

2200+

MCQs With Explanatory Notes

For

History

General Studies

Includes :

- Ancient History
- Medieval History
- Modern History
- World History

Must For :

UPSC/ State PCS/ SSC/ Banking/ Railways/ Defence & Other Competitive exams

3rd
Edition

2200+

MCQs With Explanatory Notes

For

History

Corporate
Office

DISHA PUBLICATION

45, 2nd Floor, Maharishi Dayanand Marg,
Corner Market, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi - 110017
Tel : 49842349 / 49842350

No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form without prior permission of the publisher. The author and the publisher do not take any legal responsibility for any errors or misrepresentations that might have crept in. We have tried and made our best efforts to provide accurate up-to-date information in this book.

All Right Reserved

© Copyright
Disha

Typeset by Disha DTP Team



www.dishapublication.com

Books & ebooks
for School &
Competitive
Exams



www.mylearninggraph.com

Etests
for
Competitive
Exams



Write to us at feedback_disha@aiets.co.in



Contents

1. Ancient History	1 - 77
2. Medieval History	78 - 128
3. Modern History	129 - 222
4. World History	223 - 230

Stone/Bronze & Iron Age

1. The credit of the discovery of the first Palaeolith in India which opened the field of prehistoric studies in the country goes to
- (a) Burkitt (b) De Terra and Paterson
(c) Robert Bruce Foote (d) H D Sankalia

Ans. (c) Robert Bruce Foote was a British geologist and archaeologist who conducted geological surveys of prehistoric locations in India for the Geological Survey of India.

2. From which of the following regions, the remains of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic cultures have been found in a sequence?
- (a) Kashmir valley (b) Krishna valley
(c) Belan valley (d) Godavari valley

Ans. (c) In the Belan valley (Uttar Pradesh), all the three phases, the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic, have been found in sequence.

3. The earliest evidence of agriculture in Indian subcontinent has been obtained from
- (a) Brahmagiri (b) Chirand
(c) Mehargarh (d) Burzahom

Ans. (c) Mehargarh is one of the most important Neolithic (7000 to 2500 BCE) sites in archaeology. It lies on the Kacchi plain of Balochistan, Pakistan. It is one of the earliest sites with evidence of farming and herding in South Asia.

4. Robert Bruce Foote, who discovered first Palaeolithic tool in India, was originally a
- (a) Palaeobotanist (b) Geologist
(c) Archaeologist (d) Historian

Ans. (b)

5. Which one of the following sites is famous for prehistoric paintings?
- (a) Bagh (b) Ajanta
(c) Bhimbetka (d) Amrawati

Ans. (c) The rock shelters of Bhimbetka are a repository of rock paintings within natural rock shelters with archaeological evidences from the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods through the Chalcolithic to the Medieval period.

6. Dogs were buried in human burials at
- (a) Gufkral (b) Burzahom
(c) Martand (d) Mehargarh

Ans. (b) Burzahom was the first Neolithic site to be discovered in Kashmir. After the excavation, many burials of this phase were discovered, usually under house floors or in the compounds. Apart from human burials, animals were sometimes buried along with humans or in separate graves. The buried animals are domesticated animals like dogs, sheep and goats.

7. Ash mounds are related to the Neolithic culture of
- (a) Eastern India (b) South India
(c) Northern Vindhya (d) Kashmir valley

Ans. (b) In South India, in the central part of Deccan plateau, archaeologists have discovered ash mounds of varying sizes and shapes with uneven surface either covered with soil or grass.

8. An upper Palaeolithic Mother Goddess made of bone has been obtained from
- (a) Godavari valley (b) Narmada valley
(c) Son valley (d) Belan valley

Ans. (d) Mother goddess of bone has been obtained from the upper Palaeolithic level of the Belan valley.

9. Who among the following cultures were the first to paint their pottery? [NDA 2012-II]
- (a) Mesolithic (b) Chalcolithic
(c) Neolithic (d) Iron age

Ans. (b) Chalcolithic Cultures were the first to paint their pottery.

10. Which one of the following sites has yielded the cultural remains from Neolithic to Harappan period? [UP-PCS 2008]
- (a) Amri (b) Mehrgarh
(c) Kotdiji (d) Kalibangan

Ans. (b) Mehrgarh sites has yielded the cultural remains from Neolithic to Harappan period.

11. Earliest evidence of rice cultivation in the Ganga valley has been found at [UP-PCS 2008]
- (a) Lahuradewa (b) Senuwar
(c) Sohaura (d) Kaushambi

Ans. (a) From the earliest evidence of rice cultivation is found from Lahuradewa village of St. Kabir Nagar of U. P.

12. Which rock - shelter in India bears largest number of paintings? [UP-PCS 2008]
- (a) Ghagharia
(b) Bhimbetka
(c) Lekhahia
(d) Adamgarh

Ans. (b)

13. The earliest inscription on stone was in which language? [UP-PCS 2009]
- (a) Pali (b) Sanskrit
(c) Prakrit (d) Brahmi

Ans. (c) The earliest inscription on stone were in Prakrit language and they are of Mauryan period. Among these the ancient one is of Sahgaura tamralekh, which have been excavated from the Gorakhpur district.

14. The three age system - Stone, Bronze and Iron from the collection of Copenhagen museum was coined by [UP-PCS 2010]
- (a) Thomsen (b) Lubbock
(c) Taylor (d) Childe

Ans. (a) The three age system was initially developed by C.J Thomsen.

15. Which among the following sites provides evidence of domestication of animals in the Mesolithic period?

[UP-PCS 2018]

- (a) Odai (b) Bori
(c) Bagar (d) Lakhnia

Ans. (c) The earliest evidence of domestication of animals has been provided by Adam Nagar in Madhya Pradesh and Bagaur in Rajasthan. About 7,000-6000 years ago, some examples of early cultivation of plants have been found in Ajmer Rajasthan in Mehargarh, Sambhar, Pakistan.

16. Consider the following statements about Stone Age in India:

[CDS 2020-I]

1. Different periods are identified on the basis of the type and technology of stone tools.
2. There are no regional variations in the type and technology of tools in different periods.
3. Stone Age cultures of different periods evolved uniformly in a neat unilinear fashion all over the subcontinent.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Ans. (a) The Stone Age is the period of time defined by the use of stone tools by human and our hominin ancestors. We can divide this further into the Paleolithic (Old Stone Age), Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age) and Neolithic (New Stone Age). In each of these periods, life in India grew and changed in different ways, setting the stages for advanced civilizations later to come.

17. Which of the following Indian Archaeologists first visited 'Bhimbetka Caves' and discovered prehistoric significance of its rock paintings?

[UPPSC Prelims 2020]

- (a) Madho Swaroop Vatsa (b) H. D. Sankalia
(c) V. S. Wakankar (d) V. N. Mishra

Ans. (c) V.S. Wakankar was the first archaeologist to visit a few of the caves present at the site and discovered its prehistoric significance. He saw the similarity of the Bhimbetka caves rock formation with those that he had seen in Spain and France. It was only in 1970 that its significance was recognised. The significance of the rock shelter is attributed to its long-standing occupation of continuous human settlement in the area.

Indus Valley Civilization

1. Indus Valley Civilization was discovered in:

- (a) 1911 (b) 1921
(c) 1931 (d) 1941

Ans. (b) The Indus Valley was discovered by Dayaram Sahni in 1921. The Indus Valley covers modern day Pakistan and the northwest of India.

2. The people of Indus Valley Civilization were almost:

- (a) Nigroid (b) Proto-Austroloid
(c) Mediterranean (d) Nordic

Ans. (c) Indus Valley Civilization had been a combination of diverse racial elements. Certain anthropological investigations and examinations of the human remains show that four racial types existed in this civilization namely Proto-Australoid, Mediterranean, Alpinoid and the Mongoloid. Most of the people belonged to Mediterranean race.

3. Which metal was unknown to Indus Valley Civilization?

- (a) Gold (b) Silver
(c) Copper (d) Iron

Ans. (d) Iron was not known to Indus Valley Civilization people. The first evidence of Iron is found about 1000 B.C. from Ataranjikhra in Etah district. Beads made for Gold and Silver were found in most of the places of Indus valley civilization.

4. The nature of Indus Valley Civilization was:

- (a) Urban (b) Rural
(c) Agricultural (d) None of these

Ans. (a) Indus Valley Civilization was urbanized, highly developed and sophisticated. The ruins exhibit high level of planning in the cities. Excavations have indicated that the buildings were built with baked bricks. The streets were well constructed at right angles with an elaborate and covered drainage system. The civilization also had public buildings including the vast granaries and the Great Bath at Mohenjodaro.

5. Indus Valley Civilization belongs to:

- (a) Pre-historical
(b) Historical period
(c) Proto-historical
(d) Post-historical

Ans. (c)

6. A statue of bearded man was found at

- (a) Harappa (b) Mohenjodaro
(c) Chanhudaro (d) Dholavira

Ans. (b) A well-known piece of art of the Harappan period is a stone sculpture of a bearded man discovered at Mohenjodaro. His eyes are half closed indicating a posture of meditation. Across the left shoulder is an embroidered cloak. In the opinion of some scholars, it could be a bust of a priest.

7. In Indus Valley Civilization, the script was:

- (a) Kharosthi (b) Brahmi
(c) Boustrophedon (d) None of these

Ans. (c) Indus Scripts are popularly known as Boustrophedon scripts which are still not deciphered by the historians, researchers and scholars. The direction of the writing was from left to right & from right to left. Brahmi and Kharosthi script was related to Ashoka's inscription.

8. Which of the following is the latest site found?

- (a) Dholavira (b) Amri
(c) Lothal (d) Kalibangan

Ans. (a) Dholavira is the latest Indus Valley Civilization site. This site was discovered by J.P. Joshi in 1967-68. Dholavira is located at Kutch district in Gujarat.

9. A seal depicting Mother Goddess with plant growing from the womb, has been found from:

- (a) Harappa (b) Mohenjodaro
(c) Kalibangan (d) Dholavira

Ans. (a) Plant growing from the womb of women has been found from Harappa on a seal. That represents Earth Goddess.

10. Indus Valley Civilization was discovered by:

- (a) Dayaram Sahni (b) R.D. Banerji
(c) Cunningham (d) Wheeler

Ans. (a) Harappan civilization was discovered in 1921-22 when two of its most important sites were excavated. The first was excavated by Dayaram Sahni and the second by R.D. Banerji.

11. A lot of beads were discovered from:

- (a) Harappa (b) Mohenjodaro
(c) Lothal (d) Dholavira

Ans. (b) Many beautiful beads of blue lapis lazuli, red carnelian, and agate stones of all colours have been found throughout Mohenjodaro and were probably worn by the women. Archaeologists have found beads in such locations as the Great Bath, where bathers probably lost them, and in the lower city, where bead makers may have dropped them in and around the kilns they used to make the beads.

12. Mostly, beads were made of:
 (a) Terracotta (b) Jasper
 (c) Lapis (d) Steatite

Ans. (d) The vast majority of the beads are made of fired steatite, which was a widely used raw material, beginning with the Ravi period and continuing through the Late Harappan period. Beads that are made of hard stone, such as Agate, Carnelian, are relatively less common, with a significant drop in numbers for stones, such as Lapis Lazuli, grossular garnet, serpentine and amazonite.

13. Which of the following cannot be considered Proto-Harappan culture?
 (a) Sothi culture (b) Jorjia culture
 (c) Kot-Diji culture (d) Amri culture

Ans. (b) Time Period of Different Culture
 (a) Sothi Culture – 4600 BC
 (b) Jorjia Culture – 1500 BC
 (c) Kot-Diji Culture – 3300 BC
 (d) Amri Culture – 3600 BC
 Mature phase of Harappan civilization – 2600 BC to 1900 BC So Jorjia Culture cannot be considered as Proto-Harappan Culture.

14. Which of the following showed the greatest uniformity in Indus Valley Civilization settlement?
 (a) Town planning (b) Bricks
 (c) Religious practices (d) Building

Ans. (a) The greatest uniformity is noticed in the layouts of the towns, streets, structures, brick size, drains, etc. Almost all the major sites (Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Kalibangan and others) are divided into two parts—a citadel on higher mound on the western side and a lower town on the eastern side of the Indus Valley Civilization settlement.

15. The site of Mohenjodaro is located on the bank of river:
 (a) Ravi (b) Beas
 (c) Indus (d) Sutlej

Ans. (c) Mohenjodaro is situated along the west bank of the Indus River while Harappa is located 640 km northeast of Mohenjodaro.

16. The site of Mohenjodaro was discovered by:
 (a) Dayaram Sahni (b) R.D. Banerji
 (c) N.G. Majumdar (d) S.R. Rao

Ans. (b) The site of Mohenjodaro was discovered in 1922 by R. D. Banerji.
 • Lothal was discovered by S.R. Rao in 1955
 • Chanhudaro was discovered by N.G. Majumdar in 1930.
 • Dayaram Sahni discovered Harappa in 1921.
 • Large-scale excavations were carried out at the site under the direction of John Marshall, K. N. Dikshit, Ernest Mackay, and other directors through the 1930s.

17. The largest number of sites found in post-independence India in:
 (a) Rajasthan (b) Gujarat
 (c) Punjab (d) Haryana

Ans. (b) The state which has accounted for highest number of Harappan sites after independence is Gujarat. Gujarat has been one of the main centre of the Indus Valley Civilization. It contains major ancient metropolitan cities from the Indus Valley such as Lothal, Dholavira, and Gola Dhoro.

18. The best drainage system (water management) in Indus Valley Civilization was:

- (a) Harappa (b) Lothal
 (c) Mohenjodaro (d) Kalibangan

Ans. (c) Though there was uniformity in the drainage system in Indus valley civilization, but the drainage system of Mohenjodaro was so elaborate that the like of which has not yet been found anywhere in the world in any other city of the same antiquity.

19. The famous dancing girl found in the Mohenjodaro was made up of:

- (a) Bronze (b) Red limestone
 (c) Steatite (d) Terracotta

Ans. (a) The famous ‘Dancing girl’ found in Mohenjodaro is an artifact that is some 4,500 years old. The 10.8 cm long statue of the dancing girl was found in 1926 from a house in Mohenjodaro is made of bronze. Steatite (Soap Stone) artifacts have been found at nearly every excavated Harappan period site and were the primary element used to make seals. Terracotta were used to make figurines.

20. The unique structure in Mohenjodaro was:

- (a) Bathing pool (b) Assembly hall
 (c) Granary (d) Dockyard

Ans. (a) The bathing pool was the unique structure of Mohenjodaro. It measures 11.88 × 1.01 × 2.43 mt. The floor of the bath pool was made of burnt bricks.

- Granary was found in Harappa and was built on a massive brick foundation over the area of 45 square meters. A, 55 × 37 meters of area of granary was found in Mohenjodaro.
- Dockyard having the area of 37 × 22 meters was found in Lothal.

21. In which of the following Indus Valley sites the famous Bull-seal was found?

- (a) Harappa (b) Mohenjodaro
 (c) Lothal (d) Chanhudaro

Ans. (a) On the site of Indus Valley Civilization, the famous Bull-seal was found in Harappa. The figure has been made well, a proof of the fine artistic skills acquired by the people of that time. Seals are mainly in square or rectangular shape. This bull-seal dates to around 2450-2200 BC.

Including other seals, the seal of Rhinoceros was found in Mohenjodaro. The people of Lothal worshipped a fire god, that could be horned deity depicted on ancient seals.

22. Which of the following Indus Valley Civilization site was located on the Iranian border?

- (a) Surkotada (b) Sutkagen Dor
 (c) Kot Diji (d) Balakot

Ans. (b) Sutkagen Dor is the westernmost known archaeological site of Indus Valley Civilization. It is located about 480 km west of Makran coast near the Iran border in Balochistan province of Pakistan. Sutkagen Dor would have been on the trade route from Lothal in Gujarat to Mesopotamia and was probably heavily involved in the fishing trade similar to that which exists today in the coast along Balochistan.

- Surkotada was a small, 3.5 acre site northeast of Bhuj, in Gujrat
- Kot Diji was located on the east bank of Indus River in Khairpur province in Sindh.
- Balakot, a westerly outpost of the Harappan Civilization was excavated by Dr. George Dales in 1973.

23. In which of the following Indus Valley sites, the cemetery R-37 was found?

- (a) Lothal (b) Mohenjodaro
 (c) Harappa (d) Dholavira

Ans. (c) There are over fifty-five burial sites in the Indus Valley which were found in Harappa. The burials are interpreted primarily as reflections of social structure and hierarchy. The strongest evidence for this interpretation would be burial sites in Harappa, cemetery R-37 and Cemetery H. R-37 is the smaller site compared to Cemetery H, and has about 200 burials. Archeologists believe it was a restricted cemetery that was used by a particular group or family that lived in Harappa.

24. Which of the following is the most common motif of the Indus seals?
 (a) Elephant (b) Bull
 (c) Rhinoceros (d) Unicorn

Ans. (d) The unicorn is the most common motif on Indus seals and appears to represent a mythical animal that Greek and Roman sources trace back to the Indian subcontinent.

25. The dockyard at Lothal was well connected with the river:
 (a) Ghaggar (b) Bhogavo
 (c) Narmada (d) Tapti

Ans. (b) The Dockyard at Lothal was well connected with the river Bhogavo, Kalibanga was on the Southern bank of river Ghaggar. The Bhagatrav site accessed the valley of rivers Narmada and Tapti.

26. The Indus Valley Civilization people traded with the:
 (a) Romans (b) Parthians
 (c) Mesopotamians (d) Chinese

Ans. (c) The people of Indus Valley Civilization mainly traded with the Mesopotamians. Dilmun and Makan were intermediate trading stations between Meluha and Mesopotamia. Meluha is the earliest name of Indus area. Other places given in the options are not related to Indus valley civilization.

27. Which of the following was unknown in Indus Valley Civilization?
 (a) Wheat (b) Pulses
 (c) Barley (d) Cotton

Ans. (b) In Indus Valley Civilization, pulses were unknown. The chief food crops included wheat, barley, sesame, mustard, peas, etc. The evidence for rice has come from Lothal and Rangpur in the form of husks embedded in pottery. Cotton was another important crop. A piece of woven cloth has been found at Mohenjodaro. Apart from cereals, fish and animal meat also formed a part of the Harappan diet. Ragi was also not known to the Indus people.

28. Which type of seals was the most popular in Harappan culture?
 (a) Oval (b) Cylindrical
 (c) Rounded (d) Quadrate

Ans. (d) Quadrate type of seals was the most popular in Harappan culture.

29. Remains of horse bones have been found from:
 (a) Mohenjodaro (b) Lothal
 (c) Surkotada (d) Sutkagendor

Ans. (c) Surkotada site contains horse remains dated to 2000 BC, which is considered a significant observation with respect to Indus Valley Civilisation. During 1974, Archaeological Survey of India undertook excavation at this site and J.P. Joshi and A.K. Sharma reported findings of horse bones at all levels.

30. In which of the following Indus Valley Civilization sites, the cotton piece was found?
 (a) Mohenjodaro (b) Lothal
 (c) Harappa (d) Chanhudaro

Ans. (a) The cotton piece was found in Mohenjodaro. Traces of cotton fibres and textile fragments provide evidences of production of cotton textiles from early Harappan period. Cotton was a commodity for the people of Mohenjodaro probably exported, perhaps in exchange for minerals, tools or other goods.

31. Which of the following was unknown in Indus Valley Civilization?
 (a) Construction of wells
 (b) Construction of arches
 (c) Construction of pillars
 (d) Construction of drains

Ans. (c)

32. Which of the following Indus Valley Civilization sites provides the evidence of fire-altars?
 (a) Alamgirpur (b) Kalibangan
 (c) Banawali (d) Kunal

Ans. (b) Kalibangan – is an archaeological site where ploughed field, bones of camel, circular and rectangular graves, distinctive fire (Vedic) altars with provision of ritual bathing have been found.

33. The earliest evidence of agriculture in Indian subcontinent has been obtained from:
 (a) Brahmagiri (b) Chirand
 (c) Mehrgarh (d) Burzahom

Ans. (c) The site of Mehrgarh provides evidence for the earliest agricultural and pastoral communities in South Asia. The first inhabitants of Mehrgarh, dating to around 6500 BC, were farmers who cultivated wheat and barley as their main grain crops and had herds of cattle, sheep and goats.

34. Which of the following was not worshipped by Indus Valley people?
 (a) Shiva (b) Peepal
 (c) Mother Goddess (d) Vishnu

Ans. (d) The numerous seals and figurines discovered in the excavations carried out at various sites connected with the Harappan culture point out to the religious beliefs of the Indus Valley people.
 Worship of Mother Goddess: A large number of excavated terracotta figurines are those of a semi-nude figure which is identified with some female energy or Shakti or Mother Goddess, who is the source of all creation.
 Worship of Pashupati or Lord Shiva: The Pashupati seal in which the three-faced male god is shown seated in a yogic posture, surrounded by a rhino and a buffalo on the right, and an elephant and a tiger on the left, make the historians conclude that the people of those days worshipped Lord Shiva. Discovery of a large number of conical or cylindrical stones shows that the people worshipped lingam, the symbol of Lord Shiva.
 Worship of Trees: The worship of trees was widespread. The Pipal tree was considered most sacred.
 Other Objects of Worship: People also worshipped animals, such as the bull, buffalo and tiger. Besides animals, these people also worshipped the Sun, the Fire and the Water.
 There was no evidence of the God Vishnu worshipped by the people of Indus Valley Civilization.

35. The excavation at Chanhudaro was directed by
 (a) John Marshall (b) J.H. Mackay
 (c) M. Wheeler (d) Aurel Stein

Ans. (b) Chanhudaro was investigated in 1931 by the Indian archaeologist N. G. Majumdar and was excavated in 1935-36 by the British archaeologist Ernest John Henry Mackay.

36. A granary outside to citadel was found at:
 (a) Harappa (b) Mohenjodaro
 (c) Lothal (d) Dholavira

Ans. (b) In Indus Valley Civilization, a granary outside to citadel was found at Mohenjodaro. Because farmers outside the walls of Mohenjodaro usually had their own granaries, some archaeologists think that grain stored within the citadel granary may have been collected as taxes.

37. Which of the following sites of Harappan culture gives evidence of 'Sindoor'?
- (a) Harappa (b) Mohenjodaro
(c) Naushero (d) Balakote

Ans. (c) Naushero gives the evidence of Sindoor in Harappan culture. The site of Naushero, located 6 km away from Mehrgarh had developed Kotdijian settlement. It was a smaller settlement but sharing fully the developmental process towards maturity of urbanization.

38. Indus Valley Civilization site Manda is situated near the bank of
- (a) Sutlej (b) Jhelum
(c) Chinab (d) Indus

Ans. (c) Indus Valley Civilization site Manda is situated on the right bank of Chenab river in the foothills of Pir Panjal range, 28 km northwest of Jammu. Manda is the north site of Indus civilization. It was discovered by J.P. Joshi in 1982.

39. The archaeological findings from Alamgirpur in Meerut district reflect the:
- (a) Harappa period (b) Vedic period
(c) Buddha period (d) Mauryan period

Ans. (a) The archaeological evidences found from Alamgirpur in Meerut district reflect the Harappan period.

- It is the eastern most site of the civilization.

40. In which of the following sites has a pre-Harappan settlement not been found?
- (a) Harappa (b) Mohenjodaro
(c) Kalibangan (d) Dholavira

Ans. (a)

41. The Director General of Archaeological Survey of India at the time of the excavation of Harappan site was:
- (a) Dayaram Sahni (b) R.D. Banerji
(c) John Marshall (d) Mortimer Wheeler

Ans. (c) At the time of excavation of Harappan site, the Director General of Archaeological Survey of India was John Marshall (1902-28). In 1921, he focused on the Indus Valley, which led to the discovery of the ancient Indus Valley Civilization, the ancient cities Harappa and Mohenjodaro.

42. The most suitable name of Indus Valley Civilization is:
- (a) Harappan Civilization
(b) Indus Civilization
(c) Saraswati Civilization
(d) Bronze Time Civilization

Ans. (a) Harappan Civilization is the most suitable name for Indus Valley Civilization because Harappa lies in the centre of Indus Civilization. It was also an urban trade centre.

43. A clay model of plough has been found from:
- (a) Banawali (b) Kalibangan
(c) Rakhigarhi (d) Mitathal

Ans. (a) A clay model of plough has been found from Banawali. It is an archaeological site belonging to Indus Valley Civilization period in Fatehabad district of Haryana. Banawali is earlier called Vanawali, is situated on the left banks of dried up Saraswati river.

44. In the excavations of Harappan sites, bones of camels have been found at:

- (a) Kalibangan (b) Lothal
(c) Harappa (d) Mohenjodaro

Ans. (a) In the excavation of Indus Valley Civilization sites, the camel bones have been found at Kalibangan.

45. A glaring evidence of the art of dance in Harappan culture comes from:
- (a) Lothal (b) Harappa
(c) Mohenjodaro (d) Kalibangan

Ans. (c) A bronze statue of dancing girl was founded from Mohenjodaro. It was the evidence of the art of dance in the culture.

46. Which among the following was the most extensive Harappan city?
- (a) Banawali (b) Ropar
(c) Lothal (d) Rakhigarhi

Ans. (d) Rakhigarhi was a large Harappan town known in 1963, when the area was first surveyed. Archaeologists found it the biggest Harappan city, larger and more extensive. Before Rakhigarhi, Specialists in the Harappan civilization had argued that Mohenjodaro in Pakistan was the largest among the 2,000 Harappan sites known to exist in India, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

47. In which of the following sites was found the evidence of 'Swastika'?
- (a) Harappa (b) Mohenjodaro
(c) Chanhudaro (d) Kalibangan

Ans. (b) The Swastika is said to have originated in both the Indus River Valley Civilization and in some ancient Mediterranean Civilizations. A tablet with Swastika has been excavated at Mohenjodaro.

48. Which of the following Harappan sites was found the earliest evidence of surgery?
- (a) Harappa (b) Mohenjodaro
(c) Kalibangan (d) Dholavira

Ans. (c) The earliest evidence of surgery was found from Kalibangan. Archaeologists made the discovery that the people of Indus Valley Civilization, even from the early Harappan periods, had knowledge of medicine and surgery. In the case of the Skull that was found in Harappa, The Trepanation (The process of cutting a hole in the Skull) was intended as therapeutic as there is a clear indication of cranial trauma in the form of a visible linear depression, Probably resulting from a severe blow.

49. Which of the following Harappan sites shows the earliest evidence of Earthquake
- (a) Harappa (b) Mohenjodaro
(c) Kalibangan (d) Dholavira

Ans. (c) The earliest evidence of earthquake was found from Kalibangan. B. B. Lal, former DG of ASI, said: "Kalibangan in Rajasthan has shown that there occurred an earthquake around 2600 BC, which brought to an end the Early Indus settlement at the site.

50. Three-paired cemetery was found in:
- (a) Kalibangan (b) Lothal
(c) Chanhudaro (d) Mohenjodaro

Ans. (b) In Indus Valley Civilization, the three paired-cemetery was found from excavation of Lothal.

51. Which amongst the following is not a site of Indus Valley Civilization?
- (a) Banawali (b) Rakhigarhi
(c) Hastinapur (d) Ropar

Ans. (c) Hastinapur is not a site of Indus Valley Civilization. Hastinapur was the capital of the Kuru dynasty of kings. All incidents in the epic Mahabharata have taken place in the city of Hastinapur.