

QB365 Question Bank Software Study Materials

HIS - Intellectual Awakening and Socio - Political Changes 50 Important 1 Marks Questions With Answers (Book Back and Creative)

9th Standard

Social Science

Total Marks : 50

Multiple Choice Question

20 x 1 = 20

- 1) Identify the founder of a new sect who exemplified simplicity and self-denial.
(a) Buddha (b) Lao-tze (c) Confucius (d) Zoroaster
- 2) The Magadha king influenced by the teachings of Mahavira
(a) Dhananandha (b) Chandragupta **(c) Bimbisara** (d) Shishunaga
- 3) The northern India extended from the Kabul Valley in the north to the Godavari in the south witnessed the rise of Sixteen States
(a) Mahajanapadas (b) Gana-sanghas (c) Dravida (d) Dakshinapatha
- 4) Tri-ratnas are the three principles taught by
(a) Buddha **(b) Mahavira** (c) Lao-tze (d) Confucius
- 5) The account which throws light on Mauryan polity and society
(a) Marco Polo (b) Fahien **(c) Megasthenes** (d) Seleucus
- 6) (i) Under the Magadha king the mahamatriyas functioned as secretaries to the ministers.
(ii) Accounts of Megasthenes titled Indica is a useful record about Mauryan polity and society.
(iii) Nanda's attempt to build an imperial structure was cut short by Ashoka who founded the Mauryan kingdom.
(iv) According to tradition, towards the end of his life Chandragupta became an ardent follower of Buddhism.
(a) (i) is correct **(b) (ii) is correct** (c) (i) and (ii) are correct (d) (iii) and (iv) are correct
- 7) The discovery of _____ marked the beginning of the second phase in the history of civilisations.
(a) Iron (b) Gold (c) Copper (d) Bronze
- 8) _____ said that wisdom grows from the family.
(a) Lao-Tse (b) Zoroaster **(c) Confucius** (d) Buddha
- 9) The doctrines and rituals of the Zoroastrians have much similarity to those of the _____.
(a) Buddhism **(b) Vedas** (c) Jainism (d) Taoism
- 10) Buddhism was preached in people's language _____.
(a) Pali (b) Sanskrit (c) Hindi (d) Chinese
- 11) Chandragupta's son was _____.
(a) Bimbisara **(b) Bindusara** (c) Ajatasatru (d) None of the above
- 12) (i) Monasteries and temples served the purpose imparting-education.
(ii) Nalanda was a great monastery built by the Magadha empire.
(iii) Nalanda became the most renowned seat of learning.
(iv) Fees were charged to the students.
(a) (i) is correct (b) (ii) is correct (c) (iii) is correct **(d) (i), (ii), (iii) are correct (iv) is incorrect**

13) _____ .
(a) Indo - Brahmi (b) **Indo- Aryan** (c) Tamil - Brahmi (d) Tamil - Aryan

14) Rig Vedic God _____ .
(a) Siva (b) Indra (c) Sun (d) **Varuna**

15) Vardhamana Mahavira was born in _____ .
(a) Lichchavi (b) Pavapuri (c) Lumbini (d) **Kundagrama**

16) Gautama Buddha's mother was _____ .
(a) **Mayadevi** (b) Yasodhara (c) Yasodha (d) Trisali

17) Buddha attained Enlightenment in _____ .
(a) Varanasi (b) Saranath (c) **Buddh Gaya** (d) Kushinagar

18) _____ initiated reforms in Buddhism.
(a) Buddha (b) Kanishka (c) Harsha (d) **Nagarjuna**

19) _____ vowed to dethrone the Nanda king.
(a) Dhananandha (b) Seleucus (c) **Chanakya** (d) Chandragupta

20) Ashoka became the king in _____ BCE.
(a) **268** (b) 628 (c) 286 (d) 682

Fill in the blanks

30 x 1 = 30

21) _____ is a collection of sacred literature of different epochs, containing prayers, confessions and myths
Zend Avesta

22) In the Gangetic plain _____ agriculture required the use of bullocks.
Iron plough

23) Jains believe that _____ came in a long line of Tirthankaras and he was the twenty - fourth and the last.
Mahavira

24) The place where Buddha attained enlightenment has been built into the Mahabodhi temple that still exists in _____
Budh Gaya

25) The rock edicts form the reliable source to know about the Mauryan empire in particular the Dharmic rule of _____
Kalinga

26) The philosophy of Confucius gave the Chinese people an awareness about their _____.
Political rights

27) _____ was pained to find his people worshipping primitive deities.
Zoroaster

28) Mahavira and Buddha lived a life of purity and exemplified _____ and _____ .
Simplicity, Self-denial

29) The statue of Bahubali at _____ in Karnataka is the tallest jain statue ever carved out in India.
Shravanabelgola

30) Buddha belonged to the Sakya class he was also known as_____.

Sakya Muni

31) _____ succeeded in establishing a comprehensive structure of administration.

Bimbisara

32) Alexander's death, however, cleared the way for the founding of a great empire _____ empire in India.

Mauryan

33) The envoy of Seleucus's was _____.

Megasthenes

34) Chandragupta's minister Chanakya is credited with a book titled _____

Arthashastra

35) The discovery of _____ marked the beginning of the second phase in the history of civilisations.

Iron

36) The two great thinkers of China were _____, _____ .

Confucius-Lao - Tse

37) Lao -Tze wrote _____ .

Tao Tehching

38) The religion Zoroastrianism was founded by _____ .

Zoroaster

39) Zoroaster proclaimed the lord of light _____ .

Ahura Manda

40) Jaina means _____ .

Conqueror of the world

41) Before Mahavira _____ was the 23rd Thirthankara.

Parshvanath

42) In Mahavira's teachings changes were not accepted by _____ .

Digambaras

43) Gautama Buddha was born in _____ .

Kapilavastu

44) Gautama Buddha's son was _____ .

Rahula

45) _____ was Buddha's closest discipline.

Ananda

46) Kanishka patronised _____ Buddhism.

Mahayana

47) Nanda Dynasty was founded by _____ .

Maha Padma Nanda

48) The King of Jhelum region _____ fought against Alexander.

Porus

49) The third Buddhist council was held in _____ .

Pataliputra

50) _____ became the most renowned seat of learning.

Nalanda