

ANSWERS TEST: 5 - ART & CULTURE - I

1. Solution: C

In Jainism, Syadavada means theory of may be which means there can be many ways to perceive an entity.

In Buddhism, dependent origination means that every action is preceded by some action as a sea wave becomes the cause of next sea wave.

Buddhism advocates a middle path in contrast to Jainism which advocates a path of extreme hardships to attain salvation.

2. Solution: C

They practised navigation on the coast of the Arabian Sea. They had commercial links with Afghanistan and Iran as well. They had set up a trading colony in northern Afghanistan which evidently facilitated trade with Central Asia.

3. Solution: C

The Indus people sowed seeds in the flood plains in November, when the flood water receded, and reaped their harvests of wheat and barley in April, before the advent of the next flood. No hoe or ploughshare has been discovered, but the furrows discovered in the Kalibangan show that the fields were ploughed in Rajasthan in the Harappan period. The Harappans probably used the wooden ploughshare.

Stone sickles may have been used for harvesting the crops. Gabarbands or nalas enclosed by dams for storing water were also used.

4. Solution: D

Few Kings had imperialistic ambitions outside Indian sub-continent. No clear evidences of such expansion could be found. The kings/Emperor gave all the patronship to art & culture and science. Ex: Ashok to Samudragupta to Harsha.

5. Solution: B

In Mohenjodaro the largest building is a granary, which is 45.71 metres long and 15.23 metres wide. But in the citadel of Harappa we find as many as six granaries.

At Kalibangan also we notice in the southern part brick platforms, which may have been used for granaries. Thus, it would appear that granaries constituted an important part of the Harappan cities.

No religious structures of any kind except the Great Bath, which may have been used ablutions.

It may be noted that the Harappans were lacking in weapons.

6. Solution: A

They settled in the area of Indus and its tributaries, called Saptasindhava. They were involved in Intra-tribal battles and possessed variety of weapons made up of bronze and copper, used horse driven chariots.

The Aryans were engaged in two types of conflicts—first, they fought with the pre-Aryans, and secondly, they fought amongst themselves. Intra-tribal conflicts rocked the Aryan communities for a long time.

The Aryans fought amongst themselves and sometimes enlisted the support of the non-Aryan peoples for the purpose.

7. Solution: A

The administrative machinery of the Aryans in the Rg Vedic period worked with the tribal chief in the centre, because of his successful leadership in war.

However, the rajan was a kind of chief, and he did not exercise unlimited power, for he had to reckon with the tribal organizations.

8. Solution: C

Rg Vedic Aryans had no concept of being one with supreme soul. Initially they were more materialistic in their pursuits. They demanded wealth, prosperity, cattle wealth etc.

9. Solution: B

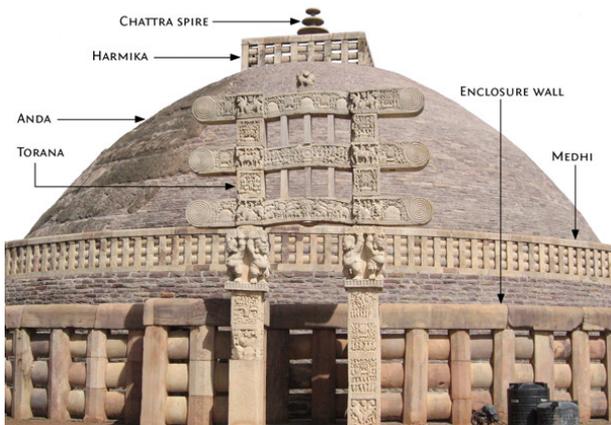
Both had knowledge of mathematics/geometry as is evident from system of town planning in Indus and construction of five-altars on geometric pattern in Aryan age. There was no temple worship in both the periods. Indus and early Aryan did not show any knowledge of Iron but later Aryan had sufficient knowledge of Iron.

10. Solution: A

11. Solution: A

Upasatha was a ceremony in which the Buddhist monk used to confess their sins committed during the rainy season stay i.e. Vasa.

All other terms are related to Buddhist stupa.



12. Solution: D

All the above are sites of cave art Barabar (Gaya), Badami (Karnataka), Karle (Nasik), Guntapalle (A.P.) and Udaigiri (M.P).

13. Solution: C

Varadamudra: posture of granting a wish

Abhaymudra: posture of fearlessness with right hand raised above shoulder and left hand placed on thigh.

Bhumisparshamudra: posture where the Buddha touches the ground/earth with his right hand, indicating the earth as witness of his enlightenment.

Dharmachakrapravaran mudra: posture of giving first sermon by using both hands as if rotating something i.e. wheel of law.

14. Solution: A

Hathigumpha Inscription, king Kharvela speaks of along irrigation canal constructed by a Nanda king.

Junagarh Inscription talks explicitly about Sudarshana lake.

Achale Inscription about Pulkeshin II does not talk of any irrigation work.

15. Solution: A

'Saptanga' given by Kautilya in Arthashastra deals with seven elements of a state which are essential requirements of a long lasting state system.

16. Solution: C

Metallurgy witnessed a huge progress as variety of coins in various metals were minted.

17. Solution: C

Bharhut (Vidisha) is known for Buddhist art.

Allahabad Pillar Inscription talks about Samudragupta's military exploits.

Ujjain: Chandragupta II maintains court of Nine gems.

Kannauj: Under Harsh it became an important trading centre.

18. Solution: D

Arabs called Indian numerals as 'Hindsa'.

19. Solution: D

Gopa: Protector of cattle, used for Rayan

Gavyuti: measure of distance

Gomat: one who possess more cows i.e. rich man

20. Solution: A

21. Solution: A

22. Solution: A

It was constructed during Gupta period and is made up stones. It is in Panchayatan style where main shrine is surrounded by four other shrines.

23. Solution: C

24. Solution: B

Punch-marked – Post vedic age

Dynastic coins – Foreign Dynasties Indo-Greeks

Coins with Lord Shiva – Vima Kadphises

Coins with music instrument (veena) - Samudragupta

25. Solution: B

(a) Story of a Drunkard by Pallava king Mahendra Varman

(c) Story of Charudatta and Vasantsena, from Gupta period.

(d) Buddha's teachings

26. Solution: D

Gupta period witnessed the faint beginning of temple architecture but in no way could provide many and huge temples.

27. Solution: B

28. Solution: C

Various Ashokan Inscriptions have been found in Karnatak and A.P. His inscriptions show knowledge of Sangam Dynasties. Mauryan Emperor

Chandragupta Maurya and other Jain monks led by Bhadrabahu visited Karnataka.

29. Solution: C

The Chalukyan kings patronised vesara style (hybrid of north and south styles) of temple architecture.

The **Badami cave temples** are a complex of Hindu, Jain and Buddhist cave temples located in Badami (Karnataka).

30. Solution: C

Sangam Literature talks of Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas.

Satiyaputras have been mentioned in Ashokan Inscriptions.

Cholas of Tanjavur ruled in early medieval India and was not one of Sangam Dynasties.

31. Solution: C

Rituals and sacrifices became more elaborate like Ashwamedha sacrifice, performed with the purpose of territorial expansion.

However, the society became more divided, various types of social evils started in the later Vedic period.

In agriculture the use of iron implements resulted in surplus agriculture production.

On the Vedic content various commentaries like Brahman literature, Aranyaka literature were compiled.

32. Solution: B

The Vedas reflect the desires of Aryan to gain wealth. No indication of freedom from bondage is there in the initial interpretation. However, the Vedas are considered 'Nitya' i.e. eternal.

33. Solution: C

Upnishads advocate union of soul with universal soul. They reject the method of rituals and sacrifices for the same. They advocate the path of knowledge for such union.

They believe in re-birth and trans migration of soul. They believe in the theory of Karma.

34. Solution: A

Sulvasutra – relates to geometry/mathematics. The performance of rituals/sacrifices necessitated their development.

Brahmana literature is explanation on Vedic hymns, related to ritual/sacrifices.

Rg Veda: praises for obtaining divine blessings.

Jyotish: development of astronomy and is part of Vedangas.

35. Solution: A

The main occupation of early Aryans was cattle rearing.

They did not engage themselves more in advance agriculture.

The Rg veda talks of rivers Ganga & Yamuna, however, the Aryans had not moved towards the region in the early phase. They remained confined to the north-western part of India.

36. Solution: C

As per Four Truths, the desires are the causes of all sufferings. To end these suffering, an ethical conduct has to be followed which was not based on Vedic varna order. Buddha never involved people in metaphysical discussions.

37. Solution: A

Mahavir was the last Jaina teacher till date. All the Jaina teachings are based on the teachings of Mahavir and Masters before him.

The Jaina teachings were propagated by using local languages.

38. Solution: C

1. Renunciation from home
2. Deep meditation and attainment of Buddhahood.
3. First sermon at Deer Park Sarnath.

39. Solution: B

Buddha was agnostic i.e. he was non-committal to the question of existence of God. Buddha advocated Eightfold path i.e. righteous conduct.

In Jainism it is believed that there is no entity above Jina.

In Jainism it is believed that a pure soul can attain salvation.

40. Solution: D

The Mahasanghika or later Mahayan attribute divinity to Buddha and developed the concept of

Bodhisattvas. One of them Padmapani, the lotus bearer is known for compassion.

41. Solution: B

This period is known for construction of various images of Buddha, some foreigners got converted to Indian religions like Menander, Heliodorus etc. The period is best known for abundance of coins.

42. Solution: D

There are six Vedangas i.e. Shiksha (phonetics), Kalpa (rituals), Nirukta (origin of words), Vyakarana (grammar), Chhanda (rules for poetry composition), Jyotish (astronomy).

43. Solution: C

It is Prehistoric art, mainly paintings made in rock shelters with natural colours obtained from vegetables, minerals etc.

44. Solution: C

On Ashokan pillars various symbols related to the life of Buddha have been shown.

Horse – renunciation

Bull, Elephant, Lotus – Birth of Buddha

Lion – symbol of Buddha

However, Buddha's nirvana (enlightenment) shown by pipal tree and death i.e. mahaparinirvana (by stupa) have not been shown on Ashokan pillars.

45. Solution: C

Mohenjodaro the largest building is a granary. But in Harappa we find as many as six granaries.

At Kalibangan also we notice in the southern part brick platforms, which may have been used for granaries. Thus, it would appear that granaries constituted an important part of the Harappan cities.

46. Solution: B

Since much of the imperial administration was managed by feudatories and beneficiaries, the Gupta rulers did not require as many officials as the Mauryas did. They did not require too many officers also because, unlike the Maurya state, the Gupta state did not regulate economic activities on any big scale.

The Guptas neither needed nor possessed the elaborate administrative machinery of Maurya

times, and in some ways their political system appears to be feudal.

47. Solution: D

Best period for Sanskrit drama Science literature, particularly on astronomy and mathematics by Aryabhatt Samudragupta's and Chandragupta-II, military exploits took place.

48. Solution: C

The Gupta kings followed a policy of tolerance toward the different religious sects. We find no example of the persecution of the followers of Buddhism and Jainism. This was also on account of the change in the character of Buddhism which had come to acquire many of the features of Hinduism.

49. Solution: C

Buddhism no longer received royal patronage in the Gupta period. But, Fa-hien gives the impression that religion was in very flourish state. Hieun Tsang's witnessed declining conditions of Kapilvastu.

50. Solution: C

There were some states like Magadha, Kaushal, Avanti, Chedi, Anga etc. which were monarchies, some other units like Lichhavis, Shakyas of Kapilvastu, Gyatrika of Kundagram were tribal set-ups, answerable to popular assemblies.

51. Solution: A

The Buddhists showed a keen awareness of the problems that faced the people of north-east India in the sixth century B.C. The new iron ploughshare agriculture, trade, and the use of coins enabled the traders and nobles to accumulate wealth.

All this naturally created sharp social and economic inequalities. So Buddhism asked people not to accumulate wealth. According to it poverty breeds hatred, cruelty and violence.

The code of conduct prescribed for the monks represents a reaction against the material conditions of north-east India in the sixth and fifth centuries B.C. It imposes restrictions on the food, dress and sexual behaviour of the monks. They cannot accept gold and silver and they cannot take to sale and purchase.

Buddhism made an important impact on society by keeping its doors open to women and shudras.

52. Solution: A

In Buddhism, there is no belief in God.

Buddha founded Sangha, however he never stressed extremeness of methods. He advocated Middle Path.

53. Solution: B

Theravada, an old sect of Buddhism advocated symbol worship and did not accept idol worship. In Buddhism, nirvana means extinction of desires.

54. Solution: C

Buddha rejected the Varna system i.e. social divisions.

Buddhism was open to all irrespective of any distinction.

55. Solution: A

On Ashokan pillars various symbols related to the life of Buddha have been shown.

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56. Solution: D

According to Jainism the world moves according to a Universal Principle, no supreme entity governs it. But it is not part of Cardinal Principles.

Those who are monks, have to follow the principles, strictly. However, these are a bit relaxed for lay followers and in their context, these are called Anuvrata.

57. Solution: D

Nirgrantha later became Jainism.

Sarvastivadin was sect of Buddhism and believed that the external world and its constituent parts, the dharmas, have a real existence. Therefore this school believes that all things exist, and exist continuously – in the past and the future as well as in the present.

Lokayata or Charvaka believed in materialism.

Ajivaka advocated destiny i.e. Niyativada.

58. Solution: A

Soul gets blinded by accumulation of Karmas. Purification of soul is the primary goal which can be attained by following Three Jewels.

59. Solution: B

It was predominantly stone art and themes of Buddhism predominate in Ashokan Pillars, stupa art etc.

Yaksha and Yakshini figures are beautifully sculpted and depicted human features sharply and clearly which was not the case with Bronze Image of dancing girl from Mohenjodaro.

60. Solution: B

Vishakhadatta's Mudrarakshasha is a play of political intrigue and secret agents in which Chanakya destroys enemies of Chandragupta Maurya.

61. Solution: B

Dhuli (Odisha): Rock Elephant

Barabar Caves: Vihara of Ashokan period

Didarganj: Chauri bearer Yakshi, considered to be a fine representation of human form

Udaigiri-Khandgiri: Hathigumpha inscription

62. Solution: C

The Mauryan period constitutes landmark in the system of taxation in ancient India.

There are evidences of rural store houses where taxes collected in kind were stored. .

There were used punch-marked coins called Pana which also helped in collection of taxes in cash.

63. Solution: A

During Mauryan period, there was prevalence of urban pottery, northern black polished ware, a lustrous pottery. The abbreviation NBPW stands for Northern Black Polished Ware, which was a very glossy, shining type of pottery. This pottery was made of very fine fabric and apparently served as the tableware of richer people. In association with this pottery are found iron implements, especially those meant for crafts and agriculture. This phase also saw the beginning of metal money. NBPW phase reached its peak in the Mauryan period. Various mauryan sites have been found with NBPW.

Mauryan had an elaborate administrative machinery.

However, after Ashok, there was no territorial expansion.

The kings remained in interaction with other outside powers and received ambassadors from there.

64. Solution: C

In post-maurya period, no big empire could be established; there was fragmentation of big Mauryan empire. However, abundance of coins, attributed to kings/dynasties were issued.

Various foreigners from Central Asia, Greeks etc. became Indianised.

Buddha was represented in human form with Graeco-Roman features as well.

65. Solution: A

66. Solution: A

Gandhara Art: fusion of Indo-European arts. The depiction is quite realistic.

However, blue schist stone, not spotted red sand stone is used.

67. Solution: D

In post-Maurya times Indian astronomy and astrology profited from contact with the Greeks. We notice many Greek terms about the movement of planets in Sanskrit texts. Indian astrology came to be influenced by Greek ideas, and from the Greek term horoscope was derived the term horashastra used for astrology in Sanskrit.

However, the Indians did not owe anything striking to the Greek in medicine, botany and chemistry.

Working in glass during this period was especially influenced by foreign ideas and practices. In no other period in ancient India did glass-making make such progress as it did during this period.

68. Solution: B

Sanchi stupa, originally built in bricks, was later expanded with stones.

Buddha has been shown with symbols, no image is found.

The horizontal bars on Torana are carved with various symbols/Jataka themes, on both sides.

Buddha never visited Avanti.

69. Solution: C

Amarkosha by Amarsimha = Lexicon

Yogasutra by Patanjali = Philosophy

Brihatsamhita by Varahmihira = various subjects

Astadyayi by Panini about Sanskrit Grammar.

70. Solution: D

Astadyayi by Panini was written around 5-4th B.C.

Buddhacharita by Ashvaghosha in the time of Kanishka - I.

Mrichhakatika by Kshudraka in Gupta period.

Mudrarakshasa by Vishkhadatta in Medieval period.

71. Solution: B

Silver coins and Cowrie were the most used medium for common transaction.

Gold coins were not used for common transactions.

Copper coins were very fewer in number.

72. Solution: A

'Shreni' was a sort of craftsmen guild where people of one caste and vocation used to work in the form of an organisation.

73. Solution: B

Varuna, a Rg Vedic God was considered as Controller of Cosmic order i.e. 'Rta'.

74. Solution: B

Syadavada or Anekantavada is a philosophy of Jainism in which it is stated that there can be many perspectives of a notion.

75. Solution: C

Ajanta art developed over a period 700 years and is based on Buddhist themes. It is predominantly painting system but sculptures are also found. It had no royal patrons.

76. Solution: B

Guntapalle, near Eluru in A.P. has many Buddhist caves.

Elephanta, near Mumbai caves belong to Shaivism.

Udaigiri-Khandgiri, near Bhubaneswar are Jaina caves.

77. Solution: B

Amalaka, Ardhamandapa and Antrala are related to Nagara style.

Anda is the domical part of Buddhist stupa.

78. Solution: B

To develop Ghantasala village in Krishna district as one of the prime Buddhist tourist spots in the State, decks have been cleared for construction of a Rs.1.5-crore project here.

The new facility will be themed on *Mahaparinirvana* of the Buddha. A two-storied structure in Buddhist architecture resembling a pedestal with a 100-ft wide and 70-ft high Buddha in *Mahaparinirvana* posture will be a major highlight.

79. Solution: A

Mahayana was new school of Buddhism which advocated changes, however Hinayana was old school, which did not allow any changes in the religion.

Schism in Jainism took place over the issue of wearing of white dress by new sect, against the practice of remaining sky clad.

80. Solution: A

Nirvana means extinction of desires which can be attained by following eight fold Path or Ashtangika Marga, a path of ethical and righteous conduct.

Ashtangika Marga is one of the four noble truths.

81. Solution: B

Doctrine of Dependent origination is based in the notion that every action has a cause or one action leads to another.

Second Truth clearly states that sorrows are caused by desires.

82. Solution: C

Even before Guptas, the Kushana kings patronised Sanskrit. Ashvaghosha wrote *Buddhacharitra* in Sanskrit in the time of Kushana rulers.

83. Solution: B

Some foreign dynasties kings like Menander and Kanishka followed and patronised Buddhism, not all. Vima Kadphises followed Shaivism.

In Orissa, Hathigumpha Inscription indicates that king Kharvela was one of the great patrons of Jainism.

In Besnagar, Vidisha, we find inscriptional evidence of Bhagvatism as Greek ambassador Heliodorus became follower of Lord Vishnu as indicated in Besnagar Pillar Inscription.

84. Solution: D

According to Jainism, every entity in the world has some form of life. Some may have more senses, some may have lesser number.

Supreme knowledge i.e. Kevalgyan is not limited by space or time.

Anuvratas (Lesser vows) lead to stopping of karmas towards the soul (living).

85. Solution: D

Baudhayana who also wrote about sulvastras has dealt with such matters as construction of squares and rectangles, the relation of the sides with diagonal etc. Aryabhat calculates with fair accuracy the circumference of the earth.

Brahmagupta talks about area of cyclic quadrilateral.

Varhamihira in his *Brihtjataka* talks about astrology as well.

86. Solution: D

He talks about all of them, social division, slavery etc. municipal administration, six wings in military and roads etc.

87. Solution: B

The inscriptions do indicate about Kalinga war its subjugation.

The king wanted the people to lead of a proper ethical life and emphasised their duties as a good human being. The king calls himself 'Beloved of Gods i.e. Devnama Piyadassi'.

88. Solution: C

Ashok visited Lumbini and issued Ruminidie Pillar Inscription and calls the Buddha as 'Shakyamuni' Buddha belonged to tribe shakyas who ruled Kapilvastu.

89. Solution: D

'Mamalla' was title of Pallavan king Narsimhavarman – I who constructed monolithic

Ratha Temples in the city. On a rock surface, the theme of 'Kiratarjuniya' of Bharavi, has been sculpted, called Arjuna's Penance.

90. Solution: B

Tirukurral is book of proverbs, maxims and guidelines for moral living.

91. Solution: B

In Sangam literature the poetry deals with Agam (love) and Puram (war) themes.

92. Solution: B

The feudal practice of rewarding and paying officers with grants of land seem to have begun under Harsha. This explains why we do not have too many coins issued by Harsha.

93. Solution : D

The tamil literature deals with the social divisions, crafts, urban centres like Muziris, Kaveri Patnam, Arikamedu etc. which traded with Romans.

Tolkapiyyan deals with tamil grammar. The tamil poetry also contains the achievements of kings/warriors in the form of Puram poetry.

The epic Shilpadigaram deals with the Kannagi cult i.e. the cult of chaste/ideal woman in South Indian society.

94. Solution: B

The Satavahana rulers were Brahmans, and they represented the march of triumphate Brahmanism.

In Satavahan phase many chaityas and viharas were cut out of the solid rock in the north-western Deccan or Maharashtra with great skill and patience.

95. Solution: A

Yava means Barley in Rg Veda

Yavana is used for all foreigners in Sanskrit literature

Yavanika is used for curtain in theatre

Yavanapriya means black pepper which was an important item of trade between Sangam dynasties and Romans.

96. Solution: B

It is about a hero Sivaga who excelled in every field of achievement and finally became a Jaina monk.

97. Solution: C

Ashokan pillars are monolithic and tapered in shape with lustre.

98. Solution: A

Theravada is a sect of Buddhism.

All other term are related to Jaina Philosophy of Manyness of Reality.

99. Solution: C

Abhijana Shakuntalam deals with story of king Dushyant and Shakuntala, Raghuvansham deals with story of family of Lord Ram and Kumarsambhava is story of Kartikeya, Son of Lord Shiva. All these are Puranic themes. However, Meghdoot is about the story of two lovers who are separated.

100. Solution: B

Puhar, Arikamedu and Muziris were centres of Roman trade in Sangam age.

Tamralipti was centre of trade in ancient period now in West Bengal.