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- 1.Name some articles for which South India was famous.
- 2.What was the item from South India that was valued more in the Roman Empire?
- 3.What was the name of the port of the Cholas?
- 4.What was the capital of Pandyas?
- 5.Who was the most important ruler of the Satavahanas?
- 6.How do we get the information about Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni?
- 7.Where was the technique of making silk first invented?
- 8.When did silk become popular in Rome?
- 9.Who was the most famous Kushana ruler?
- 10.Name the Kushana ruler who organised a Buddhist council.
- 11.Who are pilgrims?
- 12.Name the Buddhist pilgrim who was caught in a storm while returning to China after visiting India.
- 13.Which route did Xuan Zang take to China from India?
- 14.Where did Xuan Zang study in India?
- 15.Name some of the Hindu deities that became popular during this period.
- 16.Where is the idea of *Bhakti* found?
- 17.Where did Christianity emerge?
- 18.Which of the following pilgrims visited India during this period ?
(A) Fa Xian (B) Xuan Zang (C) I-Qing (D) all of them
- 19.Where was Jesus Christ born?
(A) Bethlehem (B) Iraq (C) Afghanistan (D) German
- 20.Where are the Syrian Christians in the world countries?

(A) Syria (B) India (C) Alaska (D) Sri Lanka

21. What was the port of the Cholas?

(A) Kaveripattinam (B) Madurai (C) Sanchi (D) Cochin

22. Who were the lords of the *dakshinapatha*?

(A) Satavahana rulers (B) Kushana rulers (C) Maurya rulers (D) Gupta rulers

23. Which was the most fertile river valley in southern India?

(A) Godavari (B) Kaveri (C) Tapi (D) Narmada

24. Who was the most important ruler of Satavahanas?

(A) Chandra Gupta Maurya (B) Shri Satakarni (C) Gautami Balashri (D) None of them

25. Who were the following people?

(i) Fa Xian (ii) Xuan Zang (iii) I-Qing

(A) Chinese Traders (B) Chinese Priests (C) Chinese Pilgrims (D) None of them

26. Buddha's attainment of enlightenment, earlier was shown by sculptures of the _____ tree

(A) Banyan (B) Mango (C) Peepal (D) Rose

27. What steps from the following were taken to make silk?

(i) Raw silk has to be extracted from cocoons of silk worms

(ii) Spun into thread

(iii) Woven into cloth

(A) (i) and (iii) (B) (ii) and (iii) (C) (i) and (ii) (D) All of them

28. What do you mean by 'Muvendar'?

(A) 3 chiefs (B) 5 chiefs (C) 6 chiefs (D) 2 chiefs

29. Satavahanas became powerful in _____ India

(A) Western (B) Eastern (C) Northern (D) Southern

30. Why was silk expensive in ancient time?

(A) It had to be brought all the way from China, along dangerous roads, through mountains and desert

(B) Because the techniques of making silk are very difficult

(C) Because silk became the fashion among rulers and rich people in Rome

(D) None of them

31. Madurai was the capital of the _____
 (A) Cholas (B) Cheras (C) Pandyas (D) Mauryas
32. Why did kings try to control large portions of the Silk route?
 (A) As they could benefit from taxes, tributes and gifts that were brought by traders traveling along the route
 (B) Kings gained status and recognition if they had large portions of land
 (C) Both 'a' and 'b'
 (D) None of them
33. Who were the rulers best known for controlling the silk route?
 (A) Pallavas (B) Kushanas (C) Guptas (D) Mauryas
34. Which were the two major centres of power of Kushanas?
 (i) Mathura
 (ii) Peshawar
 (iii) Taxila
 (iv) Madurai
 (A) (i) and (ii) (B) (ii) and (iii) (C) (iii) and (iv) (D) (i) and (iv)
35. The first one to issue gold coins were _____
 (A) Mauryas (B) Cholas (C) Cheras (D) Kushanas
36. Who composed a biography of the Buddha?
 (A) Mahayana (B) Ashvaghosha (C) Xuan Lang (D) None of them
37. What is Buddhacharita?
 (A) Name of Buddha's wife (B) Buddha's son's name
 (C) Name of the biography of Buddha (D) None of them
38. What was the name of the new form of Buddhism?
 (A) Mahayana Buddhism (B) Bhagvadagita (C) Ramcharitmanas (D) Ashvamegha
39. What was/were the distinct feature(s) of Mahayana Buddhism?
 (A) Buddha's statues, instead of signs, were used to worship him
 (B) People started believing in Bodhisattavas
 (C) Both 'a' and 'b'
 (D) None of them
40. What do you mean by Bodhisattavas?

- (A) Name of the tree under which Buddha preached
- (B) These were supposed to be persons who had attained enlightenment
- (C) Followers of Buddha were called Bodhisattavas
- (D) None of them

41. What was the name of the older form of Buddhism?

- (A) Mahayana Buddhism
- (B) Theravada Buddhism
- (C) Rigvedic Buddhism
- (D) Ayurvedic Buddhism

42. What did the Chinese Buddhist pilgrims write in their account of their journey to India?

- (A) They wrote of dangers faced by them on their travels
- (B) They wrote of the countries and the monasteries they visited
- (C) They wrote of the books they carried back with them
- (D) All of them

43. Who were the chiefs mentioned in Sangam poems?

- (A) Cholas
- (B) Cheras
- (C) Pandyas
- (D) All of them

44. What do you mean by Silk route?

- (A) The path followed by traders, through which silk was brought
- (B) A route made by Kushanas
- (C) Dressing style
- (D) None of them

45. Bhakti comes from a Sanskrit word _____

- (A) Bhaj
- (B) Bhajan
- (C) Bhagvat
- (D) Bhakta

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46. Who were the *muvedar* during the *sangam* period?

47. Who were known as "lords of the *dakshinapatha*"?

48. Why did kings try to control the Silk Route?

49. Who was Ashvaghosh? What did he compose?

50. Name some of the countries where *Bodhisattvas* became popular.

51. What was Theravada Buddhism?

52. What do the accounts of Chinese Buddhist pilgrims throw light on?

53. What was emphasized by those who followed the *Bhakti*?

54. Who are Syrian Christians in India?

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55. What was the Silk Route?

56. Who were the best-known rulers who controlled the Silk Route?

57. Who were *Bodhisattvas*?

58. Name the travellers who came to India to visit Buddhist places.

59. What were the things carried by Xuan Zang while returning from India?