

NDA-CDS 2 2024

GK



LIVE ●

ANCIENT HISTORY

CLASS 1

RUBY MA'AM



20 June 2024 Live Classes Schedule

8:00AM --- 20 JUNE 2024 DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS --- RUBY MA'AM

9:00AM --- 20 JUNE 2024 DAILY DEFENCE UPDATES --- DIVYANSHU SIR

SSB INTERVIEW LIVE CLASSES

9:00AM --- COMPLETE SCREENING TEST --- ANURADHA MA'AM

AFCAT 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

2:30PM --- STATIC GK - HISTORY - CLASS 2 --- DIVYANSHU SIR

4:00PM --- MATHS - STATISTICS - CLASS 1 --- NAVJYOTI SIR

5:30PM --- ENGLISH - COMPREHENSION - CLASS 2 --- ANURADHA MA'AM

NDA 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

11:30AM --- GK - ANCIENT HISTORY - CLASS 1 --- RUBY MA'AM

5:30PM --- ENGLISH - COMPREHENSION - CLASS 2 --- ANURADHA MA'AM

6:30PM --- MATHS - CONTINUITY & DIFFERENTIABILITY --- NAVJYOTI SIR

CDS 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

11:30AM --- GK - ANCIENT HISTORY - CLASS 1 --- RUBY MA'AM

4:00PM --- MATHS - STATISTICS - CLASS 1 --- NAVJYOTI SIR

5:30PM --- ENGLISH - COMPREHENSION - CLASS 2 --- ANURADHA MA'AM



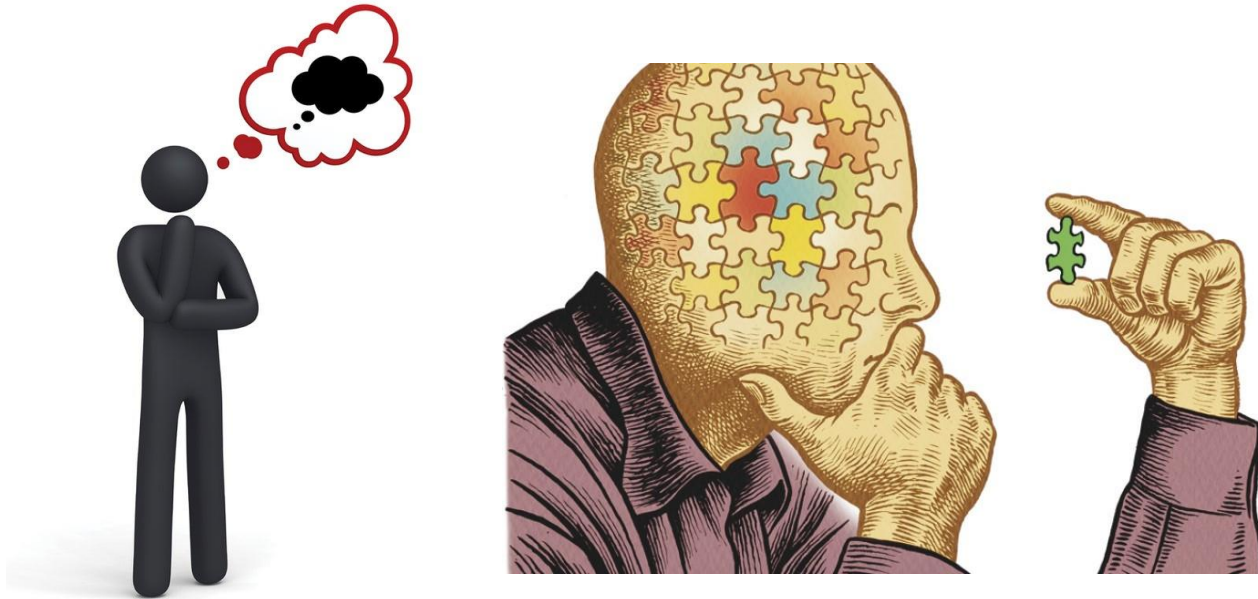
WHAT WILL WE STUDY?

- STONE AGE
- INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION
- EARLY VEDIC AGE
- LATER VEDIC AGE
- MAHAJANAPADA



WHAT IS HISTORY?

- **“History Is The Study Of The Past”**
 - History Is Not Merely Reading About Events That Took Place In The Past.
- **“A Generation Which Ignores History Has No Past And No Future.”**



CLASSIFICATION OF ANCIENT HISTORY

- Prehistory is the time during the development of human culture before the appearance of the written word.
- Information about prehistoric times is collected by archaeologists by excavating and studying the remains.
- For instance, the Stone Age

Prehistory

Protohistory

- Protohistory is the time just before the earliest recorded history.
- Written records about protohistoric times are few and the script is yet to be decoded.
- For instance, the Indus Valley Civilization

History

- History is a continuous, typically chronological, record of events.
- Information about historic time can be collected through various sources-written as well as archeological.
- For instance, the Vedic Age

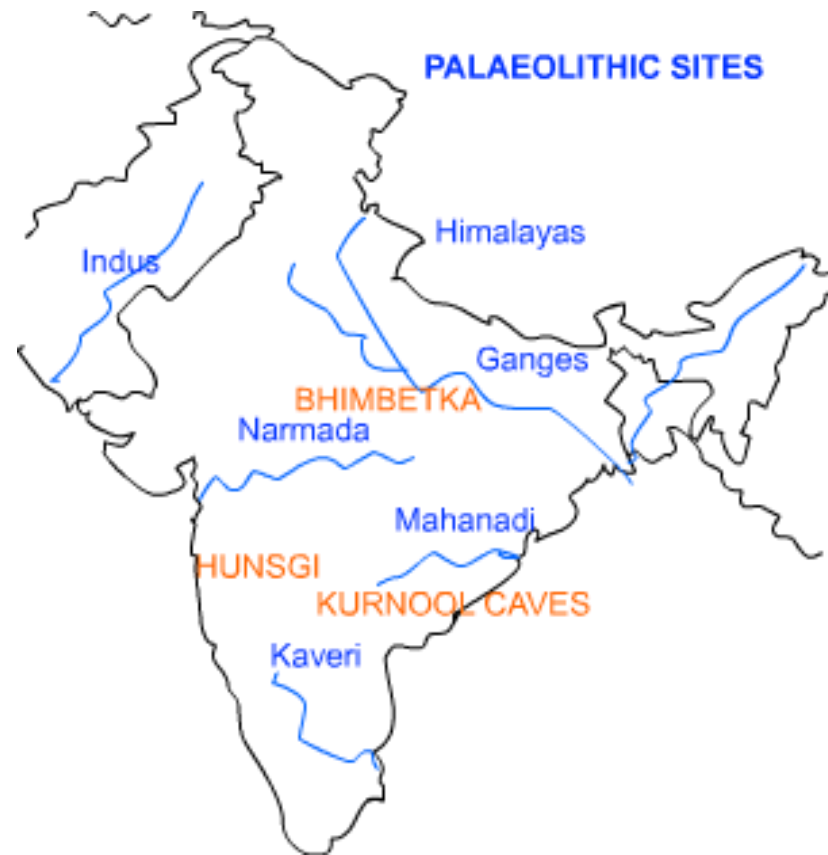
PRE-HISTORIC AGE

- **Stone Age**
 - **Palaeolithic Age**
 - **Mesolithic Age**
 - **Neolithic Age**
- **Chalcolithic Age / Copper Age**
- **Bronze Age**
- **Iron Age**



Paleolithic Age (500,000-10,000 BC)

Age	Tools	Sites
Early (lower) Palaeolithic Age	Hand axes, Chopper & Cleavers	Soan Valley (Punjab)
Middle Palaeolithic Age	Borers and scrapers, Points Flakes, blades	Valleys of Soan, Narmada and Tungabhadra Rivers.
Upper Palaeolithic Age	Burin and Scrapers	Caves and rock shelters have been discovered at Bhimbetka near Bhopal.



Paleolithic Age (500,000-10,000 BC)

PALEOLITHIC TOOLS

LOWER PALEOLITHIC



Chopper: pebble, roughly worked on one side. Used for digging and skinning.



Biface: hand axe knapped on both sides. Used for cutting.



Knife: utensil knapped on one side. Used for cutting or as a weapon.



Scraper: used for cleaning animal hides⁵ and sharpening knives.

UPPER PALEOLITHIC

Blade: finely knapped. Used as spear heads.



Spear thrower: used to throw javelins.



Javelin: weapon for throwing. Similar to a small spear.



Needle: made of bone and used for sewing.



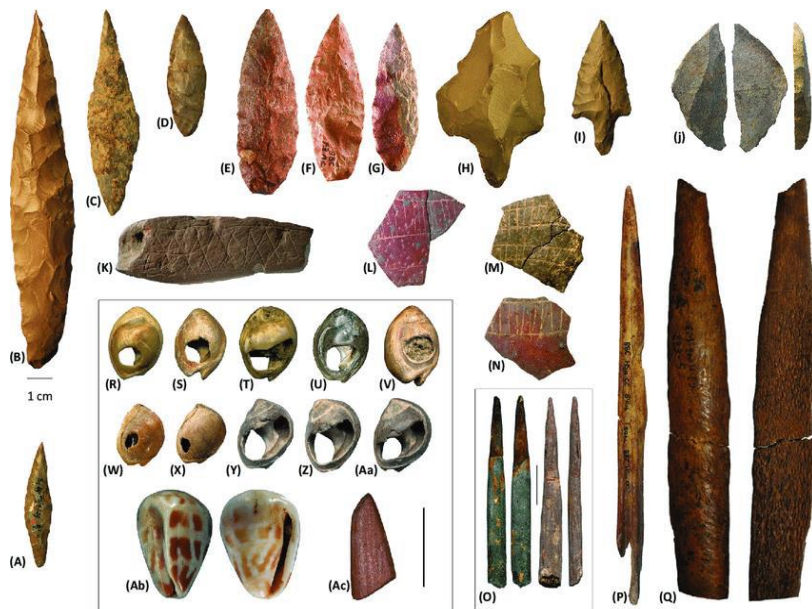
Perforator: used for making holes in hides.



Harpoon: used for fishing.

Mesolithic Age (10,000-4,000 BC)

The Characteristic Tool Of This Age Was **Microliths**, Pointed Crescentic Blades, And Scrapers, Etc. Made Of Stone. The People Of This Age Lived On **Hunting, Fishing, And Food Gathering.**



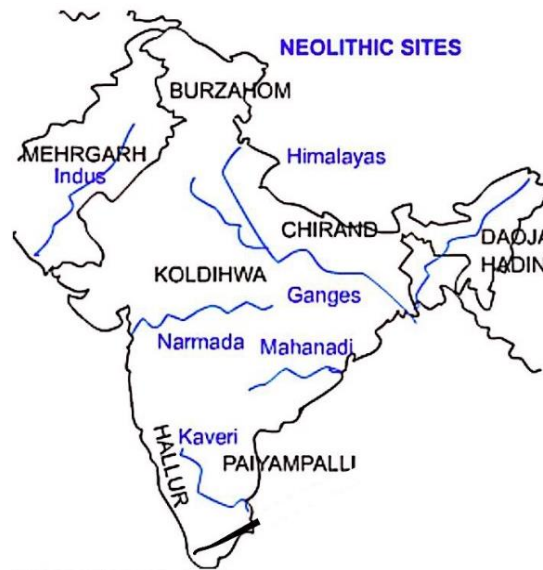
Neolithic Age (4000-1800 BC)

Age Of Polished Tool Culture. Tool Making Was An Important Profession.

Learned The Art Of Pottery; Their Pots Were Well-Made And Decorated With

Paintings. An Important Discovery Of This Age Is Fire & Wheel. **Mehrgarh In**

Baluchistan Is The Oldest Neolithic Site In India.



Chalcolithic Age (1800-1000 BC)

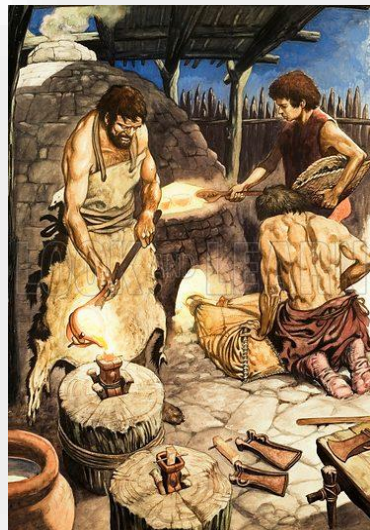
The Economy Was Based On **Subsistence Agriculture, Stock-raising, Hunting, And Fishing.** The People Of This Age Were The First To Use **Painted Pottery.**

Neither People Of This Age Milked Animals For Dairy Products. Humans Started Living A Settled Life.



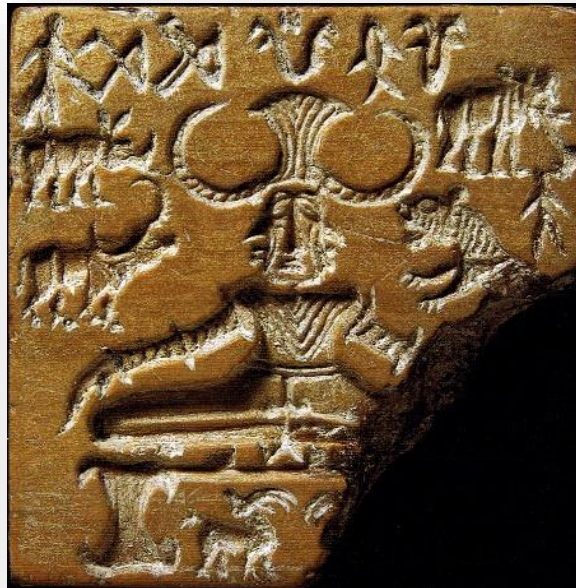
Bronze Age (3000-1300 BC)

Started Using **Weapons And Agricultural Tools Made Of Bronze**, An Alloy Of Copper And Tin. Long-Distance Trade Was Limited To Luxury Goods Like Spices, Textiles, And Precious Metals. The Expenses Of Making Bronze Were High At That Time.



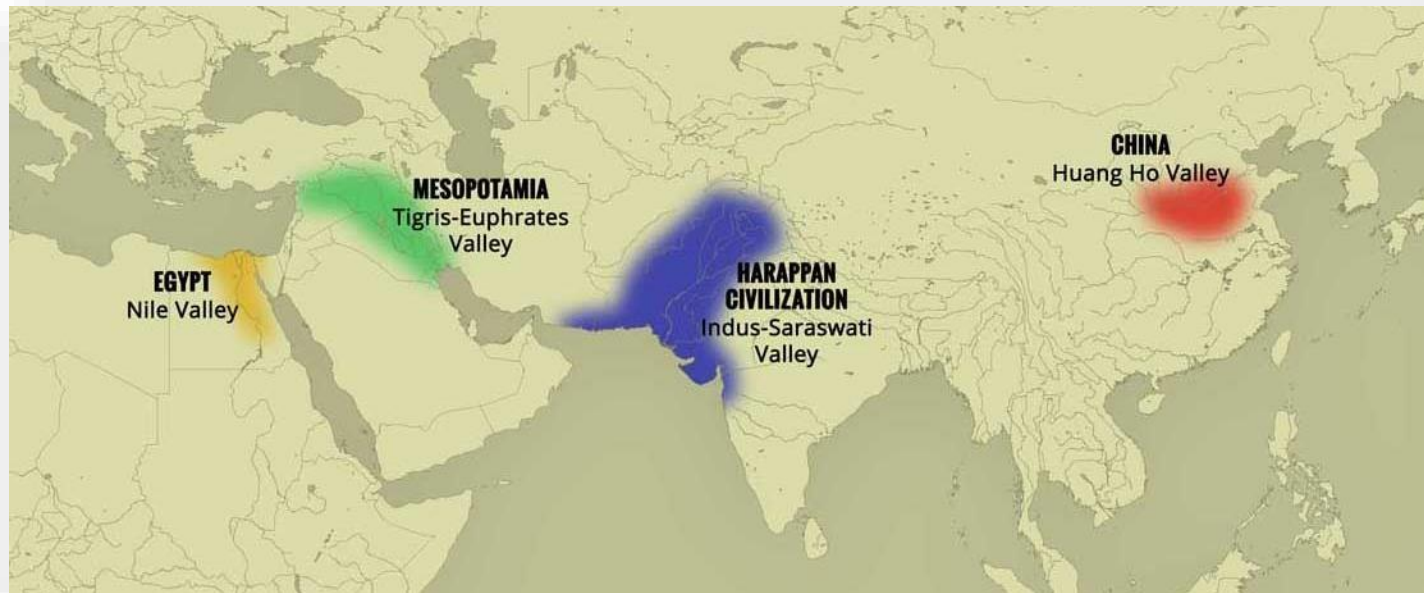
Iron Age (1200-600 BC)

Other Changes In Society Such As **Agricultural Practices, Religious Belief, And Inclination Towards Art** Were Started. In India, The Late Harappan Culture Was Marked By The Iron Age.



The Birth Of 'The History Of India'

The Indus Valley Civilization Or Harappan Civilization Flourished In Contemporary **Pakistan And Western India Around 2,500 BC** In The Western Part Of South Asia.



The Discover Of IVC

Alexander Cunningham (1853) Noticed A Harappan Seal. **Daya Ram Sahni (1921)** Excavated The Harappa. **R.D. Banerjee (1921)** Excavated Mohenjo-Daro. Large Scale Excavations Were Carried Out By **Marshall (1931)**.



Alexander Cunningham



Daya Ram Sahni



R D Banerji




John Marshall

Important Sites And Discoveries

Site	Discovered by	Year
Harappa	Dayaram Sahni	1921
Mohenjodaro	R. D. Banerjee	1922
Sutkagendor	R. L. Staine	1927
Chanhudaro	N. G. Majumdar	1931
Rangpur	M. Vats	1953
Kalibangan	A. Ghosh	1953
Ropar	Y. D. Sharma	1955-56
Lothal	S. R. Rao	1957
Surkotada	I. Joshi	1972-75
Banawali	R. S. Bisht	1973-74

Features Of The Indus Valley Civilization



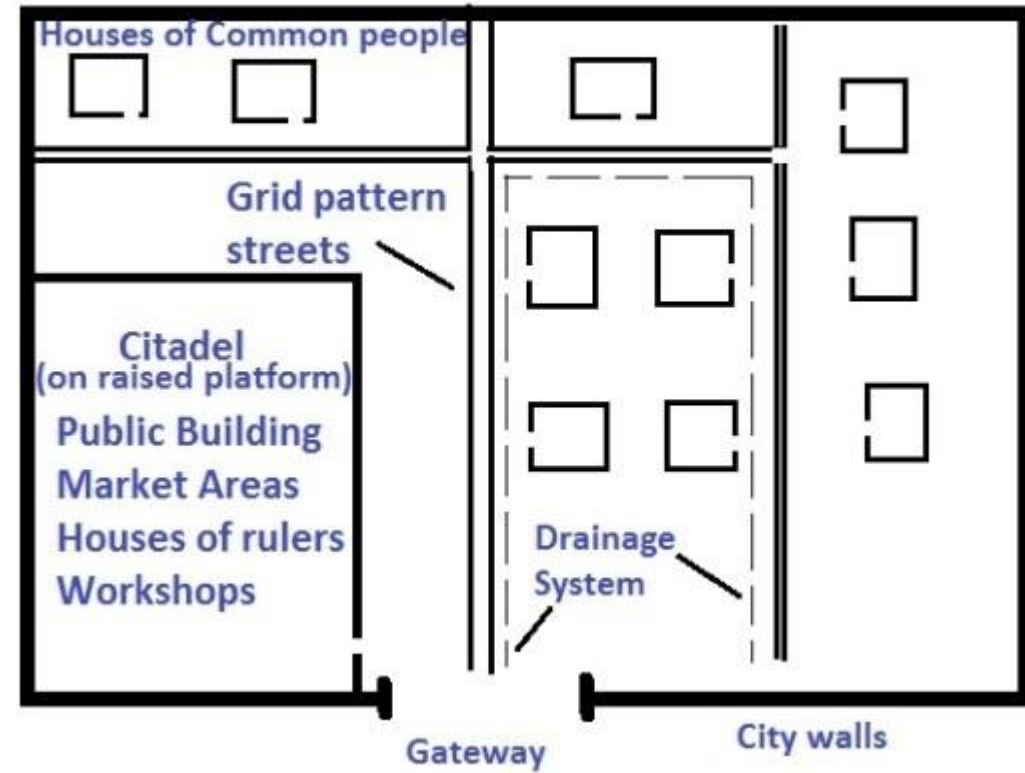
Urbanization &
Town Planning

- Town planning is the most important and distinguishing feature of the Harappan Civilization. Hence, it was called an urban civilization.
- Towns were divided into parts namely citadel and lower town. Citadels were occupied by members of the ruling class and the lower town was inhabited by the common people.
- Another important feature of IVC is the drainage system. Drains were built of burnt bricks and covered by stone lids.
- Chanhudaro was the only town without a citadel.

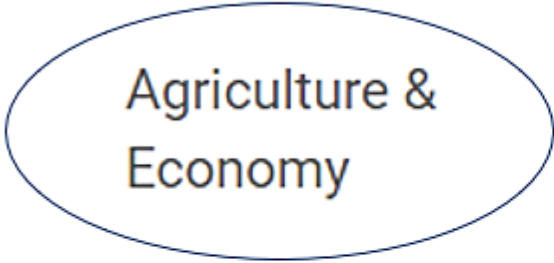
Features Of The Indus Valley Civilization



Town Planning in Indus Valley Civilization



Features Of The Indus Valley Civilization



Agriculture &
Economy

- They grew wheat and barley on a large scale. Other crops that they grew included pulses, cereals, cotton, dates, melons, pea, sesamum, and mustard.
- No clear evidence of rice has been found.
- Harappan people were mostly peasants and thus the Harappan civilization was an agro-commercial civilization.
- Harappans were the earliest people to grow cotton.
- Their most important artistic work are seals. Seals are made of steatite and they are square in shape.
- The most depicted animal is the bull.
- Bangle making and shell ornament making was also practiced.
- Land and sea trade was in vogue in Indus Valley Civilization.
- A dockyard has been found at Lothal which is the longest building of Harappan Civilization.

Features Of The Indus Valley Civilization



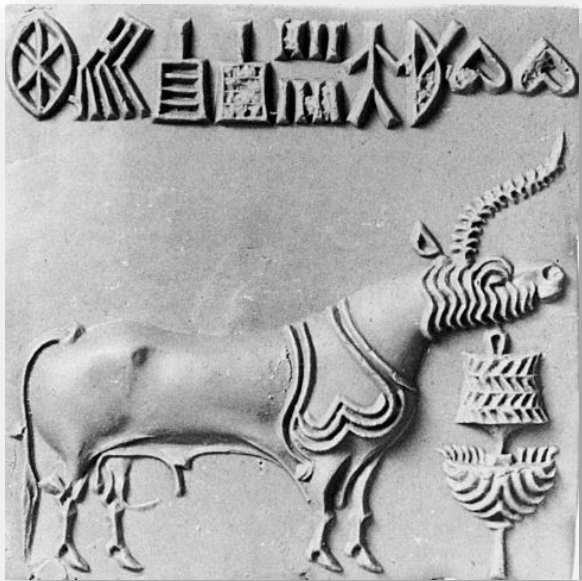
Granaries at Harappa



The Great Bath at Mohenjodaro

Features Of The Indus Valley Civilization

The Harappans Conducted Considerable Trade In Stone, Metal, Shells, Etc., Within The Indus Culture Zone. They Did Not Use Metal Money And Carried Exchanges Through A **Barter System** In All Probability.




Indus Wheel/ Ekka

Features Of The Indus Valley Civilization

No Clear Idea Of An Organized Force Or Standing Army. No Temples Have Been Found. More Concerned With Commerce Than With Conquest. Did Not Have Many Weapons Means The Lack Of An Effective Warrior Class.



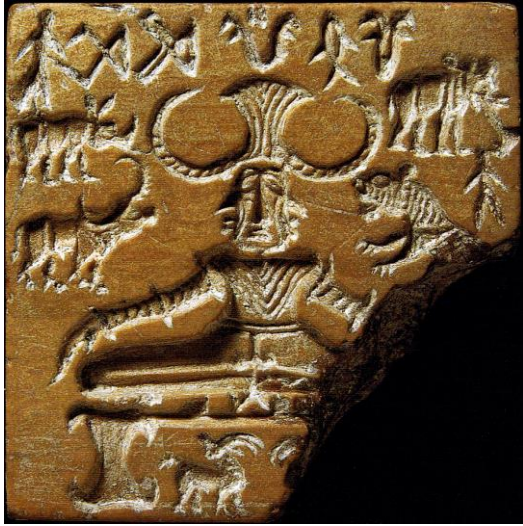
Features Of The Indus Valley Civilization



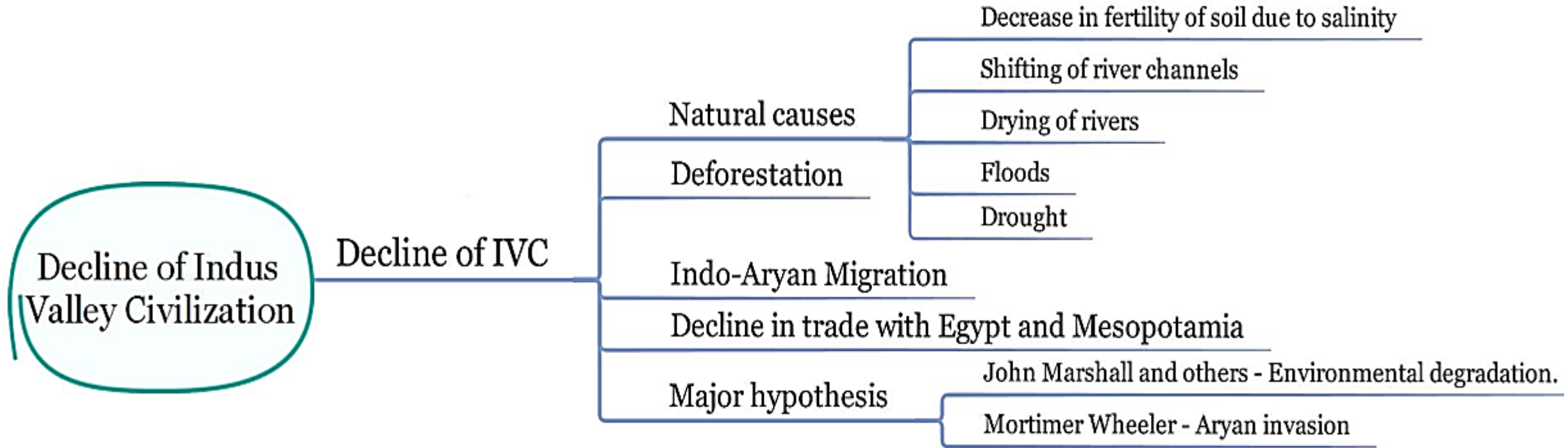
Religion of
Harappans

- Pashupati seal has been found in Mohenjodaro in which a Yogi has been depicted.
- The Yogi on the seal is surrounded by buffalo, tiger, elephant, rhinoceros, and deer.
- Signs of phallic worship has been found.
- Harappans worshipped the mother Goddess. It is evident from the terracotta figurine recovered from Harappa.
- A building called Great Bath has been found at Mohenjodaro. It was meant for ritual bathing.
- No evidence of temples has been found in this civilization.
- Amulets were found in large numbers

Features Of The Indus Valley Civilization



Reasons For Decline Of The Indus Valley Civilization



Transition From Urban To Rural Settlements

This New Beginning Could Be Termed As The “**Vedic Age**” (1500 - 600 BCE), As Holy And Religious Scriptures Such As Rig Veda And Rest Were Composed.

- **Early Vedic Period (1500 - 1000 BC)**
- **Later Vedic Period (1000 - 600 BC)**

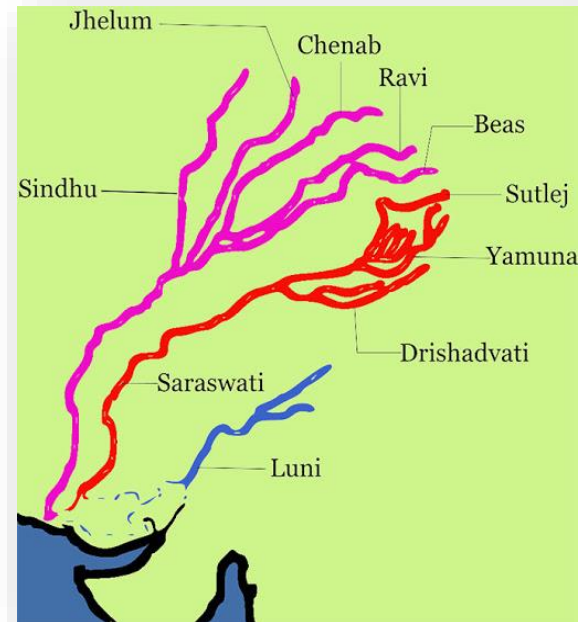
	Historians	Views
1.	M.R. Sahani	Inundation
2.	K.V.R. Kennedy	Epidemic
3.	Wheeler	Sudden decline
4.	R.L Stein and AN Ghosh	Climate Change
5.	Marshall, SR Rao	Flood
6.	Fairservis	Deforestation, Ecological Imbalances

The Aryan Settlements

They Settled Themselves In **Sapta Sindhu**, The Land Of Seven Rivers In The North-western Region Of India Which Included The Kabul River Of Afghanistan Along With The Indus And Its Five Tributaries.

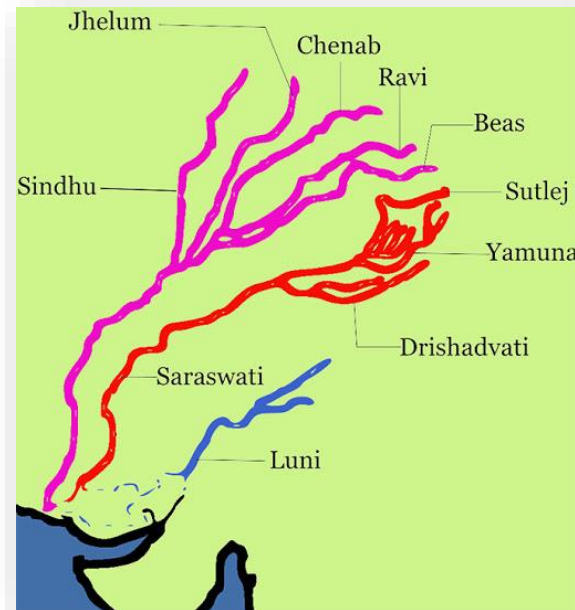
RIVERS MENTIONED IN RIGVEDA

Rigvedic Name	Modern Name	Region
Sindhu	Indus	Punjab
Vitasta	Jhelum	Punjab
Asikani	Chenab	Punjab
Vipas	Beas	Punjab
Parushi	Ravi	Punjab
Satudri	Sutlej	Punjab
Drishdavati	Ghaggar	Rajasthan
Kubha	Kabul	Afghanistan
Krumu	Kurram	Afghanistan
Gomati	Gomal	Afghanistan



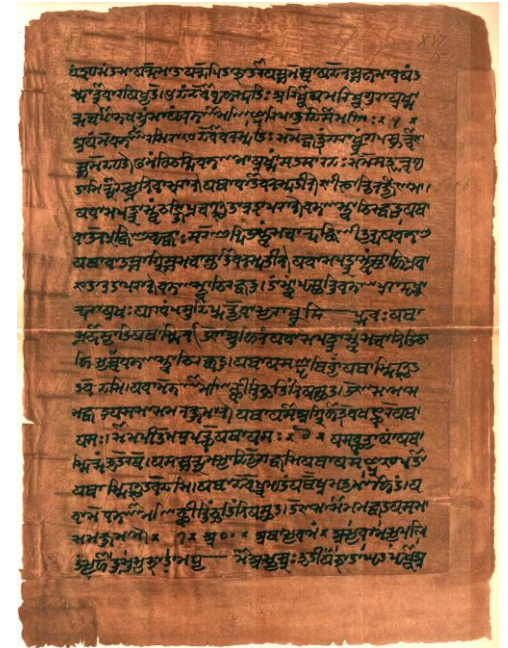
The Aryan Settlements

Rig Veda Speaks About **Dasrajna Yudha** Or **Battle Of Ten Kings** Fought On The Bank Of **River Parusni**, Identical To River Ravi, And Was Won By **Bharatas**. **Samgrama** Meant That **Gram Clashed With One Another** And Caused The War.



Vedic Literature

- In Sanskrit: Shruti Means "What Is Said". Smriti Means "Remembered".
- Early Vedic Literature (Shruti) Consisting Of Four Vedas, Brahmanas, Aranyakas, And Upanishads.
- Later Vedic Literature (Smriti) Consisting Of Sutras, Vedanga, Upavedas, Puranas, Epics, Dharam Shastras, Etc.



Vedic Literature

Rig-Veda "Knowledge of the Hymns of Praise"

Sama-Veda "Knowledge of the Melodies"

Yajur-Veda "Knowledge of the Sacrificial formulas"

Atharva-Veda "Knowledge of the Magic formulas"

Aranyakas - Rituals, observances

Brahmanas - Commentaries on said rituals

Samhitas - Benedictions, prayers, mantras

Upanishads – Philosophical narratives and dialogues

The Vedic Society

EARLY VEDIC

- **Varna System** Based On The Professions Or Occupations.
- Members Of The Same Family Took To Different Professions.
- **Family:** The Unit Of Society Was Family, Primarily Monogamous And Patriarchal.

LATER VEDIC

- **Varna System** Became Hereditary. The Rigidity Of The Varna System Was At Its Peak.
- **Family System:** The Basic Unit Of Society Family Remained The Same, But The Position Of Women Declined.

The Vedic Society

EARLY VEDIC

- Child Marriage Was Not In Trend. Niyoga System Existed. The Father's Property Was Inherited By Son.
- **Appetite:** The Meat Of Fish, Birds, And Animals Was Eaten. The Cow Was Already Deemed Aghanya i.e., Not To Be Killed.
- Alcoholic Drinks, Sura, And Soma Were Also Consumed.

LATER VEDIC

- **Aitareya Brahmana** States That A Daughter Is The Source Of Misery While A Son Is The Protector Of The Family.
- **Polygamy Was In Practice.**
- **Pratiloma Vivah** Was Not Permitted.

The Vedic Polity

EARLY VEDIC	LATER VEDIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Above The Kula (Family) Were The Gramas, The Vis, The Jana, And The Rashtra.• The Rashtra Was Ruled By A King Or Rajan.• The Army Consisted Of Foot Soldiers And Charioteers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kingship Became Rigid And Hereditary.• Assembly Lost Its Importance And Royal Power Increased At Their Cost.• Women Were No Longer Permitted To Attend Assemblies.

The Vedic Polity

EARLY VEDIC	LATER VEDIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Administrative Machinery Worked Under A Tribal Chief Called 'Rajan'.• Clan-based Assemblies Were Found Such As Sabha, Samiti, Vidatha, And Gana.• Women Attended Sabha And Vidatha.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Term Rashtra Indicating Territory, First Appeared In This Period.• Taittiriya Brahmana Refers To The Theory Of The Divine Origin Of Kingship.• Shatapath Brahmana Refers To Twelfth Ratninas Or Civil Functionaries Of The Time.

The Vedic Religion

EARLY VEDIC

- **Rajasuya:-** Ritual Sacrifice, Which Was Supposed To Confer Supreme Power.
- **Ashvamedha:-** Meant Unquestioned Control Over The Area, In Which The Royal Horse Ran Uninterrupted.
- **Vajapeya:-** The King Performed The Vajapeya Or The Chariot Race.

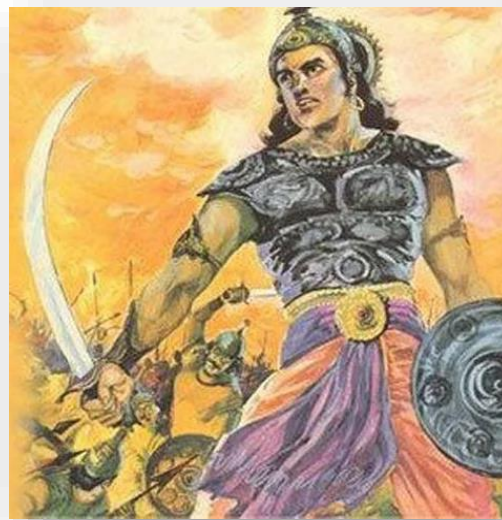
LATER VEDIC

- Vishnu Was Conceived As The Preserver And Protector Of The People.
- Pushan, Responsible For The Wellbeing Of Cattle, Became The God Of Shudras.
- At The End Of The Vedic Age, A Section Of Society Began To Resent The Priestly Domination.

The Birth Of Janapadas

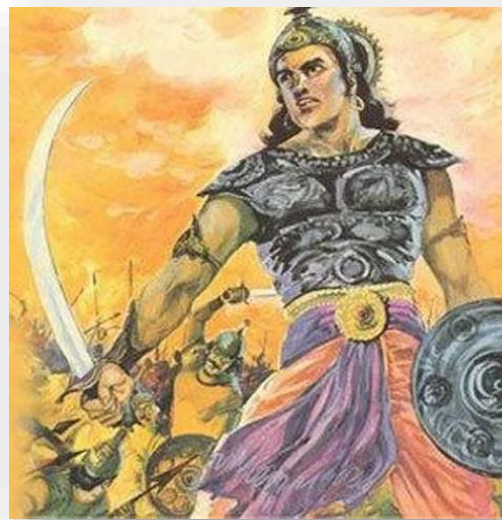
From The **6th Century BC** Onwards, The Increasing **Use Of Iron** In Eastern UP And Western Bihar Created Conditions For The Formation Of Large Territorial States.

Armed With Iron Weapons, The **Warrior Class** Now Played An Important Role.



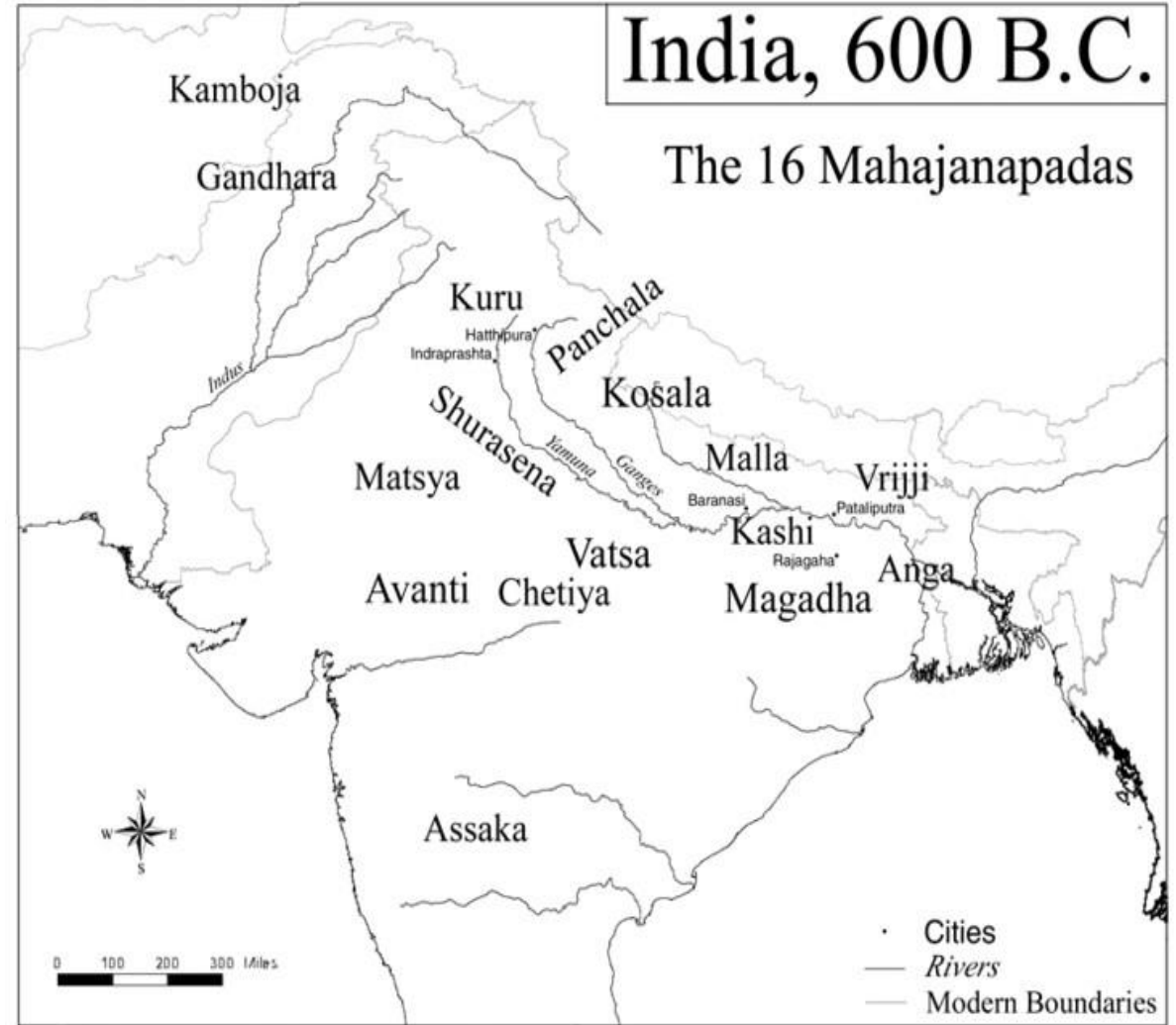
The Birth Of Janapadas

The **New Agricultural Tools** And Implements Enabled The Peasants To **Produce Far More Food Grains** Than They Required For Consumption. The Extra Produce Could Be Collected By The Princes To **Meet Their Military And Administrative Needs.**



Shodasa Mahajanapadas

Sl. No.	Mahajanapadas	Capital	Modern location
1	Anga	Champa	Munger and Bhagalpur
2	Magadh	Girivraja / Rajagir	Gaya and Patna
3	Kasi	Kasi	Banaras
4	Vatsa	Kausambi	Allahabad
5	Kosala	Sravasti	Eastern Uttar Pradesh
6	Saurasena	Mathura	Mathura
7	Panchala	Ahichchatra and Kampilya	Western Uttar Pradesh
8	Kuru	Indraprastha	Merrut and S.E. Haryana
9	Matsya	Viratnagar	Jaipur
10	Chedi	Sothivati / Banda	Bundelkhanda
11	Avanti	Ujjain / Mahismati	Madhya Pradesh & Malwa
12	Gandhar	Taxila	Rawalpindi
13	Kamboj	Pooncha	Rajori & Hajra (Kashmir)
14	Asmaka	Pratisthan / Paithan	Bank of Godavari
15	Vajji	Vaishali	Vaishali
16	Malla	Kusinara	Deoria & U.P.



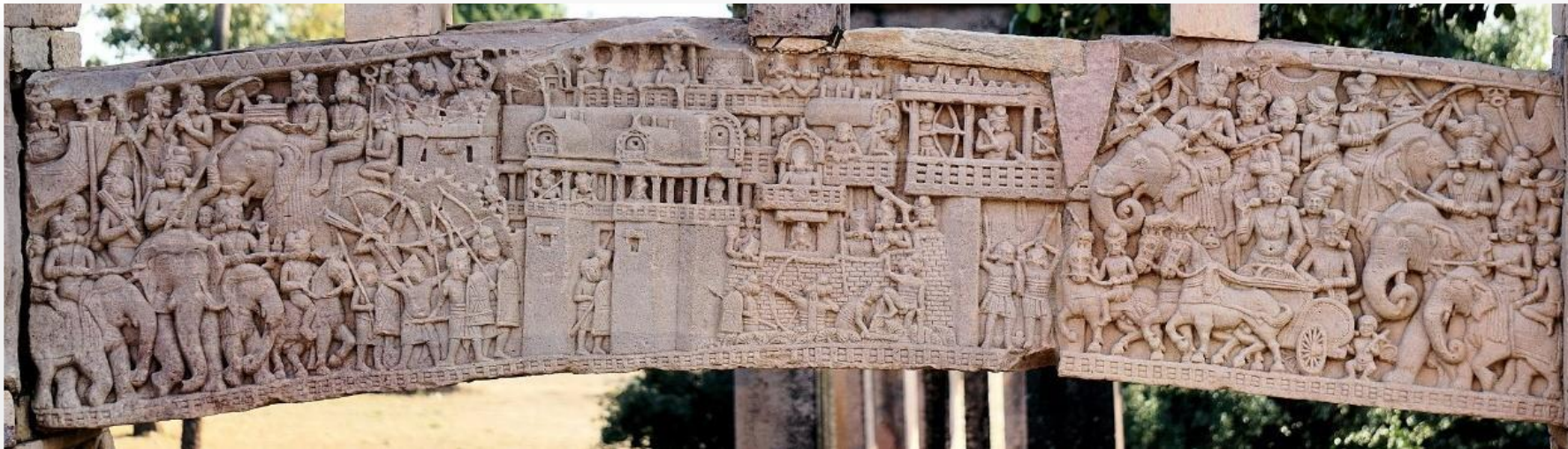
Salient Features Of Mahajanapadas

Most Of These States Were **Monarchical**, But Some Were Also **Republics**, Known As “**Ganasangha**” Eg: **Vajji**. Had An Oligarchic System For Governance Where Administration Was Headed By An Elected King With A Large Council For His Aid.



Salient Features Of Mahajanapadas

The King, The Minister, The Country, Fortified City, Treasury, Army, And Ally Were The Key Elements. Endowed With **Agricultural Surplus**, The **High Income** Of The State Facilitated A **Vast Standing Army**.



SUMMARY

- **STONE AGE**
- **INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION**
- **EARLY VEDIC AGE**
- **LATER VEDIC AGE**
- **MAHAJANAPADA**



Q. _____ Is The Period Whose Information Is Available In Written Records.

A. Pre-historic Period

B. Proto-history

C. Ancient History

D. Historical Period

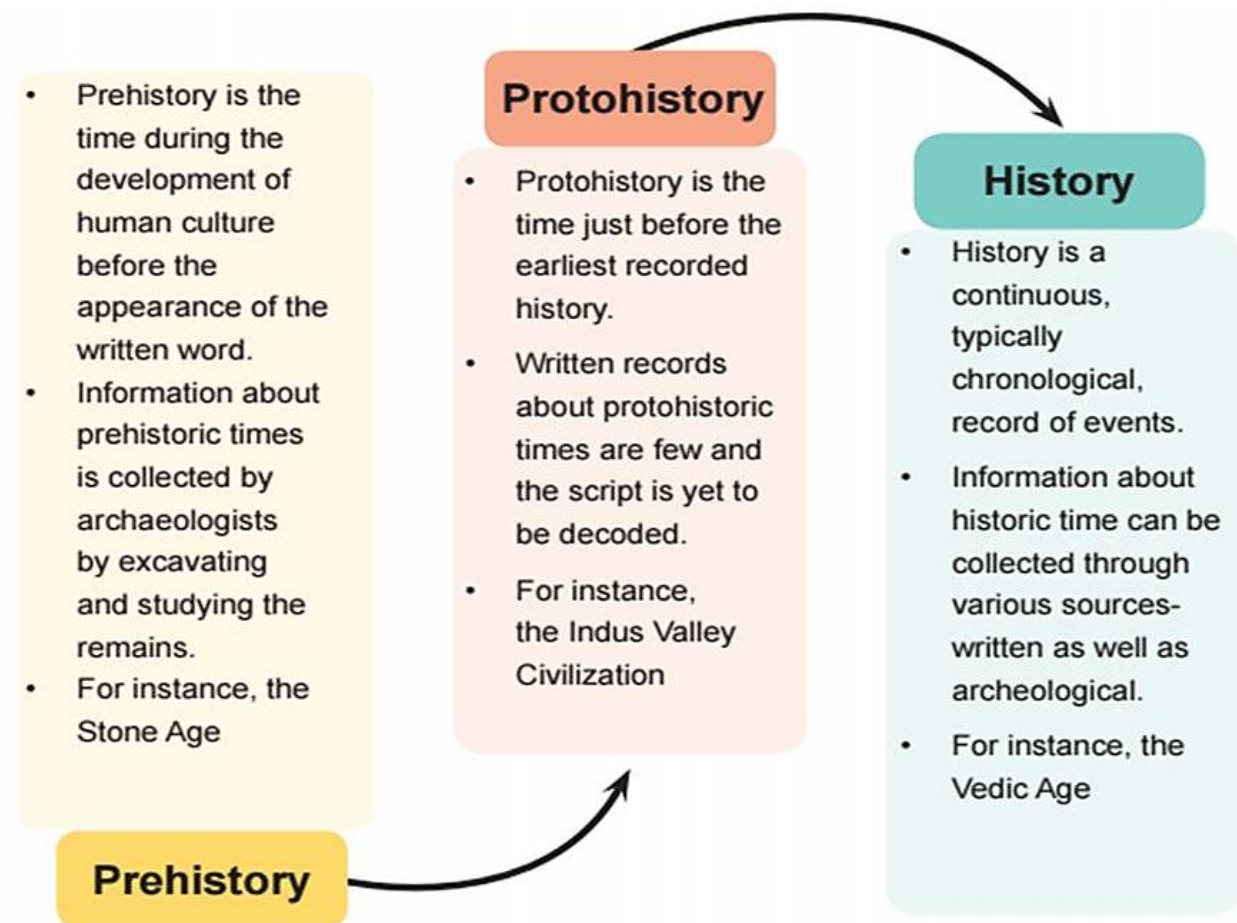
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**Q. Dasrajna Yudha Or Battle Of Ten Kings Was Fought On The Banks Of
Which River?**

A. Parusni

B. Ganga

C. Yamuna

D. Saraswati

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Q. Arrange The Following In Ascending Order From Earliest To Latest:

1) Palaeolithic Age

2) Mesolithic Age

3) Neolithic Age

4) Chalcolithic Age

A. 1, 2, 3, 4

B. 4, 3, 2, 1

C. 3, 4, 2, 1

D. 1, 4, 2, 3



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A. 1, 2, 3, 4

B. 4, 3, 2, 1

C. 3, 4, 2, 1

D. 1, 4, 2, 3

The Chronology Is As Follows:

Palaeolithic Age (500,000-10,000 BC),

Mesolithic Age (10,000-4,000 BC),

Neolithic Age (4000-1800 BC),

Chalcolithic Age (1800-1000 BC).

Q. In 1921, The Sites Of Harappa And Mohenjodaro Were Discovered By _____ & _____ Respectively.

- A. N.G Majumdar, Daya Ram Sahni
- B. R.D Banerjee, J.P Joshi
- C. Daya Ram Sahni, R.D Banerjee
- D. R.S Bisht, P C Ghose



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Daya Ram Sahni



R D Banerji

Q. How Many Types/ Forms Of Vedic Marriages Exist As Given By Manu

A. 10

B. 8

C. 9

D. 12



Q. How Many Types/ Forms Of Vedic Marriages Exist As Given By Manu

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Types	Feature
Arsha Vivaha	Giving the girl to a man with a bride price
Brahma Vivaha	Giving the girl to a man with a dowry
Daiva Vivaha	Giving the girl to a priest for his fees
Gandharva Vivaha	Love marriage
Asura Vivaha	Marriage with a purchased girl
Prajapatya Vivaha	Giving the girl to a man without a bride-price
Paishacha Vivaha	Marriage to a girl after seducing (raping) her.
Rakshasa Vivaha	Marriage with the daughter of defeated king or with kidnapped girl.

Q. What Was “Niyoga ”In The Early Vedic Society?

- A. A Sacrificial Ritual For Wealth And Prosperity
- B. To Marry The Younger Brother Of The Widow’s Deceased Husband.
- C. Part Of Varna System, Consisting Of 5th Varna
- D. A Drink Locally Produced For Festival Celebrations

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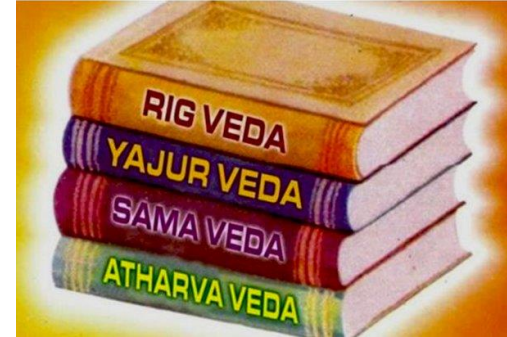
C. Part Of Varna System, Consisting Of 5th Varna

D. A Drink Locally Produced For Festival Celebrations

Q.	List A	List B	Codes:
1.	Harappa	(a) Bead Maker's Shop	A. 1-(a), 2-(b), 3-(c), 4-(d)
2.	Mohenjodaro	(b) Fire Altar	B. 4-(c), 3-(b), 2-(a), 1-(d)
3.	Kalibangan	(c) Great Bath	C. 1-(d), 2-(c), 3-(b), 4-(a)
4.	Chanhudaro	(d) Granaries	D. 4-(b), 3-(c), 2-(a), 1-(d)

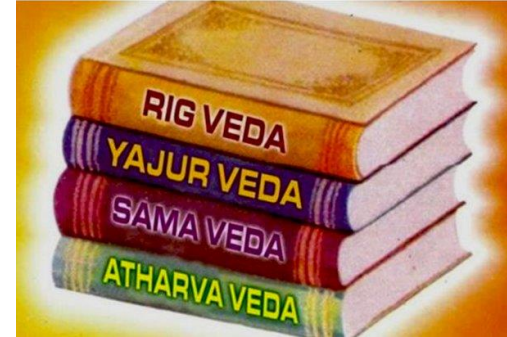
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3.	Kalibangan	(c) Great Bath	C. 1-(d), 2-(c), 3-(b), 4-(a)
4.	Chanhudaro	(d) Granaries	D. 4-(b), 3-(c), 2-(a), 1-(d)

- Q. 1. RIGVEDA (A) Mantras Deal With Chains Magic And Spells.**
- 2. YAJURVEDA (B) It Is The Veda Of Melodies And Chants.**
- 3. SAMAVEDA (C) Performing Yajanas By The Priests.**
- 4. ATHARVAVEDA (D) Collection Of Hymns In Praise Of Gods.**



- A. 1-(a), 2-(b), 3-(c), 4-(d)
- B. 4-(b), 3-(a), 2-(c), 1-(d)
- C. 1-(d), 2-(c), 3-(b), 4-(a)
- D. 4-(b), 3-(c), 2-(a), 1-(d)

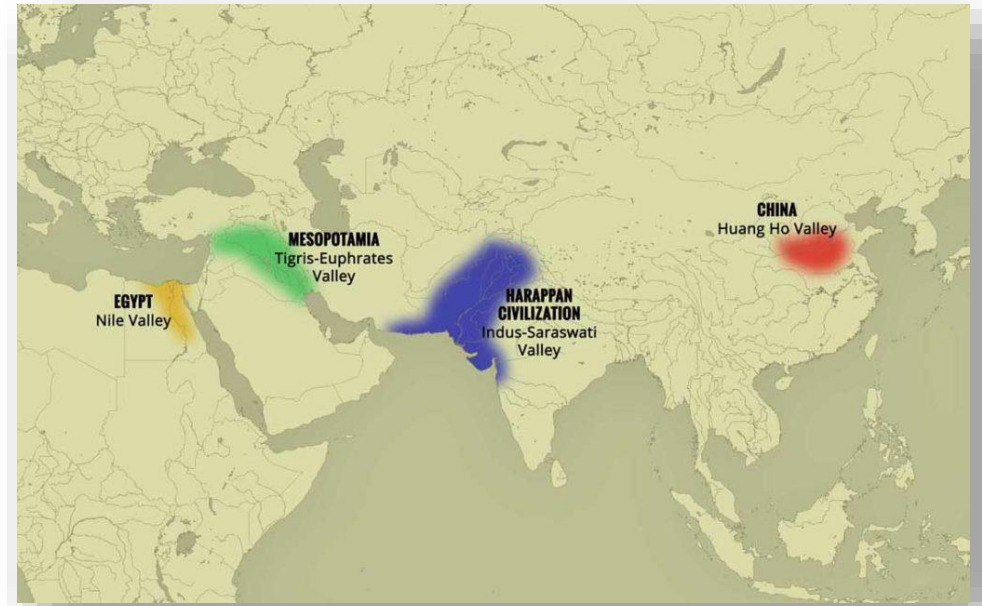
- Q. 1. RIGVEDA (A) Mantras Deal With Chains Magic And Spells.
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3. SAMAVEDA (C) Performing Yajanas By The Priests.
4. ATHARVAVEDA (D) Collection Of Hymns In Praise Of Gods.



- A. 1-(a), 2-(b), 3-(c), 4-(d)
B. 4-(b), 3-(a), 2-(c), 1-(d)
C. 1-(d), 2-(c), 3-(b), 4-(a)
D. 4-(b), 3-(c), 2-(a), 1-(d)

Q. In the Mesopotamian records, which one of the following terms was used for the Indus Valley (Harappans) ?

- (a) Dilmun
- (b) Meluha
- (c) Magan
- (d) Failaka



Q. In the Mesopotamian records, which one of the following terms was used for the Indus Valley (Harappans) ?

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ANSWER: B

Most Scholars Suggest That **Meluha** Was The Sumerian Name For The Indus Valley Civilization. They Further Claim That Meluha Is The Origin Of The Sanskrit **Mleccha**, Meaning "Barbarian, Foreigner".

Q. “Aryan Invasion Theory” Was First Propounded By

A. Alexander Cunningham

B. Max Muller

C. Wheeler

D. M R Sahani

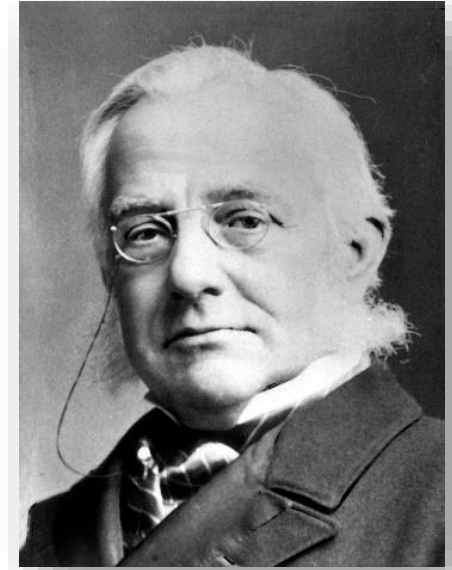
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Q. _____ Mainly Means 'Sitting Near'.

- A. Purana
- B. Mahakavyas
- C. Upanishad
- D. Veda

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A. Purana

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Q. _____ Refers To The Theory Of The Divine Origin Of Kingship.

A. Taittiriya Brahmana

B. Shatapath Brahmana

C. Aitareya Brahmana

D. Gopatha Brahmana

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Q. Choose The Correct Statements About 'Citadel' Found In IVC

- 1. Both Harappa And Mohenjo-Daro Had A Citadel Or Acropolis**
- 2. It Was Possibly Inhabited By The Common People**
- 3. Lower Town Built With Brick Houses Was Occupied By The Ruling Class**
- 4. Houses In The Cities Is That They Followed A Grid System**

A. 1 & 2 Only

B. 1 & 4 Only

C. 1 Only

D. 2 & 3 Only

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Q. Choose The Correct Statements About Harappan People:

- 1. The Harappans Had Great Expertise In The Use Of The Potter's Wheel.**
- 2. Harappan Pots Were Generally Decorated With Designs Of Trees And Circles, Images Of Men, Etc.**
- 3. The Greatest Artistic Creations Of The Harappan Culture Are Seals And About 2000 Seals Have Been Found To Date.**

A. 1 & 2 Only

B. 1 & 3 Only

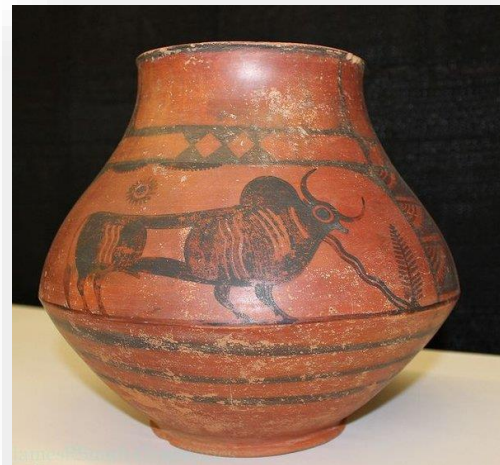
C. 3 Only

D. 1, 2 & 3

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- A. 1 & 2 Only
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- C. 3 Only
- D. 1, 2 & 3**



Q. Choose The Incorrect Statements About The Harappan Script:

- 1. The Harappan Did Not Invent The Art Of Writing But Rather Followed The People Of Ancient Mesopotamia Who Did So.**
- 2. Harappan Script Was Discovered In 1853 And The Complete Script By 1923.**
- 3. James Princep Was The First To Decipher The Script Of The Harappans.**

A. 1 & 3 Only

B. 2 & 3 Only

C. 2 Only

D. 1, 2 & 3

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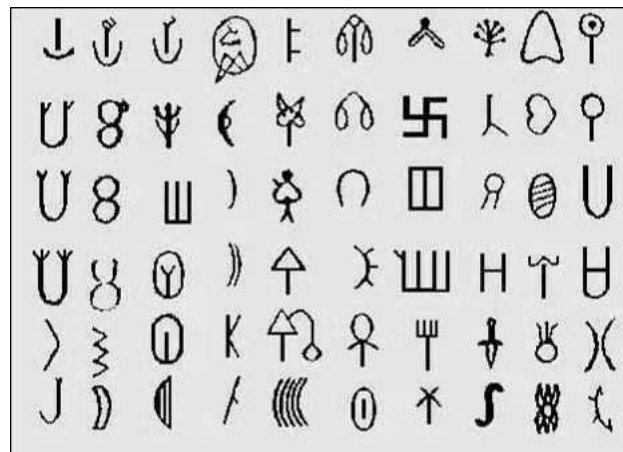
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Q. The Term 'Asva' In The Rig Veda Denotes To

A. Cow

B. Horse

C. Bull

D. Elephant

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A. Cow

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D. Elephant



Rig Veda: The Term Asva Occurs 215 Times; The Term Go (Cow) Occurs 176 Times, And The Term Vrsabha (Bull) 170 Times. Suggest The Importance Of Cattle Rearing.

Q. List A**List B****Codes:****1. Indra****(a) God of Marriage****A. 1-(a), 2-(b), 3-(c), 4-(d)****2. Agni****(b) God of Animals****B. 4-(b), 3-(a), 2-(c), 1-(d)****3. Rudra****(c) Fire God****C. 1-(d), 2-(c), 3-(b), 4-(a)****4. Pushan****(d) Breaker of Forts****D. 4-(b), 3-(c), 2-(a), 1-(d)**

Q. List A**List B****Codes:****1. Indra****(a) God of Marriage****A. 1-(a), 2-(b), 3-(c), 4-(d)****2. Agni****(b) God of Animals****B. 4-(b), 3-(a), 2-(c), 1-(d)****3. Rudra****(c) Fire God****C. 1-(d), 2-(c), 3-(b), 4-(a)****4. Pushan****(d) Breaker of Forts****D. 4-(b), 3-(c), 2-(a), 1-(d)**

God	Associated Field
Indra/Purandar	Breaker of forts
Agni	Fire God
Varuna	Water God
Surya	God with horse driven chariot
Mitra	Solar God
Pushan	God of Marriage
Vishnu	One who covered Earth in 3 steps
Rudra	God of Animals
Sindhu	River Goddess
Yama	God of death
Marut	Personified Storm

Q. Choose The Correct Statements About “Mahajanapadas”

1. They Flourished Around The 6th & 5th Centuries BCE

2. It Was Also The Time Of The Rise Of The Sramana Movements

3. The Focus Of Chief Political Activity Moved From The Western Part Of The Gangetic Plain To The Eastern Part.

A. 1 & 2 Only

B. 2 & 3 Only

C. 1 Only

D. 1, 2 & 3

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Q. List A (Mahajanapada)**1. Malla****2. Vajji****3. Gandhara****4. Avanti****List B (Capital)****(a) Kusinara****(b) Vaishali****(c) Taxila****(d) Ujjain****A. 1-(a), 2-(b), 3-(c), 4-(d)****B. 4-(a), 3-(b), 2-(c), 1-(d)****C. 1-(d), 2-(c), 3-(b), 4-(a)****D. 4-(b), 3-(c), 2-(a), 1-(d)**

Q. List A (Mahajanapada)

1. Malla

2. Vajji

3. Gandhara

4. Avanti

A. 1-(a), 2-(b), 3-(c), 4-(d)

B. 4-(a), 3-(b), 2-(c), 1-(d)

C. 1-(d), 2-(c), 3-(b), 4-(a)

D. 4-(b), 3-(c), 2-(a), 1-(d)

List B (Capital)

(a) Kusinara

(b) Vaishali

(c) Taxila

(d) Ujjain

Sl. No.	Mahajanapadas	Capital	Modern location
1	Anga	Champa	Munger and Bhagalpur
2	Magadh	Girivraja / Rajagir	Gaya and Patna
3	Kasi	Kasi	Banaras
4	Vatsa	Kausambi	Allahabad
5	Kosala	Sravasti	Eastern Uttar Pradesh
6	Saurasena	Mathura	Mathura
7	Panchala	Ahichchatra and Kampilya	Western Uttar Pradesh
8	Kuru	Indraprastha	Merrut and S.E. Haryana
9	Matsya	Viratnagar	Jaipur
10	Chedi	Sothivati / Banda	Bundelkhanda
11	Avanti	Ujjain / Mahismati	Madhya Pradesh & Malwa
12	Gandhar	Taxila	Rawalpindi
13	Kamboj	Pooncha	Rajori & Hajra (Kashmir)
14	Asmaka	Pratisthan / Paithan	Bank of Godavari
15	Vajji	Vaishali	Vaishali
16	Malla	Kusinara	Deoria & U.P.

Q. Choose The Correct Statements About Vedic Literature:

1. Shruti Is A Sanskrit Word That Means "What Is Said".

2. Smriti Is A Sanskrit Word That Means "Remembered".

A. 1 & 2 Only

B. 1 Only

C. 2 Only

D. None



Q. Choose The Correct Statements About Vedic Literature:

1. Shruti Is A Sanskrit Word That Means "What Is Said".

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C. 2 Only

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Q. Select The Correct Statements About The 'Maratha Revenue' System:

- 1. "Chauth" Was A Regular Tax Or Tribute Imposed By The Maratha Empire In The Indian Subcontinent.**
- 2. The "Sardeshmukhi" Was An Additional 10 Percent Levy On Top Of The Chauth.**

A. 1 & 2 Only

B. 1 Only

C. None

D. 2 Only

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C. None

D. 2 Only

Q. Which Of The Following Statements About The Vijayanagara Empire Is/Are True?

- 1) The Kings Claimed To Rule On Behalf Of The God Virupaksha.**
- 2) Rulers Used The Title 'Hindu Suratrana' To Indicate Their Close Links With Gods.**
- 3) All Royal Orders Were Signed In Kannada, Sanskrit, And Tamil.**
- 4) Royal Portrait Sculpture Was Now Displayed In Temples.**

- A. 4 Only
- B. 1 & 2
- C. 1, 2 & 3
- D. 1, 2 & 4

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- 1) The Kings Claimed To Rule On Behalf Of The God Virupaksha.**
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- 3) All Royal Orders Were Signed In Kannada, Sanskrit, And Tamil.**
- 4) Royal Portrait Sculpture Was Now Displayed In Temples.**

A. 4 Only

The Administrative And Court Languages Of The Empire

B. 1 & 2

Were **Kannada** And **Telugu**. All Royal Orders Were Signed

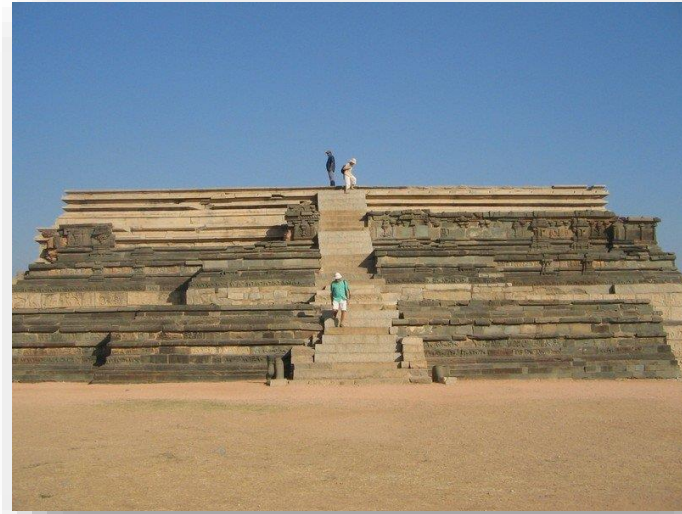
C. 1, 2 & 3

“Shri Virupaksha”, Usually In The Kannada Script.

D. 1, 2 & 4

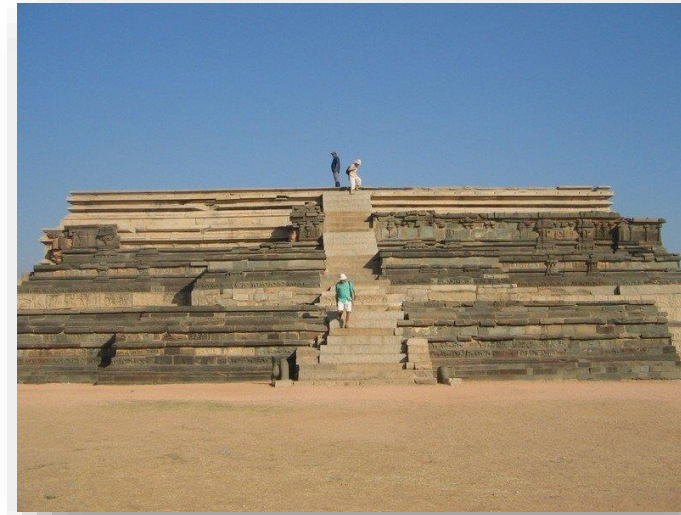
Q. Name the platform used for ritual purposes by the kings of the Vijayanagara Empire.

- (a) Mahanavami Dibba
- (b) Lotus Mahal
- (c) Hazara Rama
- (d) Virupaksha



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ANSWER: A

In Kannada Language, Dibba Means A Mound. Since This Structure Was Hidden Underneath A Mound. It Was On This Elevated Platform; The King Used To Sit During **Dasara Festival Celebrations.**

Q. Battle Of Chanderi Was Fought Between Rajputs & _____

- A. Babur
- B. Humayun
- C. Akbar
- D. Shah Jahan



Q. Battle Of Chanderi Was Fought Between Rajputs & _____

A. Babur

B. Humayun

C. Akbar

D. Shah Jahan

Year	Battle	Fought between	Winner
1526	Panipat	Babar and Ibrahim Lodi	Babur
1527	Khanwa	Rana Sanga and Babur	Babur
1529	Ghagra	Mahmud Lodi	Babur

It Was Fought Between **Medini Rai**, A Key Ally Of Rana Sanga,
And **Babur In 1528.**

Q. In Which Year Akbar Ended The Jiziya Tax For The First Time?

- A. 1564
- B. 1567
- C. 1565
- D. 1566



Q. In Which Year Akbar Ended The Jiziya Tax For The First Time?

A. 1564

Jizyah Tax Was A Per Capita Yearly Tax Historically

B. 1567

Implied On **Non-muslim Subjects**, Called The “**Dhimma**”

C. 1565

Exempting Women, Children, Elders, Handicapped, Ill,

D. 1566

The Insane, Monks, Hermits Etc.