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New Beginnings Cities and States

New Beginnings: Cities and States

Academic / Grade 7-SSc

Category: Academic
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Total Questions: 25
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Question 1

The term 'Second Urbanisation' refers to which major historical development in ancient India?

- ○ **A)** Rebuilding of Harappan cities
- ○ **B)** Emergence of new urban centres in the 1st millennium BCE
- ○ **C)** European trading ports
- ○ **D)** Gupta cities

Question 2

Which combination of evidence helped identify the Second Urbanisation?

- ○ **A)** Foreign accounts
- ○ **B)** Archaeological excavations and ancient literature
- ○ **C)** Temple inscriptions only
- ○ **D)** Oral traditions only

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Question 3

Why did janapadas merge into mahajanapadas?

- **A)** Volcanoes
- **B)** Expansion of trade networks
- **C)** Foreign invasion
- **D)** Religious reforms

Question 4

Literal meaning of 'janapada'?

- **A)** Land of warriors
- **B)** Mountain region
- **C)** Market town
- **D)** Territory where people settled

Question 5

Spread from Gandhara to Anga shows:

- **A)** Only Ganga states
- **B)** Wide geographical spread
- **C)** Harappan extent
- **D)** Sea access

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Question 6

Which was NOT a Harappan urban feature?

- **A)** Writing
- **B)** Sanitation
- **C)** Air transport
- **D)** Markets

Question 7

Second Urbanisation began mainly in:

- **A)** Deccan
- **B)** Ganga plains
- **C)** Western Ghats
- **D)** Thar

Question 8

Common number of mahajanapadas?

- **A)** 12
- **B)** 14
- **C)** 16
- **D)** 18

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Question 9

Capital of Magadha?

- **A)** Shravasti
- **B)** Rajagriha
- **C)** Ujjayini
- **D)** Kaushambi

Question 10

Capital of Avanti?

- **A)** Kaushambi
- **B)** Ujjayini
- **C)** Champa
- **D)** Mathura

Question 11

Purpose of moats?

- **A)** Decoration
- **B)** Defence
- **C)** Trade
- **D)** Storage

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Question 12

Who advised the raja?

- **A)** Merchants
- **B)** Sabha/Samiti
- **C)** Army
- **D)** Priests only

Question 13

Republic-like states were:

- **A)** Magadha & Kosala
- **B)** Vajji & Malla
- **C)** Vatsa & Avanti
- **D)** Anga & Gandhara

Question 14

Who selected rulers in ganas?

- **A)** Princes
- **B)** Assembly
- **C)** Army
- **D)** Priests

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Question 15

Technology transforming agriculture?

- **A)** Tin
- **B)** Iron
- **C)** Lead
- **D)** Silver

Question 16

Earliest Indian coins were mainly:

- **A)** Gold
- **B)** Copper
- **C)** Silver
- **D)** Iron

Question 17

Coins became necessary because of:

- **A)** Rituals
- **B)** Growing trade
- **C)** Wars
- **D)** Agriculture

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Question 18

Jati was primarily linked with:

- **A)** Language
- **B)** Profession
- **C)** Religion
- **D)** Kingdom

Question 19

Vaishyas were associated with:

- **A)** Knowledge
- **B)** Defence
- **C)** Trade and agriculture
- **D)** Craft work

Question 20

Shudras mainly included:

- **A)** Priests
- **B)** Kings
- **C)** Merchants
- **D)** Artisans and workers

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Question 21

Word 'caste' comes from:

- **A)** French
- **B)** Portuguese
- **C)** Greek
- **D)** Persian

Question 22

Early flexibility existed because:

- **A)** Occupations could change
- **B)** No professions
- **C)** No rulers
- **D)** No trade

Question 23

Route linking northwest to Ganga plains:

- **A)** Dakshinapatha
- **B)** Uttarapatha
- **C)** Silk Route
- **D)** Spice Route

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Question 24

Southern kingdoms around 400 BCE:

- **A)** Mauryas
- **B)** Cholas, Cheras, Pandyas
- **C)** Guptas
- **D)** Satavahanas

Question 25

By 300 BCE India had become:

- **A)** Isolated
- **B)** A vibrant interconnected land
- **C)** Without trade
- **D)** Only rural

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