



# History of India

## I. Ancient History

### 1. Stone Age

1. According to the excavated evidence, the domestication of animal began in  
[UPPCS (Mains) 2006]  
(A) Lower Palaeolithic period  
(B) Middle Palaeolithic period  
(C) Upper Palaeolithic period  
(D) Mesolithic period
2. In Mesolithic context, evidence of animal domestication has been found at [UPPCS (Spl) (Pre) 2008]  
(A) Langhnaj  
(B) Birbhanpur  
(C) Adamgarh  
(D) Chopani Mando
3. Robert Bruce Foote, who discovered first Palaeolithic tool in India, was a/an [UP Lower Sub. (Pre) 2015]  
(A) Geologist  
(B) Archaeologist  
(C) Paleobotanist  
(D) Both (A) and (B)
4. The three-age system, divided into stone, bronze and iron from the collection of Copenhagen museum was coined by [UPPCS (Pre) 2010]  
(A) Thomson (B) Lubbock  
(C) Taylor (D) Childe
5. From which one of the following sites bone implements have been found? [UPPCS (Mains) 2010]  
(A) Chopani Mando  
(B) Kakoria  
(C) Mahadaha  
(D) Sarai Nahar Rai
6. Bone ornaments in the Mesolithic context in India have been obtained from [UPRO/ARO (Mains) 2013]  
(A) Sarai Nahar Rai  
(B) Mahadaha  
(C) Lekhahia  
(D) Chopani Mando
7. Three human skeletons in a single grave were recovered at [UPPCS (Pre) 2016]  
(A) Sarai Nahar Rai  
(B) Damdama  
(C) Mahadaha  
(D) Langhnaj
8. The cultivation of cereals first started in [UPPCS (Mains) 2005]  
(A) Neolithic Age  
(B) Mesolithic Age  
(C) Palaeolithic Age  
(D) Proto-Historic Age
9. The earliest evidence of man in India is found in [Uttarakhand PCS (Pre) 2006]  
(A) Nilgiri Hills  
(B) Shiwalik Hills  
(C) Nallamala Hills  
(D) Narmada Valley
10. The first cereal used by man was [UPPCS (Pre) 1997]  
(A) Wheat (B) Rice  
(C) Barley (D) Sorghum
11. The earliest evidence of agriculture in Indian sub-continent comes from [UP Lower Sub. (Pre) 2008]  
(A) Koldihwa (B) Lahuradeva  
(C) Mehrgarh (D) Tokwa
12. Name the site which has revealed the earliest evidence of settled life? [UPPCS (Spl) (Mains) 2008]  
(A) Dholavira  
(B) Kile Gul Mohammad  
(C) Kalibangan  
(D) Mehrgarh
13. The earliest evidence of agriculture in the Indian Sub-continent has been obtained from [UPPCS (Mains) 2010]  
(A) Brahmagiri  
(B) Burzahom  
(C) Koldihwa  
(D) Mehrgarh
14. The earliest evidence of agriculture in Indian Sub-continent is found at [UPPCS (Mains) 2007]  
(A) Lothal (B) Harappa  
(C) Mehrgarh (D) Mundigak
15. Which one of the following periods is also known as Chalcolithic Age? [44th BPSC (Pre) 2000]  
(A) Old Stone Age  
(B) New Stone Age  
(C) Copper Age  
(D) Iron Age
16. The cultural remains from Stone Age to Harappan civilization have been obtained from which one of the following ancient sites? [UPPCS (Pre) 2008]  
(A) Amri (B) Mehrgarh  
(C) Kotdiji (D) Kalibangan
17. Navdatoli was excavated by [UP Lower (Spl) (Pre) 2008]  
(A) K.D. Bajpai  
(B) V.S. Wakankar  
(C) H.D. Sankalia  
(D) Mortimer Wheeler
18. In which state, the Navdatoli is located? [UPPCS (Mains) 2009]  
(A) Gujarat  
(B) Maharashtra  
(C) Chhattisgarh  
(D) Madhya Pradesh
19. Megaliths have been identified as [Tamil Nadu PSC (Mains) 2018]  
(A) Caves for hermits  
(B) Burial sites  
(C) Temple sites  
(D) None of the above
20. Ash mound is associated with the Neolithic site at [UPPCS (Mains) 2009]  
(A) Budihal  
(B) Sangana Kallu  
(C) Koldihwa  
(D) Brahmagiri

21. 'Bhimbetka' is famous for  
[MPPCS (Spl)(Pre) 2004]

- (A) Rock Paintings  
(B) Buddhist Statues  
(C) Minerals  
(D) Origin of Son River

22. In India, from which rock-shelter, pictures has been found the most?  
[UPPCS (Pre) 2008]

- (A) Ghagharia (B) Bhimbetka  
(C) Lekhahia (D) Adamgarh

23. Which one of the following places is famous for pre-historic paintings?

[UPPCS (Mains) 2011]

Uttarakhand UDA/LDA (Mains) 2007]

- (A) Ajanta  
(B) Bhimbetka  
(C) Bagh  
(D) Amravati

24. Where are the caves of Bhimbetka situated?  
[MPPCS (Pre) 2013]

- (A) Bhopal  
(B) Pachmarhi  
(C) Singrauli  
(D) Abdullahganj-Raisen

25. The Ochre-coloured Pottery

(O.C.P.) was christened at  
[UPPCS (Mains) 2006]

- (A) Hastinapur (B) Ahichhatra  
(C) Noh (D) Red Fort

26. In the Chalcolithic period people of Maharashtra buried their dead under the floor of their houses in the following orientation

[UPPCS (Pre) 1997]

- (A) North to South position  
(B) East to West position  
(C) South to North position  
(D) West to East position

27. Which of the following sites has yielded skeleton of the dog along with human skeleton in burial?

[UP Lower Sub. (Pre) 2008]

- (A) Brahmagiri (B) Burzahom  
(C) Chirand (D) Maski

28. The evidence of burying the dog with human body is found from which of the following places?

[Uttarakhand PCS (Pre) 2010]

- (A) Burzahom (B) Koldihwa  
(C) Chaupani (D) Mando

29. The evidence of pit dwelling has

been obtained from  
[UPPCS (Mains) 2011]

- (A) Burzahom (B) Koldihwa  
(C) Brahmagiri (D) Sanganakallu

30. From which rock shelter of Vindhya, a maximum number of human skeletons have been found?

[UPPCS (Pre) 2016]

- (A) Morahana Pahar  
(B) Ghagharia  
(C) Baghahi Khor  
(D) Lekhahia

31. Which of these departments/ministries deals with Archaeological Survey of India as an accessory office?

[Jharkhand PCS (Pre) 2011]

- (A) Culture  
(B) Tourism  
(C) Science and Technology  
(D) Human Resource and Development

32. Where is the National Human Museum situated?

[MPPCS (Pre) 1997]

- (A) Guwahati (B) Bastar  
(C) Bhopal (D) Chennai

## Answer Sheet

1.	(D)	2.	(C)	3.	(D)	4.	(A)	5.	(C)	6.	(B)	7.	(B)	8.	(A)	9.	(D)	10.	(C)
11.	(B)	12.	(D)	13.	(D)	14.	(C)	15.	(C)	16.	(B)	17.	(C)	18.	(D)	19.	(B)	20.	(B)
21.	(A)	22.	(B)	23.	(B)	24.	(D)	25.	(A)	26.	(A)	27.	(B)	28.	(A)	29.	(A)	30.	(D)
31.	(A)	32.	(C)																