

I . Multiple Choice Questions

1. The Paleolithic age is also known as the (C)
a) Bronze age b) New Stone age
c) Old Stone age d) Iron age
2. Cave paintings from the Paleolithic age are mostly found in (C)
a) South America b) Egypt c) Europe d) Australia
3. The discovery of which material marked the end of the Stone Age? (C)
a) Bronze b) Wood c) Iron d) Flint
4. The Old Stone Age man lived mostly in... (A)
a) Caves b) House c) Shelter d) Hut
5. Which digital platform is often used to present interactive historical maps? (C)
a) Netflix b) Github c) Google Maps d) Spotify
6. What is the main focus of the study of history? (B)
a) Study of celestial bodies
b) Study of past events and human societies
c) Study of biological processes
d) Study of economic models
7. History is closely related to which of the following social sciences? (C)
a) Physics b) Chemistry c) Sociology d) Engineering
8. Which of the following is a geographical feature of India? (B)
a) Sahara Desert b) Great Plains c) Rocky Mountains d) Nile River
9. Which of the following is considered a source of Indian history? (C)
a) Novels
b) Scientific Journals
c) Inscriptions, Coins, and Manuscripts
d) Space observations
10. Which period introduced agriculture and settled life? (B)
a) Paleolithic b) Neolithic c) Iron Age d) Megalithic
11. The Chalcolithic period is characterized by the use of (C)
a) Only stone tools b) Iron weapons
c) Copper and stone tools d) Gold coins
12. The Indus Valley Civilization is best known by (C)
a) Nomadic lifestyle b) Oral literature
c) Urban planning and drainage system d) Vedic hymns
13. The Early Vedic period is primarily known through (B)
a) Rock edicts b) Vedic literature
c) Temple inscriptions d) Copper plates

- ## II. Fill in the blanks

- 1) Herodotus is the father of history
- 2) Dogs was the first animal formed by old stone age man
- 3) Inscriptions are archeological sources
- 4) Ashoka chakra has 24 spokes
- 5) People who write history are known as Historians
- 6) By Archeology we mean the study of the remains of the ancient past
- 7) Meghadoot was written by Kalidas
- 8) History is divided in to pre historic and historic periods
- 9) Anthropology is a study of human beings of the entire world
- 10) The first discovered in 1921 Harappa
- 11) Indus valley site is mohanjodars situated in sind

- 12) Important structure of Mohanjodaro is the Great bath and Granary
- 13) Mohenjodaro houses were built with bricks
- 14) The chief occupation of the people of Harappan Agriculture
- 15) The puranas are 18 in number
- 16) Numismatic is the study of coins
- 17) Early vedic civilization is from 1500-800 BC
- 18) Aryans is derived from Sanskrit Aarya
- 19) Aryans means men of Nobel character
- 20) The Harappan or Indus valley civilization during the chalcolithic age
- 21) Two popular assemblies of the vedic period is Sabha and Samiti
- 22) The modern districts of patna and Gaya in Bihar
- 23) Epigraphy is the study of inscriptions
- 24) The first history of India covering all periods was written by Romila Thapar
- 25) Primary historical sources are derived from secondary sources

III. Descriptive Questions

- 1) Define History and explain the scope and Nature of History?
- 2) Write about the Public history and Digital history?
- 3) Write about the prehistoric culture in India.
- 4) Describe the structural remains and town planning of the Harappan cities.
- 5) Great bath of Mohanjodaro.