

**11th History Lesson 2 Questions in English****2] Early India: The Chalcolithic, Megalithic, Iron Age and Vedic Cultures**

1. The Painted Grey Ware Culture of which Age has been identified by archaeologists at many excavated sites, is associated with the Later Vedic culture?
  - a) Stone age
  - b) Iron age
  - c) Copper age
  - d) All the above
2. Which among the following were composed after the Rig Veda?
  - a) Yajurveda
  - b) Samaveda
  - c) Atharvaveda
  - d) All the above
3. Which among the following statement is correct
  - 1) The Aryan speakers expanded from the Punjab to Western Uttar Pradesh in the Ganga Yamuna doab in the Later Vedic period. The history of ancient India was thus marked by the movement of cultures, and interactions and battles among various groups for territories and resources.
  - 2) It has been suggested that while the Aryans migrated to the region of western part of the Ganga valley, the Indo-Iranians migrated from the region of Iran to the region of Punjab. The later Vedic texts speak about the region of Kamsala which falls in the Indo Gangetic divide and the Upper Ganga Valley.
    - a) Only 1
    - b) Only 2
    - c) Both 1 and 2
    - d) None
4. The area mentioned as the south-eastern boundary of the Aryans in Rig Veda is listed in which among the following book?
  - a) The Ashtadhyayi
  - b) Arthashastra
  - c) Aitrey Brahmana
  - d) Mahabhashariya
5. Which among the following is not the tribes of later Vedic period?
  - a) Kuru
  - b) Panchalas
  - c) Vashas
  - d) Keraites
6. References to which rivers occur in the later Vedic texts?
  - a) Kaveri
  - b) Penna
  - c) Sarasvati
  - d) Krishna
7. Around 1000 BCE, the Vedic Aryans in Kosala region in eastern Uttar Pradesh and Videha in North Bihar encountered the local people following which material culture?
  - a) Copper
  - b) Gold
  - c) Chalcolithic
  - d) Brass
8. Which among the following statement is correct?
  - 1) In the Upper Ganga valley, the Vedas acquired pali words indicating that pali speaking-people lived in the Ganga valley. The region of Kosala and Videha were the northernmost territories of the Aryan expansion during this period. By the end of the Vedic period Panchala and Videha were Aryanised.
  - 2) The area beyond this region in the east was seen as an alien territory. In the Atharva Veda, the people of Anga and Magadha (Bihar) were seen as enemies. Similarly, the Pundras of Bengal and the Andhras were seen as outside the Aryan identity in the Aitrey Brahmana.
  - 3) This suggests that these regions were not influenced by Aryan culture. What we gather is that the process of Aryanization gradually

spread from the north-west to the south-east mainly into the Ganga Valley.

- a) Both 1 and 2
- b) Both 1 and 3
- c) Both 2 and 3
- d) All 1, 2 and 3

9. Which was an important metal used for implements in later Vedic period?

- a) Iron
- b) Copper
- c) Coal
- d) Gold

10. In Later Vedic period iron was called as \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Bojan-ayas
- b) Syama-ayas
- c) Mudhi-ayas
- d) All the above

11. Which term referring to territory, which is found in the Brahmanas dated to ca. 800 BCE?

- a) Purohita
- b) Janapada
- c) Samrat
- d) Vajapeya

12. Which among the following statement is correct regarding later Vedic period

1) People lived either in mud-brick houses or houses with wattle and daub walls. The foundations for the towns must have emerged during the early Vedic period. This was a period of intense interactions. The term salai, referring to commercial quarters, is found in the later Vedic texts.

2) However, large towns appeared only at the end of the Vedic period. The sites of Hastinapura and Kausambi are considered proto urban (urban-like) settlements. The material culture of this period shows more diversity and is an improvement over the Early Vedic period. It can be surmised that there was surplus production to support various classes such as chiefs, princes and priests.

- a) Only 1

- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

13. In the Later Vedic period the influence of assembly which once (early Vedic) elected kings is called) \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Kumba
- b) Stupa
- c) Vidhata
- d) Kalasa

14. Who was the leader who led the army in the battle in later Vedic period?

- a) Rajan
- b) Chakra
- c) Sena
- d) Parichit

15. The legitimization of kingship became important with the performance of which among the following sacrifices?

- a) Vajapeya
- b) Kanaseya
- c) Ramasaki
- d) Purojeya

16. Which among the following means 'one who places the king in the forefront', became important in the establishment of polity and kingship?

- a) Gurujan
- b) Purohita
- c) Asanan
- d) Pithasora 6

17. Which among the following book says that king has to provide 1000 pieces of gold and cattle to the Brahmana who anoints him?

- a) Aranyaka
- b) Mahabhasya
- c) Aitreya Brahamana
- d) Arthashastra

18. The king received voluntary or compulsory contribution from the people is called \_\_\_\_

- a) Rajya
- b) Rajanya

- c) Bali  
d) Pura
19. Which among the following means sovereign power appeared?  
a) Rashtra  
b) Rajya  
c) Asveda  
d) ooru
20. Who among the following characterises the developments in the first millennium BCE as the movement from lineage to state?  
a) Bipan Chandra  
b) Irfan Habib  
c) Romila Thapar  
d) Sumit Sarkar
21. Which among the following statement is correct  
1) The development of state level political organization emerged only after 500 BCE, and the Later Vedic society was therefore in transition. Several lineages became more territorial and settled in the Later Vedic Age. This is evidenced by the term janapada, as we saw earlier.  
2) The mid-first millennium BCE had political organisations such as rajya and ganasanghas (oligarchies) and these institutions developed in the later Vedic period.  
a) Only 1  
b) Only 2  
c) Both 1 and 2  
d) None
22. Which two clans combined to form the Kurus, and along with the Panchalas they occupied the central part of the Ganga-Yamuna doab?  
a) Bharatas and Purus  
b) Gandara and Purus  
c) Nishada and Gandara  
d) Nagara and Nishadas
23. The Kuru-Panchalas became one major ethnic group and their capital was \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Dwarka  
b) Magadh  
c) Hastinapur  
d) Kausambi
24. Where the Kuru clan moved after the Hastinapur was flooded according to tradition?  
a) Magadh  
b) Dwarka  
c) Kausambi  
d) Gandhar
25. Which among the following involved letting a horse loose into areas where it moved freely?  
a) Pumsavana  
b) Jatakarma  
c) Vajapeya  
d) Asvamedha-yaga
26. Which among the following ritual involved a chariot race?  
a) Pumsavana  
b) Jatakarma  
c) Vajapeya  
d) Keshanta
27. In later Vedic period teaching was seen as the occupation of whom?  
a) Brahmans  
b) Vaishyas  
c) Kshatriyas  
d) All the above
28. Who among the following refers to Rajanya?  
a) Brahmans  
b) Vaishyas  
c) Kshatriyas  
d) Shudra
29. In which among the following the Kshatriya is placed first, higher than the Brahmana?  
a) Satapatha Brahmana  
b) Panchavimsa Brahmana  
c) Vanaprastha Brahmana  
d) None of the above
30. Who challenged Brahmanical supremacy and their exclusive privilege of entering the asramas, a regulated four stage life namely

brahmacharya, grihastha, vanaprastha and sanyasa?

- a) Vaishyas
- b) Kshatriyas
- c) Shudra
- d) All the above

31. Which among the following was limited to the upper sections of the society?

- a) Vivaga
- b) Upanayana
- c) Pancha Maha
- d) All the above

32. Who among the following was denied Gayatri mantra?

- a) Children
- b) Men
- c) Women
- d) Both Children and Women

33. Which refers to the Brahmana as the seeker of support and he could be removed by king from his position?

- a) Satapatha Brahmana
- b) Panchavimsa Brahmana
- c) Vanaprastha Brahmana
- d) Aitreya Brahmana

34. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) Certain craft groups managed to attain higher status. For example, the Rathakaras, the chariot makers, had the right to wear the sacred thread. Vaisya referred to the common people. They were involved in agriculture, cattle breeding and artisans. Later they became traders.

2) Shudras paid tax to the kings. Some social groups were placed in ranking even below the Sudras. However, cross varna marriages did not happen. The idea of gotra emerged in the Vedic period. Gotra literally meant 'cowpen' and it referred to a group of people from a common ancestor.

3) Persons of the same gotra were considered as brothers and sisters and could not therefore intermarry. Several unilineal descent groups

existed with common ancestors. Several related clans formed the tribe.

- a) Both 1 and 2
- b) Both 1 and 3
- c) Both 2 and 3
- d) All 1, 2 and 3

35. In later Vedic period the married man with his wife was \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Yajamana
- b) Suhamana
- c) Prohimana
- d) Hanamana

36. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) The household became more structured, which means it became more organised. The family was an important social unit. The family was matriarchal with matrilineal descent. The relations within the family were non-hierarchical.

2) Polygyny (taking many wives) was prevalent. Several household rituals were also developed for the welfare of the family. The concept of asramas, referring to various stage of life, was not well established in this time. While brahmacharya, grihastha and vanaprastha are mentioned, sanyasa had not developed.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

37. Who are spoken of as a source of trouble in later Vedic period?

- a) Sons
- b) Daughters
- c) Husbands
- d) Purohita

38. Which among the following contributed to the economic development in later Vedic period?

- a) Agriculture
- b) Pastoralism
- c) Craft Production
- d) All the above

39. Which among the following mentions rituals related to ploughing undertaken by the kings?

- a) Satapatha Brahmana
- b) Panchavimsa Brahmana
- c) Vanaprastha Brahmana
- d) Aitreya Brahmana

40. Which god is depicted with a plough, which suggests the importance of cultivation?

- a) Shiva
- b) Durga
- c) Krishna
- d) Balarama

41. Which among the following was the staple food of Punjab region?

- a) Rice
- b) Wheat
- c) Barley
- d) Millet

42. Which among the following statement is incorrect?

1) Pastoralism continued to be important. Cattle were considered sacred. They became part of exchange and redistribution. The offering of cattle as part of dakshina continued. Pastoralism supplemented agriculture.

2) Arts and crafts proliferated during the Later Vedic age and craft specialization took deep roots, when compared to early Vedic period, since more occupational groups are mentioned in this period. Evidence of iron work is noticed from about 1200 BCE.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

43. Which among the following metals was not mentioned in later Vedic period?

- a) Copper
- b) Tin
- c) Platinum
- d) Lead

44. Which among the following objects were used for making weapons for war and hunting in later Vedic period?

- a) Tin
- b) Gold
- c) Bronze
- d) Copper

45. The term Kulala refers to whom?

- a) Weavers
- b) Potters
- c) Carpenters
- d) Leather workers

46. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) Bow makers, rope makers, arrow makers, hide dressers, stone breakers, physicians, goldsmiths and astrologers are some of the specialized professional groups mentioned in the later Vedic texts. Professions such as physicians, washerman, hunters, boatman, astrologer and cook are mentioned.

2) References to the elephant are often found in the Rig Veda, along with the elephant keeper. The increase in references to such groups indicates a society in transformation. The performers of Vedic sacrifices were also a type of service providers.

3) The priest played an important role in legitimizing the role of king through various rituals. Wealth was measured in terms of cattle and animals. There is a mention of offerings of 20 camels, 100 gold necklaces, 300 horses and 10,000 cows as dakshina.

- a) Both 1 and 2
- b) Both 1 and 3
- c) Both 2 and 3
- d) All 1, 2 and 3

47. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) Trade and exchange had developed in the Later Vedic age. The material culture found in the archaeological sites reveals the movement of commodities and materials. Specialised caravan traders existed.

2) The evidence of coins has been found in various sites and therefore barter must have been eliminated from the practice. The introduction of coins took place in early Vedic period. The coins used are copper with Indra seal.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

48. Which among the following god became the main deity in later Vedic period?

- a) Agni
- b) Indra
- c) Prajapati
- d) All the above

49. Who is the god of rituals, identified with Siva, became important?

- a) Varuna
- b) Rudra
- c) Durga
- d) Vayu

50. The Satapatha Brahmana lists the names of Rudra as what?

- a) Pasunampatih
- b) Sarva
- c) Bhava
- d) All the above

51. Which among the following statement is correct regarding rituals in later Vedic period

1) Rituals became important in society. It was believed that rituals and sacrifices could solve many problems. The rituals became more complex, required more resources, and took longer time. This indirectly reflects the demand for rituals and the formation of elite groups who could spend more resources on rituals and sacrifices.

2) The correct performance of rituals was stressed. Stress was laid on paying dakshina. Numerous rituals were prescribed for solving all kinds of day-to-day problems. The resort to rituals and sacrifices as a solution for problems

led to the view that material wealth could achieve anything.

3) The ideas in the Yajur-Veda argue against such a view, and stress the importance of realising the atman or inner self. Such degeneration of rituals and the material-oriented nature of the priests created dissension and led to the development of heterodox faiths such as Buddhism and Jainism which emphasized correct human behaviour and discipline.

- a) Both 1 and 2
- b) Both 1 and 3
- c) Both 2 and 3
- d) All 1, 2 and 3

52. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) The disciplines of philosophy, literature and science developed in this period. Various branches of learning such as literature, grammar, mathematics, ethics and astronomy developed. Education was limited to males and females of both Brahmana and Kshatriyas.

2) Teacher-pupil relationship was cultivated through person-oriented training. The development of Vedic texts and the importance given to pronunciation, grammar and oral transmission suggest training in utterances and memorization, as part of the Vedic system of education.

3) The development of various types of texts could be considered as developing solutions for certain mundane issues and a quest for knowledge. They lay stress on knowledge and the realization of the self or atman and Brahman (the Supreme Being), meditation, cycle of birth and death. They convey the ideas of karma, and good conduct, self-restraint, mercy and generosity as virtues. Despite the ritual dominated aspects of Vedic life, some seers were in pursuit of knowledge and virtuous conduct.

- a) Both 1 and 2
- b) Both 1 and 3
- c) Both 2 and 3

d) All 1, 2 and 3

53. Upanishads (which means to sit nearby) texts with philosophical enquiries, were also refer to as what?

- a) Vedanta
- b) Karuda
- c) Prithvi
- d) Mitra

54. Which Mughal prince, translated the Upanishads into Persian in 1657?

- a) Dara Shikoh
- b) Murad Bakhsh
- c) Azam Shah
- d) Shah Shuja

55. Which among the following music instrument is not referred in late Vedic period?

- a) Lute
- b) Flute
- c) Sitar
- d) Drum

56. Which among the following was not used in later Vedic period?

- a) Gold
- b) Silk
- c) Glass Beads
- d) None of the above

57. Which among the following statement is incorrect?

1) Later Vedic period is marked by lineages of clans, and small kingdoms developed in many parts of the Indus valley, leading to the development of the state after 800 BCE. The idea of janapada and rashtra as territorial units had developed.

2) The raja wielded much power and the social divisions began to strike deep roots. The varna system had developed well and Sudra identity became more marked during this period.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

58. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) The history of India, after the decline of the Indus Civilization around 200 CE, is characterised by the presence of nomadic microlith-using hunter-gatherers and pastoral, semi-sedentary and sedentary agro-pastoral communities of the Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Iron Ages and Vedic Cultures.

2) We have two main types of sources for this long span of time (c. 3000 to 600 BCE) in Indian history. One source is the archaeological sites and material culture including pottery, plant remains and metal objects. The other is Vedic literature. There are no written documents for this period, since the Vedic texts were transmitted orally.

3) At this point of time, people had not developed a script in India, except the symbols of the Indus script which are yet to be deciphered. Correlating the archaeological cultures and the information related to various groups of people from the Vedic texts is not an easy task. There are various theories on the identity of the originators of the Indus Civilization, and various other archaeological cultures.

- a) Both 1 and 2
- b) Both 1 and 3
- c) Both 2 and 3
- d) All 1, 2 and 3

59. The Early Vedic culture is correlated with some of the which cultures of India?

- a) Chalcolithic culture
- b) Mesolithic culture
- c) Paleolithic culture
- d) Neolithic culture

60. How many Vedas are there?

- a) Two
- b) Three
- c) Four
- d) Five

61. Which among the following is the oldest among the vedas?

- a) Rig  
b) Sama  
c) Atharva  
d) Yajur
62. Which among the following information does Vedas contain?  
a) Polity  
b) Religion  
c) Philosophy  
d) All the above
63. The main collections of Vedic hymns are called \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Sruti  
b) Samhitas  
c) Mahayana  
d) Abhidharma
64. The Rig Veda contains how many books?  
a) Four  
b) Six  
c) Eight  
d) Ten
65. Which among the following statement is correct?  
1) Samhitas are philosophical texts, and they explain the social and religious importance of Philosophy. Each Samhita has added texts called Aranyaka, which have commentaries on the hymns and rituals. Each Aranyaka has a brahmanas (forest text) and an Upanishad.  
2) The Aranyaka contain mystical ritual instructions to be undertaken in secret by the sages who live in the forests. Upanishads deal with philosophical enquiries. The Yajur, Sama and Atharva Vedas are dated to a slightly later period.  
3) The Samhita of the Sama, Yajur and Atharva Vedas, and the brahmanas, Aranyaka and Upanishad attached to the Vedas are the Late Vedic texts. The Vedic texts were memorized and orally transmitted by Brahmins from generation to generation.  
a) Both 1 and 2  
b) Both 1 and 3  
c) Both 2 and 3  
d) All 1, 2 and 3
66. Which Veda was composed in musical notes which are considered to constitute the basis of Indian music?  
a) Rig  
b) Atharva  
c) Sama  
d) Yajur
67. Which Veda contains charms and magical spells?  
a) Rig  
b) Atharva  
c) Sama  
d) Yajur
68. The Zend Avesta is the text of which among the following religion?  
a) Hinduism  
b) Jainism  
c) Zoroastrianism  
d) Confucianism
69. Which among the following Vedas has rituals and hymns?  
a) Rig  
b) Atharva  
c) Sama  
d) Yajur
70. Which among the following statement is correct?  
1) The Pre-Harappan cultures are the earliest Chalcolithic cultures of India, and they are found in the time before the beginning of the mature phase of the Harappan culture, and continued to exist in the later period. The other Chalcolithic cultures of India are more or less contemporary to this phase of Harappan culture and they continued even after its decline.  
2) Unlike the mature urban phase of the Harappan civilization, Chalcolithic cultures were pastoral and based on farming, generally rural in nature. They used stone blades and pottery and also low-grade copper in the later period. Irons



were unknown to these people. Their settlements were dynamic or semi-dynamic.

3) The houses were made of stone, mud bricks, mud and perishable wooden materials, and built on a stone foundation. Silos (well-prepared pits) meant for storage of grains have also been found. In the north-western and western regions of India, the early farming cultures are associated with the Chalcolithic cultures rather than the Neolithic cultures.

- a) Both 1 and 2
- b) Both 1 and 3
- c) Both 2 and 3
- d) All 1, 2 and 3

71. Which among the following animal evidence has not been found in settlement of Chalcolithic people?

- a) Turtles
- b) Hyenas
- c) Fowls
- d) None of the above

72. The walls were made with which among the following frames in Chalcolithic culture?

- a) Teak frames
- b) Neem frames
- c) Sandal frames
- d) Bamboo frames

73. In Chalcolithic culture houses were made of what?

- a) Stone
- b) Wooden material
- c) Mud
- d) All the above

74. The Chalcolithic sites have produced a large quantity of which objects?

- a) Iron
- b) Mica
- c) Copper
- d) Glass

75. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) Ochre Coloured Pottery Ware culture is found in northern India dating to the Chalcolithic period. The OCP pottery has red slip and appears ochre in colour (the ochre colour comes off when the pottery is touched) and hence, it is called Ochre Coloured Pottery.

2) The OCP pottery has black painted designs. The OCP comes in the form of jars, storage jars, bowls, and basins. The OCP culture dates to 2600- 1200 BCE and is found in the Indo Gangetic plain and may have had some associations with early Vedic culture.

3) The OCP culture is seen as an impoverished Harappan culture and some scholars see it as unrelated to the Harappan culture. The OCP sites produced stone figures and objects and therefore it is also known as "stone hoard culture." It is a rural culture and has evidence of the cultivation of wheat, barley, and legumes.

- a) Both 1 and 2
- b) Both 1 and 3
- c) Both 2 and 3
- d) All 1, 2 and 3

76. The OCP culture used which among the following ornaments?

- a) Stone and copper ornaments
- b) Terracotta and Iron ornament
- c) Iron and copper ornaments
- d) None of the above

77. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) The southern part of India has not produced cultural evidence of a full-fledged chalcolithic culture. Perforated and spouted vessels have been found in some sites. Copper bronze tools like chisels and flat axes occur at these sites.

2) Stone tools were unknown to this area. Red on black and grey ware pottery is found. These people survived through animal rearing and agriculture. Millets, rice, pulses and horse gram were cultivated, and fruits, leaves and tubers were collected.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2

c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

78. The Iron Age in North India coincides with the which painted culture?

a) Red Ware culture

b) Blue Ware culture

c) Grey Ware culture

d) Black Ware culture

79. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) The pottery was fine grey in colour with painted geometric designs during Iron age in North India. The painted grey ware laid the foundation of the early political formations. It correlates with the Kuru-Panchala kingdom known from the Vedic texts.

2) The Painted Grey Ware cultural phase is followed by Northern Red Polished Ware culture (NRPW), which is associated with the Ashoka and Haryanka periods. The Painted Grey ware sites reveal the development of agriculture and pastoralism, and the settlements of this period grew in dimension.

3) They show a large-scale population increase in the northern part of India. The Iron Age in North India was coeval with Painted Greyware Culture, and in South India it was associated with Megalithic burial mounds.

a) Both 1 and 2

b) Both 1 and 3

c) Both 2 and 3

d) All 1, 2 and 3

80. A circular tomb using big stone slabs built upon the place of burial is known as \_\_\_\_\_

a) Neolith

b) Megalith

c) Palolith

d) Mesolith

81. The urn burial system was another type of practice and is evidenced in which area?

a) Sittanavasal

b) Adichanallur

c) Virinjipuram

d) Adichanallur

82. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) In a majority of urn burials, the use of stone is almost non-existent. However, urn burials are grouped under megalithic because the materials - the pottery, iron objects, beads of semi-precious stones kept in them - are identical to those found in the stone burials.

2) The end of Megalithic burial practice is assigned to third-second centuries CE. During this period Pali writing akin to Vippasi has been discovered in Adichanallur (Thoothukudi District). There is also evidence of the megalithic tradition continuing into later centuries. During the Sangam period people still remembered urn burials.

a) Only 1

b) Only 2

c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

83. The four-primitive hero-stones with Tamil Brahmi inscriptions, datable to third to second centuries BCE found in the upper part of which valley?

a) Kaveri valley

b) Vaigai valley

c) Palar Valley

d) Amaravati valley

84. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) Scholars infer, based on such evidence, that the some of the Sangam poems could be assigned to the early first century BCE or a little earlier. The tradition of erecting hero stones in memory of dead warrior-heroes is considered to be an extension of the menhir type of megalithic tradition.

2) Menhirs, upright monumental stones, and dolmens made of big slabs or boulders are megalithic tombs found in Tamil Nadu. Black and red ware, along with partial human remains and iron objects, were unearthed recently at Vadamalkunda in Krishnagiri, Tamil Nadu.

3) A few stone slabs were also found at the site. A centuries-old menhir at Singaripalayam excavated near Kundadam in Tiruppur district points to the existence of an ancient settlement along the banks of River Uppar.

- a) Both 1 and 2
- b) Both 1 and 3
- c) Both 2 and 3
- d) All 1, 2 and 3

85. Who among the following conducted an excavation at Adichanallur in 1876?

- a) Howard Carter
- b) Andrew Jagor
- c) Arthur Evans
- d) John Soane

86. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) The British India district Collector of Tirunelveli A.J. Stuart and the famous linguist Bishop Robert Caldwell visited Adichanallur subsequently, found it was a quartz site. Quarrying was immediately banned and archaeological excavation commenced under the supervision of Alexander Rea.

2) Rea prepared a comprehensive account of his findings, illustrated by photographs, and was published in the annual report of the Archaeological Survey of British (ASB), 1902–03. Nearly a hundred years later, the ASB carried out another excavation and brought out more information.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

87. Which among the following is not yielded from burial mound at Adichanallur?

- a) Urns and pottery of various kinds in large numbers. Traces of cloth and wood.
- b) Iron implements, including spades and weapons (daggers, swords, spears and arrows). Some stone beads and a few gold ornaments

c) Terracotta objects representing the domestic animals such as buffalo, goat or sheep and cock, and wild animals like tiger, antelope and elephant.

d) None of the above

88. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) The engraving of animals on bronze and on ornaments is indicative of the primitive workmanship. (Caldwell could stumble upon a copper bangle during his inspection at the site.) The people were evidently skilful in moulding pottery, in casting or brassing metals, in weaving and in working stone and wood.

2) The presence of husks of rice and millet indicates domestication of these grains. Iron weapons were used for both wars, and for animal sacrifices. The discovery of sacrificial implements prompted Caldwell to conclude that the people of Adichanallur were not adherents of Vedic religion.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

89. Which among the following is not the megalithic Sites in Tamil Nadu?

- a) Adichanallur
- b) Paiyampalli
- c) Kodumanal
- d) Kookal

90. Paiyampalli is a village in Tirupathur taluk located in which district?

- a) Trichy
- b) Vellore
- c) Cuddalore
- d) Madurai

91. Kodumanal, 40 km from Erode, is located on the northern bank of which river?

- a) Noyyal River
- b) Palar River
- c) Vaigai River
- d) Bhavani River

92. In habitation trenches and megalithic burials of Kodumanal, the goods unearthed included pots, weapons, tools, ornaments, and beads, particularly carnelian, akin to those found at where?

- a) Mesopotamia
- b) Egypt
- c) Mohenjodaro
- d) China

93. In which Sangam work a place called Kodumanam belonging to the Chera king, is praised for gemstones?

- a) Puarananuru
- b) Akananuru
- c) Nalatiyar
- d) Pathitrupathu

94. Hoard of which coins have been discovered in Kodumanal?

- a) Egypt coins
- b) Mesopotamia coins
- c) Roman coins
- d) Babylonia

95. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) Conches and bangles, remnants of furnaces, a kiln floor filled with ash soot, and potsherds with Sanskrit inscriptions are other finds in the site. Pit burials, urn burials and chamber tombs of different types excavated at Kodumanal and the names inscribed on potsherds may indicate habitation by similar ethnic groups.

2) The graffiti etched on potsherds give a lot of information about the people and their activities. A menhir found at a burial site is assigned to the Megalithic period. According to Y. Subbarayalu, Kodumanal is coeval the Sangam anthologies (second century BCE to second century CE).

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

96. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) The attempt to write a history of India began when the Europeans colonised India. They compiled the archaeological and literary sources, as well as oral traditions. Certain notions, for example the Aryans, were developed and used in the colonial context, when many parts of Asia and Africa were under the influence of the European powers.

2) The concept of race was widely prevalent at that time to classify and categorize people. Some of the views reflect the racist ideas of colonial times. The Aryan theory was linked to the brown-eyed yellow race and its connection with Europeans. Russians used the Aryan concept for their political agenda, ultimately leading to the War.

3) The recent studies have established that the word Aryan does not denote race, but only refers to the original speakers of Indo-Aryan languages. Though the Rig Veda is in Sanskrit, about 300 words of the Munda and Dravidian languages have been identified in it, suggesting cultural mix with earlier inhabitants.

- a) Both 1 and 2
- b) Both 1 and 3
- c) Both 2 and 3
- d) All 1, 2 and 3

97. Which among the following is incorrect about Aryans?

- a) Aryans used domesticated bulls and chariots was circular wheel with diamond head
- b) They practiced agriculture and pastoralism
- c) They buried and also cremated the dead.
- d) The cult of fire and the use of soma drink were prevalent among the speakers of the Indo-Aryan languages

98. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) The home of Indo-Europeans and Indo-Aryans is still a matter of debate. Many scholars are of the view that the Aryans came to India as migrants from Central Asia. It is also believed that several waves of Indo-Aryan migration

might have happened. There are several factors which support this hypothesis.

2) The traits of the culture of Aryans cover Eastern Europe and Central Asia which is geographically interlinked with India and West Asia and Europe. One of the accepted areas of the Aryan home is Eastern Europe-Central Asia, north of the Black Sea. The Bactria-Margina Archaeological Complex is closely related to Aryan culture dated to 1900 BCE–1500 BCE. Ceramics of South Central Asian archaeological sites resemble those found in the Swat valley.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

99. Which among the following inscription does not refers name similar to the Vedic gods?

- a) Anatolian inscriptions
- b) Kassite inscriptions
- c) Inga inscription
- d) Mittani inscriptions

100. In the Rig Veda the term vrishabha means what?

- a) Horse
- b) Bull
- c) Dog
- d) Rabbit

101. Which genetic marker (DNA) is said to have been found among the speakers of Indo-Europeans?

- a) M04
- b) M12
- c) M15
- d) M17

102. In which among the following region in Indian subcontinent the early audience didn't lived?

- a) Afghanistan
- b) Punjab
- c) Pakistan
- d) Bhutan

103. The Early Vedic culture is placed between which period?

- a) Between 4500 BC and 3000 BC
- b) Between 3000 BC and 2000 BC
- c) Between 1500 BC and 1000 BC
- d) Between 1000 BC and 500 CE

104. When the Rig Vedic people moved into India, they came into conflict with people whom they referred to as what?

- a) Dasyus
- b) Krivi
- c) Mahina
- d) Paktha

105. Which among the following groups are grouped with dasyus as mentioned in Rig Veda?

- a) Mahina and Paktha
- b) Simyu and Kikata
- c) Simyu and Mahina
- d) Gungu and Paktha

106. Who is the son of Kulitara mentioned in Rig Veda as a chief with 90 forts or settlements?

- a) Divodasa
- b) Methera
- c) Samabara
- d) Guhandha

107. The Rig Veda mentions the defeat of a chief called Sambara by whom?

- a) Divodasa
- b) Methera
- c) Trithusa
- d) Guhandha

108. Which among the following statement is incorrect?

1) The concept of polity developed in the Rig Vedic time. Various units of habitation and divisions such as the janas, vis, gana, grama and kula are referred to in the Rig Veda. The Vedas speak about the Aryans and their enemies and the battles they fought with them.

2) The battles were fought more for land and material wealth and the war booty acquired was shared. The fought with the non-Aryans mostly,

but not among themselves. They invoked the support of the gods in their battles. They strongly believed that prayers, sacrifices and rituals could offer support in their mundane life.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

109. Which among the following god is called as Purandara?

- a) Agni
- b) Rudra
- c) Siva
- d) Indra

110. Which were the ruling Aryan clans who were supported by Vasishta, the priest?

- a) Bharatas and Rusama
- b) Rusama and Bhalanas
- c) Bharatas and Tritsu
- d) Parsu and Yadu

111. The battle of Ten Kings took place on the banks of which river?

- a) River Kusava
- b) River Krumu
- c) River Sutudri
- d) River Paurushni

112. The Purus and Bharatas formed an alliance and later they formed which clan?

- a) Dasa clan
- b) Kuru clan
- c) Mahina clan
- d) Paktha clan

113. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) The Vedic people distinguished themselves from the non-Aryan people. Varna was the term used by Aryans to refer to colour and category. The Rig Veda refers to Arya varna and Dasa varna. The Dasas and Dasyus were Merchants. They came to be considered Vaisyas in the later period.

2) Social classes were classified as warriors, priests and common people. Sudras as a category of people appeared at the end of the Rig Vedic period. Slavery was common and slaves were given as gifts to the priests, but there is no reference to wage labour. Horse-drawn chariots and bronze objects were possessed by a few, suggesting social distinction.

3) Vedic society was largely egalitarian initially, and social distinctions emerged later. According to the Purusha Sukta of the Rig Veda the various varnas emerged thus: Brahmanas from the mouth, the kshatriya from the arms, the vaisya from the thighs and the sudra from the feet of Purusha, when he was sacrificed.

- a) Both 1 and 2
- b) Both 1 and 3
- c) Both 2 and 3
- d) All 1, 2 and 3

114. Who among the following were itinerary traders or perhaps caravan traders?

- a) Panis
- b) Giris
- c) Mups
- d) Gajjas

115. What does the term Jana means?

- a) Village
- b) King
- c) Tribe
- d) Desert

116. In Rig vedic society which was the main social unit within the tribe?

- a) Homam
- b) Griha
- c) Vaisha
- d) Vivah

117. In Rig Vedas, the family (griha) was headed by whom?

- a) Sapatni
- b) Grihapati
- c) Vivah
- d) Gowla

118. Which among the following statement is correct regarding Rig Vedic period?

1) Women had a respectable position but it is not possible to generalise about this. Society was essentially patriarchal with a preference for male children and cattle. The birth of a son was preferred perhaps because of the martial nature of the society, which required male members for their clashes to establish dominance over the territories.

2) Having ten sons was considered as a blessing. Women was prohibited to attend assemblies and offered sacrifices. Marriage was common but primitive practices were also continued. Polyandry seems to have existed, and widow remarriage was not seen possible. People married at the age of 16–17, according to scholars, and there is little evidence of child marriage.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

119. During Rig Veda period the field was known as \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Krishi
- b) Langla
- c) Kshetra
- d) Sura

120. Which among the following term meant the furrow created by ploughing during Rig Vedic period?

- a) Sura
- b) Langla
- c) Krishi
- d) Sita

121. The term yavam was refer to which among the following grains?

- a) Wheat
- b) Barley
- c) Paddy
- d) Millet

122. The term for war in the Rig Veda was \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Poran
- b) Gavishthi
- c) Nishak
- d) Malyad

123. The term ayas in the Rig Veda refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Gold and Silver
- b) Copper and Bronze
- c) Iron and Copper
- d) Gold and Iron

124. Which among the following term used to refer blacksmith in Rig Vedic?

- a) Siri
- b) Takshan
- c) Karmara
- d) Danas

125. Which among the following term is used to refer carpenters in Rig Veda?

- a) Siri
- b) Yarn
- c) Danas
- d) Takshan

126. Which among the following was a gold or silver ornament used in barter during Rig Vedic period?

- a) Nau
- b) Danas
- c) Dakshina
- d) Nishka

127. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) Trading activities were limited though traders were present during the Early Vedic period. Panis are referred to as traders and they were perhaps caravan traders. The word pan means barter, which was a mode of exchange.

2) The danas and dakshinas offered to people were means of redistributing resources. The dakshina was both a fee for a specific service and also a means of distributing wealth. The

distribution of cows helped spread pastoral activities and economic production.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

128. Which among the following term refers to boats?

- a) Siri
- b) Nau
- c) Samudra
- d) Yani

129. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) The polity of the Rig Vedic period was that of a tribal society. The chief of the tribe was the main political head and he was called Arasa. The kings lived in multipillared palaces. They offered gifts of cattle, chariots and horse ornaments and gold to the priests

2) In the Rig Veda, the natural forces sun, moon, rivers, mountains and rains were defined as divinities. The religion was naturalistic and polytheistic. Indra was the most important god and he was called Purandara.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

130. The assembly that elect the Rajan in Rig Vedic period incalled as \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Sarat
- b) Samiti
- c) Guhan
- d) Rana

131. Which among the following was the main weapon of Vedic society?

- a) Boys
- b) Daggers
- c) Axes
- d) All the above

132. Who among the following was the chief of the Purus, gave away 50 women as a gift?

- a) Prithvi
- b) Trasadasyu
- c) Kasan
- d) Maharathiya

133. Which among the following is not the assemblies mentioned in the Rig Veda?

- a) Sabha
- b) Amar
- c) Samiti
- d) Gana

134. Which among the following was the assembly of elders or the elites?

- a) Sabha
- b) Samiti
- c) Gana
- d) Vidhata

135. Women attended which among the following assemblies?

- a) Sabha and Samiti
- b) Gana and Sabha
- c) Sabha and Vidhata
- d) Samiti and Gana

136. Who was the chief of army in Rig Vedic period?

- a) Senani
- b) Purush
- c) Mahath
- d) Gosh

137. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) The people made voluntary contribution called kali to the king. Some scholars say that kali was an imposed tax, and not voluntary. There is no reference to the administration of justice.

2) The officer who controlled the territory was called Vrajapati. He helped the kulapas or heads of fighting groups called gramini. Gramini was the head of the village and fighting unit. Religion



and rituals played an important role in Vedic society.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

138. Who was seen as intermediary between god and people during Rig Veda?

- a) Indra
- b) Aditi
- c) Agni
- d) Surya

139. Who was the goddess of dawn?

- a) Durga
- b) Ushas
- c) Aditi
- d) Sita

140. Who among the following was the god of water?

- a) Soma
- b) Indra
- c) Asura
- d) Varuna

141. Who among the following was the god of plants?

- a) Indra
- b) Rudra
- c) Soma
- d) Maruts

142. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) In the early Vedic period lineage and tribes constituted society, and the king had ultimate power. The various tribal groups of Aryans and non-Aryans fought to control the territories. Social divisions started to take deep root, although the concept of varna and Aryan identities existed.

2) Pastoralism was predominant and cattle centred clashes were common, although agriculture did play an important role. The archaeological sites suggest different types of

craft production including metal, carpentry, pottery and clothes.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

143. Who among the following was the god of strength?

- a) Indra
- b) Rudra
- c) Siva
- d) Maruts