks
(C) Persians (D) Arabs

Ans. (A) [SSC CHSL 2014]

Exp: Aryans are believed to first invade India, during the time of Indus valley civilization.

29. Find the odd one:

- (A) Samveda (B) Yajurveda
(C) Vishnu Purana (D) Rigveda

Ans. (C) (SSC CHSL LDC, DEO & PA/SA 2015)

Exp: The four Vedas are Rigveda, Samaveda, Atharva veda and Yajur Veda. Vishnupurana - is one of the eighteen puranas written by sage Veda Vyasa.

30. The Veda which deals with the rituals is known as-

- (A) Rigveda (B) Yajurveda
(C) Samaveda (D) Atharvaveda

Ans.(B) [SSC CGL Tier-I 2016]

Exp : Yajurveda deals with the rituals.

31. From where the famous 'Gayatri Mantra' has been taken?

- (A) Yajurveda (B) Atharva Veda
(C) Rig Veda (D) Sama Veda

Ans.(C) [SSC CHSL 2012]

Exp : 'Gayatri Mantra' is taken from 3rd mandal of Rig Veda, it also known as Savitri mantra (dedicated to Savitr, the Sun deity)

32. Recognize the medicinal trio of ancient India from the following options-

- (A) Charaka, Sushruta, and Bharata
(B) Charak, Sushruta and Patanjali
(C) Charak, Sushruta, and Banabhatta
(D) Charak, Vatsyayana, and Banabhatta.

Ans. (B) [SSC C.P.O 2012]

Exp : The great medical trio of ancient India is Charak Sushruta and Patanjali.

33. The Upanishads are the _____.

- (A) Great Epics (B) Story Books
(C) Source of Hindu Philosophy
(D) Law Books

Ans: (C) [SSC CGL 2016]

Exp : Upanishads are collection of text, of spiritual and philosophical learning of Hinduism, written in Sanskrit language. These are also known as 'Vedanta'. There are 108 Upanishads, out of which 11 are predominant, these are called 'Mokhya Upanishads'.

34. Who was the eldest brother among the Pandavas?

- (A) Yudhishtira (B) Bhima
(C) Sahadeva (D) Nakula

Ans: (A)

Exp: Yudhishtira was the eldest brother among the Pandavas (Yudhishtira, Bhima, Arjuna, Nakula and Sahadeva).



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Rise of Magadha



1. Which area of India was known as Avantika in ancient times?

- (A) Avadh (B) Ruhelkhand
(C) Bundelkhand (D) Malwa

Ans. (D) [SSC Sec. Officer (Audit) 1997]

Exp: • Avanti was one of the 16 Mahajanapadas.
• It was located at present day Malwa.
• It was divided into two parts by Vindhyas
• Northern Part with its capital Ujjaini
• Southern part with its capital Mahismati

2. The 'Ajivikas' were-

- (A) Sect contemporary to the Buddha
(B) Breakaway branch of the Buddhists
(C) Sect founded by Charvaka
(D) Sect founded by Shankaracharya

Ans. (A) [SSC Tax Asst. (Income Tax) 2004]

Exp: • The Ajivika were the Indian sect of naked wandering ascetics who were heterodox Hindus.
• They belonged to Mahajanapadas period.
• They became prominent during reign of Mauryan emperor Bindusara.

3. Which ruler murdered his father, Bimbisara to ascend the throne?

- (A) Ashoka (B) Ajatshatru
(C) Kanishka (D) Simukha

Ans. (B) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

Exp: Bimbisara was the first ruler of Haryanka dynasty of the Magadha (Capital-Rajagriha). His son Ajatshatru imprisoned him and killed him to ascend the throne.

4. Alexander and the army of Porus camped on the opposite bank of which river?

- (A) Ravi (B) Jhelum
(C) Sutlej (D) Chenab

Ans. (B) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

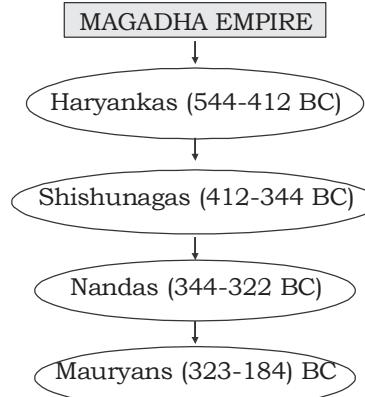
Exp: The Battle of Hydaspes was fought between Alexander the Great and Porus of the Paurvan Kingdom in 326 BC on the banks of river Hydaspes (now known as Jhelum).

5. Arrange the following Magadhan dynasties in chronological order:

- I. Nandas II. Shishu nagas
III. Mauryas IV. Haryankas
(A) IV, II, III and I (B) II, I, IV and III
(C) IV, II, I and III (D) III, I, IV and II

Ans. (C) [SSC MTS 2011]

Exp:



6. King Kharvela was the greatest ruler of the Chedi Dynasty of

- (A) Cholamandalam (B) Kalinga
(C) Kannauj (D) Purushpur

Ans. (B) [SSC CGL 2013]

Exp: King Kharvela was the great ruler of the Chedi dynasty of Kalinga. Hatimgumpha inscription tells about King Kharvela

7. Name the kingdom which first used elephants in wars-

- (A) Kosala (B) Magadha
(C) Champa (D) Avanti

Ans. (B) [SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & ASI 2015]

Exp: Magadha was the first kingdom to use elephants in war.

8. Whose army did Alexander the Greek ruler confront on the banks of the river Jhelum?

- (A) Chandragupta Maurya
(B) Ambi
(C) Dhanananda (D) Porus

Ans. (D) [SSC CHSL LDC, DEO & PA/SA 2015]

Exp: Explained above (Q.no. 4)

9. Name of Republic which was a confederacy to tribes in the 6th century B.C.-

- (A) Gandhara (B) Vajji
(C) Koushal (D) Avanti

Ans. (B) [SSC CHSL LDC, DEO & PA/SA 2015]

Exp: Vajji (Vrijji) was one of the sixteen Mahajanapadas. It was the earliest democracy in India. It was a confederacy of the Licchavis, the Jnatrekkas, the Videhas and the others.

10. Which one of the following scholar, challenged Invincible Yajnavalkya for debate?

- (A) Ghosha (B) Apala
(C) Maitreyi (D) Gargi

Ans. (D) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Exp: Gargi Vachaknavi sage Yajnavalkya for debate at Rajasuya Yagya held by king Janaka.

11. Which of the following ruler was responsible for the rise of Magadha?

- (A) Bindusara (B) Ajatshatru
(C) Bimbisara (D) Vasudeva

Ans. (C) [SSC CHSL 2008]

Exp: King Bimbisara of Haryanka dynasty was responsible for the rise of Magadha the most powerful Mahajanapada during (6th and 4th century B.C). His

matrimonial alliances with different princely family led to the expansion of the Magadha Empire.

12. Which dynasty ruled over 'Magadha' after Mauryan Dynasty?

- (A) Satavahan (B) Shunga
(C) Nanda (D) Kanva

Ans. (B) [SSC CHSL 2013]

Exp: Pushyamitra Shunga was the founder of Shunga dynasty.

13. Nalanda Mahavira site is in

- (A) Rajasthan (B) Assam
(C) Bihar (D) Gujarat

Ans. (C)

Exp: Nalanda Mahavira is situated in Bihar (98 kms from Patna). It is a part of UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2016.



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Jainism & Buddhism

1. The first Tirthankara of the Jains was:

- (A) Arishtanemi (B) Parshvanath
(C) Ajitanath (D) Rishabha

Ans. (D) [SSC CGL 1999]

Exp: i) Tirthankaras are Jain spiritual Gurus.
ii) Rishabhanatha is 1st out of 24 Jain Tirthankaras.
iii) His other names are Adinatha, Adishvara, Yugadideva, Prathamaraaja and Nebhya.
iv) Parshvanatha was 23rd Tirthankara.
v) Vardhmana Mahavira was the last (24th) Tirthankara.

2. With which of the following is the classic "Jivaka Chintamani" in Tamil associated?

- (A) Jainism (B) Buddhism
(C) Hinduism (D) Christianity

Ans. (A) [SSC CGL 2002]

Exp: Jivaka Chintamani is a Jain epic poem of Sangam Literature written by Jain saint Tiruttakkatevar. It is about the life of prince Jivaka and is also known as 'Mana Nool' (Book of marriages).

3. Where did Lord Buddha breathe his last?

- (A) Raajgir (B) Bodh Gaya
(C) Sarnath (D) Kushinagar

Ans. (D) [SSC CGL 2002]

Exp: (i) Buddha breathed his last at Kushinagar (UP) near the Hiranyavati river.
(ii) He attained 'Parinirvana' Final Nirvan after he fell ill of food poisoning.

4. Gandhara school of art came into existence in

- (A) Hinayana sect (B) Mahayana sect
(C) Vaishnava sect (D) Shaiva sect

Ans. (B) [SSC CPO 2003]

Exp: (i) Mahayana sect believes in idols worship of Buddha and Bodhisattvas.
(ii) Gandhara school of Art was established during Kushan era.
(iii) It was the first to sculpturally represent the Buddha in human form as 'Man-God'.

5. Who, according to the Budhists, is believed to be the next incarnation of Gautam Buddha?

- (A) Atreya (B) Maitreya
(C) Nagarjuna (D) Kalki

Ans. (B) [SSC CPO SI 2003]

Exp : According to the Buddhist scripture Maitreya is considered 'future Buddha'. He is a Budhisatva, In Amitabha Sutra and Lotus Sutra he referred as 'Ajita'.

6. Which among the following 'MATH' is related with Buddhism?

- (A) Dakhma (B) Chaitya
(C) Khangah (D) Angeri

Ans. (B) [SSC Sec. Officer (Audit) 2003]

Exp : Chaitya is a Buddhist worship hall with stupa at its one end. Rock-cut Karla caves in Maharashtra are the largest Chaitya-griha in India.

7. Which among the following is the sacred book of the Buddhists?

- (A) Upanishad (B) Vedas
(C) Tripitaka (D) Jatakas

Ans. (C) [SSC CGL 2005]

Exp: Tripitaka is the sacred book of Buddhists. Three Pitakas are Vinaya Pitaka (discipline from monks) Sutta Pitaka (basket of discourse) Abhidhamma pitaka (Basket of special doctrine).

8. Ashoka called the Third Buddhist Council at-

- (A) Pataliputra (B) Magadha
(C) Kalinga (D) Sarnath

Ans. (A) [SSC CGL 2005]

Exp : The third Buddhist Council was held at Patliputra in 250 BC. It was convened by Mauryan King Ashoka.

Trick to remember four Buddhist Councils:- RA VA PA KA

Rajgriha	-	Ajatshatru
Vaishali	-	Kalashoka
Pataliputra	-	Ashoka
Kashmir	-	Kanishka

9. The tutor of Alexander, the Great was

- (A) Darius (B) Cyrus
(C) Socrates (D) Aristotle

Ans. (D) [SSC CGL 2005]

Exp : Greek Philosopher Aristotle was the tutor of Alexander the Great. King Philip II of Macedon (father of Alexander) invited Aristotle to teach Alexander.

10. Who propounded the 'Eight-Fold Path' for the end of misery of mankind?

- (A) Mahavir
(B) Gautam Buddha
(C) Adi Shankaracharya
(D) Kabir

Ans. (B) [SSC CGL 2005]

Exp: Buddha gave the Eight fold path to end the misery of life

These Are

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Right View | (b) Right Resolve |
| (c) Right Speech | (d) Right Conduct |
| (e) Right Livelihood | (f) Right effort |
| (g) Right Mindfulness | (h) Right Samadhi |

This eight-fold path leads to 'Nirvana'.

11. Buddhism made an important impact by allowing two sections of society into its fold. They were

- (A) Merchants and Priests
(B) Moneylenders and Slaves
(C) Warriors and Traders
(D) Women and Sudras

Ans. (D) [SSC CPO SI 2006]

Exp: Buddha considered the caste system unjust. He asserted that morality and deed should be determined the cast of a person instead of birth.

12. 'Buddha' means-

- (A) The Enlightened one (B) The Religious Preacher
(C) The Genius (D) The Powerful

Ans. (A) [SSC Sec. Officer (Audit) 2006, CGL 2014]

Exp: The term 'Buddha' means 'The enlightened one' i.e. the one who has attained 'Bodhi' (wisdom). **Siddhartha Gautama** the founder of Buddhism was later known as Gautam Buddha.

13. Name the clan Buddha belonged to-

- (A) Gnathrika (B) Maurya
(C) Shakya (D) Kuru

Ans. (C) [SSC CGL 2008]

Exp: Buddha was born in Lumbini, Nepal who was the leader of Shakya clan.

14. Which of the following is not one of the animals carved on the Sarnath Pillar?

- (A) Humped Bull (B) Deer
(C) Elephant (D) Horse

Ans. (B) [SSC Investigator 2010]

Exp: Sarnath Pillar was built by Ashoka to mark the site of Buddha's first sermon. It was adopted as the National Emblem of India. On the top there are four lions which rest on a drum carved with four animals a horse (west), an Ox (east), an elephant (south) and a lion (north) on the base of a lotus flower.

15. Mention the place where Buddha attained enlightenment-

- (A) Sarnath (B) Bodh Gaya
(C) Kapilavastu (D) Rajgriha

Ans. (B) [SSC CGL 2011]

Exp: Buddha attained enlightenment at Bodh Gaya (Bihar) the Bank of River Niranjana.

16. Which one of the following was the last Buddhist text produced In India?

- (A) Divya Vandana (B) Dohakosa
(C) Vjrachedika (D) Vamsathapakasini

Ans. (D) [SSC CPO SI 2011]

Exp: Vamsathapakasini was the last Buddhist text produced in India it has given the account of origin of the Mauryas.

17. Identify the Buddhist Literature from the following:

- (A) Tripitakas (B) Upanishads
(C) Angas (D) Aranyakas

Ans. (A) [FCI Assistant 2012]

Exp: Explained above (Q.no. 7)

18. The early Buddhist scriptures were composed in:

- (A) Prakrit texts (B) Pali texts
(C) Sanskrit texts (D) Pictographical texts

Ans. (B) [FCI Assistant 2012]

Exp: The early Buddhist scriptures were composed in Pali texts.

19. Gautama Buddha was born at

- (A) Kusinagar (B) Sarnath
(C) Bodha Gaya (D) Lumbini

Ans. (D) [FCI Assistant 2012]

Exp: Gautama Buddha was born in Lumbini, Nepal to king Suddhodana (the leader of Shakya clan) and Mahamaya (Princess of Kolia republic).

20. Who was the mother of Mahavira?

- (A) Yasoda (B) Anojja
(C) Trishala (D) Devanandi

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999]

Exp: Mahavira was born in Kundgram near Vaishali (Bihar) at 599B.C His father was Siddhartha (head of Jnathrika Kshatriya clan) and Trishala (Sister of Chetaka the king of Vaishali).

21. The paintings of Ajanta depict the stories of

- (A) Ramayana (B) Mahabharata
(C) Jataka (D) Panchatantra

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999, CHSL 2011]

Exp: Jataka is related to the birth of Buddha.

22. Lord Mahavira died at

- (A) Saravana Belagola (B) Lumbini Garden
(C) Kalugumalai (D) Pavapuri

Ans. (D) [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999]

Exp: Lord Mahavira died at Pavapuri at 527 B.C

23. Which language was mostly used for the propogation of Buddhism?

- (A) Sanskrit (B) Prakrit
(C) Pali (D) Sauraseni

Ans. (B) [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999]

Exp: Prakrit was mostly used for propagation of Buddhism.

24. Buddha gave his first religious message at-

- (A) Rajagriha (B) Pataliputra
(C) Gaya (D) Sarnath

Ans. (D) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000, DEO 2008]

Exp: Buddha gave his first sermon to five monks at Sarnath (deer park) and this incident is called Dhammachakkapavattana Sutta.

25. Mahavira was born in a Kshatriya clan by the name of-

- (A) Shakya (B) Janatrika
(C) Mallas (D) Lichhavis

Ans. (B) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

Exp: Mahavira was born in 6th century BC to Siddhartaha (he was a Kshatriya from Ikshvaku dynasty he was chief of the Janatrika clan under Vaishali) and Trishala (sister of Chetaka- the king of Vaishali).

26. The Third Buddhist Council was patronised by-

- (A) Kanishka (B) Ashoka
(C) Mahakashyap Upali (D) Sabakarni

Ans. (B) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

Exp: Explained above (Q.No - 8)

27. In which language were the Buddhist-texts 'Pitakas' composed?

- (A) Sanskrit (B) Ardhamagadhi
(C) Pali (D) Prakrit

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

Exp: Tripitakas (three baskets) are the Sacred scriptures of Buddhist. These are written in Pali language. The three tripitakas are Sutta Pitaka, Vinaya Pitaka and Abhidhamma Pitaka.

28. Buddhism in Nepal was introduced during the reign of-

- (A) Samudragupta (B) Ashoka
(C) Chandragupta (D) Harshavardhana

Ans. (B) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

Exp: The Mauryan Emperor Ashoka put up a pillar at Lumbini Nepal, birth place of Buddha.

29. Which ruler founded the famous Vikramshila University for the Buddhists?

- (A) Mahipala (B) Devapala
(C) Gopala (D) Dharampala

Ans. (D) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

Exp: The Vikramashila University was a great Buddhism learning centre it was founded by the Pala king Dharamapala in the late 8th century. Tantrism was one of the important branch of learning. Its remains are located at Antichak in Bhagalpur district of Bihar.

30. During whose reign did the Gandhara School of Art blossom?

- (A) Harsha (B) Ashok
(C) Kanishka (D) Chandragupta II

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2006]

Exp: Gandhara School of Art blossom in the reign of Kanishka

31. Vaishakha Poornima has a great significance because it was on this day-

- (A) Buddha was born
(B) Buddha got enlightened

- (C) Buddha died
(D) All of the above

Ans. (D) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2006]

Exp: Vaishakha poornima is the full moon day in the month of Vaishakha (May). It is celebrated to commemorate the birth anniversary. Enlightenment and Mahaparinirvana (Death anniversary) of Gautama Buddha.

32. Which of the following are beliefs of Buddhism?

- (A) The world is full of sorrows.
(B) People suffer on account of desires.
(C) If desires are conquered, nirvana will be attained.
(D) The existence of God and Soul must be recognised.
(A) A, B, C and D (B) B and C
(C) A, B and C (D) B, C and D

Ans. (C) [SSC MTS 2011]

Exp: The four Noble Truths of Buddhism are:

- The world is full of sorrows.
- Desire is root cause of sorrow.
- If desire is conquered all sorrows can be removed.
- Desire can be removed by following the eight-fold path.

33. Which of the following is not the "Tri Ratna" of Jainism?

- (A) Right faith (B) Right knowledge
(C) Right view (D) Right conduct

Ans. (C) [SSC CISF Cont. GD 2011]

Exp: Tri Ratna (Three Gems) of Jainism are:

- (A) Samyak Shraddha (Right Faith)
- (B) Samyak Jann (Right Knowledge)
- (C) Samyak Karma (Right conduct)

34. 'Prince of Pilgrims' was the name attributed to

- (A) Fa-Hien (B) Hiuen - tsang
(C) I-tsing (D) Megasthenes

Ans. (B) [SSC CHSL 2011]

Exp: The Chinese traveller and Buddhist monk Hiuen Tsang is called the 'Prince of pilgrims'. He came India in the reign of Harshavardhan.

35. The Jaina literature is known as-

- (A) Tripitakas (B) Epics
(C) Aryasutras (D) Angas

Ans. (D) [SSC MTS 2013]

Exp: The Jain literature is known as Angas.

36. Where was the first Buddhist Council held?

- (A) Vaishali (B) Kashmir
(C) Rajagriha (D) Pataliputra

Ans. (C) [SSC MTS 2013]

Exp: The first Buddhist Council held at Rajagriha.

37. Which of the following ruler was a contemporary of Buddha?

- (A) Udayin (B) Bimbisara
(C) Ajatshatru (D) Mahapadma Nanda

Ans. (B) [SSC MTS 2013]

Exp : Bimbisara the founder of Haryanka dynasty of Magadha empire was the contemporary of lord Buddha. Buddha was born in 563 BC. Bimbisara was born in 558 BC.

38. What is 'Milind panho'?

- (A) A Buddhist place
- (B) One of the names of Buddha
- (C) A Buddhist Specimen of Art
- (D) Buddhist text

Ans. (D) [SSC MTS 2013]

Exp : Milind Panho is an ancient Buddhist text. It is a record of dialogue between Buddhist monk Nagasena and the Indo-Greek king Menander (Milind in Pali).

39. Which one of the following is not a sect of Buddhism?

- (A) Mahayana
- (B) Hinayana
- (C) Digambar
- (D) Theravad

Ans. (C) [SSC CGL 2013]

Exp : Mahayana, Hinayana, Theravad are the parts of Buddhism.

40. Buddha, Dhamma and Sangha together are known as-

- (A) Triratna
- (B) Trivarga
- (C) Trisarga
- (D) Trimurti

Ans. (A) [SSC CGL 2013]

Exp : Buddha Dhamma and Sangha together are known as Triratna.

41. Mahavira's first disciple was-

- (A) Bhadrabahu
- (B) Sthulabhadra
- (C) Charvaka
- (D) Jamali

Ans. (D) [SSC Constable GD 2013]

Exp : Jamali son-in-law of Mahavira was his first disciple.

42. Vardhman Mahavira is also known as

- (A) Jina
- (B) Great teacher
- (C) Great preacher
- (D) Jain

Ans. (A) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

Exp : Vardhamana Mahavira is Called 'Jina' which means great conqueror, the one who has conquered the inner enemies (anger, greed, passion, ego, hate).

The word Jain is derived from 'Jina' which means follower of Jina.

43. Which one of the following is not included in the 'Eight Fold Path' of Buddhism?

- (A) Right Speech
- (B) Right Effort
- (C) Right Desire
- (D) Right Conduct

Ans. (C) [SSC Constable GD 2013]

Exp : The Noble eight-fold path of Buddhism are

- (i) Right View
- (ii) Right Resolve
- (iii) Right Speech
- (iv) Right Conduct
- (v) Right livelihood
- (vi) Right effort
- (vii) Right mindfulness
- (viii) Right Samadhi

44. The Buddhist monk who spread Buddhism in Tibet was-

- (A) Nagarjuna
- (B) Ananda
- (C) Asanga
- (D) Padmasambhava

Ans. (D) [SSC CGL 2013]

Exp : Padmasambhava also known as Guru Rimpoche the Indian Buddhist monk spread the Buddhism in Tibet. He even helped in the construction of first Buddhist monastery in Tibet.

45. The site of birth (nativity) of Gautam Buddha is marked by:

- (A) a monastery
- (B) a "Rummindei Pillar" of Ashok Maurya
- (C) a statue
- (D) a Peepal Tree

Ans. (B) [SSC CGL 2014]

Exp : Mauryan Emperor Ashoka inscribed "Rummindei Pillar" during his pilgrimage to Lumbini (Birth place of Gautama Buddha). Rummindei Pillar inscription tells about Ashoka's visit to Lumbini and exemption of Lumbini from tax.

46. Chinese travellers visited India primarily because-

- (A) They were interested in Buddhism
- (B) They were invited by ten Indian kings
- (C) They were interested to study Indian culture
- (D) They were interested to stay in India

Ans. (A) [SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & 2014]

Exp : Chinese travellers visited India because they were interested in Buddhism.

47. Which of the Kushana ruler patronised Buddhism?

- (A) Ashoka
- (B) Vikramaditya
- (C) Kanishka
- (D) Kautilya

Ans. (C) [SSC CHSL LDC, DEO & PA/SA 2015]

Exp : Kanishka was the great patron of Buddhism.

48. A collective term used by the Jains for their sacred books is-

- (A) Prabandhas
- (B) Angas
- (C) Nibandhas
- (D) Chartis

Ans.(B) [SSC CGL Tier-I 2016]

Exp : Angas (also known as Agams) are 45 sacred texts of Jainism based on the discourse of the Thirthankara.

49. In which of the following mudra did Gautam Buddha delivered his first sermon at Saranath?

- (A) Abhaya Mudra
- (B) Dhyana Mudra
- (C) Dharmchakra Mudra
- (D) Bhumisparasa Mudra

Ans. (C) [SSC CPO SI, ASI 2016]

Exp : Gautama Buddha delivered his first sermon at Sarnath in 'Dharmchakra mudra'. This mudra is called the "Gesture of Teaching".

50. With which religion is Kaivalya associated?

- (A) Buddhism
- (B) Jainism
- (C) Hinduism
- (D) Sikhism

Ans. (B) [SSC CGL Tier-I 2016]

Exp : 'Kaivalya' (detachment) is the- Jain 'concept of salvation'. It is the liberation from rebirth.

51. To which Ganarajya Gautam Buddha belonged?

- (A) Shibi (B) Shakya
(C) Saurasena (D) Shabara

Ans. (B) [SSC CGL Tier-I 2016]

Exp : Gautam Buddha was belong to Shakya Ganrajya.

52. In Buddhism, 'Bull' is related to what incident of Buddha's life?

- (A) Birth (B) Mahabhimiskramana
(C) Enlightenment (D) Mahaparinirvana

Ans. (A) [SSC tax asst. 2006]

Exp: Birth-bull, Dharmachakrapravartna- wheel, Mahaparinirvana- Stupa

53. "Desire is the cause of all sufferings". Which religion promoted this?

- (A) Buddhism (B) Jainism
(C) Sikhism (D) Hinduism

Ans. (A) [SSC CHSL 2013]

Exp : Explained above (Q.no. 34)

54. Which one of the following ruler was not contemporary to 'Buddha'—

- (A) Udayn (B) Bimbisara
(C) Ajat Shatru (D) Mahapadmananda

Ans.(D) [SSC MTS 2013]

Exp : Mahapadmananda (400-329 B(C), the founder of Nanda dynasty. He was not contemporary to Buddha.

55. Who was Mahavira?

- (A) 21st Tirthankara (B) 24th Tirthankara
(C) 23rd Tirthankara (D) 22nd Tirthankara

Ans.(B) [SSC CGL (T-I 2012)]

Exp: Mahavira Vardhamana the 24th tirthankara of Jains founded Jainism in India. First Tirthankara was Rishabha deva and 23rd was Parshwnath.

56. Who was the founder of Jainism in India?

- (A) Gautama (B) Mahavira
(C) Chandra Gupta (D) Ashoka

Ans.(B) [SSC CHSL 2014]

Exp : Mahavira Vardhamana the 24th tirthankara of Jains founded Jainism in India.

57. Which of the following is Parinirvana place of Mahavira?

- (A) Pava (B) Sarnath
(C) Vaishali (D) Shravanabelagola

Ans.(A) [SSC CHSL 2015]

Exp : Lord Mahavira at the age of 72 attained 'Parinirvana' at Pawapuri Pava in the Nalanda district of Bihar.

58. Who was the last ruler of India that adopted Jainism in his last days?

- (A) Samudra Gupta
(B) Bidusara

(C) Chandra Gupta Maurya

(D) Ashoka

Ans.(C) [SSC CHSL 2011]

Exp : Chandra Gupta Maurya adopted Jainism in his last days. He lost his life by Salekhina Jain practice.

59. The first Buddhist Council was held at _____.

- (A) Kashmir (B) Rajagriha
(C) Pataliputra (D) Vaisali

Ans. (B) [SSC CGL 2016]

Exp: The first Buddhist council was held at Rajagriha, three months after the Death of Buddha. It was organised by King Ajatshatru of Haryanka dynasty.

Place	King	Chairman
Rajagriha	Ajatshatru	Mahakassapa
Vaishali	Kalashoka	Sabbakami
Pataliputra	Ashoka	Mogaliputta tissa
Kashmir	Kanishka	Vasumitra

60. 'Tripitakas' are sacred books of _____.

- (A) Hindus (B) Jains
(C) Parsis (D) Buddhists

Ans. (D) [SSC CGL 2016]

Exp : Tripitaka means 'three baskets'. Tripitakas are sacred Buddhist scriptures. The Tripitakas are Sutta Pitaka, Vinaya Pittaka and Abhidhamma Pitaka.

61. A collective term used by the Jains for their sacred books is-

- (A) Prabandhas (B) Angas
(C) Nibandhas (D) Charits

Ans. (B) [SSC CGL 2016]

Exp: Angas are the sacred text of jainism based on teachings of Tirthankaras. The Angas are composed of 46-texts. Out of which there are 12 Angas.

62. The language in which Buddha preached?

- (A) Hindi (B) Urdu
(C) Pali (D) Hebrew

Ans. (C)

Exp: Buddha preached in Pali language which was vernacular language of the Magadha Kingdom.

63. From which monument, Gautama Buddha propagated his divine knowledge of Buddhism to the world?

- (A) Humayun's Tomb
(B) Mahabodhi Temple Complex
(C) Qutub Minar
(D) Red Fort Complex

Ans. (B)

Exp : The Mahabodhi Temple is located at Bodhgaya, Bihar. Buddha propagated his divine knowledge of Buddhism from this Temple It is also known, as 'Great Enlightenment Temple'. It was declared UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2002.

64. In which Indian Religion, there are 24 tirthankaras?

- (A) Jainism (B) Buddhism
(C) Hinduism (D) Sikhism

Ans. (A)

Exp: Tirthankaras means spiritual guru of dharma. There are 24 tirthankaras (guru) in Jainism. Rishabha nath was the first tirthankaras.

65. Santhara is a religious ritual of _____ community

- (A) Sikhs (B) Jews
(C) Jain (D) Buddhists

Ans. (C)

Exp: Santhara is a religious ritual of Svetambara Jain. Santhara means the fast into death. It is also known as Samadhi marana Emperor Chandragupta Maurya died of Santhara (Salikhna).

66. Chandragupta Maurya was an ardent follower of _____.

- (A) Sikhism (B) Jainism
(C) Buddhism (D) Jewism

Ans. (B)

Exp: During last days of his life he went to Chandragiri Hill at Sravan belagola (Karnataka) and died of salekhna (slow staralim).



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Mauryan Empire



1. Which among the following is the oldest dynasty?

- (A) Maurya (B) Gupta
(C) Kushan (D) Kanva

Ans. (A) [SSC CGL 2002]

Exp : The Mauryan dynasty is the oldest of four.

- Mauryan (322 BC)
- Gupta (320 AD)
- Kanva (73 BC)
- Kushans 1st century AD

2. Who amongst the following also had the name 'Devanama Piyadassi'?

- (A) Mauryan King Ashoka
(B) Mauryan King Chandragupta Maurya
(C) Gautam Buddha
(D) Bhagwan Mahavira

Ans. (A) [SSC CGL 2003]

Exp : In the inscriptions excavated at Raichur (Karnataka) and Datia (Madhya Pradesh), Mauryan King Ashoka is referred as 'Devanampiyadassi' (beloved servant of the God).

3. Upto where did Chandragupta Maurya's empire extend in the north west?

- (A) Ravi river (B) Indus river
(C) Satluj river (D) Hindukush range

Ans. (D) [SSC Stat. Investigators 2005]

Exp : Chandragupta Maurya empire extended to Hindukush range

4. Which of the following could be the most accurate description of the Mauryan monarchy under Ashoka?

- (A) Enlightened despotism
(B) Centralised autocracy
(C) Oriental despotism
(D) Guided democracy

Ans. (A) [SSC Sec. Officer (Audit) 2006]

Exp : The Mauryan monarchy under Ashoka was Enlightened despotism.

5. The illustrious names of Aryabhatta and Varahamihir are associated with the age of the

- (A) Guptas (B) Kushanas
(C) Mauryas (D) Palas

Ans. (A) [SSC Sec. Officer (Audit) 2006]

Exp : Aryabhatta the great scientist and Mathematician and Varahamihira - the astronomer, mathematician and astrologer both were the scholars in the court of Chandragupta II of the Gupta dynasty.

6. In Mauryan dynasty Kalinga war took place in the year-

- (A) 260 BC (B) 261 BC
(C) 126 BC (D) 232 BC

Ans. (B) [SSC Sec. Officer (Audit) 2008, CHSL 2011]

Exp : Rock discription XIII describes about the war of Kalinga. The war took place in 261 B.C

7. Which event brought about a profound change in Ashoka's administrative policy?

- (A) The third Buddhist Council
(B) the Kalinga War
(C) His embracing of Buddhism
(D) His sending missionary to Ceylon

Ans. (B) [SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax) 2009]

Exp : The Kalinga war was fought between Ashoka and the state of Kalinga 261 BC. The massive bloodshed filled Ashoka with remorse and he adopted Buddhism under the Buddhist Monk Upagupta and abandoned the policy of physical conquest and adopted the policy of cultural conquest.

8. The monk who influenced Ashoka to embrace Buddhism was-

- (A) Vishnu Gupta (B) Upagupta
(C) Brahma Gupta (D) Brihadhratha

Ans. (B) [SSC CGL 2010]

Exp : Explained above (Q.no. 7)

9. The Greek ambassador sent to Chandragupta Maurya's Court was:

- (A) Kautilya (B) Seleucus Nicator
(C) Megasthenes (D) Justin

Ans. (C) [SSC CGL 2011]

Exp : Megasthenes was a greek historian and diplomat. He was the ambassador of Seleucus Nicator to Mauryan King Chandragupta (Pataliputra, India). He wrote 'Indica' which is an account of Mauryan India.

10. Arthasastra was written by-

- (A) Dhanananda (B) Kautilya
(C) Bimbisara (D) Pushyamitra

Ans. (B) [SSC CPO SI 2011]

Exp: Arthasastra was written by Kautilya (Chankaya). The book is related to Adminstration and gives "THE SAPTANG THEORY".

11. Alexander and Porus fought a battle at-

- (A) Hydaspes (B) Jhelum
(C) Panipat (D) Train

Ans. (*) [FCI Assistant 2012]

Exp : Alexander and Porus fought a battle on the bank of river Hydaspes which is known as battle of Hydaspes. River Jhelum is called as Hydaspes at that time, hence this battle is known as battle of Hydaspes.

12. Seleucus Nicator was defeated by-

- (A) Ashoka
(B) Chandragupta Maurya
(C) Bindu Sara (D) Brihadratha

Ans. (B) [FCI Assistant 2012]

Exp : A war was fought between the Mauryan King Chandragupta Maurya and the Seleucus Nicator who was the leading officer of Alexander- the Great's League of Coronith. Seleucus Nicator was defeated by Chandragupta Maurya won all of the Macedonian region in the Indus Valley and Seleucus was given 500 war elephant as a part of peace deal.

13. After Alexander's death the Eastern part of his empire came under-

- (A) Seleucus Nicator (B) Menander
(C) Rudradaman (D) Kanishka

Ans. (A) [FCI Assistant 2012]

Exp : Seleucus Nicator was one of the diadochi (successor Alexander- the Great). He was earlier infantry General under Alexander- the Great. He established Seleucid Empire on the eastern part of Alexander's territory.

14. Bindusara sent Ashoka to quell the rebellion in-

- (A) Swarnagiri (B) Taxila
(C) Ujjain (D) Tosali

Ans. (B) [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999]

Exp : The people of Taxila declared the war on the Magadha Empire. Susheema (Bindusara's eldest son) was not able to put down the rebellion. So Bindusara decided to send Ashoka to quell the rebellion.

15. Who, among the following, was not a part of the Mauryan dynasty?

- (A) Ajatsatru (B) Bindusara
(C) Chandragupta Maurya
(D) None of these

Ans. (A) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

Exp : Ajatshatru was the second ruler of Haryanka dynasty of Magadha. He convened the first Buddhist Council at Rajgriha.

16. Who among the following foreigners was the first to visit India?

- (A) Hiuen Tsang (B) Magasthenese
(C) I-Tsing (D) Fahien

Ans. (B) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2006]

Exp : Magasthenese was the first foreigner to visit India in the reign of Chandra Gupta Maurya. He wrote the famous book "INDICA"

17. Who amidst the following was a wife of emperor Ashoka who influenced him?

- (A) Chandalika (B) Charulata
(C) Gautami (D) Karuwaki

Ans. (D) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

Exp : Karuwaki was the second queen of Mauryan emperor Ashoka. She was the daughter of a fisherman she converted into Buddhism and become sanyassni. She guided Ashoka to his religious learning.

18. The Greeks were driven out of India by-

- (A) Chandragupta Maurya
(B) Chandragupta Vikramaditya
(C) Ashoka (D) Bindusara

Ans. (A) [SSC Steno. Grade C and D 2011]

Exp : Seleucus Nicator the leading officer of Alexander the great. He was defeated by Chandragupta Maurya in Stucid Mauryan war.

19. Which of the following dynasty succeeded the Mauryas?

- (A) Satavahanas (B) Sungas
(C) Yavanas (D) Pandya

Ans. (B) [SSC Constable GD 2013]

Exp : Sunga dynasty (185-73 B.C) founded by Pushyamitra Sunga (Brahmin commander-in-chief of late Mauryan King Brihadratha) succeeded the Mauryas.

20. Which one of the following is the principle source of information of Ashoka's campaign against Kalinga?

- (A) Pillar Edict VII (B) Mahavamsa
(C) Divyavadana (D) Rock Edict XIII

Ans. (D) [SSC CAPFs SI & CISF ASI 2013]

Exp : The 'Rock Edict XIII' (largest edict) describes about
- Ashoka's victory over Kalinga
- About the Ashoka's policy of 'Dhamma'

21. Ashoka spread Buddhism all over India and Ceylon by-

- (A) Teaching the Triratnas
(B) Sending the Dharma Mahamantras
(C) Waging wars
(D) Becoming a Buddhist Monk

Ans. (B) [SSC CGL 2014]

Exp : Mauryan emperor Ashoka was a great patron of Buddhism. He appointed officers called - 'Dharma-Mahamntas' to spread his ideas of Dharma and spread Buddhism all over India and Ceylon.

22. In which Rock Edict Ashoka mentions about the casualties of Kalinga War and declares the renunciation of war?

- (A) Maski Edict (B) Rock Edict XIII
(C) Rock Edict XI (D) Rock Edict X

Ans. (B) [SSC CGL 2014]

Exp : Explained above (Q.no. 6)

23. During the reign of Bindusara there was unrest at ____.

- (A) Ujjayani (B) Pushkalavati
(C) Taxila (D) Rajagriha

Ans. (C) [SSC CHSL 2014]

Exp : During the reign of Bindusara the people of Taxila rose against the Magadha empire to quell that agitation Bindusara sent Ashoka at Taxila.

24. Name the Greek Ambassador at the Mauryan Court.

- (A) Alexander (B) Megasthenes
(C) Plato (D) Aristotle

Ans. (B) [SSC CHSL 2014]

Exp : Explained above (Q.no. 16)

25. The author of 'Arthashastra' was a contemporary of-

- (A) Ashoka
(B) Chandragupta Maurya
(C) Samudragupta
(D) Chandragupta Vikramaditya

Ans. (B) [SSC CHSL 2014]

Exp : The author of 'Arthashastra' Chanakya was a contemporary of Chandragupta Maurya.

26. Which Indian ruler fought the Kalinga War?

- (A) Samudragupta (B) Chandragupta
(C) Shivaji (D) Ashoka

Ans. (D) (SSC CHSL LDC, DEO & PA/SA 2015)

Exp : Explained above (Q.no. 7)

27. The capital of the Mauryan kingdom was located at-

- (A) Pataliputra (B) Vaishali
(C) Lumbini (D) Gaya

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL Tier-I 2016)

Exp : Pataliputra was established by the Udayana. Later it became the capital of Mauryan Kingdom.

28. Who took the throne after Chandra Gupta Maurya?

- (A) Bimbisara (B) Ashoka
(C) Bindusara (D) Vishnugupta

Ans.(C) [SSC CHSL 2005]

Exp: Bindusara took the throne after Chandra Gupta Maurya.

29. Chandra Gupta Maurya spend his last days here-

- (A) Kashi (B) Pataliputra
(C) Ujjain (D) Shravanabelagola

Ans. (D) [SSC CGL 2014]

Exp : Chandra Gupta Maurya spend his last days in Shravanabelagola where he lost his breath by 'Salekhana' (Jain Practice)

30. Who was the spatial (Sthaanik) during Mauryan's period?

- (A) District Administrator
(B) Provincial Administrator
(C) Village Administrator
(D) City Administrator

Ans. (A) [SSC CHSL 2014]

Exp : Sthaanik were the District Administrator in Mauryan Empire.

31. Chanakya was known as _____.

- (A) Rajasekhara (B) Tejasvi
(C) Kautilya (D) Vatsyayana

Ans. (C)

Exp: Chanakya was also known as Kautilya or Vishnugupta. He was the chief minister at the court of king Chandragupta Maurya. He wrote the famous book 'Arthashastra' and 'Chanakya NITI'.

32. Chandragupta Maurya was born in _____.

- (A) 340 BC (B) 563 BC
(C) 189 BC (D) 99 BC

Ans. (A)

Exp : Chandragupta Maurya was born in 340 BC. He was the founder of Mauryan dynasty.

33. Bimbisara was the king of which dynasty?

- (A) Haryanka (B) Maurya
(C) Shunga (D) Nanda

Ans. (A)

Exp: Bimbisara was the first ruler of Haryanka dynasty of the Magadha Empire with his capital at Rajgiri. His son Ajatshatru imprisoned him to ascend the throne.

34. Bindusara was the son of?

- (A) Ashoka (B) Akbar
(C) Chandragupta Maurya
(D) Shivaji

Ans. (C)

Exp : Second Mauryan Emperor Bindusara (297-273 B.C) was the son of Chandragupta Maurya (founder of the Maurya Empire). He was also called Amitraghata (the slayer of enemies).

35. Ghatotkacha (who ruled in the years 290-305 B.C.) was a king from which dynasty?

- (A) Gupta Dynasty (B) Kanva Dynasty
(C) Shunga Dynasty (D) Maurya Dynasty

Ans. (A)

Exp : Ghatotkacha was the second ruler of Gupta dynasty. He was the son of Srigupta (the founder of Gupta dynasty).



Post Mauryan

1. The great silk-route to the Indians was opened by:

- (A) Kanishka (B) Ashoka
(C) Harsha (D) Fa-Hien

Ans. (A) [SSC CGL 1999]

Exp: Silk Route was established during the reign of Han Dynasty of China. It connected China with East Europe, Mediterranean countries and Central Asia, passing through India. Silk Route played a major role in the development of international trade during the Kushana's period.

2. The rulers of which dynasty started the practice of granting tax-free villages to Brahmanas and Buddhist Monks?

- (A) Satavahanas (B) Mauryas
(C) Guptas (D) Cholas

Ans. (A) [SSC CGL 2000]

Exp : Satavahanas were the successor of Mauryas in Deccan India. Satavahana dynasty ruled in parts of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. They were patrons of Buddhism. They started the practice of granting tax-free villages to Brahmanas and Buddhist monks.

3. Yavanika or curtain was introduced in Indian theatre by which of the following?

- (A) Shakas (B) Parthians
(C) Greeks (D) Kushans

Ans. (C) [SSC CGL 2000]

Exp : Greeks are believed to have introduced Yavanika (curtains) in Indian Theatre.

4. Who started the Saka Era which is still used by the Government of India?

- (A) Kanishka (B) Vikramaditya
(C) Samudra Gupta (D) Ashoka

Ans. (A) [SSC CGL 2000, CPO SI 2003 & Tax Asst. 2008]

Exp : Kushana King Kanishka started the Saka Era from 78 AD (the year of commencement of his rule). The Government of India adopted it as Indian National Calendar in 1957.

5. Who were the first kings to issue gold coins in India?

- (A) Mauryas (B) Indo-Greeks
(C) Guptas (D) Kushans

Ans. (B) [SSC CGL 2002, Matric Level 2001]

Exp : The Indo-Greeks were the first to introduce gold coins in India. Each Indo-Greek King had his own distinctive coins (with his portrait). For eg. Menander II issued gold coins and one of his coins is known as "Athene Promachus".

6. Who among the following were contemporaries of Kanishka?

- (A) Kamban, Banabhatta, Ashvagosha
(B) Nagarjuna, Ashvagosha, Vasumitra
(C) Asvagosha, Kalidasa, Banabhatta
(D) Kalidas, Kamba, Vasumitra

Ans. (B) [SSC CGL 2003]

Exp : Nagarjuna- the Mahayana Philosopher. Ashvagosha - the poet, Musician and Buddhist Monk. Vasumitra - the Buddhist Monk who presided the fourth Buddhist council. All of these were contemporary to Kushana Ruler Kanishka.

7. Mohammed-bin-Qasim conquered Sindh in the year

- (A) 712 A.D. (B) 812 A.D.
(C) 912 A.D. (D) 1012 A.D.

Ans. (A) [SSC CPO SI 2003]

Exp : Mohammad-bin-Qasim was the Persian Military general. In 712 AD he conquered the Sindh and Multan.

8. With whom is 'Junagarh Rock Inscription' associated?

- (A) Rudradaman (B) Bimbisara
(C) Chandragupta-II
(D) Gautamiputra Satakarni

Ans. (A) [SSC Sec. Officer (Audit) 2005]

Exp : The 'Junagarh Rock Inscription' is associated with Kshatrap ruler Rudradaman. It narrates about the construction of Urjyat Dam around the Lake Sudarshan. These are the earliest known classical Sanskrit inscription.

9. Harshavardhana organised his religious assembly at-

- (A) Mathura (B) Prayag
(C) Varanasi (D) Tamralipt

Ans. (B) [SSC Sec. Officer (Audit)]

Exp : Harshavardhana organized his religious assembly at Prayag (Confluence of Ganga and Yamuna) in 643 A.D. The Prayag Assembly is also called "Maha Moksha Parishad".

10. The greatest development in the Kushana period was in the field of-

- (A) Religion (B) Art
(C) Literature (D) Architecture

Ans. (B) [SSC CGL 2005]

Exp : The greatest development in the Kushana period was in the field of art. He patronized both Gandhara and Mathura Buddhist School of Art.

11. 'Charak' was the famous court physician of-

- (A) Harsha (B) Chandra Gupta Maurya
(C) Ashoka (D) Kanishka

Ans. (D) [SSC Tax Asst. (In. Tax & Central Excise) 2005]

Exp : Charak was the famous court Physician of Kanishka

12. Who was the author of the Kadambari, a great romantic play?

- (A) Banabhatta (B) Harshavardhana
(C) Baskarvardhana (D) Bindusara

Ans. (A) [SSC CPO SI 2008]

Exp : Banabhatta was the poet in the court of king Harsha Vardhana. He wrote the famous romantic novel Kadambari, which was completed by his son Bhushanbhatta.

13. Satvahanas minted their coins predominantly in-

- (A) Lead (B) Silver
(C) Gold (D) Copper

Ans. (A) [SSC Investigator 2010]

Exp : The Satvahanas predominantly minted their coins in lead. They also used 'potin' an alloy of silver and copper to mint coins.

14. Who is called as the 'second Ashoka'?

- (A) Samudra Gupta (B) Chandra Gupta Maurya
(C) Kanishka (D) Harshavardhana

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999]

Exp : Kushana King Kanishka is also called "the second Ashoka". As he was also a great administrator and warrior and worked for the propagation of Buddhism.

15. The capital of Kanishka was:

- (A) Puruspura (B) Benares
(C) Allahabad (D) Sarnath

Ans. (A) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

Exp : Kanishka – the great ruler of Kushana empire. His main capital was at Puruspura and another Capital was Mathura.

16. The Greatest Kushan leader who got converted to Buddhism was-

- (A) Kujala (B) Vima
(C) Kanishka (D) Kadphises

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

Exp : Kushana King Kanishka was greatly influenced by the knowledge, teachings and personality of the Buddhist scholar Asvaghosha so, he decided to embrace Buddhism in later days of his life. He even accepted the Mahayana sect of Buddhism as his state religion.

17. Alexander and the army of Porus camped on the opposite banks of this river-

- (A) Ravi (B) Jhelum
(C) Sutlej (D) Chenab

Ans. (B) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

Exp : The Battle of Hydaspes was fought between Alexander the Great and Porus of the Paurvan Kingdom is 326 BC on the banks of river Hydaspes (now known as Jhelum).

18. 'Puruspura' is the other name for-

- (A) Patna (B) Pataliputra
(C) Peshawar (D) Punjab

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

Exp : Peshawar was the other name of 'Puruspura' (It became a great centre of Buddhist learning.)

19. With which of the following centres of learning, Chanakya the famous teacher of Chandragupta Maurya, was associated?

- (A) Taxila (B) Nalanda
(C) Vikramshila (D) Vaishali

Ans. (A) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2008]

Exp : Chanakya - the chief minister of Chandragupta Maurya used to teach political science and Economics at the Taxila university. Under the reign of Mauryan Empire Ashoka it became an important Buddhist learning centre.

20. The year of accession of Kanishka to throne was:

- (A) 108 AD (B) 78 AD
(C) 58 AD (D) 128 AD

Ans. (B) [SSC CHSL 2011]

Exp : The great Kushana King Kanishka ascended the throne in 78 AD which also mark the start of Saka Era.

21. Which dynasty immediately succeeded the Maurya dynasty and ruled Magadha Kingdom?

- (A) Satavahana (B) Sunga
(C) Nanda (D) Kanva

Ans. (B) [SSC CHSL 2013]

Exp : Sunga dynasty succeeded the Maurya dynasty. The founder of this dynasty was pushyamitra Sunga.

22. Who among the following was ruler from The Kushan dynasty?

- (A) Vikarmaditya (B) Danti Durga
(C) Khadphises I (D) Pushyamitra

Ans. (C) [SSC CAPF's (CPO) SI. & ASI Delhi Polic 2016]

Exp : Kadphises I (Kuyicla Kadphises) founded the kushan dynasty in 78 AD. Kushan was belonged to U-CHI Kabila.

23. The ruler of Kharvela was the greatest ruler of which Chedi Dynasty?

- (A) Cholamandalam (B) Kalinga
(C) Kannoj' (D) Purushpura.

Ans. (B) [SSC CHSL 2013]

Exp : Kharwal was the greatest ruler of Kalinga of Chedi Dynasty.

24. Kalinga's ruler Kharavela gave his protection to -

- (A) Hinduism (B) Shaivism
(C) Buddhism (D) Jainism

Ans. (D) [SSC CHSL 2012]

Exp : Kalinga's ruler Kharavela gave his protection to Jainism.

25. Who was the founder of the Satvahan Empire?

- (A) Kanha (B) Simuka
(C) Hala (D) Gautamiputra

Ans. (B) [SSC CGL 2016]

Exp : The Satvahan Dynasty succeeded Mauryas in Deccan and Central India. The Satvahan empire was founded by Simuka after overthrowing the last Kanava King Susarman. The most prominent king of this Dynasty was Gautami Putra Satkarni.

26. Who among the following was the court physician of Kanishka?

- (A) Vasumitra (B) Nagarjuna
(C) Charaka (D) Patanjali

Ans: (C) [SSC CGL 2016]

Exp: Charaka was the court physician of Kanishka (ruler of Kushana Empire).



The Age of Guptas & Harshvardhan

1. The university which became famous in the post-Gupta Era was:

- (A) Kanchi (B) Taxila
(C) Nalanda (D) Vallabhi

Ans. (C) [SSC CGL 1999]

Exp : Nalanda Vishwavidyalaya (Bihar) was founded in the 5th century by Gupta king Kumar gupta. Bakhtiyar looted and burned the Nalanda University in 1193 AD.

2. Banabhatta was the court poet of which emperor?

- (A) Vikramaditya (B) Kumaragupta
(C) Harshvardhana (D) Kanishka

Ans. (C) [SSC CGL 1999]

Exp : Banabhatta was the court poet of king Harshavardhana. He wrote the biography of king Harsha- 'Harsha Charita' and the famous novel 'Kadambari'.

3. The title 'Indian Napoleon' has been attached to

- (A) Chandra Gupta Maurya
(B) Samudragupta
(C) Chandragupta-I (D) Harshavardhana

Ans. (B) [SSC CPO SI 2004, LDC 2012]

Exp : Gupta emperor Samudragupta made many military conquests. He defeated more than 12 south Indian kings, that's why historian V.A Smith referred him as 'Napoleon of India'.

4. Nalanda University was a great centre of learning, especially in

- (A) Buddhism (B) Jainism
(C) Vaishnavism (D) Tantra

Ans. (A) [SSC Sec. Officer (Audit) 2005]

Exp : Nalanda University was a great centre of Buddhism in learning.

5. Who was the first known Gupta ruler?

- (A) Sri Gupta (B) Chandragupta I
(C) Ghatotkacha (D) Kumaragupta I

Ans. (A) [SSC CGL 2005, Matric Level 2000]

Exp : Sri Gupta was the first ruler of gupta dynasty. He reigned from 240-280 AD. The Poona Copper inscription describes him as the "Adhiraja of Gupta dynasty".

6. India's trade with the Roman Empire came to an end with the invasion of Rome by the-

- (A) Arabs (B) Hungarians
(C) Huns (D) Turks

Ans. (C) [SSC CPO SI 2006]

Exp : The Huns were the nomadic tribe of central Asia. The Huns invaded the Roman Empire under their leader Attila in 454 AD.

7. Whose achievements are recorded in the Allahabad Pillar inscription?

- (A) Chandra Gupta Maurya
(B) Samudra Gupta
(C) Vikramaditya (D) Skand Gupta

Ans. (B) [SSC CGL 2007]

Exp :Allahabad Pillar Inscription (Prayag Prashasti) was composed by **Harisen**. It is a eulogy of Samudragupta and mentions about the conquest of **Samudragupta**. He has been described as the hero of 100 battle, '**Kaviraja**' and that he assumed the title of '**Vikramank**'. It is written in Sanskrit in Champu Kavya style.

8. During which Gupta King's reign did the Chinese traveller Fa-hien visit India?

- (A) Chandra Gupta I (B) Samudra Gupta
(C) Chandra Gupta II (D) Kumara Gupta

Ans. (C) [SSC CPO SI 2008, CGL 2011]

Exp : Fa-Hien (Faxian) was a Buddhist Monk who travelled from China to India on foot during the reign of Chandragupta II

9. Which of the following statements about the Guptas is NOT true?

- (A) They ruled mainly over parts of north and central India
(B) Kingship was hereditary and the throne always went to the eldest son
(C) The judicial system was far more developed than in earlier times
(D) Land taxes increased and taxes on trade and commerce decreased

Ans. (B) [SSC SAS 2010]

Exp : Although, the Succession of throne was primogeniture (the eldest son succeeds his father) but sometimes nobles and councillors were also elected kings.

10. Poet Kalidasa lived in the court of-

- (A) Chandragupta Maurya
(B) Samudragupta
(C) Chandragupta Vikrmaditya
(D) Harsha

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999]

Exp : Poet Kalidasa lived in the court of Chandragupta Vikramaditya. He wrote- Ritusamhara, Meghdoot, Kumar Sambhav, Abhigyan Shakuntalam, Malavikagni Mitra etc.

11. Which was the oldest University?

- (A) Gandhara (B) Kanauj
(C) Nalanda (D) Vaishali

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999]

Exp : Nalanda was the oldest university. It was established by Kumargupta

12. Who was the court poet of Harsha?

- (A) Bhani (B) Ravi Kirti
(C) Banabhatta (D) Vishnu Sharma

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

Exp : Banabhatta was the court poet (Asthana Kavi) in the court of king Harshavardhana. He wrote the biography of Harsha- 'Harshacharita'.

13. Chinese pilgrim who visited India during Harsha Vardhan's period was-

- (A) Fa-hien (B) I-tsang
(C) Nishka (D) Hiuen Tsang

Ans. (D) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

Exp : Hiuen Tsang visited Nalanda vishwavidyalya in reign of Harshavardhan.

14. Gupta Dynasty was famous for-

- (A) Art and architecture
(B) Imperialism
(C) Revenue and land reform
(D) None of these

Ans. (A) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

Exp : The Gupta period is called 'The Golden Age of India' as there was many progress made in the field of science, mathematics, art, literature and philosophy.

15. The last Buddhist king who was a great Sanskrit scholar and a writer was-

- (A) Kanishka (B) Ashoka
(C) Bimbisara (D) Harshavardhana

Ans. (D) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

Exp : Harshavardhana of Vardhana dynasty (606-647 AD). He was the follower of Mahayana sect of Buddhism. He even convened the Prayag Assembly to popularize Mahayana Sect.

16. The official court language of the Guptas was-

- (A) Pali (B) Prakrit
(C) Hindi (D) Sanskrit

Ans. (D) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

Exp : The official court Language of the Gupta was Sanskrit. All the literary and academic work was done in Sanskrit Prakrit was the vernacular language of the Gupta Empire.

17. Who was called India's Napoleon because of his victories?

- (A) Skandagupta (B) Chandragupta
(C) Brahmagupta (D) Samudragupta

Ans. (D) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

SSC MTS 2014, Steno. 2010]

Exp : Samudragupta was called India's Napoleon because of his victories.

18. The Gupta king who assumed the title of 'Vikramaditya' was-

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

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

Exp : Chandragupta-II was one of the prominent Gupta emperor. He reigned between 380 AD - 415 AD. He was the first Gupta ruler who assumed the title of 'Vikramaditya' and 'Sakari'.

19. A great astronomer and mathematician during the Gupta period was-

- (A) Bhanugupta (B) Vagabhatta
(C) Aryabhatta (D) Varahamihira

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

Exp : Aryabhatta the great scientist and mathematician was the scholar at the court of Gupta ruler Chandragupta-II. His famous works are Aryabhatiya and the Arya-siddhanta.

20. Which of the following Gupta kings stopped the Huns from invading India?

- (A) Kumaragupta (B) Samudragupta
(C) Skandgupta (D) Chandragupta

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

Exp : The Huns were the nomadic tribe of Centra Asia. They first invaded India (the Gupta empire under Skandgupta in 458 A.D.). Though he was able to defeat them but it led to great drain of gupta's wealth.

21. The Gupta Saka was founded by-

- (A) Chandra Gupta, the First
(B) Chandra Gupta, the Second
(C) Samudra Gupta (D) kumara Gupta

Ans. (A) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2006]

Exp : Gupta Era was situated in 319-320 AD by Chandragupta. The difference between Gupta Era ans Saka Era is 241 Years.

22. In the Gupta period, the largest number of coins were issued in-

- (A) Gold (B) Silver
(C) Copper (D) Iron

Ans. (A) [SSC DEO 2008]

Exp : The largest number of Gold coins issued in Gupta Period.

23. What was Chandragupta II also known as?

- (A) Samudra Gupta (B) Skanda Gupta
(C) Vikramaditya (D) Rama Gupta

Ans. (C) [SSC CHSL 2010]

Exp : Chandra Gupta II also Known as Vikramaditya.

24. Varahamihira is-

- (A) An astronaut (B) A space shuttle
(C) A power station (D) An ancient astronomer

Ans. (D) [SSC CHSL 2011, 2012]

Exp : Varahamihira was an ancient Indian Philosopher, astronomer and mathematician of the court of Chandragupta II (Vikramaditya). He wrote Pancha-siddhantika ('Five Treaties') - a compendium of Greek, Egyptian, Roman and Indian astronomy.

25. The coins of which of the following reveal their love for music?

- (A) Mauryas (B) Nandas
(C) Guptas (D) Cholas

Ans. (C) [SSC CHSL 2011]

Exp : The Guptas minted gold coins in abundance also known as dinars. The coins were depicted with the images of rulers in various pose. Some coins depicted Samudragupta playing veena.

26. Who among the following, propounded the theory of zero?

- (A) Charak (B) Chanakya
(C) Aryabhata (D) Varahamihira

Ans. (C) [SSC MTS 2013]

Exp : The theory of zero propounded by the Aryabhata.

27. Who was called Lichchavi Dauhita?

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

Ans. (D) [SSC CGL 2013]

Exp : Samudragupta in his Allahabad inscription is defined as "Lichchavi-dauhita" which means son of daughter of Lichchavi. Chandragupta-I married Lichchavi's princess Kumara devi.

28. Which one of the following coins was issued in silver during the Gupta period?

- (A) Kakini (B) Nishka
(C) Rupyaka (D) Dinar

Ans. (C) [SSC CGL 2014]

Exp : The Gupta issued silver coins known as 'Rupyaka' derived from Sanskrit word 'Rupak' which means silver.

29. Where was the Introductory capital of Harsha?

- (A) Paryag (B) Kannoj
(C) Thaneshwar (D) Mathura

Ans. (C) [SSC CPO 2012]

Exp : The Introductory capital of Harsha was Thaneshwar.

30. Whose reign in Indian History was called the Golden Age of India?

- (A) Mughal Empire (B) Maratha Empire
(C) Gupta Empire (D) Maurya Empire

Ans. (C)

Exp : The reign of Gupta Empire (from 4th Century to 6th Century) was known as the Golden Age of India during this reign Indians made large achievements in the fields of mathematics, astronomy, science, philosophy and religion.

31. When did the first Huna invasion take place?

- (A) 358 AD (B) 458 AD
(C) 558 AD (D) 658 AD

Ans: (B)

Exp: The Huns were the nomadic tribes of Mangolia. They first invaded India (Gupta empire under Skandagupta) in 458 AD.



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Deccan Dynasties & Sangam Age

1. The first Indian ruler, who established the supremacy of Indian Navy in the Arabian Sea was:

- (A) Rajaraja I (B) Rajendra I
(C) Rajadhiraja I (D) Kulottunga I

Ans. (A) [SSC CGL 1999]

Exp : Chola king Rajaraja I maintained a very large Navy. He captured Malabar Coast, Maldives and North Sri Lanka with his naval conquests.

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

- (A) Jainism (B) Buddhism
(C) Hinduism (D) Christianity

Ans. (B) [SSC CGL 2002]

Exp : Manimekalai was written by the Buddhist poet Chithalai Chathanar in post-Sangam era. The book describes Dharma, as the most perfect religion. Silappadikaram is a great Tamil epic written by a Jain-poet prince Ilango Adigal.

3. How was Burma (now Myanmar) known to ancient Indians?

- (A) Malayamandalam (B) Yavadvipa
(C) Suvarnabhumi (D) Suvarnadwipa

Ans. (C) [SSC CPO SI 2005]

Exp : The southeast Asian region mainly Burma, Thailand, Malaya Peninsula and Sumatra were referred as 'suvarnabhumi' (Land of Gold or Golden Land) in Ancient India.

4. Which dynasty succeeded the Chalukyas in the Western India?

- (A) Cholas (B) Kakatiyas
(C) Pallavas (D) Rashtrakutas

Ans. (C) [SSC Statistical Investigators 2005]

Exp : Pallava King Narsimhavaraman-I invaded the Chalukya kingdom and defeated Pulakeshin-II (Chalukya Dynasty)

5. Name the capital of the Pallavas?

- (A) Kanchi (B) Vatapi
(C) Trichurapalli (D) Mahabalipuram

Ans. (A) [SSC Sec. Officer (C. Audit) 2007]

Exp : Kanchipuram (Tamil Nadu) was the capital of the Pallavas. It is also known as "the city of Thousand Temples."

6. Arabs were defeated in 738 A.D. by-

- (A) Pratiharas (B) Rashtrakutas
(C) Pallavas (D) Chalukyas

Ans. (D) [SSC Sec. Officer (Audit) 2008]

Exp : Chalukya King Vikramaditya I defeated Arabs.

7. St. Thomas is said to have come to India to propagate Christianity during the reign of the

- (A) Cheras (B) Parthians
(C) Pandyas (D) Cholas

Ans. (B) [SSC Sec. Officer (Audit) 2008]

Exp : St. Thomas came to India in the reign of Parthians.

8. Harshvardhana was defeated by-

- (A) Prabhakaravardhana
(B) Pulakesin II
(C) Narshimvarman (D) Sasanka

Ans. (B) [SSC CGL 2010, Matric Level 2006]

Exp : In 618 AD Harshavardhana invaded Deccan which was then ruled of Pulakesin II (Chalukyan King of Vatapi). He defeated Harsha in the battle which was fought on the bank of Narmada and after his victory he assumed the title of 'Parameshwara'.

9. The Hoysala's capital was

- (A) Warangal (B) Devagiri
(C) Dwarasamudra (D) Krishnagiri

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999]

Exp : Hoysala Dynasty was founded by Vishnu Vardhana. Hoysala Empire was an important South-Indian empire it ruled between 10th – 14th centuries. Initially its capital was bellur and later it was moved to Halebidu (Dwarasamudra).

10. Sangam Age is associated with the history of

- (A) Benaras (B) Allahabad
(C) Tamil Nadu (D) Khajuraho

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

Exp : The Tamil Sangam was the association/assembly of scholars and poets. The Sangam age is called Golden Age of Tamil Literature

S.No.	Venue	Chairman
(i) Sangam (I)	Madurai	Agastya
(ii) Sangam (II)	Kapatpuram	Tolakapiyyam
(iii) Sangam (III)	Madurai	Nakkirar.

11. Beetapala and Dhiman, the two great artists that India had produced, belonged to the-

- (A) Pala Age (B) Gupta Age
(C) Maurya Age (D) Pathan Age

Ans. (A) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

Exp : Beetapala and Dhiman belonged to Pala Age

12. Which Chola king founded the city of Puhar?

- (A) Rajendra Chola (B) Ellara
(C) Senguttavan (D) Karikala

Ans. (D) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

Exp : Puhar is a town of Tamil Nadu. It is also known as Kaveripatnam. It was founded by Chola King Karikala. Puhar served as the capital of the early Chola kings.

13. Chalukya king Pulakesin - II was defeated by-

- (A) Mahendra Varman-I
- (B) Narasimha Varman-I
- (C) Parameswara Verman-I
- (D) Jatila Parantaka

Ans. (B) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

Exp : Battle of Vatapi was fought between Chalukyas (Pulakesin II) and the Pallavas (under Narsimhavarman I). Pulakesin-II was defeated in this battle it marked the beginning of rule of Pallavas in Badami.

14. The Rashtrakuta kingdom was founded by-

- (A) Danti Durga (Danti Varman)
- (B) Amoghavarsh
- (C) Govinda III
- (D) Indra III

Ans. (A) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

Exp : The Rashtrakuta dynasty was founded by king Danti Durga (Danti Varman). His capital was in Malkhet region in Karnataka. He reigned between (735-756 A.D)

15. Which of the following option is matched?

- (A) Ellora - Shakas
- (B) Mahabalipuram - Rashtrakuta
- (C) Meenakshi Temple - Pallavas
- (D) Khajuraho - Chandelas

Ans. (D) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

Exp : Write match is as follows

Ellora	-	Rashtrakutas
Mahabalipuram	-	Pallavas
Meenakshi	-	Pandyas & Nayaks
Khajuraho	-	Chandelas

16. The most distinguished ruler of the Chalukyan dynasty was-

- (A) Jayasimha II
- (B) Vikramaditya VI
- (C) Somesvara II
- (D) Pulakesin II

Ans. (D) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

Exp: Pulakeshin II was the most prominent ruler of chalukya dynasty (vatapi) He reigned from 610 AD to 642 AD. He assumed the title of Parmeshwara. He defeated Harshvardhan on the bank of Narmada river.

17. Which of the following was the capital of the Chola Kings?

- (A) Kanchi
- (B) Tanjore
- (C) Madurai
- (D) Trichurapally

Ans. (B) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

Exp : Vijayalaya was the founder of Chola dynasty. He captured Tanjore in 850 AD. It became important center of South Indian art and architecture.

18. The capital of Pallavas was-

- (A) Arcot
- (B) Kanchi
- (C) Malkhed
- (D) Banacasi

Ans. (B) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2006, 2002]

Exp : The Pallava dynasty was founded by Pallava Simhavishnu during the late 6th century Kanchi (Kanchipuram). Tamil Nadu Served as their capital. Kanchipuram is also known as 'the religious capital of the south'.

19. Which one of the following Chola Kings conquered Ceylon (Singhal) first?

- (A) Aditya - I
- (B) Rajaraja - I
- (C) Rajendra Chola
- (D) Vijayalaya

Ans. (B) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2008]

Exp : Rajaraja-I conquered Ceylon (Singhal) first. But Ceylon completely conquered by Rajendra Chola.

20. Who was the Chola king who brought Ganga from North to South?

- (A) Raja Raja Chola
- (B) Mahendra
- (C) Rajendra Chola
- (D) Parantaka

Ans. (C) [SSC CHSL 2010]

Exp : Rajendra Chola defeated North Indian emperors and take the title "Gangakonda"

21. The Chola kings were ruling over-

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Andhra
- (C) Kerala
- (D) Bengal

Ans. (A) [SSC CHSL 2010]

Exp: The Chola dynasty (850-1279 A.D) was one of the longest ruling dynasties of south India with their capital at Tanjore (Tamil Nadu). It was founded by Vijayalaya.

22. Coins made of metal first appeared in-

- (A) Haerappan Civilisation
- (B) Later Vedic Age
- (C) Age of the Buddha
- (D) Age of the Mauryas

Ans. (C) [SSC CHSL 2010]

Exp : The first Indian metal coins called Purans, Karshapans or Pana were punch marked, were minted in 6th century by the republic kingdoms (Mahajanpadas) Gandhara, Kuntala, Kuru, Panchala, Shakya, Surasena and Saurashtra.

23. Mention the centre of the Roman trade during the Sangam Age-

- (A) Madurai
- (B) Arikamedu
- (C) Poompuhar
- (D) Musiri

Ans. (D) [SSC MTS 2013]

Exp : Greeks and Romans are referred as Yavanas in Sangam literature. There was a lot of export activity (Spices, Pearls, Medicinal Plants) From Tamil to Greece and Rome Musiri, Thondi, Puhar, Kumari, Konkai were the important Sea-ports.

24. During the reign of which Pallava ruler began the long drawn struggle between the Pallavas and the Chalukyas?

- (A) Mahendravarman I
- (B) Simhavishnu
- (C) Narasimhavarman I
- (D) Mahendravarman II

Ans. (A) [SSC MTS 2013]

Exp : Mahendravarman I was a Pallava king during his reign began the long drawn out struggle between the Pallavas and the Chalukyas. He was defeated by Pulakesin II and a part of his Kingdom was occupied.

25. From which modern State did the Alwar saints originate?

- (A) Tamil Nadu (B) Kerala
(C) Karnataka (D) Maharashtra

Ans. (A) [SSC MTS 2013]

Exp : Alwar saints were the Tamil poet saints of Vaishnavite movement of South India.

26. Pulakesin II was the greatest ruler of the-

- (A) Cholas of Tamil Nadu
(B) Chalukyas of Badami
(C) Chalukyas Kalyani (D) Pallavas of Kanchi

Ans. (B) [SSC CGL 2013]

Exp : Pulakesin-II was the prominent ruler of Chalukya dynasty of Badami. He assumed the title of Chalukya Parameshwara.

27. The Uttaramerur inscription provides information of the administration of the-

- (A) Chalukyas (B) Satavahanas
(C) Pallavas (D) Cholas

Ans. (D) [SSC CGL 2013]

Exp: Uttaramerur inscription provides information of the administration of Cholas. It describe a self-governance system.

28. Match the following:

- (A) Chalukyas – (i) Malakhet
(B) Hoysalas – (ii) Vatapi
(C) Rashtrakutas – (iii) Warangal
(D) Kakatiyas – (iv) Dwarasamudra
(A) (A) – (ii), (B) – (iv), (C) – (i), (D) – (iii),
(B) (A) – (iv), (B) – (iii), (C) – (i), (D) – (ii),
(C) (A) – (i), (B) – (ii), (C) – (iii), (D) – (iv),
(D) (A) – (iii), (B) – (ii), (C) – (iv), (D) – (i),

Ans. (A) [SSC CAPFs SI and CISF ASI 2013]

Exp:	Dynasty	Capital
	– Chalukya	Vatapi
	– Hoysalas	Dwarasamudra
	– Rashtrakuta	Malakhet
	– Kakatiyas	Warangal

29. Which one of the following inscriptions related to the Chalukya king, Pulakesin II?

- (A) Maski (B) Hathigumpha
(C) Aihole (D) Nasik

Ans. (C) [SSC CHSL 2013]

Exp : The Aihole inscription were written by the court poet and minister Ravi Kirti of Chalukyan king Pulakesin-II. It tells about achievements of Pulakesin and his victory over Harshavardha. It is written in Sanskrit language using old Kannada script.

30. Who was the contemporary South Indian ruler of Harshavardhana?

- (A) Krishnadevaraya
(B) Pulakeshin II

- (C) Mayuravarma
(D) Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar

Ans. (B) [SSC CHSL 2014]

Exp : Pulakesin II Chalukyan king of Badami was contemporary of Harshavardhana. They fought battle on the banks of river Narmada Pulakesin II defeated Harshavardhana and assumed the title 'Parmeshwara'.

31. Ravikirti, a Jain, who composed the Aihole Prashast, was patronized by

- (A) Pulakeshin I (B) Harsha
(C) Pulakeshin II (D) Kharavela

Ans. (C) [SSC CHSL 2014]

Exp : Ravikirti, a Jain was Patronized by the Chalukyan King Pulakeshin II

32. Which of the following was the early capital of the Rashtrakutas?

- (A) Sopara (B) Ellora
(C) Vatapi (D) Ajanta

Ans. (B) [SSC CHSL LDC, DEO & PA/SA 2015]

Exp: The early capital of the Rashtrakutas was Ellora

33. Which of the following is not true about Ajanta Caves?

- (A) They are in Maharashtra
(B) They are decorated with Buddhist Art
(C) They depict the techniques used in Ancient India
(D) They do not contain paintings of flora and fauna

Ans.(C) [SSC CGL Tier-I 2016]

Exp : Ajanta Caves does not depict the techniques used in Ancient India.

34. What is the Mehrauli Pillar in the complex of Qutub Minar Primarily famous for?

- (A) Proverbial height
(B) Skilful stone cutting
(C) Excellent quality steel
(D) Statue of Buddha on top

Ans. (C) [SSC CGL Tier-I 2016]

Exp : Mehrauli Pillar is famous for Excellent quality steel. This pillar is located in the complex of Qutab Minar.

35. Which script was used in Ashoka's inscriptions?

- (A) Brahmi (B) Devanagiri
(C) Gurmukhi (D) Sanskrit

Ans. (A) [SSC CGL Tier-I 2016]

Exp : Brahmi script was used in Ashoka's inscriptions.

36. The capital of the Mauryan kingdom was located at-

- (A) Pataliputra (B) Vaishali
(C) Lumbini (D) Gaya

Ans. (A) [SSC CGL Tier-I 2016]

Exp: The capital of Mauryan kingdom was Pataliputra.

37. Where is the Brihadeshwar temple, built during the Chola period, located?

- (A) Mysore (B) Mahabalipuram
(C) Thanjavur (D) Kanyakumari

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL Tier-I 2016)

Exp: Brihadeshwar temple is located Thanjavur. It is also known as Raja Rajeshwara temple.

38. The school of Indian art which is also known as the Greek-Roman-Buddhist art is the _____ school

- (A) Mauryan (B) Shunga
(C) Gandhar (D) Gupta

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL Tier-I 2016)

Exp: Gandhar art flourished in Kushan dyansty.

39. Harsha moved his capital from _____ to _____.

- (A) Thanesar, Kannauj
(B) Delhi, Deogiri
(C) Kamboj, Kannauj
(D) Vallabhi, Delhi

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL Tier-I 2016)

Exp: Harsha moved his capital from thanesar to kannauj and ruled with his sister Rajyashree.

40. Who were the patrons of Sangama Literature?

- (A) Nayakas (B) Chandellas
(C) Pandyas (D) Solankis

Ans: (C) [SSC CGL 2016, CPO 2017]

Exp: Sangam Age (1st to 3rd century A.D.) is considered as the 'Golden age' of the Tamil Literature. The Tamil Sangam was an association of Tamil scholars and poets. The Sangam Literature flourished under the Pandyan Kingdom.

41. Who was the first ruler of Pala dynasty?

- (A) Gopala (B) Vivyanathan
(C) Dharmapala (D) Bhaskaran

Ans. (A)

Exp: Gopala was the first ruler of pala dynasty (750-770) B.C) Pala dynasty ruled in Bihar and Bengal between 8th and 12th century.



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1. Who established Mahabalipuram?

- (A) Pallava (B) Pandya
(C) Chola (D) Chalukya

Ans. (A) [SSC CGL 2002, SO 2005]

Exp : Mahabalipuram was established by the Pallava. The Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram has been classified as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The famous Rathas temple of Mahabalipuram was also built during Pallava dynasty.

2. Gandhara school of art came into existence in-

- (A) Hinayana sect (B) Mahayana sect
(C) Vaishnava sect (D) Shaiva sect

Ans. (B) [SSC CPO 2003]

Exp : Mahayana sect believes in idol worship of Buddha and Bodhisattvas. Gandhara school of Art was established during Kushan era. It was the first to sculpturally represent the Buddha in human form as 'Man-God'.

3. Which rulers built the Ellora temples?

- (A) Chalukya (B) Sunga
(C) Rashtrakuta (D) Pallava

Ans. (C) [SSC CGL 2003]

Exp : Rashtrakuta rulers built the Ellora Temples. The Kailash or Kailashnatha temple is one of the largest rock cut ancient Hindu temples located in Ellora (Maharashtra).

4. The subject matter of Ajanta Paintings pertains to-

- (A) Jainism (B) Buddhism
(C) Vaishnavism (D) Shaivism

Ans. (B) [SSC CGL 2003]

Exp : Ajanta Paintings pertain to Buddhism.

5. The famous rock-cut temple of Kailash is at-

- (A) Ajanta (B) Badami
(C) Mahabalipuram (D) Ellora

Ans. (D) [SSC CPO SI 2003]

Exp : Kailash Temple is the part of groups of Ellora caves, Aurangabad, Maharashtra. It symbolizes the abode of Lord Shiva-Mount Kailash.

6. Most of the Chola temples were dedicated to-

- (A) Ganesh (B) Shiva
(C) Durga (D) Vishnu

Ans. (B) [SSC CPO SI 2006]

Exp : Most of the Chola Temples are dedicated to Lord Shiva. The Great living Chola Temples (Brihadesvara Temple, Temple of Gangaikonda Cholapuram and the Aripateswara Temple) were built by Cholas during 11th and 12th century are dedicated to Lord Shiva and were declared the part of UNESCO World Heritage site in 1987.

7. The caves and rock-cut temples at Ellora are-

- (A) Hindu and Buddhist (B) Buddhist and Jain
(C) Hindu and Jain
(D) Hindu, Buddhist and Jain

Ans. (D) [SSC CGL 2008]

Exp : The caves and rock-cut temples of Ellora belong to Hindu, Buddhist, and Jain.

8. The seven Pagodas of Mahabalipuram are a witness to the art patronised by the-

- (A) Pallavas (B) Pandyas
(C) Cholas (D) Cheras

Ans. (A) [SSC CGL 2008]

Exp : The seven Pagodas of Mahabalipuram are a witness to the art Patronised by the Pallavas.

9. The paintings of Ajanta depict the stories of-

- (A) Ramayana (B) Mahabharata
(C) Jataka (D) Panchatantra

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999]

Exp : Paintings of Ajanta depict the stories of 'Jataka' (Stories of birth of Buddha).

10. The famous Kailashnath Temple at Kanchi was built by-

- (A) Mahendravarman I (B) Narasimhavarman II
(C) Nandivarman II (D) Dantivarman

Ans. (B) [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999]

Exp : The famous Kailashnath Temple at Kanchi was built by Narasimhavarman - I

11. Mahabalipuram is an important city that reveals the interest of arts of-

- (A) Pallavas (B) Cholas
(C) Pandyas (D) Chalukyas

Ans. (A) [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999]

Exp : Mahabalipuram was the famous port city of Pallavas between 3rd -7th century. The city was given its name after the Pallava king Narsimhavarman-I who assumed the title of Mahamalla the city started to flourish as an important centre of Art and Culture.

12. Where is the Lingaraja Temple located?

- (A) Madurai (B) Tiruchendur
(C) Bhubaneswar (D) Ujjain

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

Exp : Lingaraja temple is the largest of all the temples in Bhubaneswar, the temple is dedicated to Lord Harihara combined form of Lord Harihara combined form of Lord Vishnu and Shiva and his consort Bhubaneshwari. It was built by Jayati Keshari in 11th century A.D.

13. Which Rashtrakuta ruler built the famous Kailash temple of Siva at Ellora?

- (A) Dantidurga (B) Amoghvarsha-I
(C) Krishan-I (D) Vatsraja

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

Exp : Kaliashnath Temple is the part of caves of Ellora (Aurangabad, Maharashtra). It was built by the Rashtrakuta King Krishna-I in the 8th century. It symbolizes the abode of Lord Shiva- Mount Kailash.

14. Which museum houses the largest collection Kushan sculptures?

- (A) Mathura Museum (B) Bombay Museum
(C) Madras Museum (D) Delhi Museum

Ans. (A) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

Exp : The Mathura Museum has a great collection of sculptures which belong to Mathura School of Art. Dating from 3rd century to 12th century. It has artifacts of the Gupta and Kushan Kingdoms as they were prominent in this region and the districts of Mathura.

15. The Virupaksha Temple was built by the-

- (A) Chalukyas (B) Pallavas
(C) Kakatiyas (D) Satavahans

Ans. (A) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

Exp : The Virupaksha Temple is located at Hampi Karnataka. It is also known as 'Shri-Lokeshwara- Maha-Sila - Prasada'. It was built by Lokamahadevi (the queen of Vikramaditya II) to commemorate Vikramaditya's victory over the Pallavas of Kanchipuram. It is the part of Group of Monuments at Hampi (UNESCO World Heritage Site).

16. Taxila was a famous site of-

- (A) Early Vedic art (B) Mauryan art
(C) Gandhara art (D) Gupta art

Ans.(C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

Exp : Taxila was a famous site of Gandhara art.

17. The art style which combines Indian and Greek features is called-

- (A) Sikhara (B) Verna
(C) Nagara (D) Gandhara

Ans. (D) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

Exp : Gandhara School of Art was established during the Kushan era under the reign of Kanishka. It was the first to sculpturally represent the Buddha in human form Man-God. The art style the Gandhara School was the combination of Indian and Greek features. It is also known as Greek-Roman School of Art.

18. Greek-Roman Art has found a place in-

- (A) Ellora (B) Gandhara
(C) Kalinga (D) Bhuddhist Art.

Ans. (B) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

Exp : Gandhara school of art is also known as the Greek-Roman school of Art. The depiction of Buddha as Man-God influenced from Greek Mythology. Tritons, Garlands and Vine Scrolls use was inspired from Classical Roman Art.

19. The Ajanta Paintings belong to the-

- (A) Harappan period (B) Mauryan period
(C) Buddhist period (D) Gupta period

Ans. (D) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

Exp : The Ajanta caves are situated in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra. Ajanta Paintings were built during two distinct period - Satavahana Period (these paintings belong to Hinayana sect). Vakataka - Gupta period (these belong to Mahayana sect).

20. The paintings in the Ajanta and Ellora caves are indicative of development of art under the-

- (A) Rashtrakutas (B) Pallavas
(C) Pandyas (D) Challukyas

Ans.(D) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

Exp : The Paintings in Ajanta and Ellora Caves developed Under the Chalukyas.

21. Who built Brihadeshwara Temple at Tanjore?

- (A) Aditya Chola (B) Raja Raj Chola
(C) Rajendra Chola (D) Karikala Chola

Ans. (B) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

Exp : Brihadeshwara Temple at Tanjore was built by Chola King Raja Raj Chola. This temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva. It is also known as Raja Rajeswara Temple and Peruvudayar temple. This temple is a part of the UNESCO world Heritage site known as the "Great Living Chola Temples".

22. Most of the Chola temples were dedicated to-

- (A) Vishnu (B) Shiva
(C) Brahma (D) Durga

Ans. (B) [SSC DEO 2008]

Exp : Most of the chola temples were dedicated to shiva.

23. Which inscription mentions about the village administration under the Cholas?

- (A) Junagarh (B) Uttaramerur
(C) Aihole (D) Nasik

Ans.(B) [SSC MTS 2013]

Exp : Uttaramerur is a town in Kanchipuram (Tamil Nadu). Uttaramerur inscription dates back to 920 AD during the reign of Prantaka Chola. It describes the functioning of village assembly 1000 years ago. The village had refined electoral system and written constitution.

24. How many spokes are there in the Dharma Chakra of the National flag?

- (A) 22 (B) 18
(C) 24 (D) 14

Ans. (C) [SSC MTS 2013]

Exp : The Dharma Chakra of the National flag is the wheel of the law of Dharma, Truth and Virtue. It has 24 spokes which denotes motion.

25. Which one of the following inscriptions related to the Chalukya king, Pulakesin II?

- (A) Maski (B) Hathigumpha
(C) Aihole (D) Nasik

Ans. (C) [SSC CHSL 2013]

Exp : The Aihole inscription were written by the court poet and minister Ravi Kirti of Chalukyan king Pulakesin-II. It tells about achievements of Pulakesin and his victory over Harshavardha. It is written in Sanskrit language using old Kannada script.

26. Which of the following does not have a Stupa?

- (A) Ranchi (B) Sanchi
(C) Barhut (D) Dhamek

Ans. (A) [SSC CGL 2014]

Exp : Sanchi Stupa - (Madhya Pradesh) oldest stone structure of India. Barhut Stupa - Madhya Pradesh its railings are the earliest railings to have survived. Dhamekh Stupa - Sarnath (U.P.) it is where Buddha preached the Dharmachakrapravartana for the first time.

27. Which one of the following was the book written by Amoghvarsha the Rashtrakuta King?

- (A) Adipurana (B) Ganitasara Samgraha
(C) Saktayana (D) Kavirajamarg

Ans.(D) [SSC CGL 2014]

Exp : Amoghvarsha - The Rashtrakuta king written the book Kavirajamarg. He was a Scholar of Kannad language.

28. The land measures of the Second Pandyan Empire was mentioned in-

- (A) Thalavaipuram Copper Plates
(B) Uttirameru Inscription
(C) Kudumiyammalai Inscription
(D) Kasadudi Copper Plates

Ans. (A) [SSC CGL 2014]

Exp : The land measures of second Pandyan Empire was mentioned in Thalavaipuram Copper plates which date back to 1018 and 1054 AD. It also mentions about Tsunami.

29. Who built the famous Vaikunta Perumal temple at Kanchipuram?

- (A) Narasiman Verman II
(B) Parmeshvara Verman II
(C) Nandi Verman II (D) Aparajita Verman

Ans.(C) [SSC CHSL 2014]

Exp : Vaikunta Perumal temple located at Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu was built by Pallava king. It is devoted to lord Vishnu (Vaikuntanathan).

30. Who was the author of Telugu Work Amuktamalyada?

- (A) Harihara (B) Devaraya
(C) Krishnadevaraya (D) Bukka

Ans.(C) [SSC Constable (G(D) 2015]

Exp : Krishnadevaraya the great emperor of Vijaynagar Kingdom wrote 'Amuktamalyada'. (One who means or gives away garlands). It is an epic poem dedicated to Lord Vishnu (Vinkateswara).

31. Who composed the Allahabad Pillar inscription?

- (A) Harisena (B) Mahasena
(C) Veerasena (D) Vishnusen

Ans.(A) [SSC CHSL 2015]

Exp : Allahabad pillar Inscription (Prayag Prashasti) was composed by Harisena the court poet of Samudragupta. It was written in Sanskrit with champu Kavya style.

32. What was Hampi known for?

- (A) It was the capital of Golconda
(B) It had the largest stable in medieval India
(C) It had the translation of the Indian epics to Persian
(D) It was the capital of Vijayanagar

Ans. (D) [SSC MTS 2017]

Exp : Modern Hampi (Karnataka) was the Capital of Vijaynagar Dynasty. It is situated on the South bank of River Tungabhadra.

33. The famous Jain centre in South India is situated at—

- (A) Rameshvaram (B) Kanchi
(C) Madurai (D) Shravanbelgola

Ans. (D) [SSC CGL 2014]

Exp : Shravanbelgola in Karnataka is a famous Jain centre in South India. It houses 57ft high 'Gommateshwara statue' of Jain God 'Bahubali'. It also houses many Jain temples.

34. In India, Ancient Iron Age is attached with-

- (A) Gray pottery
(B) Black and Red Pottery
(C) Ocher Coloured Pottery
(D) Northern Black Polish Pottery

Ans. (A) [SSC CHSL 2008]

Exp : The painted gray ware (PGW) culture was an important from ancient iron age culture of genetic planes in India - Mathura was the largest PGW site.

35. The Religious lessons of 'Jews' are called-

- (A) Gnome Collection (Sukti Sangraha)
(B) Musa Sanhita (Torah)
(C) Tripitaka (D) Tend Alesta

Ans. (B) [SSC CHSL 2014]

Exp : Torah (Musa Sanhita) are the religions lessons (teachings) of Jews.

36. Mahabhasya was written by -

- (A) Gargi (B) Manu
(C) Bana (D) Patanjali

Ans. (D) [SSC FCI 2012]

Exp : Mahabhasya was written by Patanjali it is a commentary on Panini's Ashtadyayi.

37. What was the suitable language for source material in Ancient Times?

- (A) Sanskrit (B) Pali
(C) Brahmi (D) Kharoshthi

Ans.(A) [SSC CPO 2016]

Exp: Sanskrit was the suitable language for source material in ancient times.

38. Which one of the following famous ruler is called as 'Father of Inscriptions'?

- (A) Samudra Gupta

- (B) Chandragupta Maurya
(C) Ashoka (D) Kanishka

Ans. (A) [SSC CHSL 2014]

Exp : Samudra Gupta is known as father of Inscriptions.

39. Match the following literary work with their writers-

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| a. Kavirajmarga | 1. Mahaviracharya |
| b. Aadipurana | 2. Sankatyayan |
| c. Gaditsarasmgriha | 3. Amoghvarsh |
| d. Amaghvirthi | 4. Jinsen |

- | | a | b | c | d |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (A) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (B) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (C) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (D) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |

Ans. (C) [SSC CPO Exam, 2012]

Literary	WorkWriter
Kavirajamarga	Amaghvarsh
Aadipurana	Jinsena
Gadhitsarasmgriha	Mahaviracharya
Amaghvirthi	Sankayayan

40. Where is the longest corridor of the temple?

- (A) Shreerangam (B) Madurai
(C) Tiruchendur (D) Rameshwaram

Ans.(D) [SSC CHSL 2005]

Exp : Rameshwaram temple has the longest Corridor. This temple is dedicated to Shiva.

41. Who constructed the Khajuraho temples?

- (A) Halkar (B) Sindhiya
(C) Bundela Rajput (D) Chandel Rajput

Ans.(D) [SSC CGL 2001]

Exp : Khajuraho temples were built by the Chandela Rajput between A.D 900 and 1130 A.D. These temples are place of Hindu and Jain worship and it is a UNESCO world Heritage Site.

42. Who established the four monasteries Sringeri, Badrinath, Dwarka & Puri?

- (A) Ramanuj (B) Ashoka
(C) Shankaracharya (D) Madhav Vidhyaranya

Ans.(C) [SSC CHSL 2011]

Exp : Shankaracharya established the four monasteries Sringeri, Badrinath, Dwarka and Puri.

43. Name the Muslim Invader who destroyed Nalanda University?

- (A) Allaudin Khilji
(B) Muhammad Bin Tuglaq
(C) Muhammad Bin Bakhtiyar
(D) Muhammad Bin Qasim

Ans.(C) [SSC CGL (T-I) 2011]

Exp : Muhammad bin Bakhtiyar Khilji was the military general of Qutb-ud-Din Aibak. He burned Nalanda University and Vikramshila University in 1193.

44. Ramcharitmanas is an epic poem written in which language ?

- (A) Santali (B) Munda
(C) Awadhi (D) Sanskrit

Ans:(C)

Exp : Ramcharitmanas was written by Goswami Tulsidas in 16th century. It is written in Awadhi, which is an Indo-Aryan Language.

45. Oil paint was first used for Buddhist paintings by Indian and Chinese painters in western sometime between the fifth and tenth centuries

- (A) Iraq (B) Afghanistan
(C) Pakistan (D) India

Ans:(B)

Exp : Buddhist painting in Bamiyan Caves in Western Afghanistan are the world's oldest known oil Paintings.

46. Who was the first Indian astronomer to calculate the time taken by earth to orbit the sun?

- (A) Aryabhatta (B) Ved Bhatnagara
(C) Bhaskaracharya (D) Bishu devtamapi

Ans:(C)

Exp : Bhaskaracharya was an Indian astronomer and mathematician he was born in Bijapur (Karnataka). In his treatise 'Surya Sidhanta' he Calculated the time taken by the Earth to orbit the sun upto nine decimal places. He wrote his famous treatise 'siddhanta shiromaini' in 1150 AD.

47. _____ comprises the archaeological remains of a monastic and scholastic institution.

- (A) Nalanda (B) Rani ki vav
(C) Hill Forts of Rajasthan
(D) Fatehpur Sikri

Ans. (A)

Exp : Nalanda was the ancient Mahavihara in Magadha (Present-day Bihar) Nalanda University was established during the reign of Kumaragupta emperor of Gupta dynasty. Nalanda Mahavihara was declared a UNESCO World Heritage site in 2016.

48. Odisha's World famous Konark Sun Temple was buit by-

- (A) Krishnadev Rai (B) Ashoka
(C) Chandragupta (D) Narasimhadeva

Ans. (D)

Exp : Konark Sun Temple was built by King Narsimha deva of Eastern Ganga Dynasty. It is situated at Konark, Orissa. It is a part of UNESCO world Heritage site.

49. Which is representative of Dravida style of temple architecture ?

- (A) Viman (B) Shikhara
(C) Mandapa (D) Gopuram

Ans. (A)

Exp : Vimana (a tower above Garbagriha) is like a stepped pyramid, is representative of Dravida style of Temple Architecture. Best example Dravidian architecture is Brihadeshwara Temple at Thanjavur.

50. What is the popular name of Monolithic rock shrines at Mahabalipuram?

- (A) Rathas (B) Prasadas
(C) Mathika (D) Gandhakuti

Ans. (A) [SSC CGL 2016]

Exp : Monolith temples of Mahabalipuram built during the Pallavas Kingdom, are also known as 'Rathas', because the huge rocks are cut out in the shape of temple chariots. The five main Rathas are Dharmaraja Ratha, Bhima Ratha, Arjuna Ratha, Draupati Ratha and Sahdeva Ratha.

These Monolith temples are the part of UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

51. Chalukya temples (Jain temples) at Dilwara are situated in

- (A) Madhya Pradesh (B) Uttar Pradesh
(C) Rajasthan (D) Haryana

Ans. (C) [SSC CGL 2016]

Exp : Dilwara Temples are situated near Mount Abu, Rajasthan. These were built between 11th and 13th century A.D. Dilwara temple complex consists of five Jain temples. The temples are known for its most beautiful carvings in marble.

52. Vikram Shila University was founded by

- (A) Chandra Gupta Maurya
(B) Kanishka
(C) Dharmapala (D) Pulakesin II

Ans. (C) [SSC CGL 2016]

Exp : The Vikramshila University was founded by King Dharmapala of Pala Dynasty. It was destroyed during an attack by Bhaktiyar Dynasty of Delhi Sultanate.

53. Who is the author of Meghdoot?

- (A) Shundraka (B) Vishakhadatta
(C) Kalidasa (D) Chanakya

Ans. (C) [SSC CGL 2016]

Exp : Meghadoota (Cloud Messenger) is a lyrical love poem written by Kalidasa. It consists of around 115 verses. Kalidasa was contemporary of King Chandragupta II of Gupta dynasty.

54. Gandhara Art is the combination of

- (A) Indo Roman (B) Indo Greek
(C) Indo Islamic (D) Indo China

Ans. (B) [SSC CGL 2016]

Exp : Gandhara School of Art was established during the era of The Kushanas under the reign of emperor Kanishka. Gandhara School was the first to represent the Buddha in human form. Gandharan Sculptures were greatly influenced by Greek Art. The Gandhara School of Art was patronised by both Shakas and Kushanas.

55. What is the Mehrauli Pillar in the complex of Qutub Minar primarily famous for?

- (A) Proverbial height (B) Skilful stone cutting
(C) Excellent quality steel
(D) Statue of Buddha on top

Ans. (C) [SSC CGL 2016]

Exp : The Iron Pillar (originally established in 402 AD) was moved from Vishnu Temple at Udayagiri to Qutub Complex by Emperor Iltutmish in year 1233AD. It is made by forge welding with 98% wrought Iron. It is coated with a thin layer of 'Misaite' a compound of iron, Oxygen and hydrogen which has prevented rusting of iron.

56. Which script was used in Ashoka's inscriptions?

- (A) Brahmi (B) Devanagiri
(C) Gurmukhi (D) Sanskrit

Ans. (A) [SSC CGL 2016]

Exp : Most of the Ashoka's inscription are written in Magadhi language using Brahmi Script.

57. During the reign of which dynasty was the Great Wall of China constructed?

- (A) Sung (B) Tang
(C) Han (D) China

Ans. (D) [SSC CGL 2016]

Exp : The Great Wall of China was built during the reign of the China (Qin) Dynasty. It was built to prevent attacks from nomads of Barbarian Civilization into the Empire of China.

58. Where is the Brihadeshwar temple built during the Chola period located?

- (A) Mysore (B) Mahabalipuram
(C) Tanjavur (D) Kanyakumari

Ans. (C) [SSC CGL 2016]

Exp : Brihadeshwara Temple was built by Raja Raja Chola I of Chola dynasty at Thanjavur district of Tamil Nadu. It is also known as Raja Rajeshwara Temple. It is the part of the UNESCO World Heritage Site.

59. Who among the following was the first grammarian of the Sanskrit language?

- (A) Kalhana (B) Maitreyi
(C) Kalidasa (D) Panini

Ans. (D) [SSC CGL 2016]

Exp : Panini was the first grammarian of the Sanskrit language. His famous work Ashtadhyayi has 400 sutras containing rules of phonetics and grammar.

60. What is 'Patriarchic Society'?

- (A) System that values women more than men
(B) System that values men more than women
(C) System that values both men and women equally
(D) System that values elders

Ans. (B) [SSC CPO 2017]

Exp : Patriarchic Society is a system where the values and importance of men are more than women e.g - Vedic age, the society of Vedic age was Patriarchic

61. Which of the following civilization is famous for its city/town planning?

- (A) Indus Valley Civilization
(B) Mesopotamian Civilization
(C) Persian Civilization
(D) Egyptian Civilization

Ans. (A) [SSC CPO 2017]

Exp : Indus Valley civilization was famous for its town planning, the roads were wide and cut each other at 90°

62. In Indus Valley Civilization, Kalibangan is famous for which of the following?

- (A) Rock cut architecture
- (B) Sea port
- (C) Cotton cultivation
- (D) Pottery

Ans. (D) [SSC CPO 2017]

Exp : Kalibangan is a famous site of Indus Valley Civilization in Rajasthan. It is famous for pottery, black bangles. It was a Industrial site the sign of ploughed field, fire altar and couple buried are founded.

63. All souls day is a _____ festival.

- (A) Buddhism
- (B) Jainism
- (C) Christian
- (D) Muslim

Ans. (C) [SSC CPO 2017]

Exp : All souls day is a festival of Christians, it is also called Day of Remembrance and Commemoration of the faithful departed.

64. Which of the following Vedas is not a part of Vedatrayi?

- (A) Rig Veda
- (B) Yajur Veda
- (C) Sama Veda
- (D) Atharva Veda

Ans. (D) [SSC CPO 2017]

Exp : Atharva Veda is not a part of Vedatrayi.

65. Magical charms and spells are given in which of the following Vedas?

- (A) Rig Veda
- (B) Sama Veda
- (C) Yajurveda Veda
- (D) Atharva Veda

Ans : (D) [SSC CPO 2017]

Exp : Atharva Veda Consists magicals charms and spells. It is not a part of Vedatrayi (The other three Vedas are combinally called Vedatrayi).

66. In Indus Valley Civilization, Dholavira is famous for which of the following?

- (A) Rock cut architecture
- (B) Sea port
- (C) Water Conservation
- (D) Pottery

Ans. (C) [SSC CPO 2017]

Exp : Dholavira is a famous site of Indus Valley Civilization excavated by R.S. Bist in Kutch district of Gujarat on the bank of river Luni. It is famous for water conservation.

67. The Vijaynagar ruler Krishna Dev Raya's work 'Amuktamalayada' was written in which language?

- (A) Tamil
- (B) Malayalam
- (C) Kanada
- (D) Telugu

Ans. (D) [SSC CPO 2017]

Exp: Krishna Dev Raya was a great ruler of Tuluva dynasty of Vijaynagar Empire. He wrote famous book Amuktamalayada in Telugu language. He earned the title of 'Kanvada Rajya Rama Ramana, Andhra bhoj'.

68. Idol of dancing girl (Bronze) is found in which of the following civilization?

- (A) Mesopotamian Civilization
- (B) Indus Valley Civilization
- (C) Persian Civilization
- (D) Egyptian Civilization

Ans. (B) [SSC CPO 2017]

Exp : In Indus Valley Civilization Mohanjodaro.

69. Shatughai (Indus Valley Civilization site) is in which country?

- (A) India
- (B) Pakistan
- (C) Afghanistan
- (D) Tibet

Ans. (C) [SSC CPO 2017]

Exp : Shahtughai is a site of Indus Valley civilization in Afghanistan.

70. Which among the following metal was not found in Harappan civilization?

- (A) Gold
- (B) Copper
- (C) Silver
- (D) Iron

Ans. (D) [SSC CPO 2017]

Exp : Iron was not found in Harappan civilization or Indus valley civilization.

71. According to the categories of land mentioned in the Chola inscriptions _____ was known as the land donated to Jain institutions?

- (A) Vellanvagai
- (B) Brahmadeya
- (C) Shalabhoga
- (D) Pallichchhandam

Ans. (D) [SSC CGL 2017]

Exp: The land donated to the Jain Institutions by Chola mentioned in Inscription is Known as Pallichchhandam.

72. According to the categories of land mentioned in the Chola inscriptions _____ was known as the land of non-Brahmana peasant proprietors?

- (A) Vellanvagai
- (B) Brahmadeya
- (C) Shalabhoga
- (D) Devadana

Ans. (A) [SSC CGL 2017]

Exp : Vellanvagai are the lands of non-Brahmana Peasant proprietors mentioned in the Chola Inscriptions.

73. According to the categories of land mentioned in the Chola inscriptions _____ was known as the land gifted to Brahmanas?

- (A) Vellanvagai
- (B) Brahmadeya
- (C) Shalabhoga
- (D) Devadana

Ans. (B) [SSC CGL 2017]

Exp : The land gifted to Brahmanas was known as Brahmadeya in Chola's period.

74. According to the categories of land mentioned in the Chola inscriptions _____ was known as the land gifted to temples?

- (A) Vellanvagai
- (B) Brahmadeya
- (C) Shalabhoga
- (D) Devadana

Ans. (D) [SSC CGL 2017]

Exp : Devadana was the land gifted to temples and mentioned in the Chola Inscriptions.

75. In which city of India is Dhamek Stupa located?

- (A) Pune (B) Delhi
(C) Varanasi (D) Hyderabad

Ans: (C) [SSC CGL 2017]

Exp : Dhamek Stupa is located in Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh).

76. Who wrote 'Nyaya Sutra'?

- (A) Vyasa (B) Gautam
(C) Kapila (D) Charaka

Ans: (B) [SSC CGL 2017]

Exp : "Nyaya sutra" was written by Gautam.

77. Which queen of the Kakatiya dynasty ruled over Warangal, part of modern Andhra Pradesh?

- (A) Rudramadevi (B) Ahilyadevi
(C) Bhagwati (D) Bhanumati

Ans: (A) [SSC CGL 2017]

Exp : Rudramadevi ruled Warangal (Andhra Pradesh). She belonged to Kakatiya dynasty.

78. Match the following.

Column- I

Column- II

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Brihadeswara Temple | a. Odisha |
| 2. Dilwara Temple | b. Tamil Nadu |
| 3. Lingraja Temple | c. Karnataka |
| 4. Hampi Group Monuments | d. Rajasthan |

- (A) 1 - c, 2 - d, 3 - a, 4 - b
(B) 1 - a, 2 - c, 3 - d, 4 - b
(C) 1 - b, 2 - d, 3 - a, 4 - c
(D) 1 - b, 2 - a, 3 - d, 4 - c

Ans: (C) [SSC CGL 2017]

Exp :

Brihadeswara Temple	-	Tamil Nadu
Dilwara Temple	-	Rajasthan

Lingraja Temple - Odisha

Hampi Group monuments - Karnataka

79. Which emperor wrote the play 'Nagananda' in Sanskrit language?

- (A) Prabhakara vardhana
(B) Harshavardhana
(C) Chandragupta II
(D) Bindusara

Ans: (B) [SSC CGL 2017]

Exp : Harshavardhana was the great scholar of Sanskrit and he wrote the play "Nagananda".

80. Taxila University was located between which two rivers?

- (A) Indus and Jhelum
(B) Jhelum and Ravi
(C) Beas and Indus
(D) Satluj and Indus

Ans: (A) [SSC CGL 2017]

Exp : Taxila university was located between the Indus and Jhelum. Chanakya was related to this university and it became the great center of learning of Buddhism.

81. Who is the most prominent god of 'Rig Veda'?

- (A) Indra (B) Agni
(C) Pashupati (D) Vishnu

Ans: (A) [SSC CGL 2017]

Exp : The most prominent God of Rigveda is Indra. He is also known as destroyer of forts (Purander).

82. The queen with the title Didda ruled over which part of India between 980 - 1003?

- (A) Avadh (B) Kashmir
(C) Sindh (D) Bengal

Ans: (B) [SSC CGL 2017]

Exp : Queen Didda was the ruler of Kashmir of Lohara dynasty.



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Ghulam Dynasty

1. The battle that led to the foundation of Muslim power in India was-

- (A) The first battle of Tarain
- (B) The second battle of Tarain
- (C) The first battle of Panipat
- (D) The second battle of Panipat

Ans.(B) [SSC CPO SI 2004]

Exp : The second battle of Tarain was fought near Thanesar (Haryana) in 1192 A.D., between the Rajput Army under Prithviraj Chauhan and the army of Muhammad Ghori. Prithviraj Chauhan was defeated by Ghori in this battle and this paved the way of Muslim Rule in India.

2. 'Lakh Baksh' was a title given to ruler-

- (A) Iltutmish
- (B) Balban
- (C) Raziya
- (D) Qutb-din-Aibak

Ans.(D) [SSC Sec. officer 2005]

Exp : Qutb-din-Aibak was given the title of 'Lakh Baksh' (the donator of hundreds of thousands) because he used to donate large sums of money in charity.

3. The Muslim adventurer who destroyed the Nalanda University was-

- (A) Alla-ud-din Khilji
- (B) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- (C) Muhammad-bin-Bhaktiyar
- (D) Muhammad-bin-Quasim

Ans. (C) [SSC CGL 2011]

Exp : Muhammad-bin-Bhaktiyar was the military general of Qutb-din-Aibak. He destroyed the Vikramshila and Nalanda University.

4. The first muslim woman who ruled Northern India was-

- (A) Razia Sultana
- (B) Mumtaz
- (C) Nurjahan
- (D) None of the above

Ans. (A) [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999]

Exp : Razia Sultana was the first and the last woman to rule Delhi Sultanate. (1236-1240) She was the daughter of Emperor Iltutmish of Slave dynasty.

5. Who among the following Tomar rulers, is credited with founding the city of Delhi?

- (A) Anangpal
- (B) Vajrata
- (C) Rudrane
- (D) Devraja

Ans.(A) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

Exp : Chandravanshi Rajput Ruler Anangpal Tomar Founded the city of Delhi. He founded the fortified city of Lal kot in 736 A.D. It was the first city of Delhi.

6. Who defeated whom in the second Battle of Tarain (AD 1192)?

- (A) Prithviraj defeated Muhammad Ghori
- (B) Mahmud Ghazni defeated Prithviraj
- (C) Prithviraj defeated Mahmud Ghazni
- (D) Muhammad Ghori defeated Prithviraj

Ans. (D) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

Exp : In the second Battle of Tarain (1192 AD) Rajput ruler Prithviraj Chauhan was defeated by Muhammad Ghori.

7. The Delhi Sultan who fell to his death while playing polo was-

- (A) Qutb-din-Aibak
- (B) Alauddin Khilji
- (C) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
- (D) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq

Ans.(A) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002, SSC CGL 2016 & CHSL 2014]

Exp : Qutb-din-Aibak was the founder of Slave dynasty and the first ruler to rule Delhi Sultanate. His reign lasted between 1206-1210. He died while playing chaugan (Polo).

8. To take care of the conquered lands, Muhammad Ghori left behind his trusted General-

- (A) Nasiruddin
- (B) Iltutmish
- (C) Qutub-din-Aibak
- (D) Malik Kafur

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

Exp : Victory of Muhammad Ghori in second Battle of Tarain laid the foundation of Muslim Rule in India. After his death, his most able military General founded the slave dynasty of Delhi Sultanate.

9. Razia Sultan, the first woman to sit on the throne of Delhi, was the daughter of which Sultan

- (A) Mohammed Ghori
- (B) Mohammed of Ghori
- (C) Iltutmish
- (D) Alauddin Khilji

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

Exp : Same as the explanation of Q 4.

10. Which battle did open the Delhi area to Muhammad Ghori?

- (A) First Battle of Tarain
- (B) Second Battle of Tarain
- (C) Battle of Khanwa
- (D) First Battle of Panipat

Ans. (B) [SSC CHSL 2010]

Exp : In second Battle of Tarain, 1192. Muhammad Ghori defeated Prithviraj Chauhan. This battle paved the way of establishment of Delhi Sultanate.

11. Iltutmish established a centre of learning at:

- (A) Multan (B) Calcutta
(C) Alwar (D) Delhi

Ans. (D) [SSC CHSL 2011]

Exp : Iltutmish was the prominent ruler of slave dynasty of Delhi Sultanate. During his reign Delhi became an important centre of learning and culture in the East.

12. Before assuming the office of the Sultan of Delhi Balban was the Prime Minister of Sultan

- (A) Nasir-ud-din (B) Qutb-din-Aibak
(C) Bahram Shah (D) Aram Shah

Ans. (A) [SSC CHSL 2011]

Exp : Balban was the Prime Minister of (1246-66) Sultan Nasir-ud-din Mahumud and also the member of Noble forties.

13. Prithviraj Chauhan was defeated by Muhammad Gauri in the battle of

- (A) Tarain in 1191 A.D.
(B) Tarain in 1192 A.D.
(C) Chandawar in 1193 A.D.
(D) Ranthambor in 1195 A.D.

Ans. (B) [SSC MTS 2013]

Exp : Explained above (question No. 1)

14. The first Sultan who requested and obtained letters of investiture from the Caliph (Khalifa) was

- (A) Iltutmish (B) Balban
(C) Firoz Tughlaq (D) Alauddin Khilji

Ans. (A) [SSC CGL 2010, SI, ASI 2013]

Exp : In 1229, Sultan Iltutmish received the letter of investiture (manshur) from the Abbasid Caliph at Baghdad.

15. The Saviour of the Delhi Sultanate was-

- (A) Qut-din-Aibak (B) Minas-us-Siraj
(C) Iltutmish (D) Ghiyas-ud-din Balban

Ans. (D) [SSC MTS 2014]

Exp : Due to the incompetence of Emperor Iltutmish the emperor of Delhi sultanate was on the verge of disintegration and was subjected to foreign invasion. He introduced many administrative reforms and re-arranged the armed forces and built fortresses in north-west provinces this is why he is called 'the saviour of Delhi Sultanate'

16. When the rule of the Delhi sultanate began?

- (A) 1106 A.D. (B) 1206 A.D.
(C) 1306 A.D. (D) 1406 A.D.

Ans. (B) [SSC CHSL 2014]

Exp : The rule of the Delhi sultanate began from 1206 to 1526.

17. The first Sultan of Delhi to issue regular currency and declare Delhi as the capital of his empire was :

- (A) Iltutmish (B) Aram Shah
(C) Qutbuddin Albak (D) Balban

Ans. (A) [SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 16.08.2015 (IInd sitting) TF no. 2176783]

Exp : Sultan Iltutmish was the first to issue regular currency. He introduced silver tanka and copper jital. He was the first to declare Delhi as the capital of his empire.

28. Which of the Delhi sultans pursued the policy of blood and iron?

- (A) Alauddin Khilji (B) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
(C) Balban (D) Iltutmish

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

Exp : Balban the ninth ruler of slave dynasty of the Delhi sultanate pursued the policy of Blood and Iron. i.e to be ruthless and harsh to the enemies

19. The silver coin tanka was introduced by

- (A) Qutubuddin Aibak (B) Iltutmish
(C) Balban (D) Bairam Khan

Ans: (B) [SSC CGL 2016]

Exp: Shamsuddin Iltutmish of Slave Dynasty introduced the silver coin (Tanka) and the copper coin (jital).

20. The battle of Tarain was fought between Prithviraj Chauhan and

- (A) Mahmud Gaznabi (B) Muhammad Ghori
(C) Babar (D) Humayun

Ans. (B)

Exp : First Battle of Tarain (Thaneswar) was fought between Prithviraj Chauhan and Muhammad Ghori in 1191. In this Battle Prithviraj Chauhan was victorious. In second Battle of Tarain (1192) Muhammad Ghori defeated Prithviraj Chauhan. It marked the beginning of the Muslim Rule in India.



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Khilji Dynasty

1. The capital of the Yadava rulers was:

- (A) Dwarasamudra
- (B) Warangal
- (C) Kalyani
- (D) Devagiri

Ans.(D) [SSC CGL 1999]

Exp: The Yadava dynasty ruled between (850-1334) with their capital at Devagiri (Present day Daulatabad, Maharashtra).

2. The 'Kirti Stambha' (Tower of Victory) at Chittor was built by-

- (A) Rana Pratap
- (B) Rana Kumbha
- (C) Rana Sanga
- (D) Bappa Raval

Ans.(B) [SSC CGL 2002]

Exp: Kirti Stambh (Chittorgarh, Rajasthan) was built by Rana Kumbha to commemorate his victory against Mahmud Khilji of Malwa.

3. The Delhi General who successfully advanced up to Madurai was-

- (A) Khizr Khan
- (B) Muhammad Ghori
- (C) Malik Kafur
- (D) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq

Ans. (C) [SSC CGL 2005]

Exp : Malik Kafur was the slave general of the sultan Alauddin Khilji. He won for him the deccan Territory of Devagiri, Madurai, Warangal and Dwarasamudra.

4. The famous Kohinoor diamond was produced from one of the mines in-

- (A) Orissa
- (B) Chota Nagpur
- (C) Bijapur
- (D) Golconda

Ans. (D) [SSC Sec. Officer (Audit) 2006]

Exp : Kohinoor (Mountain of Light) was found at Guntur, Andhra Pradesh from the mines of Golconda.

5. The Khilji Sultans of Delhi were-

- (A) Mongols
- (B) Afghans
- (C) Turks
- (D) A Jat tribe

Ans. (C) [SSC Sec. Officer (Audit) 2008]

Exp : The 'Khilji' dynasty was founded by Jalaluddin Khilji. The Khilji dynasty was second to rule Delhi Sultanate. Khilji dynasty was the muslim dynasty of Turkey.

6. Who is regarded as the second Alexander?

- (A) Jalaluddin Khilji
- (B) Mubarak Khilji
- (C) Khusru Khan
- (D) Alauddin Khilji

Ans. (D) [SSC CHSL 2012]

Exp : Alauddin Khilji regarded as the second Alexander.

7. The Market Regulation system was introduced by-

- (A) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- (B) Iltutmish
- (C) Alauddin Khilji
- (D) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq

Ans.(C) [SSC CHSL 2013]

Exp : Alauddin Khilji introduced Market Regulation system to maintain the large Army on low salary.



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Tughlaq Dynasty

1. Where did the traveller Ibn Batuta come from?

- (A) Morocco (B) Persia
(C) Turkey (D) Central Asia

Ans. (A) [SSC Tax Asst. (Income Tax & Central Excise 2006)]

Exp: Ibn Batuta was a Muslim Moroccan traveller. He came to India during the reign of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq, he wrote the book "*Rihla*."

2. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq was proficient in-

- (A) Art (B) Music
(C) Calligraphy (D) Philosophy

Ans. (D) [SSC CGL 2004]

Exp : Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq was the Turkish Sultan of Delhi. He was known as a 'MAN of knowledge' as he had a great interest in different subjects like, philosophy, mathematics, religion and poetry.

3. Ibn Batuta visited India during the reign of

- (A) Iltutmish (B) Ala-ud-din Khilji
(C) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
(D) Balban

Ans. (C) [SSC Tax Asst. (Income Tax & Central Excise) 2008]

Exp : Ibn-Batuta was a famous Moroccan traveller he visited India during the reign of Sultan Muhammad Bin Tughlaq.

4. Which Sultan of Delhi established an employment bureau, a charity bureau and a charitable hospital?

- (A) Firoz Tughlaq (B) Mohammad Tughlaq
(C) Alauddin Khilji (D) Balban

Ans. (A) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

Exp : Firoz Shah Tughlaq established an employment bureau, a charity bureau and a charitable hospital.

5. Who among the following Sultans of Delhi has been described by the historians as the 'mixture of opposites'?

- (A) Balban
(B) Alauddin Khilji
(C) Muhammad-Bin-Tughlaq
(D) Ibrahim Lodi

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

Exp : Historians describe Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq as the 'mixture' of opposites, because:

- He was very learned man but not much of a statesman
- He was humble and arrogant at the same time.
- He was ambitious but a poor plan executor

6. Who issued a token currency in copper coins between AD 1329 and 1330?

- (A) Alauddin Khilji (B) Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq
(C) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
(D) Feroz Tughlaq

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

Exp: Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq introduced token currency of copper in 14th century by demonetising silver and gold coins.

7. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq was a failure because-

- (A) He was mad.
(B) He was not a practical states man.
(C) He transferred the capital
(D) He waged war with China.

Ans. (B) [SSC CHSL 2011]

Exp : Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq-the Sultan of Delhi Sulatnate, though being a learned man he was over ambitious and experimental, he was not practical though all his experiments were fail.

8. Presently Daulatabad where Muhammad-bin Tughlaq had transferred the capital from Delhi is situated near-

- (A) Mysore (B) Aurangabad
(C) Nizamabad (D) Bhopal

Ans. (B) [SSC MTS 2014]

Exp : Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq transferred his capital from Delhi to Devagiri (Daulatabad) near Aurangabad Maharashtra.

9. Who was the Delhi Sultan to impose Jizya on Brahmins?

- (A) Ala-ud-din Khilji
(B) Firoz Tughlaq
(C) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
(D) Balban

Ans. (B) [SSC CGL 2013, 2014]

Exp : Jizya was the non-religious tax imposed by muslims on non-muslims. It was introduced by Qutb-din-Aibak, Feroz shah Tughlaq imposed jizya on Brahmins. Akbar abolished Jizya but Aurangzeb re-introduced.

10. Muhammad Bin Tughlaq transferred his capital from-

- (A) Delhi to Warangal (B) Delhi to Devagiri
(C) Delhi to Madurai (D) Delhi to Vijayanagar

- (C) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
(D) Mahmud Tughlaq

Ans: (B)

[SSC CGL 2016]

Exp : Shifting his capital from Delhi to Devagiri (which was renamed Daulatabad) in Maharastra is one of the five experiments which Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq undertook. Other four are- **Taxation in daob, Introduction of Token currency, The khurasan Expedition and the Qarachil Expedition.**

11. Which of the following Sultans of Tughlaq dynasty issued copper coins instead of silver ones?

- (A) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
(B) Muhammad-Bin-Tughlaq

Ans: (B)

[SSC CGL 2016]

Exp : Muhammad Bin Tughlaq introduced the token currency of Bronze which had the same value as the silver coins.

12. Which emperor shifted his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad?

- (A) Aurangzeb
(B) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
(C) Sher Shah Suri
(D) Genghis Khan

Ans: (B)

Exp : Explained above (question No. 8)



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Lodi & Sayyid Dynasty

1. Arrange the following in chronological order:

1. Tughlaqs 2. Lodhis
 3. Sayyids 4. Ilbari Turks
 5. Khiljis
- (A) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (B) 5, 4, 3, 2, 1
(C) 2, 4, 5, 3, 1 (D) 4, 5, 1, 3, 2

Ans. (D) [SSC CGL 2010]

Exp: The five dynasties to rule Delhi sultanate chronologically are :

- The Slave Dynasty (Mamluk dynasty (1206-90))
- The Khilji Dynasty (1290-1320)
- The Tughlaq Dynasty (1320-1414)
- The Sayyid Dynasty (1414-51)
- The Lodi Dynasty (1451-1526)

2. Who was the last ruler of Lodi Dynasty?

- (A) Bahlol Lodi (B) Ibrahim Lodi
(C) Daulat Khan Lodi (D) Sikandar Lodi

Ans. (B) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001 & CHSL 2012]

Exp: Lodhi dynasty was the last to rule Delhi Sultanate. Ibrahim Lodi was the last ruler of Lodi Dynasty. He was defeated by Mughal Emperor Babur in first battle of Panipat (1526), which marked the fall of Delhi sultanate and the beginning of the Mughal Era.

3. Who was the founder of the city of Agra?

- (A) Firoz Tughlaq
(B) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
(C) Alauddin Khilji
(D) Sikandar Lodi

Ans. (D) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

Exp: The city of Agra was founded by Sultan Sikander Lodi in 1504. In 1506, he moved his capital from Delhi to Agra

4. Which one of the following battles led to the foundation of the Mughal rule at Delhi?

- (A) Third Battle of Panipat
(B) Second Battle of Panipat
(C) Battle of Haldighati
(D) First Battle of Panipat

Ans. (D) [SSC CHSL 2011, Matric Level 2001]

Exp: The first battle of Panipat was fought in 1526 AD between Ibrahim Lodi and Mughal Emperor Babur. Ibrahim Lodi was defeated and this paved the way of rise of Mughal Era and the decline of Delhi Sultanate.

5. When did the reign of Delhi Sultanate came to an end?

- (A) 1498 A.D. (B) 1526 A.D.

- (C) 1565 A.D. (D) 1600 A.D.

Ans. (B) [SSC CHSL 2014]

Exp: Explained above (question No. 6)

6. Who was the founder of Lodhi dynasty?

- (A) Daulat Khan Lodhi (B) Sikandar Lodhi
(C) Bahlol Lodhi (D) Ibrahim Lodhi

Ans. (C) [SSC CGL 2010, 2015]

Exp: Bahlol Lodi was the governor of Sirhind (Punjab) he was the founder of Lodi dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate in 1451 AD. The Dynasty was last to rule Delhi Sultanate. Ibrahim Lodi was the last ruler of this dynasty.

7. Battle of Panipat was fought in the year 1526 between Babur and _____.

- (A) Rana Sanga
(B) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
(C) Hemu (D) Ibrahim Lodi

Ans. (D)

Exp: The First Battle of Panipat (1526) was fought between Babur and Ibrahim Lodi. This marked the end of Delhi Sultanate and the beginning of the Mughal Era.

8. The Bahmani Kingdom was founded by-

- (A) Ahmad Shah I (B) Alauddin Hasan
(C) Mahmud Gawan (D) Firoz Shah Bahmani

Ans. (B) (SSC Sec. Officer 2001)

Exp: The Bahmani Sultanate was a Muslim state founded by Alauddin Hasan Bahman Shah in 1347.

9. Who got the monumental 'Rayagopurams' in front of the temples at Hampi, Tirupati, etc., constructed?

- (A) Vidyaranya (B) Krishnadeva Raya
(C) Harihara (D) Raja Raj

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2002)

Exp: 'Rayagopuram' means grand entrance tower of the temple Vijayanagar King Krishnadeva Raya constructed 'Rayagopurams' in front of the temples at Hampi, Tiruvannamalai, Chidambaram, Srirangam, Tirupati etc.

10. Which of the following powers did not fight for the Tungabhadra Doab?

- (A) Pallavas and Chalukyas
(B) Cholas and later Chalukyas of Kalyana
(C) Golconda and Ahmadnagar Sultanates
(D) Vijayanagar and Bahmani kingdoms

Ans. (C) (SSC Sec. officer 2004)

Exp: The Golconda and Ahmadnagar Sultanates did not fight for the Tungabhadra Doab.

11. Who is considered as the greatest of all the Vijayanagar rulers?

- (A) Krishnadeva Raya (B) Vir Narasimha
(C) Sadasiva Raya (D) Rama Raya

Ans. (A) [SSC Sec. officer 2005]

Exp : Krishnadeva Raya was the third ruler of Tuluva dynasty. He ruled from Vijaynagar Empire from 1509-1529. He was given the titles of 'Andhra Bhoja' Mooru Rayara Ganda (King of three Kings) and Kannada Rajya Rama Ramana.

12. The medieval city of Vijayanagar is now known as-

- (A) Chandragiri (B) Aravidu
(C) Hampi (D) Kondavidu

Ans. (C) [SSC Tax Asst. (Income Tax & Central Excise) 2006]

Exp : The medieval city of Vijaynagar is known as Hampi.

13. The rulers of Vijayanagar promoted-

- (A) Hindi, Marathi and Sanskrit
(B) Malayalam, Tamil and Sanskrit
(C) Tamil, Telugu and Sanskrit
(D) Telugu, Urdu and Sanskrit

Ans. (C) [SSC Sec. Officer (Audit) 2008]

Exp : The ruler of Vijaynagar Empire patronised Kannada, Tamil, Telugu and Sanskrit Scholars

14. Krishna Deva Raya was a contemporary of-

- (A) Shershah (B) Humayun
(C) Babar (D) Akbar

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999]

Exp : Krishnadeva Raya the (1509-1529) Vijaynagar emperor was contemporary of Mughal Emperor Babar (1526-30). Babar tells him as a power full king in his auto biography.

15. Name the river on the banks of which the city of Vijayanagar is located?

- (A) Kaveri (B) Krishna
(C) Wainganga (D) Tungabhadra

Ans. (D) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

Exp : Vijaynagar empire was one of the most important deccan kingdom in the medieval Indian History. It was founded by Sangam Brothers Harihara (Hakka) I and Bukka Raya. It was situated on the Southern bank of Tungabhadra River.

16. The capital of the Bahamani Kings was-

- (A) Gulbarga (B) Bijapur
(C) Hampi (D) Agra

Ans. (A) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

Exp : Bahamani Kingdom was the first Muslim state of the Deccan India. The capital of the Bahamani Kings was Gulbarga. (Ahsanabad)

17. Krishnadeva Raya main-tained freindly relations with the-

- (A) French (B) British
(C) Protuguese (D) Dutch

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

Exp : King Krishnadeva Raya maintained friendly relations with Portuguese. The Portuguese provided him Arabian horses and (weapons) which helped in the seige of Raichur

18. The remains of the Great Vijayanagar Empire can be found in-

- (A) Bijapur (B) Colconda
(C) Hampi (D) Baroda

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002, 2001]

Exp : The ruins of Vijaynagar Empire was found at Hampi (Karnataka). The temple town of Hampi was declared the UNESCO world Heritage site in 1986.

19. Chand Bibi the famous Muslim ruler belonged to which kingdom?

- (A) Bijapur (B) Golconda
(C) Ahmednagar (D) Berar

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

Exp : Chand Bibi belonged to Nizam Shahi Sultanate of Ahmednagar.

20. Krishnadevaraya built the Krishnaswami temple in Hampi, which is situated in the present state of:

- (A) Karnataka (B) Calcutta
(C) Jammu & Kashmir (D) Kerala

Ans. (A) [SSC CHSL 2012]

Exp : The Krishna Swami Temple was built by Ruler Krishnadeva Raya in 1513 AD at Hampi (Karnataka).

21. Famous Battle of Talikota was fought in-

- (A) 1565 A.D. (B) 1575 A.D.
(C) 1585 A.D. (D) 1570 A.D.

Ans. (A) [SSC MTS 2013]

Exp : The battle of Talikota (1565) was fought between the sultans of Deccan Sultanate and the rulers of Vijaynagar Empire. The Vijaynagar Kingdom was defeated in this battle.

22. Who was the first Vijayanagar ruler to wrest the important fort of Goa from the Bahamanis?

- (A) Reva Rayali (B) Harihara I
(C) Harihara II (D) Bukka I

Ans. (C) [SSC CHSL (10+2)LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam. 15.11.2015 . Ist Sitting] TF No. 6636838]

Exp: Harihara II was the first ruler of Vijaynagar to seize important fort of Goa from the Bahamanis.

23. Which dynasty was ruling in Vijaynagar empire at the time of the Battle of Talikota?

- (A) Sangam (B) Aravidu
(C) Tuluva (D) Saluva

Ans. (C) [SSC CGL 2016]

Exp: Tuluva Dynasty was the third dynasty to rule Vijaynagar Empire. The Battle of Talikota was fought between the Deccan Sultanates and Vijaynagar Kingdom. Sadasiva Raya of Tuluva dynasty was the emperor of Vijaynagar at the time of the Battle of Talikota.

24. The city of Vijayanagara is also known as-

- (A) Aravidu (B) Chandragiri
(C) Hampi (D) Kondavidu

Ans. (C) [SSC CGL 2016]

Exp: Hampi was the capital of Vijaynagara empire. Group of monuments at Hampi are part of UNESCO World Heritage site.

25. Which battle led to the downfall of the Vijayanagar empire?

- (A) Battle of Takkolam (B) Battle of Talikota
(C) Battle of Khanwa (D) Battle of Panipat

Ans. (B) [SSC CGL 2016]

Exp: Battle of Talikota was fought between Deccan Sultanates and Sadasiva Raya emperor of Vijaynagar Kingdom. The Deccan Sultanates had better artillery, better cavalry and the betrayal by Gilani Brothers (key commanders of Vijaynagar Kingdom) led to the downfall of Vijaynagar kingdom.

26. Who among the following did not ruled the Delhi Sultanate?

- (A) Slave dynasty (B) Sayyed dynasty
(C) Khilji dynasty (D) Ghori dynasty

Ans. (D) [SSC CPO 2017]

Exp: Ghori dynasty did not ruled Delhi Sultanate directly, his slaves ruled over India after the death of Ghori.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Slave Dynasty | - | Qutb - din - Aibak |
| Khilji Dynasty | - | Jalaluddin Khilzi |
| Sayyed Dynasty | - | Khizr Khan |
| all these were ruled over India. | | |

27. Which of the following pair is INCORRECT?

- (A) Hiuen Tsang - China
(B) Ibn Battuta - Morocco
(C) Magasthenes - Greece
(D) Fa-Hien - Malaysia

Ans. (D) [SSC CPO 2017]

Exp: Fa-Hien was a Chinese traveller who came India in the reign of Chandragupta II. He was Buddhist Monk and his main aim was to establish Buddhism.

28. In which century, Qutub Minar of Delhi was built?

- (A) 12th Century (B) 13th Century
(C) 14th Century (D) 11th Century

Ans. (A) [SSC CPO 2017]

Exp: Qutb din Aibak led the foundation of Qutub Minar and it was completed by Iltutmish in 12th century.

29. How many Mahajanpadas were there in ancient India?

- (A) 20 (B) 16

- (C) 18 (D) 10

Ans. (B) [SSC CPO 2017]

Exp: In ancient India 16 Mahajanpadas were mentioned in Anguttar Nikaya.

30. Marco-polo, a famous traveller, was native of which country?

- (A) Uzbekis tan (B) Italy
(C) Mo rocco (D) Russ ia

Ans. (B) [SSC CPO 2017]

Exp: Marco Polo was an exporer and merchant from Italy.

31. Set the following dynasties in chronological order of their period of rule.

1. Khilji Dynasty
2. Lodhi Dynasty
3. Tughlaq Dynas ty
(A) 1, 3, 2 (B) 3, 1, 2
(C) 2, 3, 1 (D) 3, 2, 1

Ans. (A) [SSC CPO 2017]

Khilzi dynasty	-	Jalal uddin Khilzi
Tughlaq dynasty	-	Ghyasauddin Tughlaq
Lodhi dynasty	-	Bahlol lodi

32. Who was the founder of Kushan Empire?

- (A) Kanishka (B) Vima Kadphises
(C) Kujula Kadphises (D) Vasiskha

Ans. (C) [SSC CPO 2017]

Exp: Kujula Kadphises was the founder of Kushan Empire.

33. What was the capital of Pallava Dynasty?

- (A) Kanchipuram (B) Tiruchirapalli
(C) Tanjore (D) Chennai

Ans. (A) [SSC CPO 2017]

Exp: Kanchipuram was the capital of Pallava dynasty. Bappadev was the founder of Pallava dynasty, the famous ruler of this dynasty was Narsihman Verman 1st

34. Prince Khurram was the name of the future Emperor _____.

- (A) Shah Jahan (B) Jahangir
(C) Babur (D) Akbar

Ans: (A) [SSC CGL 2017]

Khurram was the childhood name of Mughal Emperor Shahjahan. He was the son of Jahangir and Jodha bai (Jagat Gosai)

35. _____ first became the capital of a kingdom under the Tomar Rajputs.

- (A) Delhi (B) Patliputra
(C) Calcutta (D) Taxila

Ans. (A) [SSC CGL 2017]

Exp: Delhi was established by the Tomar king Anang Pal Tomar and it was the capital of Tomar Rajputs.

36. Noor Jahan was the wife of which Mughal emperor?

- (A) Babar (B) Akbar
(C) Shahjahan (D) Jahangir

Ans. (D) [SSC CGL 2017]

Exp : Noor Jahan was the wife of Mughal emperor Jahangir. Her original name was Mehru-Nissa. Jahangir saw her at the occasion of Navroj. There was a interfere of Noor Jahan in political and home affairs.

37. Prithviraja III (1168-1192) was a best known ruler.

- (A) Chauhan (B) Gahadavala
(C) Chalukya (D) Brahmana

Ans: (A) [SSC CGL 2017]

Exp : Prithviraja-III was the Ruler of Chauhan. He ruled in north India and also known as "Raya Pitthora" Two battles of Tarain 1191, 1192 was fought in his reign. Chandar-bar-dai was his court part and the writer of "Prithvi-raj-Raso".

38. What was the name of architect of Humanyu's Tomb?

- (A) Man Singh (B) Baram Khan
(C) Mirak Mirza (D) Abul Fazal

Ans: (C) [SSC CGL 2017]

Exp : The architect of Humanyu's Tomb was Mirak Mirza Ghiyath. It is in Delhi.

39. Gol Gumbaz was built in which century?

- (A) 15th (B) 16 th
(C) 17 th (D) 18 th

Ans: (C) [SSC CGL 2017]

Exp : Gol Gumbaz (Bijapur, Karnatak(A) was built in 17th country.

40. Akbar was _____ years old when he became emperor.

- (A) 16 (B) 19
(C) 13 (D) 10

Ans: (C) [SSC CGL 2017]

Exp : At the age of 13 Akbar became emperor.

41. _____ was imprisoned for the rest of his life by Aurangzeb.

- (A) Akbar (B) Shah Jahan
(C) Jahangir (D) Babur

Ans: (B) [SSC CGL 2017]

Exp : Shah Jahan was imprisoned by his son Aurangzeb in Red fort (Agra)

42. Buland Darwaza is located in-

- (A) West Bengal (B) Gujarat
(C) Uttar Pradesh (D) Tamil Nadu

Ans: (C) [SSC CGL 2017]

Exp : Buland Darwaza is located in Uttar Pradesh. It built by the emperor Akbar in Fatehpur Sikri.

43. _____, succeeded to the throne of Ferghana in 1494 when he was only 12 years old.

- (A) Humayun (B) Akbar
(C) Jahangir (D) Babur

Ans: (D) [SSC CGL 2017]

Exp : Babur was the son of Umar Sheikh Mirza (Ruler of Ferghana). He succeeded to the throne in 1494 in age of 12 years old.

44. Prince Salim was the name of the future Emperor _____.

- (A) Babur (B) Humayun
(C) Jahangir (D) Akbar

Ans: (C) [SSC CGL 2017]

Exp : Jahangir childhood name was Salim. He was the son of great Mughal emperor Akbar.

45. Charminar was built by?

- (A) Humayun
(B) Mohammad Quli Qutub Shah
(C) Ashoka (D) Narasimha

Ans: (B) [SSC CGL 2017]

Exp : Charminar was built by the Mohammad Quli qutub Shah.

46. The Mongols under _____ invaded Transoxiana in north-east Iran in 1219.

- (A) Timur Lang (B) Nadir Shah
(C) Ahmed Shah Abdali (D) Genghis Khan

Ans: (D) [SSC CGL 2017]

Exp : Transoxiana was invaded by the Mongols under the Genghis Khan in 1219. Genghis Khan Invaded India in the reign of Iltutamish.

47. Indian Mughal paintings originated during the rule of which Mughal Emperor?

- (A) Humayun (B) Akbar
(C) Jahangir (D) Shah Jahan

Ans: (A) [SSC CGL 2017]

Exp: Indian Mughal paintings originated in the reign of Humayun and reached at zenith in the reign of Jahangir.

48. Dara Shikoh was killed in conflict with his brother _____.

- (A) Jahangir (B) Aurangzeb
(C) Babur (D) Shahjahan

Ans: (B) [SSC CGL 2017]

Exp : Dara Sikoh was killed in conflict with his brother Aurangzeb. Aurangzeb defeated Dara finally in the battle of Davrai 1659 and later he was murdered.

49. The Arabic work of Al-Biruni that gave an account of the subcontinent is called _____.

- (A) Kitab - Al Hind (B) Kitab - Al Bharat
(C) Pustak - Al Hind (D) Pustak - Al Bharat

Ans: (A) [SSC CGL 2017]

Exp : Al-biruni was a Arabian scholar with great knowledge of philosopher, mathematician, etc. He came India with Mahmud of Ghazani (Mahmud Ghazanavi). He wrote the book Kitab-Al-Hind.

50. Which dynasty came to power in India after the Tughlaq dynasty?

- (A) The Guptas (B) The Khiljis
(C) The Mughals (D) The Sayyids

Ans: (D) [SSC CGL 2017]

Exp : The Sayyids came to throne of Delhi Sultant After the decline of Tughlaq dynasty (Nasurddin-Mahmud Tughlaq). The founder of Sayyid Dynasty was Khijra Khan. The series of Dynasties are: (A) Ghulam (B) Khilji (C) Tughlaq (D) Sayyid (E) Lodhi

51. In 1528, _____ defeated the Rajputs at Chanderi.

- (A) Humayun (B) Akbar
(C) Jahangir (D) Babur

Ans. (D) [SSC CGL 2017]

Exp : Babur fought four consecutive battle in India i.e.

Year	Battle	Winner
1526	Panipat (Ibrahim)	Babur
1527	Khanwa (Rana sagan)	Babur
1528	Chanderi (Medini Roy)	Babur
1529	Ghagra (Mahmud Lodi)	Babur

52. Who has built the Vijay Stambha (Tower of Victory) in Chittorgarh?

- (A) Maharana Pratap (B) Rana Kumbha
(C) Rana Sanga (D) Kunwar Durjan Singh

Ans. (B) [SSC CGL 2017]

Exp : Vijay Stambha in Chhitorgarh was made by the Rana Kumbha of Mewar to commemorate the victory on Malwa's Mahmud Khilji. It dedicated to Vishnu.

53. The Tomar Rajputs, were defeated in the middle of the twelfth century by the Chauhans of ____.

- (A) Ayodhya (B) Ajmer
(C) Dwarka (D) Gwalior

Ans. (B) [SSC CGL 2017]

Exp : The Tomar Rajputs were defeated by Chauhans of Ajmer.

54. Group of Monuments at Hampi was built by?

- (A) Harihara and Bukka
(B) Udayin and Shishunaga
(C) Devavarman and Vainya
(D) Mahendraverman and Sirmara

Ans. (A) [SSC CGL 2017]

Exp : The monuments at Hampi was built by the founder of Vijay Nagar dynasty i.e. Harihar and Bukka.

55. The Red fort in Delhi was the residence of emperors of which dynasty in the 16th century?

- (A) Rajput (B) Khilji
(C) Tughlaq (D) Mughal

Ans. (D) [SSC CGL 2017]

Exp : The Red fort of Delhi was made by the Shahjahan and it was the residence of Mughal Emperors. After Bahadur Shah Zafar the Red fort was ceased for Mughal Emperors.



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Mughals Empire

1. Who got constructed 'Grand Trunk Road'?

- (A) Akbar (B) Ashoka
(C) Shershah Suri (D) Samudra Gupta

Ans.(C) [SSC Sec. Officer 2003] MTS 2002, Matric Level 2006]

Exp : Sher Shah Suri built four roads named and them Sadak-e-Azam, Lord Auckland renamed it 'The Grand Trunk Road'.

2. What do you mean by Mughal Zagir?

- (A) Providing rent free land
(B) Zamidar's property
(C) Giving officer a right to revenue
(D) Giving cash salary to Mansabdar

Ans.(C) [SSC Sec. officer 2003]

Exp : Zagirdari system was the system of giving an official right to collect revenue from a particular area called 'Zagir.'

3. The dead body of Babar by his own choice lies buried in-

- (A) Agra (B) Farghana
(C) Samarqand (D) Kabul

Ans.(D) [SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise 2004)]

Exp : Mughal Emperor Babur died in 1530. He was first buried at Aaram Bagh, Agra, Later his remains were moved to Bagh-e-Babur (Babur Gardevs), Kabul

4. Where did Babar die?

- (A) Agra (B) Kabul
(C) Lahore (D) Delhi

Ans. (A) [SSC CPO SI 2009]

Exp : Babur died in Agra in the year 1530. He was buried at Aram Bagh, Agra, Later moved to Kabul, Afghanistan (Bagh-e-Babur)

5. Humayun Nama was written by-

- (A) Humayun (B) Akbar
(C) Abul Fazl (D) Gulbadan Begum

Ans. (D) [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999]

Exp : Mughal princess Gulbadan Begum (daughter of Mughal Emperor Babur) wrote the biography 'Humayun-nama' of her half-brother Humayun.

6. Which of the following Mughal monarchs has vividly described Indian flora & fauna, seasons, fruits etc. in his diary?

- (A) Akbar (B) Jahangir
(C) Babur (D) Aurangzeb

Ans. (C)

[SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

Exp: Both Mughal Emperor Babur and Emperor Jahangir (tuzuk-e-jahangiri) have visibly described Indian flora, fauna and season & fruit in his dairy. But option 'C' is more accurate.

7. Humayun had to run away from India after he was defeated in the battle of-

- (A) Panipat (B) Ghagra
(C) Khanwa (D) Kannauj

Ans. (D)

[SSC CHSL 2012]

Exp : Humayun was defeated in the in the battle of kannauj by Shershah Suri (1540). After this battle humayun run away from India.

8. Babur was succeeded to the Mughal throne by-

- (A) Sher Shah (B) Akbar
(C) Humayun (D) Bhadur Shah

Ans. (C)

[SSC CHSL 2012]

Exp: Humayun (son of the founder of Mughal Empire Babur). He reigned from 1530-40 and-then from 1555-56.

9. The first Mughal emperor of India was-

- (A) Shahjahan (B) Humayun
(C) Babur (D) Akbar

Ans. (C)

[SSC MTS 2014]

Exp : Babur was the first mughal emperor. He estabilshis his capital in Agara.

10. Sher Shah defeated Humayun and captured Gaur in the battle of-

- (A) Ghaghra is 1529 A.D.
(B) Chausa in 1539 A.D.
(C) Panipat in 1526 A.D.
(D) Khanwa in 1527 A.D.

Ans. (B)

[SSC CGL 2014]

Exp : The battle of chausa was fought between Mughal Emperor Humanyun and Sher Shah Suri in 1539. The Mughal Army was defeated in this battle.

11. In the battle of Panipat, Babar faced the armies of

- (A) Jaichand (B) Hemu
(C) Daulat khan (D) Ibrahim Lodi

Ans. (D)

[SSC CGL 2016]

Exp : Babar defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the First Battle of Panipat (AD 1526) This marked the end of the Delhi Sultanate.

12. Who among the following was the first to make use of artillery in warfare in medieval India?

- (A) Babur (B) Ibrahim Lodi
(C) Sher Shah Suri (D) Akbar

Ans. (A) [SSC CGL 2016]

Exp : Babur was the first to make use of artillery and gunpowder fire arms in warfare during the first Battle of Panipat in 1526.

13. Babur was born in the year

- (A) 1483 (B) 1583 (C) 1683 (D) 1783

Ans : (A)

Exp : Babar was the first Mughal emperor was born in the year 1483. He defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in the first Battle of Panipat (1526).

14. Humayun (1530–1540 AD) was the ruler of which dynasty?

- (A) Nanda (B) Mughal
(C) Maurya (D) Haryanka

Ans : (B)

Exp: Humayun was the ruler of Mughal Dynasty. He was the son of Mughal Emperor Babar, he was defeated by Sher Sha Suri in the battle of Kannauj in 1540.

15. Babur (1526–1530 AD) was the ruler of which dynasty?

- (A) Mughal (B) Nanda
(C) Maurya (D) Haryanka

Ans. (A)

Exp: Babur was the founder of the Mughal dynasty. He defeated Ibrahim Lodi in first Battle of Panipat (1526 A.D.) and Rana Sanga in the Battle of Khanwa (1527).

16. Humayun was born in the year .

- (A) 1508 (B) 1608
(C) 1708 (D) 1808

Ans. (A)

Exp: Humayun was born to mughal Emperor Babur (founder of Mughal Empire) and Maham Begum in the year 1508 in Kabul. He was the second Mughal Emperor and reigned from 1530 to 1540 and then he lost his empire to Sher Shah Suri (Battle of Kannauj 1540 AD) and regained his territory in 1555 A.D.

17. Which Mughal Emperor fought the battle of Panipat in 1526?

- (A) Babur (B) Humayun
(C) Akbar (D) Aurangzeb

Ans. (A)

Exp: Explained above (question No. 14)

18. Battle of Kannauj in 1540 was fought between Sher Shah and .

- (A) Babur (B) Humayun
(C) Akbar (D) Aurangzeb

Ans. (B)

Exp: Battle of Kannauj was fought between Sher Shah Suri and Humayun in 1540. Humayun defeated by Suri in this battle and ran away from India.

19. The writer of Ram Charit Manas, Tulsidas, was related to which ruler?

- (A) Chandragupta Maurya
(B) Nawab Vajib Ali Sah
(C) Harsha (D) Akbar

Ans.(D) [SSC CGL 2002, CAPF 2015, CHSL 2014]

Exp : Goswami Tulsidas was contemporary to Mughal Emperor Akbar. He wrote Ramcharitmanas in Awadhi language.

20. Who among the following was an illiterate?

- (A) Jahagir (B) Shah Jahan
(C) Akbar (D) Aurangzeb

Ans. (C) [SSC CGL 2010]

Exp : Akbar was the third Emperor (1556-1605). He didn't know how to read and write.

21. The Battle of Haldighati was fought between

- (A) Akbar and Rana Sangram Singh
(B) Akbar and Medini Rai
(C) Akbar and Rana Pratap Singh
(D) Akbar and Uday Singh

Ans. (C) [FCI Asst. 2011]

Exp : The Battle of Haldighati was fought between Rajput forces led by Rana Pratap Singh and the Mughal forces led by the General of the Empire Asaf Khan and Man Singh of Akbar.

22. The Mir Bakshi of the Mughal Emperors was the head of-

- (A) Intelligence (B) Foreign affairs
(C) Army organisation (D) Finance

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

Exp : During the reign of Mughal Emperor Akbar the head of the military was called the Mir Bakshi. He used to make recommendation of all the military appointments to the Emperor.

23. The Mughal Emperor who discouraged 'Sati' was—

- (A) Babur (B) Humayun
(C) Akbar (D) Jehangir

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

Exp : Mughal Emperor Akbar outlawed the practice of Sati, he banned slavery in 1562 and abolished the pilgrim tax in 1563 and Jizya in 1564.

24. Who of the following was the biographer of Akbar?

- (A) Abul Fazl (B) Faizi
(C) Abdul Nabi Khan (D) Birbal

Ans. (A) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

Exp : Ain-i-Akbari (The constitution of Akbar) is the third volume of 'Akbarnama' (the book of Akbar) was written by Abul Fazl- he was the court poet of Mughal Emperor Akbar.

25. Tansen, a great musician of his times, was in the Court of-

- (A) Jahangir (B) Akbar
(C) Shahjahan (D) Bahadur Shah

Ans. (B) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

Exp : Tansen was a great musician in the court of Akbar. The original name of Tansen was Ram Tanu Pandey. He was the only Hindu Navratna to accepted Islam.

26. "Din-i-Ilhai" was the new religion started by-

- (A) Humayun (B) Jahangir
(C) Akbar (D) Shahjahan

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

Exp : Din-i-illahi was started by Akbar. It was an ethical court. Birbal was the only Hindu who accepted Din-i-Ilhai.

27. The innovator of the Revenue settlement during the rule of Akbar was-

- (A) Raja Mansingh (B) Raja Bhagwan Das
(C) Raja Todarmal (D) Raja Birbal

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2006]

Exp : Raja Todarmal was the chief finance minister (Diwan-e-kul) of Mughal Emperor Akbar. He introduced many land revenue reforms like land measurement reforms, Dhasala system and Karoni system.

28. What was the age of Akbar at the time of his coronation at Kalanaur?

- (A) Thirteen (B) Fifteen
(C) Eighteen (D) Twenty

Ans. (A) [SSC DEO 2009]

Exp : Mughal Emperor Akbar ascended the throne at the age of thirteen in the year 1556 A.D.

29. The only Hindu Courtier of Akbar who accepted Din-i-Ilahi was:

- (A) Todarmal (B) Birbal
(C) Tansen (D) Man Singh

Ans. (B) [SSC CHSL 2011]

Exp : Birbal was the only Hindu courtier of Akbar who accepted Din-i-illahi.

30. Who was the regent of Akbar in his early days?

- (A) Abul Fazl (B) Bairam Khan
(C) Tansen (D) Todarmal

Ans. (B) [SSC CHSL 2011]

Exp : Bairam Khan was the regent of Akbar.

31. Rana Pratap Singh of Mewar was defeated by the Mughal army in the battle of

- (A) Mewar (B) Chittor
(C) Haldighati (D) Udaipur

Ans. (C) [SSC CGL 2012]

Exp : Explained above (question No. 23)

32. Who among the following attacked the Somnath temple?

- (A) Mahmud of Ghazni (B) Muhammad Ghori
(C) Iltutmish (D) Qutbuddin Aibak

Ans. (A) [SSC Delhi Police SI 2012]

Exp : Somnath temple attacked by Mahmud of Ghazni in 1025. He invaded India 17 times, he died in year 1030.

33. Which was the second capital of Akbar?

- (A) Delhi (B) Agra

(C) Fatehpur Sikri (D) Patna

Ans. (C) [SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI 2014]

Exp : After Akbar's Victory over Rajputanas of Chittor and Ranthambore, he shifted his capital from Agra to a new city which he named 'Fatehpur Sikri' (the city of victory)

34. Akbar held his religious discussion in-

- (A) Jodhabai's Palace (B) Panch Mahal
(C) Ibadat Khana (D) Buland Darwaza

Ans. (C) [SSC CGL 2014]

Exp : Explained above (question No. 24)

35. Who among the following rulers abolished Jiziya?

- (A) Aurangzeb (B) Balban
(C) Akbar (D) Jahangir

Ans. (C) [SSC CHSL (10+2)LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam. 01.11.2015 . IInd Sitting]

Exp : Akbar abolished Jiziya in 1564. It was security Tax. It was first Introduced in India by Mohammed-Bin-Qasim. Firozshah Tughlaq imposed Jiziya on Brahmans. Aurangzeb restarted Jiziya after Akbar. Jiziya was finally ended by Mohammad Shah Rangila.

36. Which of the following writers has called Akbar's Din-i-Ilahi as a monument of his folly, not of wisdom?

- (A) Badayuni (B) Vinset Smith
(C) Barni (D) W.Haig

Ans. (B) [SSC CGL 2016]

Exp : Akbar started a new religion which was based on teachings of major religions like Hinduism, Christianity, zoroastrianism etc. This religious path was later referred to as the 'Din-i-ilahi' or 'Divine Monotheism' i.e. the religion of one god. Historian Vinset Smith called Akbar's Din-i-Ilahi as a monument of his folly not of wisdom.

37. Who introduced Mansabdari system in India?

- (A) Babur (B) Humayun
(C) Akbar (D) Jahangir

Ans. (C) [SSC CGL 2016, CHSL 2013 & Matric Level 2001]

Exp : Mansabdari system was introduced by Mughal Emperor Akbar. Under this system officers were assigned ranks/mansab. The ranks were divided into zat and sawar, and were not assigned hereditary.

38. Chand Bibi was the ruler of-

- (A) Ahmednagar (B) Bijapur
(C) Satara (D) Golconda

Ans.(A)

Exp : Chand Bibi ruled Bijapur from 1580 to 1590 and Ahmednagar from 1596 to 1599. In 1595, She fought against Mughal Emperor Akbar and defended the city of Ahmednagar.

39. Who was appointed by Akbar as his Court Musician?

- (A) Abul Fazal (B) Miyan Tansen
(C) Raja Birbal (D) Raja Todar Mal

Ans. (B)

Exp: Miyan Tansen was one of the 'Navratnas' in the court of Mughal Emperor Akbar. He was the greatest musician of all time. His famous raag compositions are Miyan ki Malhar, Miyan ki Sarang, Durbari Kanada and others.

40. Akbar (1556–1605 AD) was the ruler of which dynasty?

- (A) Nanda (B) Maurya
(C) Mughal (D) Haryanka

Ans. (C)

Exp: Akbar was the third Mughal Emperor. He was born in 1542 to Emperor Humayun and Hamida Bano Begum. He ascended the throne at the age of 13. He defeated Hemu in the famous second Battle of Panipat (1556 AD).

41. In Akbar's regime, _____ was the military head.

- (A) Sultan Ahmed Fawad
(B) Suri Moja (C) Mir Khaas
(D) Mir Bakshi

Ans. (D)

Exp: During the reign of Akbar, the head of the military was called 'Mir Bakshi'.

42. Who was the trusted General of the Mughal emperor Akbar?

- (A) Raja Todar Mal (B) Man Singh I
(C) Birbal (D) Tansen

Ans. (B)

Exp: Raja Man Singh was the most trusted General of the Mughal emperor Akbar, he assisted him in many battles including the famous Battle of Haldighati (1576).

43. When was the battle of Haldighati fought?

- (A) 1776 (B) 1676
(C) 1576 (D) 1476

Ans. (C)

Exp: The Battle of Haldighati was fought between the Rajput ruler Rana Pratap Singh of Mewar and the Mughal Emperor Akbar. His forces were led by his General Raja Man Singh at Haldighati pass in Aravali Ranges in the year 1576. The battle was "a glorious defeat" for Mewar as Mughal forces were able to win over the Rajput forces.

44. During Akbar's reign who was the Finance Minister of the Mughal empire?

- (A) Raja Todar Mal (B) Man Singh I
(C) Birbal (D) Tansen

Ans. (A)

Exp: Raja Todarmal was the finance minister (Mushrif-i-Diwan) of Mughal Emperor Akbar, he was one of the navratnas of Akbar's court. He introduced land measurement system, Zabti/Dhasala system (revenue collection) and karori system.

45. To whom did Akbar give the title Miyan?

- (A) Raja Todar Mal (B) Man Singh I
(C) Birbal (D) Tansen

Ans. (D)

Exp: The title 'miyan' was given to Tansen by Akbar.

46. Battle for Delhi was fought in the year ____.

- (A) 1764 (B) 1526
(C) 1556 (D) 1857

Ans. (C)

Exp: The Battle of Delhi also known as the battle of Tughlaqabad was fought between Hemu (the General of Adil Shah Sur) and the Mughal forces led by Tardi Beg Khan in the year 1556. Hemu won the battle and overtook Delhi.

47. Birbal was an advisor in the court of?

- (A) Babur (B) Akbar
(C) Aurangzeb (D) Jahangir

Ans. (B)

Exp: Birbal (Mahesh Das) was the advisor in the court of Mughal emperor Akbar. He was very well known for his wit and was one of the navratnas in the court of Akbar, he was the only Hindu, who adopted the Akbar's 'Din-i-Ilahi' religion.

48. Whom did Akbar defeat in the 2nd battle of Panipat in 1556?

- (A) Genghis Khan (B) Nadir Shah
(C) Hemu Vikramaditya (D) Bajirao I

Ans. (C)

Exp: The Second battle of Panipat (1556) was fought between the Hindu King Hemu and Mughal Emperor Akbar represented by his military commander Bairam Khan.

49. The Ibadat Khana was a meeting house built by which Mughal Emperor?

- (A) Babur (B) Humayun
(C) Akbar (D) Aurangzeb

Ans. (C)

Exp: Ibadat Khana (house of worship) was built by the Mughal Emperor Akbar in 1575 at Fatehpur Sikri (U.P.), to discuss religious matters. He invited Ulama, Brahmanas, Jesu priests (Roman & Catholics) and Zoroastrians at his 'Ibadat Khana'.

50. Who was the architect who designed "Taj Mahal?"

- (A) Muhammad Hussain
(B) Ustad-Ahmed-Lahauri
(C) Shah Isa (D) Ismail

Ans. (B)

(SSC CPO SI 2002)

Exp: Mughal Emperor Shahjahan built Taj Mahal in the memory of his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal. It was designed by Architect Ustad Ahmad Lahauri.

51. Shah Jahan built the Moti Masjid at-

- (A) Delhi (B) Jaipur
(C) Agra (D) Amarkot

Ans. (C)

(SSC CPO SI 2003)

Exp: Moti Masjid, Agra was built by Mughal Emperor Shahjahan and at Delhi by Aurangzeb.

52. Which among the following fort was known as the 'key of Deccan'?

- (A) Kalinjar (B) Ajaygarh
(C) Asirgarh (D) Gulbarga

Ans. (C)

(SSC Sec. officer 2003)

Exp : Asirgarh fort was built by Muslim emperor Asa Ahir in the peak of the Satpura Ranges, Madhya Pradesh. It is also known as 'Babe Deccan' which means "Key to the Deccan." and also "Door to South India".

53. Mughal presence in the Red fort ceased-

- (A) Robert Clive (B) Lord hording
(C) Heuroz (D) John Nicholsan

Ans.(D) [SSC Sec. officer 2005]

Exp : Mughal presence in the Red fort was ceased by East India Company under Commander John Nicholsan with the fall of Bahadur Shah Zafar during the Revolt of 1857.

54. The foreign traveller who visited Indian during the Mughal Period and who left us an expert's description of the Peacock Throne, was-

- (A) Geronimo Verroneo
(B) 'Omrah' Danishmand khan
(C) Tavernier (D) Austinof Bordeaux

Ans. (C)

Exp : Tavernier was a French Merchant. In his book Le Six Voyages de J.B. Tavernier. (The Sixvoyages of J.B. Tavernier) he was given a vivid description of peacock throne of Mughal period.

55. Which one of the following Mughal buildings is said to possess the unique feature of being exactly equal in length and breadth?

- (A) Agra Fort (B) Red Fort
(C) Taj Mahal (D) Buland Darwaza

Ans. (C) [SSC Tax Asst. (Income Tax & Central Excise) 2006]

Exp : Taj Mahal was built by Mughal Emperor Shahjahan in memory of his beloved wife Noor Jahan. It was designed by Ustad Ahmad Lahauri. The dome of Taj Mahal has exactly same height and the length of base i.e. 35 metres.

56. Who of the following was sent as an ambassador to the royal court of Jahangir by James I, the king of England?

- (A) John Hawkins (B) Willia Todd
(C) Sir Thomas Roe (D) Sir Walter Raleigh

Ans. (C) [SSC CPO SI 2007]

Exp : Sir Thomas Roe was an ambassador to royal court of Akbar by James-I (The King of England).

57. Match the following:

- | I | II |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) Tughlaqabad Fort | 1. Alauddin Khilji |
| (ii) Red Fort (Delhi) | 2. Shah Jahan |
| (iii) Hauz Khas | 3. Akbar |
| (iv) Red Fort (Agra) | 4. Ghiyas-ud-din-Tughlaq |

- | | i | ii | iii | iv |
|-----|---|----|-----|----|
| (A) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (B) | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| (C) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (D) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |

Ans. (B) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

Exp: Monument	Emperor
Tughlagabad Fort	Ghiyas-ud-din-Tughlag
Red Fort (Delhi)	Shahjahan
Hauz Khas	Alauddin Khilji
Red Fort (Agra)	Akbar

58. Which of the undermentioned facts about Taj Mahal is not correct?

- (A) It is a magnificent mausoleum
(B) It was built by Shah Jahan
(C) It is situated outside Agra Fort
(D) The names of artisans who built it are engraved on it.

Ans. (D) [SSC Tax Asst. (I.T. & Central Excise) 2009]

Exp : Option 'D' is not correct about Taj Mahal.

59. Who wrote Akbarnama?

- (A) Akbar (B) Birbal
(C) Abul Fazal (D) Bhagavan Das

Ans. (C) [SSC CPO SI 2009]

Exp : Abul Fazal was one of the navratnas at Akbar's court. He wrote 'Akbarnama' - which is the official history of Akbar's reign. It has three volumes, the third volume is 'Ain-e-Akbari' (Administrative report of Akbar's reign.)

60. The first Indian Hindi Scholar of the Mughal period was-

- (A) Malik Muhammed Jayasi
(B) Abdur Rahim
(C) Mulla Wajhi (D) Chand Bardai

Ans. (A) [SSC SAS 2010]

Exp : Malik Muhammed Jayasi was the first Indian Hindi Scholar. He wrote the famous poem 'Padmavat' (the story of Alauddin Khilji and Rani Padmini) during the reign of Sher Shah Suri.

61. The Upanishads were translated by Dara Shikoh in Persian under the title of-

- (A) Mayma-ul-Bahrain (B) Surr-i-Akbar
(C) Al-Fihrist (D) Kitabul Bayan

Ans. (B) [SSC SAS 2010]

Exp : The upanishads were translated by Dara Shikoh under the title of Surr-i-Akbar.

62. Painting reached its highest level of development during the reign of-

- (A) Akbar (B) Aurangzeb
(C) Jahangir (D) Shahjahan

Ans. (C) [SSC CGL 2011]

Exp : i) Mughal Paintings reached its Zenith during the reign of Mughal Emperor Jahangir
ii) He patronised many great painters including Mansoou, Abul Hasan, Daswant and Basawan.

63. Who translated Ramayana into Persian?

- (A) Abul Fazal (B) Badauni
(C) Abdul Latif (D) Isar Das

Ans. (B) [SSC CPO SI 2011]

Exp: i) Abdul-ul-Qader-Badauni was a great translator and historian of Mughal Era.
 ii) He was appointed by Mughal Emperor Akbar to his religious offering of Royal Council
 iii) Akbar asked him to translate the Ramayana into Persian. It took him four years to complete the task.

64. The famous Peacock Throne of Shah Jahan was taken away in 1739 by-

- (A) Afghan invader Ahmed Shah Abdali
- (B) Persian invader Nadir Shah
- (C) Mongol invader Chengiz Khan
- (D) British East India Company

Ans. (B) [FCI Asst. Grade-II 2012]

Exp: i) The Peacock Throne (Takht-e-Taus) was built by Mughal Emperor Shahjahan under the commission of goldsmith Bedradal Khan in the year 1628.
 ii) Nadir Shah invaded India in 1739 and took Peacock Throne and Koh-i-noor diamond with him.

65. What does Jahangir mean?

- (A) National Monarach
- (B) The Grand Monarch
- (C) Conqueror of the world
- (D) Hero of hundred battles

Ans. (C) [FCI Asst. Grade III 2012]

Exp: Mughal Prince Salim was the eldest son of Emperor Akbar. He took the imperial (reign) name 'Jahangir' which means conqueror of the world.

66. The French East India Company was founded in

- (A) 1600
- (B) 1620
- (C) 1664
- (D) 1604

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999]

Exp: i) Jean Baptiste Colbrent founded the French East India Company in 1664.
 ii) In 1667 the company established first factory at Surat and in 1668 second factory at Masulipattanam.

67. What was the name of the Hall of Worship constructed by Akbar?

- (A) Diwan-e-khas
- (B) Diwan-e-Aam
- (C) Ibadat Khana
- (D) Buland Darwaza

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999]

Exp: i) Ibadat Khana (Hall of Worship) was built at Fatehpur Sikri in the year 1575 by Mughal Emperor Akbar.
 ii) It was the place of discussion of religious and philosophical matter.

68. The reputed musician duo, Tansen and Baiju Bawra, flourished during the reign of -

- (A) Jahangir
- (B) Bahadur Shah Zafar
- (C) Akbar
- (D) Shah Jahan

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999]

Exp: i) Baiju Bawra (Bajinath Mishra) he was the drupadh singer of Medieval period.
 ii) Miyan Tansen was the Mystical court singer of Mughal emperor Akbar.

69. During Akbar's reign the Mahabharat was translated into Persian and is known as

- (A) Iqbal Nama
- (B) Razm Nama
- (C) Akbar Nama
- (D) Sakinat-ul-Auliya

Ans. (B) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

Exp: i) The 'Razmnama' (war Tab) is the persian translation of the Mahabharata
 ii) Preface of this book was written by the Akbar's court poet Abul Fazl.

70. Who among the following Mughal emperors, brought about the fall of Sayyid Brothers?

- (A) Bahadur Shah I
- (B) Rafi-ud-daulah
- (C) Shah Jahan II
- (D) Muhammad Shah

Ans. (D) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

Exp: Sayyid Brothers (Abdulla Khan (Wazir) and Hussain Ali Khan (Mir Bakshi) were the generals in Mughal army. They became very influential after the death of Emperor Aurangzeb. When Mughal Emperor Muhammad Shah ascended the throne, he took even the full control and got them killed. They also known as "King Makers"

71. Where is the Bada Imambara located?

- (A) Agra
- (B) Lucknow
- (C) Patna
- (D) Allahabad

Ans. (B) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

Exp: i) Bada Imambara (Big Shrine), in Lucknow.
 ii) It was built by Asaf-ud-Daula (Nawab of Awadh) in 1784.
 iii) It is also known as Asfi Imambara.

72. The Inam land was one which was assigned to

- (A) Scholars and religious persons
- (B) Mansabdars
- (C) Hereditary revenue collectors
- (D) Nobles

Ans. (A) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

Exp: During Nizam Rub, the ruler used to give 'inam' (gift of land or land revenue) to scholar and religions person who served them.

73. The court language of the Mughals was-

- (A) Urdu
- (B) Hindi
- (C) Arabic
- (D) Persian

Ans. (D) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

Exp: The court language of mughals was persian.

74. The second Battle of Panipat was fought between

- (A) Akbar and Hemu
- (B) Rajputs and Mughals
- (C) Babur and Ibrahim Lodi
- (D) Sikander and Adilshah

Ans. (A) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

Exp: The second battle of Panipat (1556) was fought between Hindu commander Hemu and Army of Akbar lead by Baram Khan.

75. Which of the following was built by Akbar to commemorate his conquest of Khandesh in Gujarat?

- (A) Bada Imambara (B) Buland Darwaza
(C) Jama Masjid (D) Siddi Bashir

Ans. (B) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

Exp : Buland Darwaza (The Gate of Magnificence) was built by Mughal Emperor Akbar in 1601 at Fatehpur Sikri (U.P.). It was built by Akbar to commemorate his victory over Khandesh (Gujrat)

76. Name the king who invaded Delhi and plundered the Kohinoor Diamond.

- (A) Nadir Shah (B) Firuz Shah
(C) Mohammed Shah (D) Mohammed Ghorī

Ans. (A) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2006]

Exp : Nadir Shah of Iran invaded India in 1739. and took with him famous Mughal peacock throne and koh-in-noor diamond in the battle of Karnal.

77. The innovator of the Revenue settlement during the rule of Akbar was

- (A) Raja Mansingh (B) Raja Bhagwan Das
(C) Raja Todarmal (D) Raja Birbal

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2006]

Exp : Raja Todarmal was the chief finance minister (Diwan-e-kul) of Mughal Emperor Akbar. He introduced many land revenue reforms like land Measurement reforms, Dhasala system and Karori system.

78. Name the language that was designated as the 'Camp Language' during the Medieval Period

- (A) Sanskrit (B) Pali
(C) Hindi (D) Urdu

Ans. (D) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2006]

Exp: i) Urdu was designated the camp language of Medieval India.
ii) The word, Turkish word Urdu means military camp 'a Lashkar'
iii) Urdu language was developed due to contact of Hindu, Turkish and Afghan soldiers.

79. A renowned Jain scholar who was greatly honoured by Akbar was

- (A) Hemachandra (B) Harivijaya
(C) Vastupala (D) Bhadrabahu

Ans. (B) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2008]

Exp: i) Jainism flourished during the reign of Mughal Emperor Akbar Delhi became an important centre of Digambara sect
ii) Akbar invited Bhattarak Harvijay Suri the main exponent of Jain Svetambara sect.
iii) Akbar bestowed him with the title of 'Jagatguru' (the teacher of the world.)

80. Which one is not situated at Fatehpur Sikri?

- (A) The Panch Mahal (B) Moti Masjid
(C) Tomb of Salim Chishti
(D) The Mariam Palace

Ans. (B) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2008]

Exp: i) The Moti Masjid (Agra) was built by Mughal Emperor shajahan.

ii) The Moti Masjid (Red fort complex, Delhi) was built by Emperor Aurangzeb.

81. Bahadur Shah was the

- (A) Last ruler of the Lodis
(B) Successor of Sher Shah Suri
(C) Last Mughal ruler
(D) Successor of the Maratha ruler Shivaji

Ans. (C) [SSC DEO 2009]

Exp : Bahadur Shah was the last mughal ruler in 1857.

82. Who was the author of Gita Govinda?

- (A) Jayadeva (B) Kalhana
(C) Kalidasa (D) Raja Rao

Ans. (A) [SSC CHSL 2010]

Exp: Gita Govinda was composed by the famous 12th century poet Jayadeva. It describes the relationship between Lord Krishna, Radha and other Gopis

83. In which of the following towns is "Moti Masjid" situated?

- (A) Agra (B) Jaipur
(C) Lahore (D) Ahmedabad

Ans. (A) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2011]

Exp: The Moti Masjid was built by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan at Agra.

84. Find out the correct match of the following

- | | |
|------------------|---------|
| (A) Asaf Khan | – Akbar |
| (B) Adam Khan | – Akbar |
| (C) Bairam Khan | – Akbar |
| (D) Shaista Khan | – Akbar |

Ans. (C) [SSC CHSL 2011]

Exp: Bairam Khan was the most prominent military commander-in-chief of the Mughal Army. He was the Guardian, mentor and the teacher of Emperor Akbar.

85. Which of the following Mughal emperors is credited with composition of Hindi songs?

- (A) Babar (B) Akbar
(C) Jahangir (D) Shahjahan

Ans. (C) [SSC CHSL 2011]

Exp: Mughal Emperor Jahangir had a keen interest in music. He also composed a few hindi songs.

86. Humayun had to run away from India after he was defeated in the battle of

- (A) Panipat (B) Ghagra
(C) Khanwa (D) Kannauj

Ans. (D) [SSC CHSL 2012]

Exp : Humayun was defeated in by sher khan in the battle of kannauj (1540). He escaped from the battle field and reached Agra, then out of India.

87. Which one of the following monuments in Delhi is not included as a World Heritage Site?

- (A) Red Fort (B) Humayan's Tomb
(C) Qutub Minar (D) Jantar Mantar

Ans. (D) [SSC CHSL 2012]

Exp:

Monument Heritage site	Year of declaration of world
(A) Red fort	2007
(B) Humayun's Tomb	1993
(C) Qutub minar	1993

88. Who got the Gita translated into Persian?

- (A) Shah Jahan (B) Akbar
(C) Murad (D) Dara Shikoh

Ans. (D) [SSC CHSL 2012]

Exp: Gita translated into Persian by the Dara Shikoh.

89. Who amongst the following succeeded Aurangzeb?

- (A) Azam Shah (B) Kam Baksh
(C) Akbar II (D) Mauzzam

Ans. (A) [SSC MTS 2013]

Exp: After the death of Emperor Aurangzeb, his eldest son Mauzzam Azam Shah won the war of succession, sat on throne under the title of Bahadur Shah-I. He reigned between 1707 and 1712.

90. Bibi-Ka-Maqbara is located in India at

- (A) Fatehpur Sikri (B) Aurangabad
(C) Hyderabad (D) Jaunpur

Ans. (B) [SSC MTS 2013]

Exp: Bibi-ka-Maqbara is the tomb of Dilras Banu Begum, chief consort of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb. It is also known as Taj Mahal of South India.

91. Where did Aurangzeb die?

- (A) Pune (B) Aurangabad
(C) Ahmad Nagar (D) Mumbai

Ans. (C) [SSC CGL 2013]

Exp: Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb died at the age of 88 in Ahmednagar in 1707. He was died due to terminal illness.

92. Which of the following Mughal Emperors wrote their own autobiographies?

- (A) Shah Alam and Farukh Siyar
(B) Babur and Jahangir
(C) Jahangir and Shah Jahan
(D) Akbar and Aurangzeb

Ans. (B) [SSC CHSL 2013]

Exp: i) Mughal Emperor Babur wrote his autobiography Baburnama. (Tuzk-e-Babri) in Chagatai Language.
ii) Mughal Emperor Jahangir wrote autobiography Tuzuk-e-Jahangiri which is written in Persian Language.

93. Name the Indian king who warmly received the Portuguese traveller Vasco da Gama when he landed at Calicut.

- (A) Asaf Jah Ismail Mulk
(B) Devaraya

- (C) Zamorin (D) Krishnadevaraya

Ans. (C) [SSC MTS 2014]

Exp: The king of Calicut Zamorin welcomes Vasco da Gama when he landed at Calicut in 1498.

94. Which was the second capital of Akbar?

- (A) Delhi (B) Agra
(C) Fatehpur Sikri (D) Patna

Ans. (C) [SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI 2014]

Exp: After Akbar's Victory over Rajputanas of Chittor and Ranthambor he shifted his capital from Agra to a new city which he named 'Fatehpur Sikri' (the city of victory).

95. The tomb of Jahangir was built at

- (A) Gujarat (B) Delhi
(C) Lahor (D) Agra

Ans. (C) [SSC CGL Re Exam, 2013]

Exp: The tomb of Jahangir is located at Shahdara (Lahore, Pakistan).

96. What was the original name of Nur Jahan?

- (A) Zeb-un-Nissa (B) Fatima Begum
(C) Mehr-un-Nissa (D) Jahanara

Ans. (C) [SSC CGL Re Exam, 2013, 2014]

SSC Sec. Officer (Comm. Audit) 2007]

Exp: Meh-un-nessa was the birth name of Nur Jahan (Light of the world). Meh-un-Nissa was the daughter of a Grand Wazir of Emperor Akbar. She was the chief Consort of Mughal emperor Jahangir.

97. Sher Shah defeated Humayan and captured Gaur in the battle of

- (A) Ghaghra in 1529 A.D.
(B) Chausa in 1539 A.D.
(C) Panipat in 1526 A.D.
(D) Khanwa in 1527 A.D.

Ans. (B) [SSC CGL 2014]

Exp: The battle of Chausa (1539) was fought between Mughal Emperor Humayun and Sher Shah Suri. The Mughal Army was defeated in this battle.

98. Which of the following forts was not built by Akbar?

- (A) Gwalior Fort (B) Agra Fort
(C) Lahore Fort (D) Allahabad Fort

Ans. (A) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

Exp: Gwalior Fort was built by Raja Man Singh Tomar in 8th century. It consists of one defensive structure and two main palaces (Gurjari Mahal and Man Mandir).

99. Who constructed Humayun's tomb in Delhi?

- (A) Babar (B) Akbar
(C) Haji Begum (D) Humayun

Ans. (C) [SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015 (1st Sitting TF No. 8037731)]

Exp: Humayun's tomb in Delhi constructed by the Haji Begum (Bega Begum). It is UNESCO's world heritage site.