

# VEDIC PERIOD BASED INDIAN HISTORY MCQ PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PDF WITH EXPLANATION

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**Q1.** Who is the propounder of the theory that the Rigvedic Aryans and the Harappans might have been the same people?

- a) B.B. Lal
- b) H.D. Sankalia
- c) Romila Thapar
- d) R.S. Sharma

**Q2.** The earliest reference to Devakiputra Krishna occurs in :

- a) Satapatha Brahmana
- b) Chhandogya Upanishad
- c) Atharvaveda
- d) Rigveda

**Q3.** Match list 'A' with list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List 'A'	List 'B'
A. Nyaya	1. Jaimini
B. Vaisheshika	2. Badarayana
C. Sankhya	3. Gautam
D. Yoga	4. Kanada
E. Purva Mimamsa	5. Kapila
F. Uttara Mimamsa	6. Patanjali

Codes: A B C D E F

- a) 1 2 3 4 5 6

- b) 3 4 5 6 1 2
- c) 4 3 2 1 5 6
- d) 5 6 4 1 2 3

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**Q4.** Regarding women in the Vedic period, which of the following are correct?

1. They were allowed to study
2. They held good positions
3. They did not practice Purdah system
4. They attended Sabha and Samiti

Which of the given above statements are correct?

- a) All of these
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 3 and 4
- d) 1 and 2

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**Q5.** Who is the most important God in Rig veda?

- a) Varun
- b) Vishnu
- c) Indra
- d) Agni

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**Q6.** With whom is the Yadu tribe mostly paired in the Rigveda?

- a) Turvasu
- b) Puru
- c) Druhyu
- d) Anu

**Q7.** Match the following lists –

List I	List II
1. Brahma-vivaha	(i) father gives his daughter's hand to the knowledgeable and well-behaved bridegroom with proper rites and rituals
2. Daiva-vivaha	(ii) father gives the bride's hand to the priest, engaged in sacrifice
3. Prajapatya-vivaha	(iii) father greets bridegroom and appeals the couple to follow religious duties
4. Arsha-vivaha	(iv) after receiving a pair of cattle from the groom, father gives the bride's hand to the bridegroom

Choose the correct code:

- a) 1-ii 2-iii, 3- iv, 4- i
- b) 1-i, 2-ii, 3-iii, 4-iv
- c) 1-iii, 2-ii, 3-i, 4- iv
- d) 1- ii, 2-iii, 3-i, 4-iv

**Q8.** Arrange in a chronological sequence the following Varsavasas of Gautam Buddha during the first decade of his enlightenment?

- 1. Kausambi
- 2. Rajagriha
- 3. Risipattana
- 4. Vaisali

Select the correct answer from the codes given below codes:

- a) 3, 2, 4, 1
- b) 4, 3, 1, 2
- c) 3, 4, 2, 1
- d) 2, 1, 3, 4

**Q9.** A story of Sunahsesha, in which his father Ajigarta is stated to have sold him to Harishchandra, occurs in :

- a) Svetasvatara Upnishad
- b) Brihadaranyaka Upnishad

c) Gopatha Brahmana

d) Aitareya Brahmana

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**Q10.** Consider the following statements and mark the option which is correct?

1. The Upveda of Rigveda is Ayurveda
2. Satpatha Brahman related to Yajurveda is lengthiest of all the Brahmans
3. Samaveda contains hymns sung by particular type of priests known as Udgatori.
4. The Upveda of Samveda in Adhwaryu.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

a) None of these

b) All of these

c) 1, 2 and 3

d) 1, 3 and 4

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**Q11.** Which of the following statements about the system of taxation and revenue administration in the Later Vedic period is not correct?

a) The king received regular contributions from the people in the shape of bali and shulka

b) One-sixth of the produce of the land was payable to the king

c) An official called bhagadugha collected the royal share of the produce

d) Settled life and stable agriculture led to the production of surplus which could be collected by the king in the form of taxes

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**Q12.** Vedic literature is also known as :

a) Sanhita

b) Vedanga

c) Smriti

d) Shruti

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**Q13.** Who was the most celebrated craftsman in the Vedic Age?

- a) Goldsmith
  - b) Weaver
  - c) Coppersmith
  - d) Carpenter
- 

**Q14.** Who wrote the first textbook on Jyotis?

- a) Katyayan
  - b) Bhrigu
  - c) Patanjali
  - d) Panini
- 

**Q15.** During the Rigvedic period, 'Niska' was an ornament of :

- a) Arm
  - b) Wrist
  - c) Neck
  - d) Ear
- 

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**Answers to the above questions :**

**Q1. Answer: (a)**

"Rigvedic Aryans and the Harappans might have been same people". The theory was given by B.B. Lal.

**Q2. Answer: (b)**

The first reference to Krishna occurs in the Chhandogya Upanishad of perhaps the sixth century B.C.

**Q3. Answer: (b)**

Nyaaya Shashtra: The author of this Darshan is Rishi Gautama ji. The subject of this darshan is to attain Moksha (Salvation) by getting the philosophical knowledge.

Vaisheshika Shashtra:- The author of this Darshan is Rishi Kanaad ji. He has described the true form of the Dharma.

Sankhya Shashtra:- The author of this Darshan is Rishi Kapil ji and its subject is about the Prakriti and its products and Purusha.

Yoga Shashtra:- The author of this Darshan is Maharishi Patanjali ji and it deals with the Saadhana, Dhyan, Samaadhi etc.

Purva Mimaansa / Mimaansa Shashtra:- The author of this Darshan is Rishi Jaimini ji. The science of morals is discussed in detail. The concept of this darshan is Dharma.

Uttar Mimaansa / Vedaant Shashtra:- The author of this Darshan is Rishi Vyaasa ji and the subject is about the Brahmaa (Iswhar) and attainment of Brahmaa / Moksha (Salvation).

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**Q4. Answer: (a)**

The Rigvedic society was a free society. The Aryans evidently preferred male child to female child. However, females were as free as their male counterparts.

Education was equally open for boys and girls. Girls studied the Veda and fine arts. Women never observed Purdha in the Vedic period.

They enjoyed freedom in selecting their mates. But divorce was not permissible to them. In the family, they enjoyed complete freedom and were treated as Ardhanginis.

**Q5. Answer: (c)**

Indra was the most important divinity and was lord of war. 250 hymns have been devoted to only Indra in Rigveda, which is highest for any of the Gods.

His other names are: Car-warrior (Rathestha);

A winner ( Jitendra) and Soma Drinker (Somapa).

Indra is mentioned as son of Dyaus.

He killed a demon Vritra, so he is known as Vritrahan.

He destroyed the forests so also known as Purandhar.

He held the thunderbolt (Vajra) with which he destroyed the enemies.

**Q6. Answer: (a)**

Yadu tribe is one of the Indo-Aryan tribes mentioned in the Rigveda. They are mostly paired with Turvasu in Rigveda.

**Q7. Answer: (b)**

During later Vedic period we see eight types of marriages, which were prevalent in the society. These types clearly reflect contacts of Vedic people with different kinds of cultures.

The other four types of marriages were: Gandharva-vivaha – marriage-at-will

i.e. through the consent of bridegroom and bride only;

- Asur-vivah – a Bridegroom gives money to the father and relatives of bride and purchases her for marriage.
- Rakshasa-vivaha – forceful abduction of a crying girl and marrying her.
- Paishacha-vivah – with force making the girl unconscious and violate her chastity.

**Q8. Answer: (a)**

**Q9. Answer: (d)**

The story of Sunahsesha in which his father Ajigarta is stated to have sold him to Harishchandra, occurs in Aitareya Brahmana.

**Q10. Answer: (c)**

The statements 1, 2 and 3 are correct. The Upveda of Rigveda is Ayurveda. Satpatha Brahman related to Yajurveda is the lengthiest of all the Brahmanas. Samaveda contains hymns sung by Udgatori.

**Q11. Answer: (b)**

**Q12. Answer: (d)**

Vedic literature is also known as Shruti. The literature which has been handed down from time immemorial by verbal transmission.



**Q13. Answer: (d)**

Rigveda mentions artisans as the carpenter, the chariot-maker, the weaver, the leather worker, the potter, etc. This indicates that they practised all these crafts.

Carpenter was the most celebrated craftsman in the Vedic age.

**Q14. Answer: (b)**

Maharishi Bhrigu was the first compiler of predictive astrology, Jyotisha. He is credited as the father of Hindu astrology and the first astrological treatise Bhrigu Samhita is attributed to his authorship.

The Bhrigu Samhita is an astrological (Jyotish) classic attributed to Maharishi Bhrigu during the Vedic period.

**Q15. Answer: (c)**

In Rigvedic period, Niska was a gold necklace in the beginning but later it was also used as a coin for giving as a reward to a poet.

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