

MAURYA & POST MAURYAN PERIOD BASED INDIAN HISTORY MCQ PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PDF WITH EXPLANATION

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Q1. The earliest epigraphic reference to Chandragupta Maurya is found in the

- a) Junagarh Rock Edict of Ashoka
 - b) Barabar cave inscription of Ashoka
 - c) Hathigumpha inscription of Kharvela
 - d) Junagarh Rock inscription of Rudradaman
-

Q2. The Ashoka major rock edicts which tell us about the Chola, Pandya, Satyaputta and Kerelaputta?

- a) II and XII
 - b) I and VII
 - c) II and III
 - d) II and XIII
-

Q3. Which of the following metals were mostly used for minting coins during the Mauryan period?

- a) Lead and silver
 - b) Bronze and gold
 - c) Silver and copper
 - d) Gold and lead
-

Q4. Rupadarsaka in the Mauryan administration was

- a) Examiner of coins
- b) Manager of stage

c) Examiner of gold, silver and copper

d) Superintendent of courtesans

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Q5. Visti signifies

a) Forced labour

b) Religious tax

c) Irrigation tax

d) Trade tax

Q6. The Mauryan administrative centre Samapa can be identified with

a) Brahmagiri

b) Girnar

c) Dhauli

d) Jaugada

Q7. Who was the founder of Maurya dynasty?

a) Vishnugupta

b) Chandragupta II

c) Chandragupta Maurya

d) Ashoka

Q8. Given below are the two statements one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).

- **Assertion (A):** The decline of the Maurya Empire began after the time of Ashoka.

- **Reason (R):** Ashoka followed the policy of Dhamma Vijaya and disbanded his army.

Which one of the following is true

- Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - A is true, but R is false
 - A is false, but R is true
 - Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
-

Q9. Which of the following was not one of the reasons for the failure of dhamma?

- It was too idealistic a concept, which could not break the social and sectarian barriers
 - Ashoka's excessive enthusiasm produced a reaction against it
 - It was too vague a solution, because the problems lay at the very roots of the system
 - It failed to provide a solution to the problems which it set out to solve
-

Q10. Who was called by Vindhya Adhipati?

- Ashoka
 - Simuka
 - Gautamiputra
 - Pushyamitra
-

Q11. Which of the following books serves as a source for the Mauryan period?

- Jain Purvas
 - Historica
 - Suttapitaka
 - Indica
-

Q12. The earliest example of rock cut architecture is evident for the time of

- Post-Mauryan
- Pre-Mauryan

c) Mauryan

d) Gupta

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Q13. Who was the founder of Kushan dynasty?

a) Huvishka

b) Vim Kadphises

c) Kujul Kadaphises

d) Kanishka

Q14. From which of the following places archaeological remains of a Roman colony have been discovered?

a) Bhrigukachchha

b) Sopara

c) Arikamedu

d) Tamralipti

Q15. The only inscribed stone portrait of Emperor Ashoka has been found at

a) Ajanta

b) Sanchi

c) Kanaganahalli

d) Amaravati

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (d)

Q2. Answer: (d)

Major Rock Edict II mentions Chola, Pandya, Satyaputra and Keralpautra kingdoms in South India. Major Rock Edict XIII speaks of Asoka's annexation of Kalinga. It mentions Asoka's victory by dhamma over Greek kings and the Chola, Pandya, and Andhra kingdoms in South India.

Q3. Answer: (c)

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Q4. Answer: (a)

Q5. Answer: (d)

Q6. Answer: (d)

Samapa, modern-day Jaugada was administrative centre of the Mauryan empire after the Kalinga conquered by Ashoka.

Q7. Answer: (c)

Q8. Answer: (b)

The decline of the Maurya Empire began after the death of Ashoka. He died in 232 BC and his successors were not competent enough to control such a vast empire, which resulted in the gradual decline of the state. Seven kings followed Ashoka in succession in a period of 50 years.

The empire was divided into an eastern and western part. Brihadratha Maurya was the last ruler of the Mauryan dynasty. Ashoka was appalled at the grievous results of warfare and initiated a policy of dhamma Vijaya (victory through dhamma).

It has been suggested that Ashoka's pacifism has been exaggerated as there is no indication that he disbanded the army.

Q9. Answer: (a)

Q10. Answer: (c)

Gautamiputra Satkarni was called by Vindhya Adhipati because his kingdom included the territories of Asika, Assaka, Mulaka, Saurashtra, Kukura, Aparanta, Anupa, Vidarbha, Akara and Avanti and the mountainous regions of Vindhya.

Q11. Answer: (d)

Q12. Answer: (c)

Q13. Answer: (c)

Kujula Kadphises (30–80 AD) established the Kushan dynasty in 78 AD by taking advantage of disunion in existing dynasty of Pahalava (Parthian) and Scytho-Parthians, and gradually wrested control of southern prosperous region, which is the northwest part of ancient India, traditionally known as Gandhar (now in Pakistan).

Q14. Answer: (c)

Arikamedu was an ancient industrial port city located in the South Eastern coast of India near Pondicherry. A large hoard of Roman coins found at Arikamedu along with the archaeological remains of a Roman colony have been discovered.

Q15. Answer: (c)

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