

Chapter - 4

Ancient History

Answer Key with Solutions

Includes: All MCQs + Extra PYQs with Detailed Explanations

Solutions

- (a); The Arthashastra is the title of a handbook for running an empire, written by Kautilya (also known as Chanakya, c. 350-275 BCE) an Indian statesman and philosopher, chief advisor and Prime Minister of the Indian Emperor Chandragupta, the first ruler of the Mauryan Empire.
- (b); Vishnu Sharma wrote Panchatantra
- (a); Alexander defeated Porus in the battle of Hydaspes.
- (c); Ramcharitmanas is an epic poem written in Awadhi language
- (b); Gautam Buddha delivered his first sermon to five disciples at Sarnath. Sarnath Stupa monument is built on site where Gautama Buddha propagated his divine knowledge of Buddhism to the world
- (a); Alexander III of Macedon commonly known as Alexander the Great. He was born in Pella in 356 BC and succeeded his father Philip II to the throne at the age of twenty
- (b); Oil paint was first used for Buddhist paintings by Indian and Chinese painters in western Afghanistan sometime between the fifth and tenth centuries
- (b); The Kalinga War (262 - 261 BCE) was fought between the Maurya Empire under Ashoka and the state of Kalinga, an independent feudal kingdom located on the east coast, in



- the present-day state of Odisha north of Andhra Pradesh
9. (a); Chandragupta Maurya was born in 340 BC in Pataliputra, in modern-day Bihar. His background is, however, uncertain. Some claim that he was born to a Nanda prince and his maid-servant, Mura, from the Shudra caste, while others state that he belonged to the Moriya tribe of Peacock-tamers
 10. (c); Ashoka was an Indian emperor of the Maurya Dynasty, who ruled almost all of the Indian subcontinent from c. 268 to 232 BCE
 11. (b); Mahabalipuram is the ancient sea port of the famous Pallava kingdom. According to the inscriptions, the monuments of Mahabalipuram was constructed by Pallava kings Mahendravarman I (600 to 630 AD), his son Narasimhavarman I (630 to 668 AD) and their descendants.
 12. (a); Bimbisara (ruled 544-491 B.C.E.) was a king of the Magadha empire and belonged to Haryanaka dynasty, which ruled until approximately 326 B.C.E. when Alexander the Great invaded India. He ruled an area of what is now Bihar and Bengal with his capital at modern day Rajgir
 13. (b); The Ajanta Caves are a series of 29 Buddhist cave temples in Ajanta, India, some of which date from the 2nd century BC. Encompassing both Theravada and Mahayana Buddhist traditions, the Ajanta caves preserve some of the best masterpieces of Buddhist art in India
 14. (c); The Gupta Empire stretched across northern, central and parts of southern India between c. 320 and 550 CE. The time of the Gupta Empire is referred to as Golden Age of India in science, mathematics, astronomy, religion and philosophy
 15. (c); Buddha has been eulogized as an Ocean of Wisdom and Compassion in Amarakosha. The Amarakosha is a thesaurus of Sanskrit written by the ancient Indian scholar Amarasimha
 16. (a); The Tripitakas are sacred books for Buddhists
 17. (c); Digambara monks do not wear any clothes. Svetambara "white-clad" is a term describing its ascetics practice of wearing white clothes
 18. (b); First Huna invasion take place in 458AD
 19. (a); Chandragupta Maurya (reign: 322-298 BCE) was the founder of the Maurya Empire in ancient India.
 20. (c); Ajatashatru was a king of the Haryanka dynasty of Magadha in North India. He was the son of King Bimbisara and was a contemporary of both Mahavira and Gautama Buddha
 21. (b); Ashoka converted to Buddhism after Kalinga war
 22. (b); Chandragupta Maurya was the founder of the Mauryan empire. He succeeded in conquering most of the Indian subcontinent. With his accession to the throne Jainism assumed a new phase in the Indian history
 23. (b); Chanakya was an Indian teacher, philosopher, economist, jurist and royal advisor. He is traditionally identified as Kauṭilya or Vishnugupta, who authored the ancient Indian political treatise, the Arthashastra
 24. (c); In Buddhism, Dharmachakra mudra expresses the continuous energy (symbolized by a wheel/chakra) of the cosmic order. This mudra is associated with Buddha's first sermon, or teaching
 25. (d); The Mauryas. With the rise of the Mauryan empire (321 BC-185 BCE), Patna, then called Pataliputra became the seat of power and nerve center of the Indian subcontinent
 26. (a); King Ghatotkacha Gupta was the second ruler of the Guptadynasty. He ruled from 280 AD - 319 AD. King Ghatotkacha, was a pre-imperial king of Northern India. He was the son of Maharaja Sri Gupta, the founder of Gupta Dynasty
 27. (d); The Indus Valley Civilisation (IVC), or Harappa Civilisation, was a Bronze Age civilisation (3300-1300 BCE; mature period 2600-1900 BCE) mainly in the northwestern regions of South Asia, extending from what today is northeast Afghanistan to Pakistan and northwest India



28. (a); In ancient India Chess was very popular game
29. (c); Ashoka, or Ashoka the Great, was an Indian emperor of the Maurya Dynasty, who ruled almost all of the Indian subcontinent from c. 268 to 232 BCE
30. (b); The first Buddhist council was held at Rajgriha in 483 B.C. under chairmanship of Mahakassapa and patronage of King Ajatashatru
31. (b); Simuka is described as the first king in a list of royals in a Satavahana inscription at Naneghat. The beginning of the Satavahana rule is dated variously from 271 BCE to 30 BCE
32. (b); The people of the Indus valley civilisation worshipped Pashupati
33. (c); The Upanishads are the source of Hindu Philosophy. The Upanishads are a collection of texts of religious and philosophical nature, written in India probably between c. 800 BCE and c. 500 BCE
34. (b); Gandhara Art is the combination of Indo-Greek style. Gandhara Art developed in first century AD. Both Shakas and Kushanas were patrons of Gandhara school
35. (b); The earliest reference to sati custom is made in Eran inscription of Bhanugupta
36. (c); The Ajanta Caves are about 29 rock-cut Buddhist cave monuments which date from the 2nd century BCE to about 480 or 650 CE in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra state of India. They do not contain paintings of flora and fauna. They did not depict the techniques used in Ancient India
37. (c); Mehrauli Pillar in the complex of Qutub Minar primarily famous for excellent quality steel
38. (a); Brahmi script was used in Ashoka's inscriptions
39. (b); Aryabhatta and Kalidasa were in the court of Chandragupta II
40. (b); Mohenjo-Daro was the largest city of the Indus valley civilization. A granary has been found which is the largest building of the Mohenjo-Daro
41. (c); Charak was the court physician of Kanishka I. He was one of the principal contributors to the ancient art and science of Ayurveda, a system of medicine and lifestyle developed in Ancient India. He is sometimes referred to as the Father of Indian Medicine
42. (b); The Veda which deals with the rituals is known as Yajurveda. Rigveda is collection of hymns
43. (a); The Maurya Empire when first founded by Chandragupta Maurya c. 320 B.C.E. The capital of the Mauryan Kingdom was located at Pataliputra
44. (c); Brihadeshwara is the title referring Lord Shiva enshrined in the Tanjore Big Temple built by Raja Raja Chola I and consecrated more than a thousand years back in 1010 AD. It is located in Tanjavur
45. (d); Kamarupa (or Kamrupa, or even Kamrup) was an ancient Indian region in south-eastern Bengal and Assam. It was known as Pragjyotisha in mythology
46. (c); Gandhara art, style of Buddhist visual art that developed in what is now northwestern Pakistan and eastern Afghanistan between the 1st century BCE and the 7th century CE. The style, of Greco-Roman origin, seems to have flourished largely during the Kushan dynasty and was contemporaneous with an important but dissimilar school of Kushan art at Mathura
47. (a); Narsimha Varman took the title of Vatapikinga when he defeated Pulakeshin II and captured Vatapi after the Battle of Vatapi in 642 AD.
48. (d); Panini was the first grammarian of the Sanskrit language. Ashtadhyayi Sanskrit treatise on grammar in Sanskrit language was written in the 6th to 5th century BCE by the Indian grammarian Panini
49. (b); Gautam Buddha belong to shakya clan
50. (c); Chachnama is one of the only written sources about the Arab conquest of Sindh, and therefore the origins of Islam in India, the Chach Nama is a key historical text that has been co-opted by different interest groups for several centuries, and it has significant implications for modern imaginings about the place of Islam in South Asia



51. (b); A collective term used by the Jains for their sacred books is Angas. In other words, Angas (also known as agamas) are sacred texts of Jainism based on the discourse of the tirthankara
52. (a); Mohenjodaro-The great bath
Harrapa - Two row of six granaries
Lothal- Port
Kalibangan-Plough marks
53. (a); Arthashastra is written by Kautilya (also known as Chanakya, c. 350-275 BCE) an Indian statesman and philosopher, chief advisor and Prime Minister of the Indian Emperor Chandragupta, the first ruler of the Mauryan Empire.
54. (a); Harsha Vardhan ascended the throne in 606 AD. After his accession, King Harshavardhan united the two kingdoms of Thanesar (now Kurukshetra) and Kannauj. He also shifted his capital from Thanesar to Kannauj.
55. (b); The Nyaya Sutras is an ancient Indian Sanskrit text composed by Akṣapada Gautama, and the foundational text of the Nyaya school of Hindu philosophy.
56. (c); Sanchi is a Buddhist complex, famous for its Great Stupa, on a hilltop at Sanchi Town in Raisen District of the State of Madhya Pradesh, India. Sanchi is one of the oldest stone structures in India and was originally commissioned by the emperor Ashoka in the 3rd century BCE
57. (a); Bindusara was second Emperor of Mauryan Dynasty. He was son of Chandragupta Maurya
58. (b); Bana-Bhatt was court poet of King Harshavardhana.
59. (b); Konark Sun Temple is a 13th-century CE Sun Temple at Konark in Odisha, India. It is believed that the temple was built by king Narasimhadeva I of Eastern Garg Dynasty in 1255 CE. The temple is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. This temple is also known as "black pagoda" as it is built up of black stones
60. (b); Nagananda (Joy of the Serpents) is a Sanskrit play attributed to king Harshavardhana (ruled 606 C.E. - 648 C.E.)
61. (a); Taxila was a centre of learning and is considered by some to have been one of the earliest universities in the world. It is an important archaeological site and in 1980, was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It was located between Indus and Jhelum
62. (a); Indra is the most prominent god of 'Rig Veda'
63. (c); Big landlords or warrior chiefs in the seventh century were acknowledged as Samantas by the existing kings. Samanta was a title and position used by the army people of Kings
64. (d); The Chola dynasty was one of the longest-ruling dynasties in the history of southern India
65. (a); Group of Monuments at Hampi are a UNESCO World Heritage Site located in east-central Karnataka, India. It was built by Harihara and Bukka
66. (c); According to the categories of land mentioned in the Chola inscriptions, Shalabhoga was known as the land for the maintenance of schools
67. (a); Vellanvagai is the land of non-Brahmana peasant proprietors according to the different categories of land which are mentioned in Chola inscriptions
68. (d); According to the categories of land mentioned in chola inscriptions, Pallichchandam was known as the land donated to Jaina institutions
69. (b); Brahmadeya was tax free land gift either in form of single plot or whole villages donated to Brahmans in the Chola period
70. (c); The Dhamek Stupa was built by the great Mauryan king Ashoka in 249 BCE. It is a massive stupa located at Sarnath, 13 km away from Varanasi in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India
71. (d); According to the categories of land mentioned in the Chola inscriptions, Devadana was known as the land gifted to temples
72. (d); Rajendra I was the son of Chola King Rajaraja.



73. (b); Chanakya was an Indian teacher, philosopher, economist, jurist and royal advisor during mauryan period. He is traditionally identified as Kauṭilya or Vishnugupta, who authored the ancient Indian political treatise, the Arthashastra
74. (a); Taxila was an ancient city in what is now northwestern Pakistan. It is an important archaeological site and in 1980, was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Taxila came under the control of Chandragupta Maurya, who turned Taxila into a regional capital. Taxila is famous for oldest university in the world
75. (c); Great Stupa at Sanchi is an important Buddhist monument. It is built by Emperor Ashoka in 3rd century B.C to honor Lord Buddha. It is a world heritage site in Madhya Pradesh
76. (c); Fourteen rock edicts found in Girnar in Junagadh, Gujarat. It bears inscriptions in Brahmi.
77. (b); The Lion Capital of Ashoka is a sculpture of four Asiatic lions standing back to back, on an elaborate base that includes other animals. A graphic representation of it was adopted as the official Emblem of India in 1950. It was originally placed atop the Ashoka pillar at the important Buddhist site of Sarnath by the Emperor Ashoka, in about 250 BCE
78. (d); In the inscription for the first time the name of Ashoka was found with titles like Devanampiya and Piyadassi
79. (b); The territory of Porus who offered strong resistance to Alexander was situated between the rivers of Jhelum and Chenab
80. (d); Followers of Jainism are called "Jains", a word derived from the Sanskrit word jina ('victor') and connoting the path of victory in crossing over life's stream of rebirths through an ethical and spiritual life
81. (c); The Ashokan inscriptions found in the eastern part of India were written in Magadhi Prakrit using the Brahmi script. These edicts were deciphered by British archaeologist and historian James Prinsep
82. (a); Taxila was an ancient city in what is now northwestern Pakistan. It is an important archaeological site and in 1980, was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Taxila came under the control of Chandragupta Maurya, who turned Taxila into a regional capital. Taxila is famous for oldest university in the world
83. (c); The Hathigumpha Inscription, from Udayagiri, near Bhubaneswar in Odisha, was inscribed by Kharavela, the then Emperor of Kalinga in India, during 2nd century BCE
84. (a); Third Buddhist council was held in 250 BC at Pataliputra under the patronage of King Asoka and under the presidency of Moggaliputta Tissa. The teachings of Buddha which were under two baskets were now classified in 3 baskets as Abhidhamma Pitaka was established in this council, and they were known as "Tripitaka". It also tried to settle all the disputes of Vinaya Pitaka
85. (c); The temple inscriptions of Uthiramerur are notable for their historical descriptions of the rural self-governance. They indicate that Uthiramerur had two village assemblies: Sabha and Ur. Chola administration is famous for its local government
86. (c); Megasthenes was born in Asia Minor and became an ambassador of Seleucus I Nicator of the Seleucid dynasty to Chandragupta Maurya in Pataliputra, India. Indica is an account of Mauryan India by Megasthenes
87. (b); It was held in 383 BC. This idea of this council was to settle a dispute on Vinaya Pitaka, the code of discipline. It was held at Vaishali under the patronage of King Kalasoka and the presidency of Sabakami
88. (d); Ashoka conquest of kalinga mention in Rock edict XIII
89. (a); Darius the Great, he ruled the empire at its peak, when it included much of West Asia, the Caucasus, parts of the Balkans most of the Black Sea coastal regions, parts of the North Caucasus, Central Asia, as far as the Indus Valley in the far east, and portions of north and northeast Africa including Egypt



90. (a); Karashapana is one of the coin which is widely used during mauryan period
91. (b); Chandragupta Maurya (reign: 321–298 BCE) was the founder of the Maurya Empire in ancient India. Chandragupta built one of the largest empires ever in the Indian subcontinent. According to Jain sources, he became a monk in the Jain tradition in the last phase of his life and earned the title of 'The Liberator'
92. (a); Megasthenes was born in Asia Minor and became an ambassador of Seleucus I Nicator of the Seleucid dynasty to Chandragupta Maurya in Pataliputra, India. Indica is an account of Mauryan India by Megasthenes
93. (d); Bhabru is a minor edict which is located at second hill at Bairat, Rajasthan
94. (d); The Kharosthi Script was more or less contemporarily with the Brahmi script, appearing around the 3rd century BCE mainly in modern-day northern Pakistan and eastern Afghanistan
95. (b); The Fourth Buddhist Council was held at Kundalvana, Kashmir in 72 AD under the patronage of Kushan king Kanishka and the president of this council was Vasumitra, with Asvaghosa as his deputy. This council distinctly divided the Buddhism into 2 sects Mahayana & Hinayana
96. (a); The Magadhi language, also known as Magadhi Prakrit, is a language spoken in parts of India and Nepal. Magadhi Prakrit was the ancestor of Magadhi
97. (a); Stupas are the famous Buddhist sacred buildings, places of pilgrimage and the high reverence in the Buddhist world since the ancient times. Ashoka build 84 thousand stupa for spreading Buddhism
98. (c); Suktimati was the capital city of the Chedi Kingdom in India. It lay on the banks of the river Shuktimati flowing through Chedi. It was built by a Chedi king known as Uparichara Vasu
99. (d); Mahapadma Nanda was the first king of the Nanda dynasty
- 100.(c); Chandragupta Maurya (reign: 321–298 BCE) was the founder of the Maurya Empire in ancient India.He ended nanda dyanasty and established mauryan dynasty.
- Chandragupta built one of the largest empires ever in the Indian subcontinent. According to Jain sources, he became a monk in the Jain tradition in the last phase of his life
- 101.(d); Empire is a group of countries that are controlled by one ruler / government. Kingdom is a country ruled by a king (or queen)
- 102.(d); Ashoka send his messengers to spread ideas about 'dhamma' in Syria, Egypt, Greece and srilanka
- 103.(b); Ashoka's dhamma was neither a new religion nor a new political philosophy, it was a way of life, a code of conduct and a set of principles to be adopted and practised by the people at large. The word Dhamma is the Prakrit form of the Sanskrit word Dharma
- 104.(d); Brihadaratha Maurya was the last ruler of the Maurya Empire. He ruled from c. 187 – c. 180 BCE. He was killed by his general, Pushyamitra Shunga, who went on to establish the Shunga Empire
- 105.(b); The best-known Brahmi inscriptions are the rock-cut edicts of Ashoka in north-central India, dating to 250–232 BCE. The script was deciphered in 1837 by James Prinsep, an archaeologist, philologist, and official of the East India Company
- 106.(b); In the inscription for the first time the name of Ashoka was found with titles like Devanampiya and Piyadassi
- 107.(b); Bindusara, Greek Amittrochates (born c. 320 bce – died 272/3 bce), second Mauryan emperor, who ascended the throne about 297 B.C. He was the son of the dynasty's founder Chandragupta, and the father of its most famous ruler Ashoka
- 108.(c); Chanakya was an Indian teacher, philosopher, economist, jurist and royal advisor. He is traditionally identified as Kauṭilya or Vishnugupta, who authored the ancient Indian political treatise, the Arthashastra.He is associated with the Takshashila which is one of the oldest university in the world
- 109.(c); Chandragupta Maurya (reign: 321–298 BCE) was the founder of the Maurya Empire in



ancient India. He ended nanda dyanasty and established mauryan dynasty. Chandragupta built one of the largest empires ever in the Indian subcontinent. According to Jain sources, he became a monk in the Jain tradition in the last phase of his life

- 110.(c); The Gandhara School of art had also developed in first century AD along with Mathura School, both Shakas and Kushanas were patrons of Gandhara School. It 's influence is in the north western portion of India (includes Afghanistan and pakistan)
- 111.(b); The Gandhara School of art had also developed in first century AD along with Mathura School, both Shakas and Kushanas were patrons of Gandhara School. It is also known as Greco-Buddhist School of art.
- S112. (a); The earliest rock cut caves in western india are Ajanta which is dedicated to Bhuddism, Elora cave is dedicated to Buddhism, Hinduism and Jainism. They are located in Maharashtra
- 113.(b); Kanishka came to rule an empire in Bactria extending from Turfan in the Tarim Basin to Pataliputra on the Gangetic plain. The main capital of his empire was located at Purushapura modern day Peshawar
- 114.(c); The Jains claim their religion to be eternal, and consider Rishabhanatha to be the founder in the present time-cycle, and someone who lived for 8,400,000 purva years. Rishabhanatha is among the first of 24 Jain Tirthankaras who are considered to be mythical figure by historians
- 115.(b); The Eightfold Path of Buddhism, also called the Middle Path or Middle Way, is the system of following these eight divisions of the path to achieve spiritual enlightenment and cease suffering
- 116.(b); Vaisheshika is one of the six orthodox schools of Hinduism from ancient India. Vaisheshika school is known for its insights in naturalism, and it is a form of atomism in natural philosophy
- 117.(c); In India, there are two commonly used calendars - The first one is the Saka which starts from 78 AD when the Shalivahana

king of South India defeated the Saka king of Malwa and the second one is called the Vikram calendar which starts from 57 BC. Gupta era started from 318-319 AD used by Gupta emperors and Kali era is dated to 3102 BC

- 118.(a); Menander has left behind an immense corpus of silver and bronze coins, more so than any other Indo-Greek king. During his reign, the fusion between Indian and Greek coin standards reached its apogee
- 119.(d); Kapisa is one of the 34 provinces of Afghanistan. Located in the north-east of the country. Its capital is Mahmud-i-Raqi
- 120.(b); Saint Thomas is traditionally believed to have sailed to India in 52AD to spread the Christian faith, and is believed to have landed at the port of Muziris. He is known as 'Sadhu from the West'.
- 121.(a); Pataliputra (now Patna) is located at the confluence of the Ganges and Son Rivers in northeastern India. It was the capital city of the Mauryan Empire 326-184 B.C it was perhaps the largest city in the world. It was one of the biggest urban centre in the ancient history
- 122.(b); Euthydemia or Sakala of Hindus and Sagala of Buddhist was an ancient city was capital of Indo-Greek King Menander, now city is located in modern-day Sialkot, Pakistan
- 123.(b); Thomas is traditionally believed to have sailed to India in 52AD to spread the Christian faith, and is believed to have landed at the port of Muziris in the regin of Gondophernes
- 124.(b); The sunga dynasty was established by Pushyamitra Shunga, after the fall of the Maurya Empire and Its capital was Pataliputra
- 125.(c); The Kanva dynasty or Kanvayana was a Brahmin dynasty [1] that replaced the Shunga dynasty in Magadha, and ruled in the Eastern part of India and it is founded by Vasudeva
- 126.(a); The Gathasaptasati is an ancient collection of Indian poems in Prakrit language of Maharashtra. It conatin poems which are



- about love and love's joy. The collection is attributed to the king Hāla who lived in the 1st century
- 127.(a); Eran is an ancient Indian historical city in Sagar district in Madhya Pradesh state. One of the earliest Sati Pillars of India was found in Eran dated 510 AD during Gupta Era. This was discovered by General Alexander Cunningham in 1874- 1875 A.D.
- 128.(a); The Kushan Empire was a syncretic empire, formed by Yuezhi, in the Bactrian territories in the early 1st century. It spread to encompass much of Afghanistan, present-day Pakistan, and then the northern parts of India at least as far as Saketa and Sarnath near Varanasi where inscriptions have been found dating to the era of the Kanishka the Great
- 129.(d); The Fourth Buddhist Council was held at Kundalvana, Kashmir in 72 AD under the patronage of Kushan king Kanishka and the president of this council was Vasumitra, with Aśvaghosa as his deputy. This council distinctly divided the Buddhism into 2 sects Mahayan & Hinayan
- 130.(a); Charaka was one of the fathers contributors to Ayurveda, a system of medicine and lifestyle developed in Ancient India. He is famous for authoring the medical treatise, the Charaka Samhita. He was a famous court physician in kanishka period
- 131.(c); Samudragupta (335-375 AD) of the Gupta dynasty is known as the Napoleon of India. Historian A V Smith called him so because of his great military conquests known from the 'Prayag Prashati' written by his courtier and poet Harisena, who also describes him as the hero of a hundred battles
- 132.(d); The Mehrauli iron pillar of Delhi, India is a 7 meter (22 feet) high pillar in the Qutb complex which is notable for the composition of the metals used in its construction. The pillar, was erected by Chandragupta II Vikramaditya in Gupta period
- 133.(b); "Rupyaka" was a silver coin issued by rulers of Gupta dynasty. They also issued golden coins named "dinars". Rupyaka in Sanskrit means rupee
- 134.(c); It was during the Gupta period that progress was made in the field of art. The paintings of this era were of a secular nature. The paintings in the cave of Ajanta in the state of Maharashtra and the paintings in the cave of Bagh in the state of Madhya Pradesh symbolize the Gupta style painting
- 135.(c); The nomadic savages or tribes who lived in the neighbourhood of China were the Hephthalites (the Sanskrit name of which is Hunas). Gupta Empire ruled over a major part of India, after the death of the Gupta emperor, Samudragupta, there was less control of the skandgupta in Western India. During this time, the Hunas armed forces attacked the Gupta dynasty
- 136.(c); Fa-Hien is the famous Chinese pilgrim who visited India during the rule of Chandra Gupta II. Fa Hien (337 - ca. 422 AD) was so much absorbed in his quest for Buddhist books, legends, and miracles that he could not mention the name of the mighty monarch in whose rule he lived for 6 years
- 137.(c); Tamralipti was the name of a city in ancient India, located on the Bay of Bengal. It is believed that Tamralipti was the exit point of the Mauryan trade route for the south and south-east. It was also an important port in Gupta period
- 138.(c); The Gupta dynasty period is regarded as the Golden Age of India. This period is also known as the Classical Age of Hinduism. Hinduism was revived during the Gupta Empire period and after its revival, it reached its zenith. The main religion followed by the Gupta people was Hindu
- 139.(a); Varāhamihira, was an Indian astronomer, mathematician, and astrologer who lived in Ujjain. He was born in Avanti in 6th century
- 140.(a); Vamana is the fifth avatar of Hindu god Vishnu. He incarnates in a time of crisis and to restore cosmic balance by creatively defeating the asura king Bali with disproportionate powers over the universe
- 141.(d); Shaligram refers to a fossilized shell used in South Asia as an iconic symbol and



- reminder of the God Vishnu as the Universal Principle by some Hindus
- 142.(a); Kali Yuga is the last of the four stages the world goes through as part of a 'cycle of yugas' described in the Sanskrit scriptures. The other ages are called Satya Yuga, Treta Yuga, and Dvapara Yuga
- 143.(a); Angkor wat is a temple complex in Cambodia and the largest religious monument in the world, on a site measuring 162.6 hectares. It was originally constructed as a Hindu temple of god Vishnu for the Khmer Empire, gradually transforming into a Buddhist temple towards the end of the 12th century
- 144.(a); The abundance of gold coins from the Gupta era has led some scholars to regard this phenomenon as the 'rain of gold'. The Gupta gold coin is known as dinaras
- 145.(c); Chandragupta II (also known as Chandragupta Vikramaditya) was one of the most powerful emperors of the Gupta Empire in India. His rule spanned c. 380 - c. 415 CE during which the Gupta Empire reached its peak in Art, architecture, and sculpture flourished, and the cultural development of ancient India achieved new heights. He adopted title of 'Param Bhagawata'
- 146.(c); Trimurti sculpture is in the Elephanta Cave. It represents three heads which are said to represent three essential aspects of Shiva which are creation, protection, and destruction
- 147.(b); Chandragupta I was a king of the Gupta Empire around 320 CE. As the ruler of the Gupta Empire, he is known for forging alliances with many powerful families in the Ganges region. He also married a Licchavi princess, Kumaradevi, indicating that the matrimonial connections between the two led to the "political greatness" of the Gupta dynasty
- 148.(b); The officer responsible for the safe custody of land records during the Gupta period was known as Karanika
- 149.(a); Chandragupta I married a Licchavi princess, Kumaradevi, and their son is Samudragupta
- 150.(b); Chandragupta was the first ruler who adopted the title of maharaja-adhiraja
- 151.(d); The term Sabha denotes both the assembly (in early Rig-Vedic) and the assembly hall (Later Rig-Vedic). Women who were called Sabhavati also attended this assembly. It was basically a kin-based assembly and the practice of women attending it was stopped in later-Vedic times
- 152.(b); Adi Shankaracharya wished to grace the Indian subcontinent by establishing four major mathas in the four corners of the peninsula in north (Jyothirmath), south (Sringeri), east (Puri), west (Dwaraka) to propagate the philosophy of advaita vedanta and to promulgate the concept of Sanatana dharma
- 153.(c); The fully developed splendid form of temple architecture emerged in India in Sixth Century A.D.
- 154.(c); Bāṇabhaṭṭa was a 7th-century Sanskrit prose writer and poet of India. He was the Asthana Kavi in the court of King Harsha Vardhana. Bāṇabhaṭṭa's principal works include a biography of Harsha, the Harshacharita and Kadambari.
- 155.(a); The Chinese Buddhist monk Hsuan Tsang (var. Hiuen Tsiang) who visited India through the Silk Route in AD 627. He was a great traveler, scholar and translator and he learned more about Buddhism in India. He returned to China in 645 AD by land route
- 156.(b); Harsha was defeated by the south Indian Emperor Pulakeshin II of the Chalukya dynasty when Harsha tried to expand his Empire into the southern peninsula of India
- 157.(b); Bāṇabhaṭṭa was a 7th-century Sanskrit prose writer and poet of India. He was the Asthana Kavi in the court of King Harsha Vardhana, who reigned c. 606-647 CE in north India
- 158.(d); Bāṇabhaṭṭa was a 7th-century Sanskrit prose writer and poet of India. He was the Asthana Kavi in the court of King Harsha Vardhana. Bāṇabhaṭṭa's principal works include a biography of Harsha, the Harshacharita and Kadambari
- 159.(d); The entire region including Afghanistan, Swat Valley, Punjab and Indo-Gangetic



- watershed has been referred in Rig-Veda once as the Sapta Sindhava or Sapta Sindhu
- 160.(a); Bāṇabhaṭṭa was a 7th-century Sanskrit prose writer and poet of India. He was the Asthana Kavi in the court of King Harsha Vardhana. Bāṇabhata principal works include a biography of Harsha, the Harshacharita and Kadambari
- 161.(a); Panini, is the name of an ancient Sanskrit linguist, grammarian, and a revered scholar in Hinduism. He is known for his text Ashtadhyayi, a sutra-style treatise on Sanskrit grammar, estimated to have been completed between 6th and 4th century BCE
- 162.(a); The Lilavati is Indian mathematician Bhāskara II's treatise on mathematics, written in 1150AD. It is the first volume of his main work, the Siddhānta Shiromani, alongside the Bijaganita, the Grahaganita and the Golādhyāya
- 163.(d); Indica is an account of Mauryan India by Megasthenes. The original book is now lost, but its fragments have survived in later Greek and Latin works.
- 164.(d); Brihat Samhita is work of of Varāhamihira , It covers wide ranging subjects of human interest, including astrology, planetary movements, eclipses, rainfall, clouds, architecture and growth of crops
- 165.(b); The Mudrarakshasa is a historical play in Sanskrit by Vishakhadatta that narrates the ascent of the king Chandragupta Maurya to power in India. It is dated variously from the late 4th century to the 8th century.
- 166.(b); Abhijnanasakuntalam is a Sanskrit play by Kālidāsa, dramatizing the story of Shakuntala told in the epic Mahabharata. It is considered to be the best of Kālidāsa's works
- 167.(d); Kalidasa, in 5th century A.D is a Sanskrit poet and dramatist. The six works identified as genuine are the dramas Abhijnanashakuntala ("The Recognition of Shakuntala"), Vikramorvashi ("Urvashi Won by Valour"), and Malavikagnimitra ("Malavika and Agnimitra"); the epic poems Raghuvamsha ("Dynasty of Raghu") and Kumarasambhava ("Birth of the War God"); and the lyric "Meghaduta" ("Cloud Messenger")
- 168.(b); Epigraphy is the study of inscriptions on rocks, pillars, temple walls, copper plates and other writing material
- 169.(c); Kalidasa, in 5th century A.D is a Sanskrit poet and dramatist. The six works identified as genuine are the dramas Abhijnanashakuntala ("The Recognition of Shakuntala"), Vikramorvashi ("Urvashi Won by Valour"), and Malavikagnimitra ("Malavika and Agnimitra"); the epic poems Raghuvamsha ("Dynasty of Raghu") and Kumarasambhava ("Birth of the War God"); and the lyric "Meghaduta" ("Cloud Messenger")
- 170.(b); The Gita Govinda is a work composed by the 12th-century Indian poet, Jayadeva. It describes the relationship between Krishna and the gopis of Vrindavana, and in particular one gopi named Radha
- 171.(c); The Panchatantra is an ancient Indian collection of interrelated animal fables in Sanskrit verse and prose, arranged within a frame story. The surviving work is dated to about 300 BCE, it is written by Vishnu Sharma.
- S172. (a); The Arthashastra is an ancient Indian treatise on statecraft, economic policy and military strategy, written in Sanskrit. It is authored by Kautilya
- 173.(b); Pulakesin II, was the most famous ruler of the Chalukya dynasty. During his reign, the Chalukyas of Badami saw their kingdom extend over most of the Deccan. He defeated Harsha near Narmada when he tried to extend his rule in south India
- 174.(c); The Ajanta Caves in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra state of India. The earliest group constructed consists of caves 9, 10, 12, 13 and 15A According to Walter Spink, they were made during the period 100 BCE to 100 CE, probably under the patronage of the Hindu Satavahana dynasty (230 BCE – c. 220 CE) who ruled the region
- 175.(d); Brihadeshwarar Temple is a Hindu temple dedicated to Lord Shiva located in

- Thanjavur in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. It is also known as RajaRajeswara Temple. It is built by chola king Raja Raja Chola I in 1010 AD
- 176.(b); The Satavahanas produced coins in lead, copper, potin, brass, bronze and silver. The earliest and the majority of the Satavahana coins are made of lead
- 177.(d); Ellora is one of the largest rock-cut monastery-temple caves complexes in the world, and a UNESCO World Heritage Site in Maharashtra, India. The site presents monuments and artwork of Buddhism, Hinduism and Jainism from the 600-1000 CE period patronised by Rastrakuta
- 178.(c); Kailasa temple is one of the largest rock-cut ancient Hindu temples located in Ellora, Maharashtra, India. A megalith carved out of one single rock, it is considered one of the most remarkable cave temples in India because of its size, architecture and sculptural treatment
- 179.(a); "Seven Pagodas" has served as a nickname for the south Indian city of Mahabalipuram temple which is built by pallava king Narasimhavarman II. It is a shore temple on the bay of Bengal.
- 180.(a); The history of chess can be traced back nearly 1500 years, although the earliest origins are uncertain. The earliest predecessor of the game probably originated in India, before the 6th century AD
- 181.(c); Every village was a self-governing unit. A number of villages constituted a larger entity known as a Kurram, Nadu or Kottram, depending on the area. A number of Kurrams constituted a Velanadu
- 182.(a); The Vakataka Empire was a dynasty from the Indian subcontinent that originated from the Deccan in the mid-3rd century CE. They were the most important successors of the Satavahanas in the Deccan and contemporaneous with the Guptas in northern India
- 183.(b); Dhana Nanda was the last ruler of the Nanda dynasty. He was overthrown by Chandragupta Maurya with the help of Chanakya
- 184.(b); Gopuram is a monumental tower, usually ornate, at the entrance of any temple, especially in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka states of Southern India. This forms a prominent feature of Hindu temples of the Dravidian style. The gopuram's origins can be traced back to early structures of the Pallava kings; and by the twelfth century, under the Pandya rulers, these gateways became a dominant feature of a temple's outer appearance
- 185.(d); Madurai is one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world. It was a flourishing city by the 1st millennium BC and served as the capital of the Pandyan Kingdom
- 186.(a); Sangam period was the period in the history of spanning from c. 3rd century BC to c. 3rd century AD. It is named after the famous Sangam academies of poets and scholars centered in the city of Madurai. India had foreign trade relation with Roman empire
- 187.(a); The Satavahanas were an ancient Indian dynasty based in the Deccan region. Most modern scholars believe that the Satavahana rule began in first century BCE and lasted until the second century CE
- 188.(a); Mahendravarman I a pallavan king adopted title Vichitrachitta. He was a Pallava king who ruled the Northern regions of what forms present-day Tamil Nadu in India in the early 7th century
- 189.(d); Thirukkural, or shortly the Kural, is a classic Tamil text consisting of 1330 couplets or kurals, dealing with the everyday virtues of an individual. It was authored by Valluvar, also known in full as Thiruvalluvar
- 190.(b); Virupaksha Temple is located in Hampi 350 km from Bangalore, in the state of Karnataka in southern India. It is part of the Group of Monuments at Hampi, designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The temple is dedicated to Virupaksha, a form of Shiva



- 191.(a); The Satavahanas were an ancient Indian dynasty based in the Deccan region and their language is prakrit
- 192.(a); The Vakataka Empire was a dynasty from the Indian subcontinent that originated from the Deccan in the mid-3rd century CE. Their state is believed to have extended from the southern edges of Malwa and Gujarat in the north to the Tungabhadra River in the south. Vindhya Shakti was the founder of Vakatak dynasty
- 193.(b); Raja Raja Chola I was a renowned king who ruled over the Chola kingdom of southern India between 985 and 1014 CE. Raja Raja Chola also launched several naval campaigns that resulted in the capture of the Malabar Coast as well as the Maldives and Sri Lanka
- 194.(b); The Rath Temple at Mahabalipuram are also called Shore Temple (built in 700–728 AD). It is a structural temple, built with blocks of granite, dating from the 8th century AD. It is built by Pallava ruler Narasimahavarman I
- 195.(b); The battle of Koppam was fought between the Western Chalukyas and the Cholas
- 196.(d); Hemachandra was a Jain scholar, poet, and polymath who wrote on grammar, philosophy, prosody, and contemporary history
- 197.(b); Fertile area used for cropland is called Marudam in tamil areas
- 198.(d); The first tamil Sangam was held to the south of Madurai under the patronage of Makeerthy, the Pandyan king. Agastya was the president of first sangam
- 199.(b); Mandapam in Indian architecture is a pillared outdoor hall or pavilion for public rituals. Kalyana Mandapam is dedicated to ritual marriage celebration of the Lord with Goddess
- 200.(a); Raja Raja Chola I was a renowned king who ruled over the Chola kingdom of southern India between 985 and 1014 CE. Raja Raja Chola also launched several naval campaigns that resulted in the capture of the Malabar Coast as well as the Maldives and Sri Lanka and named it Mummadi Cholapuram.
- 201.(c); The Sangam literature is the ancient Tamil literature of the period in the history of ancient southern India spanning from c. 300 BCE to 300 CE. This collection contains 2381 poems in Tamil composed by 473 poets. The ancient Sangam poems mention numerous kings and princes, the existence of some of whom have been confirmed through archaeological evidence. Sangam literature is still the main source for the early Cholas, the Pandyas and the Cheras
- 202.(c); The third Tamil Sangam was held in Madurai. Its chairman was a tamil poet Nakkirar
- 203.(c); The earliest evidence of Agriculture in Indian subcontinent is found at Mehrgarh, which is located in Baluchistan state of Pakistan
- 204.(b); Also known as Banaras and Kashi situated on the bank of holiest river of India "Ganges". Varanasi "The city of temples" is one of the oldest city in the world. Varanasi is also known as the "Religious capital of India". The city has been a culture and religious center in India for several years
- 205.(b); Prehistory is a term used to describe the period before recorded history (i.e. before writing). Prehistory can be used to refer to all time since the beginning of the universe, although it is more commonly used in referring to the period of time since life appeared on Earth, or even more specifically to the time since human-like beings appeared
- 206.(b); The Stone Age people were mostly food gatherers and hunters and they use to wore leaves, bark of trees and skin of animals
- 207.(c); The domestication of animals is the mutual relationship between animals with the humans who have influence on their care and reproduction
- 208.(a); The Paleolithic age is a prehistoric period of human history distinguished by the development of the most primitive stone tools and covers roughly 95% of human technological prehistory. It extends from the earliest known use of stone tools, probably by Homo habilis initially, 2.6 million years ago, to the end of the around 10,000 BC



- 209.(a); A granary is a storehouse or room in a barn for threshed grain or animal feed. It is made of bricks only. The Great Granary is situated at Harappa
- 210.(c); The town planning of the Harappan civilization upholds the fact that the civic establishments of the city were highly developed. Drainage system, roads crossing each other and bricks used are remarkable feature of Indus valley civilization.
- 211.(b); Kalibangan in Rajasthan has given the evidence of the earliest (2800 BC) ploughed agricultural field ever revealed through an excavation. It is also a site which has given an evidence of earliest recorded "Earthquake".
- 212.(a); The earliest evidence of silver in India is found in the Harappan culture
- 213.(c); It is an island country consisting of a small archipelago centered around Bahrain Island, situated between the Qatar peninsula and the north eastern coast of Saudi Arabia
- 214.(d); Chanhu Daro is situated 130 kms south of Mohenjo-Daro in Sindh and there has been found a single mound. It was discovered by N G Majumdar in 1931. Chanhu Daro is the only harappan city which does not have a citadel
- 215.(d); The earliest specimen of harappan script was noticed in 1853 and complete script discovered in 1923 but script has not yet deciphered so far.
- 216.(a); Worship of Female deities was common to both the Harappa and Rigvedic society
217. (d); The Chenab River is a major river of India and Pakistan. It forms in the upper Himalayas in the Lahaul and Spiti district of Himachal Pradesh, India, and flows through the Jammu region of Jammu and Kashmir into the plains of the Punjab
- 218.(b); Harappan seals discovered from Mesopotamia which represent the importance of trade in life of Indus valley civilization. The town planning also represent the urban culture of this civilization.
- 219.(d); The Indus Civilization of India and Pakistan was contemporary with, and equally complex as the better-known cultures of Mesopotamia, Egypt and China
- 220.(b); ChanhuDaro is situated 130 kms south of Mohenjo-Daro in Sindh. The Chanhu Daro has given evidence of factories of various figurines, seals, toys, bone implements so it has been interpreted that it was a settlement with lots of artisans and was an industrial town
- 221.(c); The harappan culture belongs to bronze age. copper was obtained from khetri copper mines. Tin was brought from Afghanistan. Iron was not used in Harappan culture
- 222.(a); Copper was the first metal used by men. It was used to make tools. In India khetri mines is one of the earliest mines of copper
- 223.(d); In Harappa numerous figure of women found having plant growing from embryo which represent earth goddess but in vedic text there is no importance of mother goddess.
- 224.(b); There were many archaeological evidences like pottery, bull seal, mother goddess figure
- 225.(b); Lothal is excavated by R. Rao in 1953. It is Located in Gujarat and also called as mini-Harappa. The first manmade port and a dockyard, bead maker factory, rice husk, fire alters, chess playing, seals of Persia, evidence of Joint burial are the evidences from this place
- 226.(a); Banawali is an archaeological site belonging to Indus Valley Civilization period in Haryana. It is on the left banks of Sarasvati River. A toy model of plough is found at Banawali
- 227.(c); Mohenjodaro is an archaeological site in the province of Pakistan. Built around 2500 BCE, it was one of the largest settlements of the ancient Indus Valley civilization. Mohenjo-daro, the modern name for the site, has been variously interpreted as "Mound of the Dead Men" in Sindh
- 228.(d); Vedic literature is primarily of two types, sruti and smriti. The Veda is called sruti and is the highest authority. Other texts are called smritis, and they derive authority from the sruti



- 229.(b); Bharatas were a tribe mentioned in the Rigveda, attributed to the Bharata sage Vishvamitra. Rigveda in seventh mandal mentions the Bharatas as taking part in the Battle of the Ten Kings, where they are on the winning side
- 230.(a); Purohita is official title in vedic times for priest. Priests of the Vedic religion are officials for rituals and sacrifices. He was most important functionary after King
- 231.(c); In the early Vedic period the king collected taxes regularly from his subjects. The taxes were called Bali and consisted of 1/6 the agricultural produce or cattle for a given person
- 232.(d); UNIT HEAD
Kula(family) kulapa
Grama(village) Gramini
Vis(clan) vispati
Jana(people) Gopa
Rashtra(country) Rajan
- 233.(a); These are said to be eighteen in number, divided into three groups of six
- 234.(d); Kalpa (kalpa) is ritual instructions. This field focussed on standardizing procedures for Vedic rituals, rites of passage rituals associated with major life events such as birth, wedding and death in family, as well as discussing the personal conduct and proper duties of an individual in different stages of his life
- 235.(a); Samkhya or Sankhya is one of the six schools of Hindu philosophy. It is most related to the Yoga school of Hinduism, and it was influential on other schools of Indian philosophy
- 236.(d); This philosophy is contained in the Upanishads. The Upanishads contain the essence of the Vedas. They are the concluding portions of the Vedas and are the source of the Vedanta philosophy. There are total 108 Upanishads according to the Muktika Upanishad
- 237.(d); The Upanishads contain the essence of the Vedas. They are the concluding portions of the Vedas and are the source of the Vedanta philosophy. There are total 108 Upanishads according to the Muktika Upanishad
- 238.(b); YAVANPRIYA" means Pepper which was the most famous article in ancient Roman Empire. It was in a great demand from India. India earned a lot of gold from its export that is why in Sanskrit text "pepper" is called "Yavanpriya means "the favourite of Greeks"
- 239.(b); The Vedas are the four holiest books of the Hindu religion are Rigveda , Yajurveda , Samaveda and Atharvaveda
- 240.(b); Indra is a Vedic deity in Hinduism, In the Vedas, Indra is the king of Svarga (Heaven) and the Devas. He is the god of lightning, thunder, storms, rains and river flows. Indra is the most referred to deity in the Rigveda
- 241.(d); Nishka is a type of coin during vedic period
- 242.(b); It is a type of marriage in vedic times. It is a token bride price of a Cow and a Bull was given
- 243.(b); The Rig Veda is the oldest of the Vedas. All the other Vedas are based upon it and consist to a large degree of various hymns from it. It consists of a thousand such hymns of different seers, each hymn averaging around ten verses. The Rig Veda is the oldest book in world
- 244.(b); It is one of the earliest assembly Vidhata appears for 122 times in the Rig-Veda and seems to be the most important assembly in the Rig Vedic period. Vidhata was an assembly meant for secular, religious and military purpose
- 245.(d); One of the oldest gods in Hindu mythology, Varuna was originally a creator and the ruler of the sky. In the Vedas—the sacred texts of ancient India—he was a supreme, all-knowing deity who enforced the laws of the universe and human morality. He is upholder of the 'Rita' or Cosmic order
- 246.(a); The Gayatri Mantra, also known as the Savitri mantra, is a highly revered mantra from the Rig Veda, dedicated to Savitri, the Sun deity
- 247.(a); Indra is a Vedic deity in Hinduism, In the Vedas, Indra is the king of Svarga (Heaven) and the Devas. He is the god of lightning, thunder, storms, rains and river flows. Indra is the most referred to deity in the Rigveda
- 248.(a);



- 249.(b); The major texts of Kalpa Vedanga are called Kalpa Sutras in Hinduism. The scope of these texts included Vedic rituals, rites of passage rituals associated with major life events such as birth, wedding and death in family, as well as personal conduct and proper duties in the life of an individual
- 250.(b); Indian Philosophy or Hindu Philosophy is generally classified into 6 orthodox schools (āstika) and 3 heterodox (nāstika) schools. Astika School accept the Vedas as supreme. Astika school is originally called Sanatana Dharma
- 251.(d); The Atharva Veda is the "knowledge storehouse of atharvāṅas, the procedures for everyday life". The text is the fourth Veda, but has been a late addition to the Vedic scriptures of Hinduism. The Atharvaveda is composed in Vedic Sanskrit, and it is a collection of 730 hymns with about 6,000 mantras, divided into 20 books. The vedic saying "war begins in the minds of men" is contained in it
- 252.(b); The given philosophical essence is from Upanishads. The Upanishads are a collection of ancient Sanskrit texts that contain some of the central philosophical concepts and ideas of Hinduism, The Upanishads played an important role in the development of spiritual ideas in ancient India, and they marked a transition from Vedic ritualism to new ideas and institutions. The Upanishads are commonly referred to as Vedānta
- 253.(c); Just like the word "Arya", several other words are mentioned in Rigveda that are about the people of that time. Dasas, Dasyus and Panis: They were called "Anarya" (un-arya) because they didn't believe in the rituals of yajna that the vedic aryan
- 254.(c);
- 255.(c); The Mahābhārata is one of the major Sanskrit epics of ancient India .The Mahābhārata is an epic narrative of the Kurukṣetra War and the fates of the Kaurava and the Pāṇḍava princes. It also contains philosophical and devotional material. The Mahābhārata is the longest epic poem known and has been described as "the longest poem ever written"
- 256.(c); Adi Shankara was an early 8th century Indian philosopher who consolidated the doctrine of Advaita Vedanta. He is credited with unifying and establishing the main currents of thought in Hinduism. His works in Sanskrit discuss the unity of the ātman and Nirguna Brahman "brahman without attributes"
- 257.(c); Rigveda mention about river like Ganga, Saraswati and Sapta Sindhu rivers
- 258.(c); The Brahmanas are a collection of ancient Indian texts with commentaries on the hymns of the four Vedas. They are a layer or category of Vedic Sanskrit texts embedded within each Veda, and form a part of the Hindu sruti literature
- 259.(b); Dieties mention in Rigvedic times are Indra, agni, varuna, soma etc
- 260.(c); Panigrahana is a ritual in presence of fire, where the groom takes the bride's hand as a sign of their union aptapadi is the most important ritual. It is called the seven step ritual, where each step corresponds to a vow groom makes to bride, and a vow the bride makes to groom
- 261.(d); Saraswati River is one of the Rigvedic rivers mentioned in the Rig Veda and later Vedic and post-Vedic texts. The Saraswati River played an important role in Hinduism since Vedic Sanskrit. The first part of the Rig Veda is believed to have originated when the Vedic people lived on its banks, during the 2nd millennium BCE
- 262.(b); Kamadhenu also known as Surabhi, is a divine bovine-goddess described in Hinduism as the mother of all cows. Hindu scriptures provide diverse accounts of the birth of Kamadhenu
- 263.(c); Samveda is the third of the four Vedas, the ancient core Hindu scriptures, along with the Rig Veda, Yajurveda, and Atharva Veda. The Samaveda is the Veda of Chants, or "storehouse of knowledge of chants"
- 264.(d); The staple food of vedic Aryan is milk products, there is reference of milk product in vedas

- 265.(b); Indra is regarded as the War-God in Rigveda. Agni is considered intermediary between gods and people. Varuna supposed to uphold 'Rita' or natural order and Surya was worshipped in 5 forms, Surya, Savitri, Mitra, Pushan and Vishnu
- 266.(b); Evidences are found for ornaments like Niska, Rukma were used to wear in the neck
- 267.(c); According to ancient history traced to Vedas, 'the battle of ten kings' was fought near the Ravi River also known as Iravati or Parushni
- 268.(b); The Satpatha Brahmana is a prose text describing Vedic rituals, history and mythology associated with the Sukla Yajurveda
- 269.(c); Max Muller, was a German-born philologist and Orientalist, who lived and studied in Britain for most of his life. He was one of the founders of the western academic field of Indian studies and the discipline of comparative religion. He was first European to designate 'Aryans' as a race
- 270.(c); Sanghamitra was the eldest daughter of Emperor Ashoka. Together with Mahinda, her brother, she entered an order of Buddhist monks. The two siblings later went to Sri Lanka to spread the teachings of Buddhism.
- 271.(c); Kharavela was a king of Kalinga in present-day Odisha. Kharavela is believed to be a follower of Jainism. The main source of information about Kharavela is his rock-cut Hathigumpha inscription
- 272.(c); Bhadrabahu was, according to the Digambara sect of Jainism. He was the last acharya of the undivided Jain sangha. He was the last spiritual teacher of Chandragupta Maurya. Bhadrabahu was the author of Kalpa Sūtra
- 273.(b); Kushinagar, district of the eastern Uttar Pradesh, is known for its cultural heritage all over the world. It is one of the four holiest places for the Buddhists. At Kushinagar, Great Lord Buddha, died
- 274.(d); Pali is a Prakrit language native to the Indian subcontinent. It is widely studied because it is the language of much of the earliest extant literature of Buddhism
- 275.(a); In the Buddhist context, nirvana refers to realization of non-self and emptiness, marking the end of rebirth by stilling the fires that keep the process of rebirth going
- 276.(c); The term Nirgrantha is associated with Jains.
- 277.(b); The Sakyas were a clan of the late Vedic period and so-called "second urbanisation" in present-day India and present-day Nepal. This ethnic group of which Gautama Buddha belongs
- 278.(d); Mahāyāna is one of the branches of Buddhism and a term for classification of Buddhist philosophies and practice. It came into existence during 1st B.C in India. According to the teachings of Mahāyāna traditions, "Mahāyāna" also refers to the path of the Bodhisattva seeking complete enlightenment for the benefit of all sentient beings
- 279.(a); Tripitakas are sacred books of Buddhists.
- 280.(c); Mahavira also known as Vardhamāna, was the twenty-fourth Tirthankara of Jainism. In the Jain tradition, it is believed that Mahavira was born in the early part of the 6th century BC into a royal family in what is now Bihar, India. He was last in succession of Jain Tirthankars
- 281.(c); Kaivalya is a state of freedom from bondage, attachments, egoism, duality, attraction and aversion and the cycle of births and deaths. It refers to 'perfect knowledge'
- 282.(d); Kapilavastu is the name of the ancient city where Siddhartha Gautama, also known as the Buddha, was raised and lived until the age of 29
- 283.(a); Mahāyāna is one of the branches of Buddhism and a term for classification of Buddhist philosophies and practice. It came into existence during 1st B.C in India. Nalanda university represented a great centre for study of Mahayana Buddhism
- 284.(a); The Hindu painting was closely connected with pictorial art of the Buddhism in ancient India
- 285.(b); In Buddhism, Dharmachakra mudra expresses the continuous energy (symbolized by a wheel/chakra) of the



- cosmic order. This mudra is associated with Buddha's first sermon, or teaching
- 286.(d); Followers of Jainism are called "Jains", a word derived from the Sanskrit word jina ('victor') and connoting the path of victory in crossing over life's stream of rebirths through an ethical and spiritual life
- 287.(b); Ashvaghosha was an Indian philosopher-poet, born in Saketa in northern India to a Brahmin family. He is believed to have been the first Sanskrit dramatist, and is considered the greatest Indian poet prior to Kālidāsa. He was the most famous in a group of Buddhist court writers
- 288.(b); The Ajanta Caves in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra state of India are about 29 rock-cut Buddhist cave monuments which date from the 2nd century BCE to about 480 or 650 CE. The caves also present paintings depicting the past lives and rebirths of the Buddha
- 289.(b); Second Buddhist Assembly held at Vaishali in 386BC during Kalasoka in the presidency of sabakami and it settle dispute on Vinaya. The dispute arose over the 'Ten Points.'
- 290.(b); There were 24 "Tirthankaras" in Jainism. Mahavira was 24th Tirthankara. In Jainism, a tirthankara is a saviour and spiritual teacher of the dharma
- 291.(c); Mahavira (599 BC-527 BC), also known as 'Vardhaman', was 24th Jain Tirthankara. He was He was last in succession of Jain Tirthankars. born in 599 BC in Bihar state of India. He revived the Jain Dharma with five moral teachings under broad headings of Non-violence(Ahimsa), Truthfulness (Satya), Non-stealing (Asteya), Control of senses including mind (Brahmacharya), and Non-possessiveness (Aparigraha)
- 292.(d); Hieun Tsang was the celebrated Chinese traveler who visited India in Ancient Times. He has been described therefore as the "Prince of Pilgrims." His visit to India was an important event of the reign of Harshavardhana. He found Jainism flourishing in Bihar
- 293.(c); The Vinaya Pitaka is a Buddhist scripture, one of the three parts that make up the Tripitaka. The other two parts of the Tripitaka are the Sutta Pitaka and the Abhidhamma Pitaka. Its primary subject matter is the monastic rules for monks and nuns
- 294.(b); Lord Buddha is called Light of Asia
- 295.(d); Sarnath is a city located 13 kilometres north-east of Varanasi near the confluence of the Ganges and the Varuna rivers in Uttar Pradesh, India. It is a place where Buddha gave his first sermon
- 296.(c); The Fourth Buddhist Council was held at Kundalvana, Kashmir in 72 AD under the patronage of Kushan king Kanishka and the president of this council was Vasumitra, with Asvaghosa as his deputy. This council distinctly divided the Buddhism into 2 sects Mahayana & Hinayana
- 297 (a); Mahinda was a Buddhist monk depicted in Buddhist sources as bringing Buddhism to Sri Lanka. He was the first-born son of the Mauryan emperor Ashoka from his wife Devi and the elder brother of Sanghamitra
- 298 (b); Bodh Gaya, or Bodhgaya, is a village in the northeast Indian state of Bihar. It is one of the most important Buddhist pilgrimage sites, it's dominated by the ancient brick Mahabodhi Temple Complex, built to mark the site where the Buddha attained enlightenment beneath a sacred Bodhi Tree
- 299.(d); The Hathigumpha Inscription ("Elephant Cave" inscription), from Udayagiri, near Bhubaneswar in Odisha, was inscribed by Kharavela, the then Emperor of Kalinga in India, during 2nd century BCE
- 300.(a); The Chola Dynasty was divided into several provinces called Mandalams which were further divided into Valanadus and these Valanadus were sub-divided into units called Kottams or Kutrams.

