

Web Mentor

New Beginnings Cities and States

New Beginnings: Cities and States

Academic / Grade 7-SSc

Category: Academic

Subcategory: Grade 7-SSc

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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