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FOR ANSWERS

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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 Uraiyur 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

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	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 Ghorī	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: Assertion (A): The Delhi Sultanate was established by Rajaraja I. Reason (R): Rajaraja I was a powerful ruler of the Chola dynasty.				1 Mark
	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: Assertion (A): Warfare and territorial expansion were rare during medieval India. Reason (R): Rulers focused only on religious and spiritual goals.				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.		
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 telple was plundered by:				1
	A Muhammad Ghorī.		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 Pallichhandam	B Vellala	C Vellanvagai	D Muveduvelan	
Q28.	Rajaraja, the great belonged to.				1 Mark
	A Chalukya dynasty	B Chola dynasty	C Rashtrakutas	D Gypta Dynasty	
Q29.	Rashtrakutas ruled in.				1 Mark
	A Deccan	B Karnataka	C both of these	D none of these	

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- 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 Rashtrakutas King **B** Pala King **C** Chahamanas 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 Gurjaras. **B** Palas. **C** Rashtrakutas. **D** All of the above.
- Q36.** Temple of Cholaipuram '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 these
- 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 Brahmans 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 succeesor 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 Brahmins? 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 known Chahaman ruler was. 1
A Jai chand **B** Prithviraja-(iii) **C** Dharmapala **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 ghorī 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. 1
A Rajaraja I **B** Rajendra **C** Vijayalaya **D** Kulottunga
- Q86.** In twelfth century who wrote poem on ruled over Kashmir. 1
A Amir khusrau **B** Kalhana **C** Harisena **D** Megasthenes
- Q87.** Tribhuvana-chakravartin stands for? 1
A Great king **B** Lord of the three worlds
C The creator **D** The protector
- Q88.** Kadamai means _____. 1
A king **B** land revenue **C** artist **D** labour
- Q89.** The person who received the land could collect taxes on: 1
A Betel leaves. **B** Woven clothes. **C** Vehicles. **D** All of these.
- Q90.** The big temples of Thanjavur and Gangaikondacholapuram were built by. 1
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 1
A Pala. **B** Rashtrakutas. **C** Chera. **D** Cholas.
- Q92.** What were the major cities under the control of the Chahamanas? 1
A Delhi. **B** Ajmer. **C** Both (a) and (b). **D** None of these.
- Q93.** Vetti was. 1
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 king's 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
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 **1 Mark**
 A Royal families B Local families C influential families D All
- Q97.** Who was the author of Kitab-ul-Hind? **1 Mark**
 A AbuSaid 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 Muvenduvelans 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.** During 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: **1**
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.
 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** Rajadiraja.
- 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 Mayurasharma and the GurjaraPratihara Harichandra werewho gave up their traditional professions and took to arms? 1 Mark
A Vaishyas **B** Brahmins **C** Kshatriyas **D** Shudras
- Q127.** Maharaja-adhiraja stands for? 1 Mark

- A** Great king.
C The creator.
- B** Lord of the three worlds.
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 Mayurasharma 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**
A Thanjavur **B** Madurai **C** Gangaikonda chalapuram **D** Uraiyur
- Q133.** Who proclaimed himself as the 'deputy' of the god? **1**
A Ramanand **B** Anantavarman **C** Cheras **D** King Anangabhima III
- Q134.** Muvendavelan. **1**
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**
A 9th **B** 10th **C** 7th **D** 5th
- Q136.** Kanchipuram was the capital city of. **1**
A Cholas **B** Pallavas **C** Chalukyas **D** Pandyas
- Q137.** Mohammad Ghori defeated Prithviraj Chauhan in the Second Battle of Tarain. In which year was this battle fought. **1**
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**
A Akbar. **B** Muhammad Ghori. **C** Mahmud Ghazni. **D** None of them.
- Q139.** Which river delta was controlled by the Cholas? **1**
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**
A Kadamba Mayurasharma. **B** Harichandra. **C** Prithviraja III. **D** Dantidurga.
- 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 Ghazni
C Expansion of the Chahamanas' Kingdom **D** All of the options
- Q143.** The Rashtrakuta king who performed hiranya-garbha is. **1 Mark**
A Kadamba Mayurasharma **B** Dantidurga **C** Harishchandra **D** Pulakshin

- 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** Uraiyur
- 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 know 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.
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

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