

SEARCH GOOGLE FOR FREE MATERIALS

FOR ANSWERS

www.ravitestpapers.in

FOR PDF FILES

www.ravitestpapers.com

1. KINGS AND KINGDOMS MCQS

- Q1.** Which Afghan chief posed a serious danger to Humayun? 1 Mark
A Bahadur Shah **B** Kamran Khan **C** Sher Shah Suri **D** None of the above
- Q2.** In Rajatarangini, Kalhana mentioned the history of. 1 Mark
A South **B** Andhra Pradesh **C** Kashmir **D** None of these
- Q3.** Which state were the Chalukyas concerned in? 1
A Tamil Nadu. **B** Kashmir. **C** Andhra Pradesh. **D** Karnataka.
- Q4.** A ritual called hiranya-garbha (literally, the golden womb) was considered as the. 1
A Rebirth" of the sacrificer as a Kshatriya **B** Rebirth as a brahman
C Sacrificial performance **D** None
- Q5.** Which of these dynasties controlled the present day Rajasthan and Gujarat region around 8th century? 1
A Chalukyas **B** Cholas **C** Palas **D** Gurjara-Pratiharas
- Q6.** Who were called nadu? 1
A Group of females. **B** Group of villages. **C** Group of males. **D** None of these.
- Q7.** Who ruled in Tamil Nadu? 1
A Cholas. **B** Chalukyas. **C** Rashtrakutas. **D** None of these.
- Q8.** According to the categories of land mentioned in the Chola inscriptions _____ was known as the land donated to Jaina institutions? 1
A Vellanvagai **B** Brahmadeya **C** Shalabhoga **D** Pallichchhandam
- Q9.** From Uraiur to Thanjavur 5.1.1 Muttaraiyar held power in this delta region: 1
A Kaveri **B** Krishna **C** Mahanadi **D** Godavari
- Q10.** What lands were assigned for the maintenance of educational institutions under the cholas ? 1
A Barhmadeya **B** Shalabhoga **C** Tirunanattukkani **D** Vellanvagai
- Q11.** What was the use of money collected from taxes? 1
A To finance the king's establishment. **B** Construction of temples and forts.
C To fight wars. **D** All of these.
- Q12.** For question two statements are given- one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below: 1 Mark
Assertion (A): The Kalhana's Rajatarangini is a reliable source of ancient Indian history.
Reason (R): Kalhana was a poet and historian in the court of a Kashmiri king.
A Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. **B** Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
C A is false but R is true. **D** Both A and R are false.
- Q13.** Who attacked and defeated the Cheros in 1591? 1 Mark
A Aurangzeb **B** Ahom tribes **C** Raja Man Singh **D** Akbar
- Q14.** Which new dynasty developed in eastern part of the country? 1 Mark

RAVI TEST PAPERS & NOTES, WHATSAPP – 8056206308
FREE GROUP LINK AVAILABLE IN MY WEBSITE www.ravitestpapers.in

A Cholas.	B Palas.	C Chahamanas.	D Rashtrakutas.	
Q15. Which one was not in 'tripartite struggle' dynasties?				1 Mark
A Gurjara-Pratihara	B Rashtrakuta and	C Pala dynasties	D The Cholas	
Q16. Kings often rewarded Brahmanas by grants of.				1 Mark
A House	B Land	C Foods	D Golden Coin	
Q17. Prithviraj Chauhan was defeated by.				1 Mark
A Balban	B Mahmud Ghaznavi	C Mohammad Ghori	D Iltutmish	
Q18. For question two statements are given- one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below:				1 Mark
Assertion (A): The Delhi Sultanate was established by Rajaraja I.				
Reason (R): Rajaraja I was a powerful ruler of the Chola dynasty.				
A Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	B Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.			
C A is false but R is true.	D Both A and R are false.			
Q19. Kings often rewarded Brahmanas by grants of land. These were recorded on				1
A Paper.	B Iron boards.	C Copper plates.	D Bronze plates.	
Q20. For question two statements are given- one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below:				1
Assertion (A): Warfare and territorial expansion were rare during medieval India.				
Reason (R): Rulers focused only on religious and spiritual goals.				
A Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	B Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.			
C A is true but R is false.	D Both A and R are false.			
Q21. Which one of the following Chola kings conquered Ceylon(Sinhal) first?				1
A Aditya I	B Rajendra I	C Rajendra	D Vijayalaya	
Q22. In which century did Mughals control nearly the entire subcontinent?				1
A Fifteenth	B Sixteenth	C Seventeenth	D Eighteenth	
Q23. Somnath temple was plundered by:				1
A Muhammad Ghori.	B Prithviraj.			
C Rajaraja.	D Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni.			
Q24. Which of the following rulers involved in the tripartite struggles				1
A Gurjara-Pratihara, Chera and Pala dynasties.	B Gurjara-Pratihara, Chola and Chera dynasties.			
C Gurjara-Pratihara, Chola and Pala dynasties.	D Gurjara-Pratihara, Rashtrakuta and Pala dynasties.			
Q25. Who was considered as the most powerful chola ruler?				1
A Babur.	B Rajendra.	C Rajaraja.	D Prithviraj Chauhan.	
Q26. Mahmud of Ghazni was the ruler of				1 Mark
A Delhi.	B America.	C Iran.	D Afghanistan.	
Q27. The title given to the local chief by the Chola rulers was _____.				1 Mark
A Pallichandam	B Vellala	C Vellanvagai	D Muveduvelan	
Q28. Rajaraja, the great belonged to.				1 Mark
A Chalukya dynasty	B Chola dynasty	C Rashtrakutas	D Gupta Dynasty	
Q29. Rashtrakutas ruled in.				1 Mark
A Deccan	B Karnataka	C both of these	D none of these	

Q30.	When was Khalsa instituted?	1 Mark
A	1699	B 1687
C	1543	D 1685
Q31.	The functionaries for collecting revenue were generally recruited from:	1 Mark
A	Brahmanas.	B Farmers family.
C	Influential families.	D Artist family.
Q32.	Who Built Thanjavur?	1 Mark
A	Vijayalaya Chola	B Sultan Mahmud Ghazni
C	Rajendra	D None of these
Q33.	One prashasti, written in Sanskrit and found in Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, describes the exploits of Nagabhata, a	1 Mark
A	Rashtrakutangs King	B Pala King
C	Chahmanas King	D Pratihara King
Q34.	What is the literal meaning of hiranya- garbha?	1 Mark
A	Rashtrakutas.	B Dantidurga.
C	Golden womb.	D Golden deer.
Q35.	Who were the parties involved in ‘tripartite struggle’?	1
A	Gurjars.	B Palas.
C	Rashtrakutas.	D All of the above.
Q36.	Temple of Cholapuram ‘Gangaikonda’ was built in the year:	1
A	1000 AD.	B 1035 AD.
C	1050 AD.	D 1100 AD.
Q37.	Chalukyas ruled in.	1
A	UP	B Gujarat
C	Ajmer	D none of these
Q38.	Who raided the Ganga valley?	1
A	Rajendra	B Rajenraja
C	Ramaraja	D Rajaraja
Q39.	Who was Nagabhata?	1
A	Gupta ruler.	B Chakrayudha.
C	Malava.	D Pratihara king.
Q40.	What did the Devadana type of a land tenure signify?	1
A	Villages donated to Brahmins	B Villages donated to the King
C	Villages donated to the gods	D Villages not normally lived in
Q41.	Kitabul-hind was written by.	1
A	Amir khusrau	B Al-Biruni
C	Kalhana	D None of thsese
Q42.	Which of the following forms of land tenure denoted an entire village being donated to Brahmins?	1
A	Jagir	B Zamindari
C	Brahmadeya	D Devadana
Q43.	Prashastis tell us how rulers wanted to depict themselves as:	1
A	Leader.	B Valiant victorious warriors.
C	Achiever.	D All of these.
Q44.	Who were expected to bring gifts for their kings in the 17th century?	1 Mark
A	Samantas	B Overlords
C	Maha-samantas	D Maha-mandaleshvara
Q45.	Who raided the Somnath temple & carried much of wealth him.	1 Mark
A	Muhammad ghori	B Muhmud ghazni
C	Muhammad bin qasim	D None of these
Q46.	Tripartite struggle was for.	1 Mark
A	Ajmer	B Kannauj
C	Delhi	D none of these
Q47.	Hiranyagarbha rituals were performed with the help of	1 Mark
A	Farmers.	B Brahmanas.
C	Shudras.	D Artist.
Q48.	Which of the following is correct as the eligibility conditions for Sabha Member in Chola Rule?	1 Mark

A They should have their own homes.	B They should have knowledge of the Vedas.			
C They should be between 35 and 70 years of age.	D All are correct			
Q49. For question two statements are given- one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below: 1 Mark				
Assertion (A): The Chola dynasty is remembered for its military conquests and efficient administration.				
Reason (R): Rajendra I even led expeditions to the Ganga valley and Southeast Asia.				
A Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	B Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.			
C A is false but R is true.	D Both A and R are false.			
Q50. The author of 'Rajatarangini' is _____. 1 Mark				
A Kalhana	B Kakutsavarma	C Ashoka	D Rudradaman	
Q51. What was the other name of the great lord of a 'circle' or region? 1				
A Samantas.	B Subordinates.	C Maha-mandaleshvara.	D King.	
Q52. Rajatarangi is a metrical historical chronicle of the north-western Indian subcontinent, particularly the kings of _____. 1				
A Gujarat	B Karnataka	C Rajasthan	D Kashmir	
Q53. During the Chola period, temples were also the hub of....? 1				
A Social life	B Cultural life	C Economic life	D All	
Q54. What did the word Rajputana mean? 1				
A The soldiers fighting for Rajput kings	B The Rajput tradition			
C The family of Royals	D The region which constituted most of present-day Rajasthan in the 19th century			
Q55. Settlements of peasants, known as____, became prosperous with the spread of irrigation agriculture. 1				
A Uzi	B Ur	C Uri	D Udi	
Q56. "Tripartite struggle" described related to the place. 1				
A Haryana	B Delhi	C Kanauj	D Gujarat	
Q57. Who was the first emperor of the Cholas? 1				
A Vijayalaya Chola	B Rajendra Chola	C Aditya Chola	D Uttam Chola	
Q58. The land given by the Khalji and Tughluq monarchs to the military commanders was known as. 1				
A Iqta	B Kharaj	C Iqtadar	D Muqti	
Q59. Land granted to Brahmins was recorded on what? 1				
A Silver plates.	B Betel leaves.	C Iron plates.	D Copper plates.	
Q60. Brahmanas were rewarded by grants of land recorded on: 1				
A Copper plate.	B Iron plate.	C Silver plate.	D None of these.	
Q61. The ancient Chola kingdom existed near the delta of the river _____. 1 Mark				
A Tungabhadra	B Kaveri	C Krishna	D Godavari	
Q62. Who was the son and successor of Rajaraja I? 1 Mark				
A Rajendra I	B Parantaka II	C Aditya	D Vijayalaya	
Q63. Gwalior is in: 1 Mark				
A Karnataka	B Gujarat	C Rajasthan	D Madhya Pradesh	
Q64. How many people could be there in a tanda? 1 Mark				
A 2-3 people	B 40-70 people	C 6000-7000 people	D 600-700 people	

Q65.	The city of Kannauj is in the.				1 Mark
	A Yamuna valley	B Narmada valley	C Ganga valley	D Tapi valley	
Q66.	Rajaraja and Rajendra built architectural and sculptural marvels at				1 Mark
	A Kannauj	B Tanjavur	C Deccan	D none of these	
Q67.	What is the literal meaning of hiranya-garbha?				1 Mark
	A Rashtrakutas	B Dantidurga	C Golden womb	D Golden deer	
Q68.	Vetti and Kadamai, whose reference was found on Chola inscriptions are?				1 Mark
	A Dance forms	B Kind of taxes	C Famous artists	D None of the above	
Q69.	Who among the following Rashtrakuta rulers is known to have made the 'Hiranya-garbha-dana' at Ujjaini?				1 Mark
	A Dantidurga	B Dhruva	C Govinda III	D Amoghavarsha	
Q70.	When did the first battle of tarain fought?				1
	A 1191	B 1195	C 1193	D 1194	
Q71.	What were the name of land grants received by Brahmans?				1
	A Jagir.	B Brahmadeya.	C Devadana.	D None of these.	
Q72.	What is 'brahmadeya'?				1
	A Lands grants to Brahmanas;	B Lands grants to peasants;	C Lands grant to warriors;	D Lands grant to poets;	
Q73.	For question two statements are given- one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below:				1
	Assertion (A): Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni ruled for 30 years and made 17 invasions into India.				
	Reason (R): His main aim was to conquer and settle permanently in India.				
	A Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	B Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.	C A is true but R is false.	D Both A and R are false.	
Q74.	The best know chahaman ruler was.				1
	A Jai chand	B Prithviraja-(iii)	C Dharmpala	D Rana kumbha	
Q75.	The scholar who had accompanied with Mohammed of Ghazni to India was _____.				1
	A Al-Raza	B Ibn-Batuta	C Al-Biruni	D Al-Firdausi	
Q76.	Name the Turkish ruler who ruled between 1210 and 1236 CE.				1
	A Ananga Pala	B Shamsuddin Iltutmish	C Khizr Khan	D Muhammad Tughluq	
Q77.	Gwalior is in.				1
	A Karnataka	B Rajasthan	C Madhya Pradesh	D Gujarat	
Q78.	Sultan Mahmud ruled in.				1 Mark
	A Ghazni	B Ghori	C both of these	D none of these	
Q79.	land gifted to Brahmanas was called as.				1 Mark
	A Brahmadeya	B Shalabhoga	C Devadana	D Tirunamattukkani	
Q80.	Chahamanas were known as.				1 Mark
	A Chola	B Pala	C Chalukyas	D Chauhans	
Q81.	Who was the founder of the Mughal Empire in India?				1 Mark
	A Babur	B Humayun	C Muhammad Mirza	D Akbar	

Q82.	Who defeated an afghan ruler named sultan Muhammad ghori in 1191.	1 Mark
A Rana kumbha	B Jai chand	C Gopal
D Prithviraja III		
Q83.	Muttaraiyar held power in this delta region:	1 Mark
A Kaveri.	B Krishna.	C Mahanadi.
D Godavari.		
Q84.	For question two statements are given- one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below:	1 Mark
Assertion (A): The tripartite struggle was between the Cholas, Palas, and Pratiharas.		
Reason (R): All three wanted to control Kanauj.e.		
A Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	B Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.	
C A is false but R is true.	D Both A and R are false	
Q85.	The Chola empire in South India was founded by.	
A Rajaraja I	B Rajendra	C Vijayalaya
D Kulottunga		
Q86.	In twelfth century who was wrote poem on ruled over Kashmir.	
A Amir khusrav	B Kalhana	C Harisena
D Megasthenes		
Q87.	Tribhuvana-chakravartin stands for?	
A Great king	B Lord of the three worlds	
C The creator	D The protector	
Q88.	Kadamai means _____.	
A king	B land revenue	C artist
D labour		
Q89.	The person who received the land could collect taxes on:	
A Betel leaves.	B Woven clothes.	C Vehicles.
D All of these.		
Q90.	The big temples of Thanjavur and Gangaikondacholapuram were built by.	
A Raja and Ram	B Rajaraja and Rajendra	C Rajendra and Ravendra
D None of these		
Q91.	Who were subordinate to the Pallava kings of Kanchipuram	
A Pala.	B Rashtrakutas.	C Chera.
D Cholas.		
Q92.	What were the major cities under the control of the Chahamanas?	
A Delhi.	B Ajmer.	C Both (a) and (b).
D None of these.		
Q93.	Vetti was.	
A a tax paid in the form of forced labour	B a tax paid in cash	
C a tax paid in cash	D a farmer in kings fields	
Q94.	For question two statements are given- one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below:	1 Mark
Assertion (A): Rajendra I was the most powerful ruler of the Pala dynasty.		
Reason (R): The Palas ruled in the eastern part of India.		
A Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	B Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.	
C A is false but R is true.	D Both A and R are false.	
Q95.	For question two statements are given- one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below:	1 Mark
Assertion (A): Prashastis were royal orders inscribed on copper plates.		
Reason (R): Prashastis were composed by learned Brahmanas to praise rulers.		
A Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	B Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.	

	C A is false but R is true.	D Both A and R are false.		
Q96.	The functionaries for collecting revenue were generally recruited from, and positions were often hereditary	A Royal families B Local families C influential families D All		1 Mark
Q97.	Who was the author of Kitab-ul-Hind?			1 Mark
	A Abu Said B Abul Fazl C Firdausi D Al-Beruni			
Q98.	Which of the following is related to the Cholas?			1 Mark
	A Bronze Sculptures B Splendid Temples C Development Irrigation System D All of these			
Q99.	Who contributed in the administration activities in the Chola rule?			1 Mark
	A Muvendavelans B Assembly or Sabha or Brahmanas C Associations of the Traders D All of these			
Q100.	Who was Dantidurga?			1
	A Rastrakutas chief. B Cholas chief. C Chalukyas chief. D None of these.			
Q101.	Which river was used for the agriculture purpose by the Cholas?			1
	A Sindh B Ganga C Kaveri D Yamuna			
Q102.	Which Sultan of the Delhi, Sultanate used Banjaras to transport grain to the city markets?			1
	A Jahangir B Alauddin Khalji C Raja Man Singh D Akbar			
Q103.	What is Vetti?			1
	A Rent. B Tax. C Revenue. D None of these.			
Q104.	Dining the period temples were also hub of:			1
	A Economic life B Social life C Cultural life D All the above.			
Q105.	Agriculture had developed earlier in other parts of _____, it was only from the fifth or sixth century that this area was opened up for large-scale cultivation			1
	A Karnataka B Rajasthan C Kerala D Tamil Nadu			
Q106.	Who assumed the title of Sangram Shah?			1
	A Bir Narain B Salbahan C Aman Das D Dalpat			
Q107.	Tribhuvana-chakravartin mean			1
	A Overlord of king. B Lord of Rashtrakutas. C Overlord of farmers. D Lord of the three worlds.			
Q108.	For question two statements are given- one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below: Assertion (A): Temples were not only religious centers but also centers of administration and economy. Reason (R): They employed many people and owned large areas of land.			1
	A Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. B Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. C A is false but R is true. D Both A and R are false.			
Q109.	From whom was the Revenue also collected?			1 Mark
	A Traders. B Merchants. C Peasants. D Artisans.			
Q110.	Which dynasty ruled Delhi between 1320 and 1414 CE?			1 Mark
	A Lodi B Tughluq C Khalji D Rajput			
Q111.	Following sources used by the Kalhana except.			1 Mark
	A Eyewitness accounts B Documents C Paintings D Inscription			

Q112.	For question two statements are given- one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below:			1 Mark	
Assertion (A): The Rashtrakutas became powerful in the Deccan region.					
Reason (R): They overthrew the Chalukyas and established their rule in the 8th century.					
A	Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	B	Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.		
C	A is true but R is false.	D	A is false but R is true.		
Q113.	The Chola king who brought half of Ceylon under his control			1 Mark	
A	Rajaraja I.	B	Kulottunga I.	C Rajendra.	D Rajadhiraja.
Q114.	Mahmud Ghazni invaded the famous _____ temple.			1 Mark	
A	Rameswaram	B	Somnath	C Jagannath	D Omkareshwar
Q115.	An example of Chola architecture can be seen at _____.			1	
A	Ellora	B	Mahabalipuram	C Tanjore	D Aihole
Q116.	The functionaries for collecting revenue were recruited from.			1	
A	Peasants.	B	Artisans.	C Traders.	D Influential families.
Q117.	The most powerful chola ruler was.			1	
A	Rajaraja-(i)	B	Rajendra	C Pritiviraj	D None of these
Q118.	Who were expected to bring gifts for their kings in 17th century?			1	
A	Samantas.	B	Overlords.	C Maha-samantas.	D Maha-mandaleshvara.
Q119.	For question two statements are given- one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below:			1	
Assertion (A): Land grants were common during early medieval India.					
Reason (R): These grants were given to Brahmanas or temples.					
A	Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	B	Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.		
C	A is true but R is false.	D	A is false but R is true.		
Q120.	Dantidurga was the ruler of.			1	
A	Karnataka	B	none of these	C Deccan	D Rashtrakuta
Q121.	The river Kaveri branches off into several small channels before emptying into the			1	
A	Godavari.	B	Indian ocean.	C Bay of Bengal.	D Arabian sea.
Q122.	Cholas dynasty ruled in.			1	
A	Maharashtra	B	Rajasthan	C Tamil Nadu	D Madhya Pradesh
Q123.	Who was the eldest son of Shah Jahan?			1	
A	Shuja	B	Murad	C Aurangzeb	D Dara Shikoh
Q124.	The Somnath temple which was destroyed by Mahmud of Ghazni was dedicated to Lord _____.			1 Mark	
A	Vishnu	B	Shiva	C Surya	D Ganapati
Q125.	Mahmud of Ghazni sultan of —			1 Mark	
A	Iran	B	Multan	C Afghanistan	D None of these
Q126.	he Kadamba Mayurasharman and the GurjaraPratihara Harichandra werewho gave up their traditional professions and took to arms?			1 Mark	
A	Vaishyas	B	Brahmans	C Kshatriyas	D Shudras
Q127.	Maharaja-adhiraja stands for			1 Mark	

A Great king.	B Lord of the three worlds.		
C The creator.	D The protector.		
Q128. The specialists who worked at the temple and lived near it were:	1 Mark		
A Sweeper	B Dancers	C All of these	D Cook
Q129. Devdasis were the.	1 Mark		
A Female temple priests	B Temple dancers		
C Female traders	D Female slaves of the kings		
Q130. Kadamba Mayurasharman established their kingdom in.	1 Mark		
A Maharashtra	B Karnataka	C Gujarat	D Rajasthan
Q131. Nagabhatta belonged to _____ dynasty.	1 Mark		
A Chalukya	B Pala	C Gurjara-Pratihara	D Gurjara-Pratihara
Q132. Cholas started from _____.	1 Mark		
A Thanjavur	B Madurai	C Gangaikonda cholapuram	D Uraiyyur
Q133. Who proclaimed himself as the ‘deputy’ of the god?	1 Mark		
A Ramanand	B Anantavarman	C Cheras	D King Anangabhima III
Q134. Muvendavelan.	1 Mark		
A A peasant serving two kings	B A peasant serving three kings		
C A peasant serving four kings	D A peasant serving five kings		
Q135. Many new dynasties emerged after thecentury?	1 Mark		
A 9th	B 10th	C 7th	D 5th
Q136. Kanchipuram was the capital city of.	1 Mark		
A Cholas	B Pallavas	C Chalukyas	D Pandiyas
Q137. Mohammad Ghori defeated Prithviraj Chauhan in the Second Battle of Tarain. In which year was this battle fought.	1 Mark		
A 1190 A.D	B 1191 A.D	C 1192 A.D	D 1193 A.D
Q138. Who invaded the Somnath temple in Gujarat?	1 Mark		
A Akbar.	B Muhammad Ghori.	C Mahmud Ghazni.	D None of them.
Q139. Which river delta was controlled by the Cholas?	1 Mark		
A Kaveri River	B Krishna River	C Narmada River	D Godavari River
Q140. Which one of the following rulers performed the ritual called hiranya garbha?	1 Mark		
A Kadamba	B Harichandra.	C Prithviraja III.	D Dantidurga.
Mayursharman.			
Q141. Sultan Mahmud Ghazni was from:	1 Mark		
A Afghanistan	B Iran	C Tanzania	D Iraq
Q142. Which of these is an example of warfare for wealth?	1 Mark		
A Tripartite Struggle	B Raid at Somnath Temple by Mahmud of Ghajani		
C Expansion of the Chahamanas' Kingdom	D All of the options		
Q143. The Rashtrakuta king who performed hiranya-garbha is.	1 Mark		
A Kadamba	B Dantidurga	C Harishchandra	D Pulakshin
Mayursharman			

- Q144.** Rajatarangini, a book that generally recorded the heritage of Kashmir in the 12th Century, was written by: 1 Mark
A Pravaragupta. **B** Kalhana. **C** Lalitapida. **D** Kashyapa.
- Q145.** Tripartite struggle was related _____. 1 Mark
A Delhi **B** Ajmer **C** Bengal **D** Kanauj
- Q146.** For question two statements are given- one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below: 1 Mark
Assertion (A): Kingship in early medieval India was democratic in nature.
Reason (R): Local assemblies participated in important decisions.
A Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. **B** Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
C A is false but R is true. **D** Both A and R are false.
- Q147.** Vetti is a. 1
A Good **B** Samanta **C** Tax **D** King
- Q148.** Sultan is an. 1
A French Term **B** Arabic term **C** Greek Term **D** Roman term
- Q149.** The functionaries for _____ were generally recruited from influential families 1
A Collecting revenue **B** Army **C** Both a and b **D** None of the above
- Q150.** Somnath temple is in. 1
A Tamil Nadu **B** Kerala **C** Odisha **D** Gujarat
- Q151.** Gujarat pratihara, rashtrakuta & Pala dynasties fought for control over. 1
A Kanauj **B** Delhi **C** Kanauj **D** Gujarat
- Q152.** By the seventh century there were..... in different regions of the subcontinent. 1
A Big rulers. **B** Dacoits.
C Big landlords or warrior chiefs. **D** Priests.
- Q153.** Prashastis were composed by: 1
A Kings. **B** Samantas. **C** Armymen. **D** Learned brahmanas.
- Q154.** The founder of the Rashtrakuta empire was _____. 1
A Krishna I **B** Indra **C** Karka **D** Dantidurga
- Q155.** Chahamanas ruled over the. 1
A Delhi and MP **B** Delhi and Gujarat **C** Delhi and UP **D** Delhi and Ajmer
- Q156.** R?jatarangi? is a metrical historical chronicle of north-western Indian subcontinent, particularly the kings of 1
A Rajasthan **B** Karnataka **C** Gujarat **D** Kashmir
- Q157.** Which of the following represents the town inhabited by merchants and traders in Chola period? 1 Mark
A Nagaram **B** Nadu **C** Sabha **D** Ur
- Q158.** The city of Kanauj is in the 1 Mark
A Yamuna valley. **B** Narmada valley. **C** Ganga valley. **D** Tapi valley.
- Q159.** The capital of the Cholas was. 1 Mark
A Tanjore **B** Vangi **C** Madurai **D** Uraiur
- Q160.** When did the Mongols invade the Transoxiana in north-east Iran? 1 Mark
A 1568 **B** 1335 **C** 1485 **D** 1219
- Q161.** The specialists who worked at the temple and lived near it were 1 Mark

A Dancers.	B Cook.	C Sweeper.	D All of these.	
Q162. Many of the achievements of the Cholas were made possible through new developments in.				1 Mark
A Fishing	B Mining	C Industry	D Agriculture	
Q163. Chalukyas were concerned to the state:				1 Mark
A Karnataka	B Tamil Nadu	C Kashmir	D Andhra Pradesh	
Q164. Kitab-al Hind written by.				1 Mark
A Akbar	B Ghazni	C Al-biruni	D Nagabhat	
Q165. When were Samantas declared Maha-samantas?				1 Mark
A When they bring gifts for their kings.	B When they provide kings with military support.			
C When they gain power and wealth.	D None of the above.			
Q166. The temple of 'Thanjavur' built in the period of –				1
A Pallava	B Chola	C Pallava	D Pandyan	
Q167. Many new dynasties emerged after which century?				1
A Fifteenth century.	B Seventh century.	C Twelfth century.	D Eleventh century.	
Q168. During the early medieval period, the Rashtrakutas were a party to the tripartite struggle for power. The other two parties were _____.				1
A Sanas and Palas	B Cholas and Chalukyas	C Pratiharas and Palas	D Chauhans and Rathors	
Q169. Chahamanas later known as the.				1
A Chauhans	B Chola	C Pallava	D Pandyan	
Q170. For question two statements are given- one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below: Assertion (A): The Cholas built many irrigation channels to improve agriculture. Reason (R): They were focused on temple construction, not agriculture.				1
A Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	B Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.			
C A is true but R is false.	D Both A and R are false.			
Q171. Brihadeswara temple at Tanjore was built by.				1
A Humayun	B Raja Raja Chola	C Rajendra Chola	D Shahjahan	
Q172. Ellora caves in Maharashtra were built by.				1
A Rashtrakutas	B Cholas	C Pallavas	D Palas	
Q173. Chola bronze images are considered amongst the finest in the				1
A World.	B Asia.	C India.	D Europe.	
Q174. Who was the founder of the Chola kingdom?				1 Mark
A Simhavishnu.	B Vijayalaya.	C Rajendra.	D Krishna.	
Q175. Rajaraja I, considered the most powerful.				1 Mark
A Chera	B Pallava	C Chalukyas	D Chola ruler	
Q176. The inscriptions of the Cholas who ruled in Tamil Nadu refer to more than 400 terms for different kinds of.				1 Mark
A taxes	B food	C punishment	D flowers	
Q177. Tribhuvana-chakravartin means.				1 Mark
A Overlord of king	B Lord of Rashtrakutas			
C Overlord of farmers	D lord of the three worlds			

- Q178.** A minor chiefly family known as the Muttaraiyar held power in the
A Mahanadi delta. B Godavari delta. C Krishna delta. D Kaveri delta. **1 Mark**
- Q179.** In which language was the prashasti found in Gwalior written?
A Hindi. B English. C Sanskrit. D Urdu. **1 Mark**
- Q180.** Who was Rajaraja's son?
A Rajaraja III B Rajendra II C Rajaraja I D Rajendra I **1 Mark**

**WHATSSAPP TEST GROUP FEES
FROM JULY 1 TO TILL FINAL EXAM**
**WITH PDF ANSWERS
CBSE 6/7/8**

ONE TIME FEES RS.1000

WHATSSAPP – 8056206308

CHECK MY WEBSITES FOR FREE PAPERS
www.ravitestpapers.com
www.ravitestpapers.in

RAVI TEST PAPERS & NOTES, WHATSSAPP – 8056206308
FREE GROUP LINK AVAILABLE IN MY WEBSITE www.ravitestpapers.in