

BUDDHISM JAINISM & RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT BASED INDIAN HISTORY MCQ PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PDF WITH EXPLANATION

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Q1. The custom Santhara is related to which of the following sects?

- a) Buddha
 - b) Jain
 - c) Vaishnava
 - d) Shaiva
-

Q2. Which of the following statements are correct with regard to the Second Buddhist Council?

1. It was held in 383 BC.
2. The idea of this council was to settle a dispute on Vinaya Pitaka, the code of discipline.
3. It was held under the patronage of King Kalasoka and the presidency of Sabakami.
4. It was held at Pataliputra.

Select the answer from the codes given below:

- a) 2, 3, and 4 only
 - b) 1, 2, and 3 only
 - c) 1, 3, and 4 only
 - d) 1, 2, 3 and 4;
-

Q3. Which of the following was not one of the reasons for the popularity of Buddhism in China?

- a) The patronage of the reigning dynasties in China (e.g. Wei dynasty) helped the cause of Buddhism
- b) There were no rival religions at the time of introduction of Buddhism in China
- c) The writing of such people as Mou-tseu created confidence in the minds of the educated chinese

d) The life of purity followed by the immigrant Indian Buddhists and their Chinese Disciples attracted the Chinese to Buddhism

Q4.

List I	List II
A. Second Sangam	1. Abhidhamma Pitak
B. Third Sangam	2. Tolkappiyan
C. First Buddhist council	3. Tripitika
D. Third Buddhist council	4. Silakhadikaram

- a) A – 2; B – 4; C – 3; D – 1
b) A – 4; B – 2; C – 3; D – 1
c) A – 4; B – 2; C – 1; D – 3
d) A – 2; B – 3; C – 1; D – 4

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Q5. Gautam Buddha delivered his first sermon at which one of the following places?

- a) Lumbini
b) Kushinagar
c) Sarnath
d) Bodh Gaya

Q6. The Buddha did not talk of spiritual aspects such as God, soul, life after death, etc. because:

- a) He did not intend to establish a formal religion
b) He was only concerned with the ethical aspects of life

- c) He wanted to resolve the practical problems of life
 - d) He considered such speculations unnecessary
-

Q7. What is the greatest debt owed by the Buddhist world to Sri Lanka?

- a) The propagation of Buddhism in South-East Asian countries
 - b) The preservation of Buddha's relics and sacred Bodhi tree
 - c) The reservation of the Pali canon in its entirety
 - d) The development of Buddhism through Sinhalese commentaries of Buddhist texts
-

Q8. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): Life scenes of Gautam Buddha are represented in Sanchi art.

Reason (R): Sanchi was intimately connected with the life of Gautam Buddha. Codes:

- a) A is false, but R is true
 - b) A is true, but R is false
 - c) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - d) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
-

Q9. Match list 'A' with list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List 'A'	List 'B'
A. Satapatha	1. Atharvaveda Brahmana
B. Gopatha	2. Samaveda Brahmana
C. Jaiminiya	3. Krisna Yajurveda Brahmana
D. Taittiriya	4. Shukla Yajurveda Brahmana

Codes: 1 2 3 4

- a) D A B C
- b) B A D C
- c) A B C D

d) B C D A

Q10. Gautam Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana at

- a) Kushinagar
 - b) Kapilvastu
 - c) Rajgriha
 - d) Bodhgaya
-

Q11. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by from the codes given below:

List I	List II
(Jain Tirthankara)	(Birth place)
A. Ajitnath	1. Kashi
B. Vimalnath	2. Hastinapur
C. Shantinath	3. Kampilya
D. Parshavanath	4. Ayodhya

Codes: A B C D

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

Q12. Where did the Mahasamghika school arise ?

- a) Rajgriha
- b) Bodhgaya
- c) Vaishali
- d) Sravasti

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Q13. Which of the following statements are correct with regard to the Charvaka school of philosophy?

1. Brihaspati is supposed to be the founder of the Charvaka school of philosophy.
2. It deals with the materialistic philosophy.
3. There is no other world.
4. The whole universe according to them is thus consisted of five elements i.e. earth, water, fire, air and ether.

Select the answer from the codes given below:

- a) 2, 3, and 4 only
- b) 1, 2, and 3 only
- c) 1, 3, and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4;

Q14. Match list 'A' with list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

List 'A'	List 'B'
A. Shiksha	1. Ritual
B. Kalpa	2. Grammar
C. Vyakarana	3. Pronunciation
D. Nirukta	4. Metre
E. Chhanda	5. Astronomy
F. Jyotisha	6. Etymology

Codes: A B C D E F

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

Q15. Which of the following was not one of the reasons for the gradual decline of Jainism?

- a) The influence and popularity of Shaiva and Vaishnava saints in the South
- b) The assimilative power of Hinduism
- c) The destruction of their temples by the foreign invaders and others
- d) The extremism of its ethical code and religious discipline

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (b)

The custom Santhara is related to Jain sects. Santhara, a Jain spiritual practice which entails a voluntary giving up of one's life through fasting.

Q2. Answer: (b)

The dispute was on ten points such as storing salt in horn, eating after midday, eating once and going to villages for alms, eating sour milk after one's meal etc.

It was not settled and Buddhism sects appeared for the first time. The subgroups were Sthaviravada, Mahasanghika and Sarvastivada. It was held at Vaishali.

Q3. Answer: (b)

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Q4. Answer: (a)

Q5. Answer: (c)

Q6. Answer: (a)

Q7. Answer: (a)

Q8. Answer: (b)

Sanchi is famous for an outstanding specimen of Buddhist art and architecture, belonging to the period between the third century BC and the twelfth century AD.

The site of Sanchi was discovered in the year 1818 by General Taylor and an archaeological museum was established in 1919 by Sir John Marshall.

However, Sanchi was not directly connected with events in the life of the Buddha, Sanchi became a pilgrimage site when Ashoka Maurya erected a stupa and column there.

Q9. Answer: (d)

In ancient times there were many Brahmanas, but currently only six are to be found:-

1. Aitareya Brahman Granth based on Rig Veda authored by Rishi Aitareya Mahidaas.
2. Shankhyayan Brahman Granth based on Rig Veda
3. Kaushtiki Brahman based on Rig Veda
4. Shatapath Brahman Granth based on Yajurveda
5. Maha-Tandya Brahman Granth based on Sam Veda
6. Gopath Brahman Granth based on Atharva Veda

Q10. Answer: (a)

Kushinagar is an important Buddhist pilgrimage site, where Gautama Buddha attained Parinirvana after his death.

Q11. Answer: (a)

Q12. Answer: (c)

Mahasanghika is the name of an early Buddhist school in India, during the Second Buddhist council held at Vaishali. The Mahasanghika school represents the first major schism ever recorded in Buddhism.

Q13. Answer: (d)

The Charvaka School of philosophy holds that knowledge is the product of the combination of four elements which leaves no trace after death. Charvaka philosophy deals with the materialistic philosophy.

It is also known as the Lokayata Philosophy– the philosophy of the masses.

According to Charvaka, there is no other world. Charvaka recognises no existence other than this material world. Since God, soul, and heaven, cannot be perceived, they are not recognised by Charvakas.

Q14. Answer: (c)

Vedang is auxiliary to the four Vedas essential for the correct interpretation of the Vedas.

Mundaka Upanisad mentions that there are six Vedanga which is as follows:

1. Siksha is related to sound, letters, pronunciation, the method of teaching and learning of these basic elements.
2. Kalpa: Vedic system involves Karmakaanda (system of prescribed acts and rituals).
3. Vyaakaran / Grammar:- Vyakarana is considered to be a principal part of the six Vedaangas.
4. Nirukta:- Nirukta is a kind of commentary on Nighantu, which is a collection of difficult words of the Veda.
5. The composition of the Vedas indicates consummate development of the knowledge of the poetic meter, chhandas.
6. The sixth Vedaanga relates to Jyotisa - astronomy and astrology. Jyotisa is considered to be the science of light, and it is looked upon as the eyes among the Vedaangas.

Q15. Answer: (d)

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