S.S.R. DEGREE COLLEGE, (AUTONOMOUS) NIZAMABAD (C.C:5029)

I SEMESTER INTERNAL ASSESSMENT – I EXAMINATIONS B.A. HISTORY

QUESTION BANK

I. Multiple Choice Questions C) 1. The Paleolithic age is also known as the 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 c) Europe d) Australia b) Egypt 3. The discovery of which material marked the end of the Stone Age? C) a) Bronze d) Flint b) Wood c) Iron 4. The Old Stone Age man lived mostly in... A) b) House a) Caves c) Shelter d) Hut 5. Which digital platform is often used to present interactive historical maps? 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?) 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? В 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

14.	What was the main economic activity du	ring the Early Vedic period?	(C)
	a) Urban trade	b) Mining			
	c) Agriculture and cattle rearing	d) Manufacturing			
15.	In later Vedic society, the Varna System	became	(С)
	a) Less rigid	b) Completely abolished			
	c) More structured and hereditary	d) Based on wealth			
16.	Vedic religion primarily involved		(С)
	a) Worship of idols	b) Monastic life			
	c) Nature worship and fire sacrifices	d) Temple rituals			
17.	One of the main goals of history is to		(С)
	a) Create propaganda	b) Preserve myths			
	c) Promote national pride only	d) Learn from past mistakes and suc	cces	ses	
18.	History promotes		(С)
	a) Repetition of past mistakes	b) Ignorance of other cultures			
	c) A sense of continuity and belonging	d) Rejection of change			
19.	Which of the following was a major city of	of the Indus Valley Civilization	(В)
	a) Pataliputra	b) Mohenjo-daro			
	c) Ujjain	d) Ayodhya			
20.	What is a key feature of Indus Valley tow	n planning	(С)
	a) Wooden houses	b) Temples and hilltops			
	c) Grid system and drainage	d) Absence of streets			
21.	What material was commonly used for b	uilding houses in the Indus Valley	(D)
	a) Stone blocks	b) Sun-dried bricks			
	c) Wood	d) Burnt bricks			
22.	2. The drainage system of Indus Valley cities was		(С)
	a) Absent	b) Poorly managed			
	c) Underground and advanced	d) Made by bamboo pipes			
23.	The economy of the Indus Valley Civilization	tion was primarily based on	(С)
	a) Pastoralism	b) Mining			
	c) Agriculture and trade	d) Fishing only			
24.	The main source of information about th	ne Early Vedic period is	(В)
	a) Ramayana b) Rigveda c) Art	hashastra d) Upanishads			
25.	Which of the following is a later Vedic te	xt?	(В)
	a) Rigveda	b) Atharvaveda			
	c) Manusmriti	d) Harivamsa			
П. Т	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 <u>archeological</u> 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 velly 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 <u>1500-800 BC</u>
- 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) **<u>Primary</u>** historical sources are derived from <u>secondary</u> 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.