

CHAPTER – III

TRADE & COMMERCE IN ANCIENT INDIA

1. From the days of which culture India has always been a trading nation, with prized commodities to offer to the world—jewels, spices and fine textiles, steel, medicinal drugs and perfumes?
 - a) **Harappa culture**
 - b) Egyptian Culture
 - c) Roman Culture
 - d) Mesopotamia culture
2. Choose the activity that has played a vital role in making India to evolve as a major actor in the economic world in ancient times
 - a) Business
 - b) **Trade and Commerce**
 - c) Commercial activities
 - d) None of these
3. Archaeological evidences have shown that _____ was the mainstay of the economy of ancient India carried out by water and land.
 - a) **Trade and Commerce**
 - b) Business
 - c) Commercial activities
 - d) None of the above
4. Commercial cities like Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro were founded in the third millennium B.C. The civilisation had established commercial connections with Mesopotamia and traded in _____.
 - a) **Gold**
 - b) Silver
 - c) Copper
 - d) All the above
5. Identify among the following the major commercial city of ancient India
 - a) Amaravati
 - b) **Harappa and Mohenjodaro**
 - c) Somnath
 - d) Ujjain
6. **Gold and silver are examples of _____.**
 - a) Ferrous minerals
 - b) **Non-ferrous minerals**
 - c) Precious minerals
 - d) Non-metallic minerals
7. Which of the following places is famous for a copper mine?
 - a) **Khetri**
 - b) Keonjhar
 - c) Gaya
 - d) Satna
8. What type of cities were Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro?
 - a) **Religious cities**
 - b) Unplanned cities
 - c) Planned cities
 - d) Merchant cities
9. Metals began to supplement other commodities as money because of its—
 - a) Durability and visibility
 - b) Volatility
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None
10. Documents such as _____ and _____ were in use for carrying out transactions in Which money passed from hand to hand.
 - a) Memorandum of Association
 - b) Articles of Association
 - c) **Hundi and Chitti**
 - d) None of the above
11. Use of _____ money and its uses accelerated economic activities during the ancient times.
 - a) **Metallic**
 - b) Plastic
 - c) Paper currency
 - d) Both b) and c
12. Which of the following is an instrument of exchange, which was prominent in the subcontinent?
 - a) Copper
 - b) **Hundi**
 - c) gold
 - d) silver

13. _____ were prominent where skilled artisans worked and converted raw materials into finished goods which were high in demand.
a) Gurukuls b) **Workshops (Karkhana)** c) factories d) industries
14. In which historical text of India silver coins are mentioned as “rupyarupa”
a) Upanishads b) Puranas c) **Arthashastra** d) Bhagvad Gita
15. All undertakings depend upon finance. Hence foremost attention shall be paid to the treasury. This statement is on the credit of-----
a) L.D White b) **Kautilya** c) Dadabhai Naoroji d) Amartya Sen
16. **Manusmriti** is mainly related to
a) **Social System** b) Law c) Economic d) Working method of State
17. The institution of _____ also developed and exercised great influence during the Mughal period and the days of the East India Company.
a) **Jagatseths** b) Shahs c) Arunji-Nath d) Chettiyars
18. Which among the following mode of transport is popular in ancient times?
a) Land b) Water c) Air d) **Both a and b**
19. Which as a means of communication had assumed key importance in the entire process of growth, particularly of the inland trade and for trade over land.
a) **Roads** b) Rails c) Water d) Air
20. _____ was another important branch of global trade network.
a) **Maritime trade** b) International c) Intraday d) Domestic
21. Pepper was particularly valued in the Roman Empire and was known as
a) Black stone b) Black charm c) Black magic d) **Black gold**
22. Calicut was such a bustling emporium that it was even visited by Chinese Ships to acquire items, like frankincense (essential oil) and myrrh (fragrant resin used in perfumed, medicines) from the Middle East, as well as, _____ from India.
a) Pepper b) Diamonds c) **pepper, diamonds, pearls and cotton** d) pearls and cotton
23. On the Coromandel Coast, Pulicat was a major port in the 17th century. Which were the principal export from Pulicat to Southeast Asia.
a) Gold b) Silver c) Pepper d) **Textiles**
24. Thousands of years back people travelled the silk route on
a) Foot b) horse back c) camels & Bullock cart d) **Both a & b**
25. Which of the following ancient ports was situated on the Malabar coast?
a) Barygaza b) Tamralipti c) Palur d) **Muziris**
26. From where did Harappans get gold?
a) **South India** b) Central India c) Himalayan Region d) Chhota Nagpur region
27. Mohenjodaro is located on the banks of which river?
a) **Indus** b) Ganga c) Ravi d) Jhelum
28. Harappan trade with which country?
a) **Mesopotamia** b) France c) Germany d) Russia
29. Who composed Arthashastra?
a) Megasthenes b) **Kautilya or Chanakya** c) Chandragupta Maurya d) None of the above

30. Punjabi and Multani merchants handled business in which of the following regions of the country?

- a) **Northern** b) Southern c) Eastern d) Western

31. Identify the states where Bhats managed their trade?

- a) Punjab b) Maharastra c) Haryana d) **Gujarat and Rajasthan**

32. Mahajan handled business in which of the following regions of the country?

- a) Northern b) Southern c) Eastern d) **Western**

33. Chatt handled business in which of the following regions of the country?

- a) Northern b) **Southern** c) Eastern d) Western

34. Choose the merchant community in the western india from the following

- a) Dola b) Wakil c) **Mahajans** d) Seths

35. The mahajans were collectively represented by the chief of the merchant community known as

- a) Maulvis b) Mullas c) **Nagarseths** d) Sheshtis

36. The chief of the merchant community in urban centres are known as

- a) **Nagarseths** b) Mahajans c) Mullas d) Vaidis.

37. Which one of the following was a corporation of merchant in ancient India?

- a) Chaturvedimangalam b) Parishad c) Ashtadikgaja d) **Manigrama**

38. Patna, a commercial town famous for export of stones was previously known as

- a) Peshawar b) **Pataliputra** c) Indraprastha d) Taxila

39. In ancient India, Peshawar was an important exporting center for

- a) **Wool** b) Stones c) Golden borders d) Gold and Silk

40. Identify the town that had a huge share in commercial transactions between India, China and Rome in the first century A.D.

- a) **Peshawar** b) Mathura c) Indraprastha d) taxila

41. Choose the town that served as a major centre on the important land route between India and Central Asia.

- a) Pataliputra b) Mathura c) Indraprasatha d) **Taxila**

42. Which city occupied an important place as a Buddhist centre of learning?

- a) **Taxila** b) Peshawar c) Varanasi d) Kanchi

43. Which among the following was the commercial junction on the royal road where most routes leading to the east, west, south and north converged.

- a) Peshawar b) Pataliputra c) **Indraprastha** d) taxila

44. Identify the emporium of trade and people there subsisted on commerce in ancient India

- a) Pataliputra b) **Mathura** c) Indraprasatha d) Taxila

45. Which one of the following city grew as a major centre of textile industry and became famous for beautiful gold silk cloth and sandalwood workmanship.

- a) Mathura b) Ujjain c) **Varanasi** d) Taxila

46. The traders of which city crossed the seas by boats, through the Bay of Bengal to the South China Sea, and traded at ports on the islands of Java, Sumatra and Borneo.

- a) Surat b) **Mithila** c) Mathura d) Varanasi

47. Which one of the following goods are exported to different centres by the city Ujjain?

- a) Stones b) Rubber c) Pepper d) **Muslin and Mallow cloth**

48. Surat was the emporium of western trade during which of the following period?
a) Mughal b) Muraya c) Gupta d) Chola
49. Which country people used to come in foreign ships to purchase pearls, glass and rare stones and in return they sold gold and silk in Kanchipuram?
 a) Japanese **b) Chinese** c) Korean d) None of the above.
50. Identify the capital of the Pandyas.
a) Madura b) Mudumala c) Patliputra d) Ujjain
51. Broach was situated on the banks of which river?
 a) Ganga b) Satluj c) Yamuna **d) Narmada**
52. Kaveripatta is the centre of trade for which of the following goods?
 a) Perfumes, cosmetics b) silk, wool c) pearls, gold **d) All the above**
53. Which was the greatest ports connected both by sea and land with the West and the Far East and also linked by road to Banaras and Taxila?
a) Tamralipti b) Kalyan c) Broach d) Cambay
54. Silk routes are
a) Mostly export silk from china. b) Mostly import silk to China.
 c) Only over the land and not found over the sea d) Mainly used by Indians to export rubber.
55. India used the silk route to export
 a) Rubber b) Tea **c) Spices** d) Jute.
56. Which of the following are the examples of trade in Ancient India.
 a) Salt Route b) Incense Route c) Tin Route **d) all the above**
57. Identify the kinds of precious woods that were part of long-distance trade listed by Kautilya
 a) sandalwood (candana) b) aloe (aguru) c) incense (dhūpa) **d) all the above**
58. Select the chronological order of the foreign travellers who visited India:
a) Megasthenes, Hiuen Tsang, Itsing, Nicolo Conti
 b) Hiuen Tsang, Megasthenes, Nicolo Conti, Itsing
 c) Itsing, Hiuen Tsang, Megasthenes, Nicolo Conti
 d) Nicolo Conti, Itsing, Megasthenes, Hiuen Tsang
59. Who founded the Mauryan Empire?
a) Chandragupta maurya b) Bindusar c) Asokad) Ajatashatu
60. Which of these rulers followed endogamy?
 a) Satvahanas b) Pandavas **c) Mauryas** d) None of these
61. The earliest inscriptions were written on which material?
 a) Paper b) Metal **c) Stones** d) Wood
62. The author of 'Arthashastra' was a contemporary of
 a) Ashoka **b) Chandragupta Maurya** c) Samudragupta d) Chandragupta Vikramaditya
63. The greatest development in the Kushana period was in the field of
 a) Religion **b) Art** c) Literature d) Architecture
64. Who was the spatial (Sthaanik) during Mauryan's period?
a) District Administrator b) Provincial Administrator
 c) Village Administrator d) City Administrator

65. Chandragupta Maurya was an ardent follower of _____
 a) Sikhism **b) Jainism** c) Buddhism d) Jewism
66. Name the Greek Ambassador at the Mauryan Court ?
 a) Alexander **b) Megasthenes** c) Plato d) Aristotle
67. Satvahanas minted their coins predominantly in
a) Lead b) Silver c) Gold d) Copper
68. Which of the following stupa was named after the famous scholar and the contriver Mahayana Buddhism?
 a) Sanchi Stupa b) Amaravati Stupa c) Peshawar Stupa **d) Nagarjunakonda Stupa**
69. In which of these states are Ajanta and Ellora caves are situated?
 a) Odisha **b) Maharashtra** c) Kerala d) Jammu & Kashmir
70. The famous caves of Udaygiri are located at
 a) Uttarakhand b) Chhattisgarh c) Tripura **d) Odisha**
71. The caves and rock-cut temples at Ellora pertain to
 a) Hinduism b) Buddhism c) Jainism **d) All of the above**
72. Which dynasty constructed the Ellora Kailasa Temple?
a) Rashtrakuta b) Satvahana c) Maurya d) Pallava
73. Who built the seven chariot temples of Mahabalipuram?
a) Pallava b) Chola c) Chalukya d) Pandya
74. The chief feature(s) of the Chola architecture was/were
 a) Replacement of bricks by stone structure
b) Massive vimanas or towers
 c) Temples became vast complexes
 d) Spacious courtyards
75. Where is the Brihadeshwar temple built during the Chola period located?
 a) Mysore b) Mahabalipuram **c) Thanjavur** d) Kanyakumari
76. Which of the following is not true about Ajanta Caves?
 a) They are in Maharashtra
 b) They are decorated with Buddhist Art
c) They depict the techniques used in Ancient India
 d) They do not contain paintings of flora and fauna
77. Which of the following temple is the example of Dravida style of architecture?
 a) Sun temple **b) Brihadisvara Temple** c) Dashavatara temple d) Khajuraho Temple
78. Which of the following architecture included the cutting of a single piece of rock into temple?
 a) Odisha style of architecture **b) Ratha Temple architecture**
 c) Mahendra style of architecture d) Mamalla Style
79. Which of the following statement is correct about the Nagara style of architecture?
a) Known for a square Sanctum Sanctorum
 b) Known for Vimana or Shikhara, high walls and the gateway topped by gopuram
 c) Both a and b
 d) None of the above

80. Which of the following is/are not the component (s) of the Nagara style of architecture?
 a) Garbhagriha (Sanctum with only one entrance)
 b) Mandapa (Porch in front of Garbhagriha)
c) Both a and b
 d) Only a
81. The Lingaraja Temple at Bhubaneswar was built by the rulers of
 a) Pala dynasty b) Paramara dynasty **c) Ganga dynasty** d) Chalukya dynasty.
82. The Sun Temple at Konark (Odisha) is fashioned like
a) A ratha b) A horse c) A bulldozer d) A bullock cart.
83. Where is the famous Somnath temple located?
 a) Tamil Nadu b) Uttar Pradesh **c) Gujarat** d) Rajasthan
84. Which among the following is located in Mount Abu?
 a) SaheliyonKi Bari b) Nahargarh Fort
c) Dilwara temple d) Hanseswari temple
85. Among the four dynasties listed below, which one minted coin made of the lead?
a) Mauryas b) Satavahanas c) Western Kshatrapas d) Guptas
86. Which of the following committee took care of foreigners in the Mauryan administration?
a) Foreigners b) Foreign Affairs c) Vital Statistics d) Home Affairs
87. Which of these was the source of copper for Harappans?
 a) Karnataka **b) Rajasthan** c) Andhra Pradesh d) Gujarat
88. Vishwanath temple is located in which of the following place?
a) Banaras b) Gujarat c) Mathura d) Kashmir
89. Kalighat of Kolkata are some other important temples which bear testimony to temple building activity of the Indian Sub-Continent?
 a) Kalighat Temple b) Dakshineswar Temple c) Belur Math **d) All of these**
90. Which among the following was an important Port city in ancient India.
a) Tamralipti b) Abichhatra c) Chmipa d) Shravasti

KEY

1 a)	11 a)	21 d)	31 d)	41d)	51 d)	61 c)	71 d)	81c)
2 b)	12 b)	22 c)	32 d)	42 a)	52 d)	62 b)	72 a)	82 a)
3 a)	13 b)	23 d)	33 b)	43 c)	53 a)	63 b)	73 a)	83 c)
4 d)	14 c)	24 d)	34 c)	44 b)	54 a)	64 a)	74 b)	84 c)
5 b)	15 b)	25 d)	35 c)	45 c)	55 c)	65 b)	75 c)	85 a)
6 b)	16 a)	26 a)	36 a)	46 b)	56 d)	66 b)	76 c)	86 a)
7 a)	17 a)	27 a)	37 d)	47 d)	57 d)	67 a)	77 b)	87 b)
8 c)	18 d)	28 a)	38 b)	48 a)	58 a)	68 d)	78 b)	88 a)
9 a)	19 a)	29 b)	39 a)	49 b)	59 a)	69 b)	79 a)	89 d)
10 c)	20 a)	30 a)	40 a)	50 a)	60 c)	70 d)	80 c)	90 a)