

DETAILED EXPLANATION OF TEST NO 4:
(60 DAYS 60 TESTS)
BIHAR ANCIENT HISTORY

QUESTION: WHICH PREHISTORIC SITE IN BIHAR PROVIDES EVIDENCE OF CONTINUOUS HABITATION FROM THE NEOLITHIC TO THE CHALCOLITHIC PERIOD, KNOWN FOR BONE TOOLS AND POTTERY?

ANSWER: A)

CHIRAND

EXPLANATION: CHIRAND, LOCATED IN SARAN DISTRICT NEAR THE GANGA RIVER, IS A KEY PREHISTORIC SITE IN BIHAR SHOWING CONTINUOUS HUMAN SETTLEMENT FROM THE NEOLITHIC (AROUND 2500 BCE) TO CHALCOLITHIC PERIODS. EXCAVATIONS REVEALED BONE TOOLS, BLACK-AND-RED WARE POTTERY, AND EVIDENCE OF EARLY AGRICULTURE LIKE RICE CULTIVATION. IT HIGHLIGHTS BIHAR'S ROLE IN THE TRANSITION FROM HUNTER-GATHERER SOCIETIES TO SETTLED FARMING COMMUNITIES, INFLUENCED BY THE FERTILE GANGA PLAINS.

QUESTION: THE ROCK PAINTINGS FOUND IN THE KAIMUR HILLS OF BIHAR DEPICT SCENES FROM WHICH PREHISTORIC ERA, SIMILAR TO THOSE IN BHIMBETKA?

ANSWER: A)

MESOLITHIC

EXPLANATION: THE ROCK PAINTINGS IN KAIMUR HILLS, BIHAR, DATE TO THE MESOLITHIC ERA (AROUND 10,000–5,000 BCE), SHOWING HUNTING SCENES, ANIMALS, AND HUMAN FIGURES, AKIN TO BHIMBETKA IN MADHYA PRADESH. THESE ARTWORKS REFLECT EARLY HUMAN LIFE IN BIHAR'S HILLY REGIONS, PROVIDING INSIGHTS INTO PREHISTORIC ART, RITUALS, AND SOCIAL PRACTICES BEFORE THE NEOLITHIC AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION.

QUESTION: IN BIHAR, THE EARLIEST EVIDENCE OF AGRICULTURE, INCLUDING RICE CULTIVATION, COMES FROM WHICH NEOLITHIC SITE IN THE SARAN DISTRICT?

ANSWER: A)

CHIRAND

EXPLANATION: CHIRAND IN SARAN DISTRICT OFFERS THE EARLIEST NEOLITHIC EVIDENCE OF AGRICULTURE IN BIHAR, WITH RICE CULTIVATION DATING BACK TO AROUND 2500 BCE. ARTIFACTS LIKE POTTERY, TOOLS, AND PLANT REMAINS INDICATE A SHIFT TO SETTLED FARMING. THIS SITE UNDERScores BIHAR'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE GANGES NEOLITHIC CULTURE, WHERE RICE BECAME A STAPLE CROP IN THE FERTILE ALLUVIAL PLAINS.

QUESTION: WHICH CHALCOLITHIC SITE IN BIHAR IS ASSOCIATED WITH BLACK-AND-RED WARE POTTERY AND COPPER OBJECTS, INDICATING EARLY METAL USE?

ANSWER: A) MANER

EXPLANATION: MANER IN PATNA DISTRICT IS A CHALCOLITHIC SITE (AROUND 2000–1000 BCE) KNOWN FOR BLACK-AND-RED WARE POTTERY AND COPPER TOOLS, MARKING BIHAR'S ENTRY INTO METALWORKING. IT SHOWS CULTURAL LINKS WITH OTHER GANGETIC SITES LIKE CHIRAND AND TARADIH, REFLECTING ADVANCEMENTS IN TECHNOLOGY, TRADE, AND SETTLED LIFE DURING THE TRANSITION FROM STONE TO METAL AGES.

QUESTION: THE MESOLITHIC TOOLS FOUND AT PAIYAMPUR IN BIHAR ARE CHARACTERIZED BY WHAT TYPE OF MICROLITHS?

ANSWER: A)

GEOMETRIC

EXPLANATION: PAIYAMPUR IN BIHAR YIELDS MESOLITHIC MICROLITHS (SMALL STONE TOOLS) THAT ARE GEOMETRIC IN SHAPE, SUCH AS TRIANGLES AND CRESCENTS, USED FOR HUNTING AND CUTTING (AROUND 8000–3000 BCE). THESE TOOLS INDICATE ADVANCED STONE-WORKING TECHNIQUES IN BIHAR'S PREHISTORIC COMMUNITIES, BRIDGING THE PALEOLITHIC AND NEOLITHIC PERIODS.

QUESTION: BIHAR'S PREHISTORIC PERIOD SHOWS TRANSITION FROM HUNTER-GATHERER TO FARMING COMMUNITIES; WHICH SITE IN GAYA DISTRICT REVEALS THIS SHIFT?

ANSWER: A)

SENUWAR

EXPLANATION: SENUWAR IN GAYA DISTRICT DEMONSTRATES THE TRANSITION FROM HUNTER-GATHERER (MESOLITHIC) TO FARMING (NEOLITHIC-CHALCOLITHIC) LIFESTYLES, WITH EVIDENCE OF EARLY AGRICULTURE, POTTERY, AND SETTLED VILLAGES (AROUND 2200–600 BCE). IT HIGHLIGHTS BIHAR'S ROLE IN THE GANGETIC PLAIN'S CULTURAL EVOLUTION, INFLUENCED BY FERTILE SOILS AND RIVER SYSTEMS.

QUESTION: THE DISCOVERY OF ASH MOUNDS AT BUDHIHAL IN BIHAR SUGGESTS WHAT ACTIVITY DURING THE NEOLITHIC-CHALCOLITHIC TRANSITION?

ANSWER: A)

CATTLE PENNING

EXPLANATION: ASH MOUNDS AT BUDHIHAL (THOUGH PRIMARILY IN KARNATAKA, SIMILAR FEATURES IN BIHAR'S NEOLITHIC SITES LIKE CHIRAND) INDICATE CATTLE PENNING AND DUNG BURNING FOR RITUALS OR FUEL DURING THE NEOLITHIC-CHALCOLITHIC TRANSITION (AROUND 2000 BCE). THIS REFLECTS EARLY PASTORALISM IN BIHAR, AIDING AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY LIFE.

QUESTION: WHICH RIVER VALLEY IN BIHAR HAS YIELDED THE MOST PREHISTORIC SITES, INDICATING EARLY HUMAN SETTLEMENT PATTERNS?

ANSWER: B) GANGA RIVER

EXPLANATION: THE GANGA RIVER VALLEY IN BIHAR HOSTS NUMEROUS PREHISTORIC SITES LIKE CHIRAND, MANER, AND SENUWAR, DUE TO FERTILE ALLUVIUM SUPPORTING AGRICULTURE AND SETTLEMENTS FROM NEOLITHIC TIMES. IT FACILITATED BIHAR'S EARLY URBANIZATION AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE GANGETIC PLAIN.

QUESTION: THE PALEOLITHIC HAND AXES FOUND AT HATHIDAH IN BIHAR BELONG TO WHICH CULTURAL PHASE?

ANSWER: A) ACHEULIAN

EXPLANATION: HATHIDAH IN BIHAR FEATURES PALEOLITHIC HAND AXES FROM THE ACHEULIAN PHASE (AROUND 500,000–100,000 YEARS AGO), CHARACTERIZED BY BIFACIAL TOOLS FOR CUTTING

AND HUNTING. THIS PHASE MARKS EARLY HUMAN TOOL-MAKING IN BIHAR'S RIVER VALLEYS, LINKING TO GLOBAL LOWER PALEOLITHIC CULTURES.

QUESTION: PREHISTORIC BIHAR'S CONNECTION TO THE INDUS VALLEY IS SUGGESTED BY FINDINGS AT WHICH SITE WITH SIMILAR POTTERY STYLES?

ANSWER: B) CHIRAND

EXPLANATION: CHIRAND SHOWS POTTERY STYLES LIKE BLACK-AND-RED WARE SIMILAR TO INDUS VALLEY SITES, SUGGESTING CULTURAL EXCHANGES OR INFLUENCES (AROUND 2000 BCE). THIS INDICATES BIHAR'S GANGETIC PLAIN WAS PART OF BROADER PREHISTORIC NETWORKS IN NORTHERN INDIA.

QUESTION: IN THE VEDIC LITERATURE, WHICH ANCIENT KINGDOM ASSOCIATED WITH BIHAR IS MENTIONED AS 'KIKATA' IN THE RIGVEDA?

ANSWER: A) MAGADHA

EXPLANATION: 'KIKATA' IN RIGVEDA REFERS TO MAGADHA IN BIHAR, PORTRAYED AS A NON-ARYAN REGION, HIGHLIGHTING EARLY VEDIC PERCEPTIONS OF EASTERN INDIA. THIS MARKS BIHAR'S ENTRY INTO VEDIC TEXTS, SETTING THE STAGE FOR ITS LATER PROMINENCE.

QUESTION: THE MAHAJANAPADA OF MAGADHA, CENTRAL TO BIHAR'S HISTORY, HAD ITS EARLY CAPITAL AT WHICH FORTIFIED HILL SITE?

ANSWER: A) RAJGIR

EXPLANATION: RAJGIR (GIRIVRAJA) WAS MAGADHA'S EARLY CAPITAL DURING THE MAHAJANAPADA PERIOD (6TH CENTURY BCE), FORTIFIED WITH CYCLOPEAN WALLS FOR DEFENSE. ITS STRATEGIC LOCATION AMID HILLS HELPED MAGADHA RISE AS A POWER CENTER IN BIHAR.

QUESTION: WHICH MAHAJANAPADA IN BIHAR WAS KNOWN AS A CONFEDERACY OF EIGHT CLANS, INCLUDING THE LICHCHHAVIS?

ANSWER: A) VAJJI

ANSWER: VAJJI WAS A REPUBLICAN MAHAJANAPADA IN BIHAR, A CONFEDERACY INCLUDING LICHCHHAVIS, WITH VAISHALI AS CAPITAL. IT REPRESENTED EARLY DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE, INFLUENCING BIHAR'S POLITICAL HISTORY UNTIL ANNEXED BY MAGADHA.

QUESTION: THE BATTLE OF 'VITTHALA' MENTIONED IN ANCIENT TEXTS REFERS TO A CONFLICT INVOLVING WHICH BIHAR-BASED MAHAJANAPADA?

ANSWER: A) MAGADHA

EXPLANATION: THE 'VITTHALA' BATTLE (LIKELY A REFERENCE TO CONFLICTS IN BUDDHIST TEXTS) INVOLVED MAGADHA'S EXPANSION IN BIHAR, SHOWCASING ITS MILITARY PROWESS DURING THE MAHAJANAPADA ERA (6TH CENTURY BCE).

QUESTION: IN THE LATER VEDIC PERIOD, BIHAR'S REGION WAS REFERRED TO AS 'ARYAVARTA'S EASTERN LIMIT'; WHICH TEXT SUPPORTS THIS?

ANSWER: A) AITAREYA BRAHMANA

EXPLANATION: AITAREYA BRAHMANA DESCRIBES BIHAR (E.G., MAGADHA) AS ARYAVARTA'S EASTERN LIMIT, INDICATING VEDIC EXPANSION EASTWARD. THIS REFLECTS BIHAR'S INTEGRATION INTO ARYAN CULTURE BY THE LATER VEDIC PERIOD (1000–600 BCE).

QUESTION: THE LICHCHHAVI REPUBLIC IN BIHAR IS CONSIDERED ONE OF THE WORLD'S EARLIEST; ITS CAPITAL WAS AT?

ANSWER: A) VAISHALI

EXPLANATION: VAISHALI WAS THE CAPITAL OF THE LICHCHHAVI REPUBLIC IN BIHAR, ONE OF THE EARLIEST DEMOCRACIES (6TH CENTURY BCE). IT INFLUENCED GOVERNANCE MODELS AND WAS A CENTER FOR BUDDHISM AND JAINISM.

QUESTION: WHICH VEDIC KING FROM BIHAR'S VIDEHA KINGDOM IS FAMOUS FOR PERFORMING THE ASHVAMEDHA YAJNA?

ANSWER: A) JANAKA

EXPLANATION: KING JANAKA OF VIDEHA (MITHILA) IN BIHAR PERFORMED THE ASHVAMEDHA YAJNA, SYMBOLIZING SOVEREIGNTY. HE WAS A PHILOSOPHER-KING, HOSTING DEBATES WITH SAGES LIKE YAJNAVALKYA IN VEDIC TEXTS.

QUESTION: THE MAHAJANAPADA OF ANGAS IN BIHAR WAS ANNEXED BY MAGADHA UNDER WHICH RULER?

ANSWER: A) BIMBISARA

EXPLANATION: BIMBISARA ANNEXED ANGAS (EASTERN BIHAR) TO MAGADHA, GAINING ACCESS TO CHAMPA'S TRADE ROUTES. THIS

STRENGTHENED MAGADHA'S ECONOMY AND SET THE STAGE FOR BIHAR'S UNIFICATION UNDER ONE POWER.

QUESTION: BIHAR'S VEDIC CONNECTIONS INCLUDE THE 'BATTLE OF TEN KINGS'; WHICH RIVER IN BIHAR IS LINKED TO IT?

ANSWER: D) NONE, IT'S PUNJAB

EXPLANATION: THE BATTLE OF TEN KINGS OCCURRED ON THE RAVI RIVER IN PUNJAB, NOT BIHAR. BIHAR'S VEDIC LINKS ARE THROUGH REGIONS LIKE MAGADHA (KIKATA), BUT THIS BATTLE WAS IN THE NORTHWEST.

QUESTION: THE TRANSITION FROM VEDIC TO MAHAJANAPADA PERIOD IN BIHAR SAW THE RISE OF IRON TECHNOLOGY AT SITES LIKE?

ANSWER: C) BOTH (RAJGIR AND VAISHALI)

EXPLANATION: IRON TECHNOLOGY EMERGED IN BIHAR DURING THE VEDIC-MAHAJANAPADA TRANSITION (AROUND 1000–600 BCE) AT SITES LIKE RAJGIR AND VAISHALI, AIDING AGRICULTURE, WARFARE, AND URBANIZATION IN MAGADHA AND VAJJI.

QUESTION: THE HARYANKA DYNASTY OF MAGADHA WAS FOUNDED BY WHOM, MARKING THE RISE OF BIHAR AS A POWER CENTER?

ANSWER: A) BIMBISARA

EXPLANATION: BIMBISARA FOUNDED THE HARYANKA DYNASTY (AROUND 544 BCE), MAKING MAGADHA BIHAR'S DOMINANT POWER THROUGH CONQUESTS AND ALLIANCES. THIS LAID THE FOUNDATION FOR EMPIRES LIKE MAURYA.

QUESTION: BIMBISARA'S POLICY OF MATRIMONIAL ALLIANCES STRENGTHENED MAGADHA; HE MARRIED PRINCESSES FROM WHICH KINGDOMS?

ANSWER: A) KOSALA AND LICHCHHAVI

EXPLANATION: BIMBISARA MARRIED KOSALADEVI (KOSALA) AND CHELLANA (LICHCHHAVI), GAINING KASHI AS DOWRY AND ALLIANCES. THIS DIPLOMATIC STRATEGY EXPANDED MAGADHA'S INFLUENCE IN BIHAR AND BEYOND.

QUESTION: AJATASHATRU OF MAGADHA INVENTED WHICH WAR MACHINE DURING HIS CONQUESTS?

ANSWER: C) BOTH (RATHAMUSALA AND MAHASHILAKANTAKA)

EXPLANATION: AJATASHATRU INVENTED RATHAMUSALA (SCYTHED CHARIOT) AND MAHASHILAKANTAKA (CATAPULT) FOR SIEGES, AIDING CONQUESTS LIKE VAJJI. THESE INNOVATIONS HIGHLIGHTED BIHAR'S MILITARY ADVANCEMENTS UNDER HARYANKA RULE.

QUESTION: THE SHISHUNAGA DYNASTY SHIFTED MAGADHA'S CAPITAL TO PATALIPUTRA FROM RAJGIR FOR WHAT STRATEGIC REASON?

ANSWER: B) TRADE ROUTES

EXPLANATION: PATALIPUTRA'S LOCATION AT THE GANGA-SON CONFLUENCE OFFERED BETTER TRADE ACCESS AND DEFENSE THAN HILLY RAJGIR. THIS SHIFT (AROUND 413 BCE) BOOSTED BIHAR'S ECONOMY UNDER SHISHUNAGA RULE.

QUESTION: MAHAPADMA NANDA, FOUNDER OF NANDA DYNASTY, IS KNOWN AS 'EKARAT' FOR CONQUERING HOW MANY KINGDOMS?

ANSWER: A) 9

EXPLANATION: MAHAPADMA NANDA, CALLED 'EKARAT' (SOLE SOVEREIGN), CONQUERED 9 KINGDOMS, UNIFYING NORTHERN INDIA UNDER NANDA RULE (AROUND 345 BCE). THIS MADE MAGADHA BIHAR'S SUPREME POWER.

QUESTION: THE NANDA DYNASTY'S VAST ARMY INCLUDED HOW MANY ELEPHANTS, AS PER ANCIENT ACCOUNTS?

ANSWER: B) 5,000

EXPLANATION: ANCIENT TEXTS LIKE PURANAS DESCRIBE THE NANDA ARMY WITH 5,000 ELEPHANTS, PART OF A MASSIVE FORCE (200,000 INFANTRY, 20,000 CAVALRY). THIS DETERRED INVADERS AND SOLIDIFIED BIHAR'S DOMINANCE.

QUESTION: KALASHOKA OF SHISHUNAGA DYNASTY HOSTED WHICH BUDDHIST COUNCIL IN PATALIPUTRA?

ANSWER: A) SECOND

EXPLANATION: KALASHOKA HOSTED THE SECOND BUDDHIST COUNCIL AT VAISHALI (383 BCE), BUT PATALIPUTRA WAS HIS CAPITAL. THIS EVENT ADDRESSED MONASTIC DISPUTES, HIGHLIGHTING BIHAR'S BUDDHIST PATRONAGE.

QUESTION: THE RISE OF MAGADHA UNDER HARYANKA WAS DUE TO ITS CONTROL OVER WHICH NATURAL RESOURCE?

ANSWER: A) IRON MINES

EXPLANATION: MAGADHA'S IRON MINES IN SOUTH BIHAR (CHOTA NAGPUR) PROVIDED SUPERIOR WEAPONS AND TOOLS, FUELING MILITARY AND AGRICULTURAL GROWTH. THIS RESOURCE ADVANTAGE PROPELLED BIHAR'S ASCENDANCY.

QUESTION: UDAYIN, SON OF AJATASHATRU, FOUNDED PATALIPUTRA AT THE CONFLUENCE OF WHICH RIVERS?

ANSWER: A) GANGA AND SON

EXPLANATION: UDAYIN FOUNDED PATALIPUTRA (MODERN PATNA) AT THE GANGA-SON CONFLUENCE FOR STRATEGIC TRADE AND DEFENSE. THIS BECAME BIHAR'S ENDURING CAPITAL, SYMBOLIZING MAGADHA'S POWER.

QUESTION: THE NANDA RULERS WERE KNOWN FOR THEIR WEALTH; DHANANANDA'S TREASURY WAS ESTIMATED AT HOW MUCH?

ANSWER: A) 80 CRORE GOLD PIECES

EXPLANATION: DHANANANDA'S TREASURY HELD 80 CRORE (800 MILLION) GOLD PIECES, PER TEXTS LIKE MAHAVAMSA, AMASSED THROUGH TAXES. THIS WEALTH UNDERScoreD NANDA BIHAR'S ECONOMIC MIGHT BEFORE MAURYA OVERTHROW.

QUESTION: CHANDRAGUPTA MAURYA OVERTHREW THE NANDAS WITH HELP FROM WHOM, ESTABLISHING THE MAURYAN EMPIRE IN BIHAR?

ANSWER: A) CHANAKYA

EXPLANATION: CHANAKYA (KAUTILYA) MENTORED CHANDRAGUPTA MAURYA TO OVERTHROW THE NANDAS (AROUND 321 BCE), FOUNDING THE MAURYAN EMPIRE WITH PATALIPUTRA AS CAPITAL. THIS MARKED BIHAR'S IMPERIAL ERA.

QUESTION: PATALIPUTRA, THE MAURYAN CAPITAL IN BIHAR, WAS DESCRIBED BY MEGASTHENES AS HOW LONG IN LENGTH?

ANSWER: A) 9 MILES

EXPLANATION: MEGASTHENES IN 'INDICA' DESCRIBED PATALIPUTRA AS 9 MILES LONG AND 1.5 MILES WIDE, A FORTIFIED WOODEN CITY. THIS

HIGHLIGHTS BIHAR'S URBAN GRANDEUR UNDER MAURYAS.

QUESTION: ASHOKA'S KALINGA WAR LED TO HIS CONVERSION TO BUDDHISM; THE BATTLEFIELD WAS NEAR WHICH BIHAR SITE?

ANSWER: A) NONE, IT'S ODISHA

EXPLANATION: THE KALINGA WAR (261 BCE) OCCURRED IN ODISHA, NOT BIHAR, BUT ASHOKA'S REMORSE INFLUENCED BIHAR'S BUDDHIST SITES LIKE BODH GAYA. IT MARKED HIS SHIFT TO DHAMMA POLICY.

QUESTION: THE MAURYAN ADMINISTRATION IN BIHAR INCLUDED 'KUMARA' AS GOVERNORS; WHO WAS APPOINTED FOR PATALIPUTRA?

ANSWER: A) ASHOKA (AS PRINCE)

EXPLANATION: PRINCE ASHOKA GOVERNED PATALIPUTRA UNDER BINDUSARA, GAINING ADMINISTRATIVE EXPERIENCE. 'KUMARA' WERE ROYAL PRINCES OVERSEEING PROVINCES, REFLECTING MAURYAN CENTRALIZED RULE IN BIHAR.

QUESTION: ASHOKA'S ROCK EDICTS IN BIHAR ARE FOUND AT WHICH SITE, MENTIONING HIS DHAMMA POLICY?

ANSWER: D) ALL (SASARAM, LAURIYA NANDANGARH, BARABAR CAVES)

EXPLANATION: ASHOKA'S EDICTS IN BIHAR INCLUDE SASARAM (MINOR ROCK EDICT), LAURIYA NANDANGARH (PILLAR EDICT ON DHAMMA), AND BARABAR CAVES (DEDICATED TO AJIVIKAS). THEY PROMOTED TOLERANCE AND ETHICS.

QUESTION: THE BARABAR CAVES NEAR GAYA WERE DONATED BY ASHOKA TO WHICH SECT?

ANSWER: A) AJIVIKA

EXPLANATION: ASHOKA DONATED BARABAR CAVES TO AJIVIKAS FOR MONASTIC USE, AS INSCRIBED. THIS REFLECTS HIS RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE, WITH BIHAR AS A HUB FOR DIVERSE SECTS LIKE BUDDHISM AND JAINISM.

QUESTION: BINDUSARA, FATHER OF ASHOKA, WAS KNOWN AS 'AMITRAGHATA' FOR CONQUERING WHICH REGIONS AFFECTING BIHAR?

ANSWER: A) DECCAN

EXPLANATION: BINDUSARA ('AMITRAGHATA' OR

SLAYER OF ENEMIES) CONQUERED DECCAN AREAS, EXTENDING MAURYAN INFLUENCE SOUTH FROM BIHAR. THIS CONSOLIDATED THE EMPIRE, PAVING THE WAY FOR ASHOKA'S RULE.

QUESTION: THE MAURYAN ECONOMY IN BIHAR RELIED ON STATE CONTROL OF WHICH INDUSTRY?

ANSWER: D) ALL (MINING, AGRICULTURE, TRADE)

EXPLANATION: MAURYANS CONTROLLED BIHAR'S MINING (IRON), AGRICULTURE (CROWN LANDS), AND TRADE (GUILDS LIKE SRENIS). THIS STATE MONOPOLY BOOSTED PROSPERITY, AS NOTED BY MEGASTHENES.

QUESTION: ASHOKA'S THIRD BUDDHIST COUNCIL WAS HELD IN PATALIPUTRA TO RESOLVE WHAT ISSUE?

ANSWER: A) SECTARIAN DISPUTES

EXPLANATION: THE THIRD COUNCIL (AROUND 250 BCE) IN PATALIPUTRA RESOLVED MONASTIC DISPUTES, COMPILING THE TIPITAKA. IT STRENGTHENED THERAVADA BUDDHISM IN BIHAR UNDER ASHOKA'S PATRONAGE.

QUESTION: THE DECLINE OF MAURYAS IN BIHAR WAS MARKED BY THE ASSASSINATION OF BRIHADRATHA BY WHOM?

ANSWER: A) PUSHYAMITRA SHUNGA

EXPLANATION: PUSHYAMITRA SHUNGA ASSASSINATED BRIHADRATHA (185 BCE), ENDING MAURYAN RULE AND FOUNDING THE SHUNGA DYNASTY. THIS TRANSITIONED BIHAR TO POST-MAURYAN BRAHMANICAL REVIVAL.

QUESTION: THE SHUNGA DYNASTY, POST-MAURYAN RULERS OF BIHAR, WERE KNOWN FOR REVIVING WHICH RELIGION?

ANSWER: A) BRAHMANISM

EXPLANATION: SHUNGAS REVIVED BRAHMANISM IN BIHAR AFTER MAURYAN BUDDHISM, PERFORMING VEDIC RITUALS LIKE ASHVAMEDHA. THIS SHIFTED CULTURAL FOCUS, INFLUENCING ART LIKE BHARHUT STUPA.

QUESTION: PUSHYAMITRA SHUNGA PERFORMED HOW MANY ASHVAMEDHA YAJNAS TO ASSERT HIS POWER IN MAGADHA?

ANSWER: A) TWO

EXPLANATION: PUSHYAMITRA PERFORMED TWO

ASHVAMEDHA YAJNAS, SYMBOLIZING SOVEREIGNTY AND REVIVING VEDIC TRADITIONS IN BIHAR'S MAGADHA. THIS LEGITIMIZED SHUNGA RULE POST-MAURYAS.

QUESTION: THE KANVA DYNASTY SUCCEEDED THE SHUNGAS IN BIHAR; ITS FOUNDER WAS?

ANSWER: A) VASUDEVA

EXPLANATION: VASUDEVA KANVA FOUNDED THE KANVA DYNASTY (AROUND 75 BCE) BY OVERTHROWING THE LAST SHUNGA, RULING BIHAR BRIEFLY WITH A BRAHMANICAL FOCUS BEFORE SATAVAHANA RISE.

QUESTION: DURING SHUNGA PERIOD, THE BHAGAVATA CULT EMERGED IN BIHAR, LINKED TO WHICH GOD?

ANSWER: A) VISHNU

EXPLANATION: THE BHAGAVATA CULT IN SHUNGA BIHAR FOCUSED ON VISHNU WORSHIP, BLENDING VEDIC AND DEVOTIONAL ELEMENTS. THIS INFLUENCED LATER VAISHNAVISM, SEEN IN ART AND TEXTS.

QUESTION: DURING SHUNGA PERIOD GREEK INVASIONS MENANDER CAPITAL SAKALA

ANSWER: A) NONE, IT'S SAKALA

EXPLANATION: MENANDER'S CAPITAL WAS SAKALA (SIALKOT, PUNJAB), NOT BIHAR. GREEK INVASIONS UNDER MENANDER AFFECTED NORTHWEST INDIA, INDIRECTLY IMPACTING SHUNGA BIHAR THROUGH TRADE AND CULTURE.

QUESTION: KHARAVELA OF KALINGA INVADED MAGADHA DURING SHUNGA RULE; THIS IS MENTIONED IN WHICH INSCRIPTION?

ANSWER: A) HATHIGUMPHA

EXPLANATION: HATHIGUMPHA INSCRIPTION IN ODISHA DETAILS KHARAVELA'S INVASION OF MAGADHA (BIHAR) DURING SHUNGA RULE, RECLAIMING JAIN RELICS. IT HIGHLIGHTS BIHAR'S CONFLICTS POST-MAURYAS.

QUESTION: THE SHUNGA ART IN BIHAR IS EVIDENT IN WHICH STUPA EXPANSIONS?

ANSWER: A) BHARHUT

EXPLANATION: BHARHUT STUPA IN MADHYA PRADESH (NEAR BIHAR) WAS EXPANDED UNDER SHUNGAS, WITH RAILINGS DEPICTING JATAKAS.

THIS REFLECTS BIHAR'S INFLUENCE ON BUDDHIST ART DURING SHUNGA REVIVAL.

QUESTION: THE KANVA DYNASTY LASTED HOW LONG IN MAGADHA BEFORE BEING OVERTHROWN BY SATAVAHANAS?

ANSWER: A) 45 YEARS

EXPLANATION: KANVAS RULED MAGADHA (BIHAR) FOR 45 YEARS (75–30 BCE) BEFORE SATAVAHANA OVERTHROW. THIS BRIEF BRAHMANICAL DYNASTY MARKED BIHAR'S TRANSITION TO REGIONAL POWERS.

QUESTION: POST-MAURYAN BIHAR SAW THE RISE OF LOCAL CHIEFS; WHICH DYNASTY CONTROLLED PARTS OF NORTH BIHAR?

ANSWER: A) MITRA DYNASTY

EXPLANATION: THE MITRA DYNASTY (POST-MAURYAN) RULED NORTH BIHAR AREAS LIKE VAISHALI, ISSUING COINS WITH MITRA SUFFIXES. THIS REFLECTS BIHAR'S FRAGMENTED LOCAL RULE AFTER MAURYAS.

QUESTION: THE SHUNGA-KANVA PERIOD IN BIHAR MARKED THE TRANSITION TO WHICH ART STYLE?

ANSWER: A) MATHURA SCHOOL

EXPLANATION: SHUNGA-KANVA ART IN BIHAR TRANSITIONED TO THE MATHURA SCHOOL, WITH REALISTIC SCULPTURES AND BUDDHIST MOTIFS. THIS INFLUENCED GUPTA ART, BLENDING INDIGENOUS AND FOREIGN STYLES.

QUESTION: THE GUPTA EMPIRE'S RISE IN BIHAR BEGAN WITH CHANDRAGUPTA I'S MARRIAGE TO WHICH PRINCESS?

ANSWER: A) LICHCHHAVI

EXPLANATION: CHANDRAGUPTA I MARRIED LICHCHHAVI PRINCESS KUMARADEVI, GAINING POLITICAL LEGITIMACY AND RESOURCES. THIS ALLIANCE PROPELLED GUPTA RISE IN BIHAR'S MAGADHA.

QUESTION: SAMUDRAGUPTA'S PRAYAG PRASASTI MENTIONS HIS CONQUESTS; WHICH BIHAR SITE HAS THIS INSCRIPTION?

ANSWER: A) ALLAHABAD (BUT PILLAR FROM BIHAR)

EXPLANATION: PRAYAG PRASASTI IS ON THE ALLAHABAD PILLAR (ORIGINALLY FROM

KAUSHAMBI, NEAR BIHAR), PRAISING SAMUDRAGUPTA'S CONQUESTS. IT HIGHLIGHTS GUPTA EXPANSION FROM BIHAR'S BASE.

QUESTION: CHANDRAGUPTA II'S IRON PILLAR, ORIGINALLY FROM BIHAR, IS NOW AT?

ANSWER: C) BOTH (DELHI, MEHRAULI)

EXPLANATION: CHANDRAGUPTA II'S RUST-RESISTANT IRON PILLAR, POSSIBLY FROM BIHAR'S IRON-RICH REGIONS, IS NOW IN DELHI'S MEHRAULI. IT SYMBOLIZES GUPTA METALLURGY AND BIHAR'S RESOURCE ROLE.

QUESTION: KUMARAGUPTA I FOUNDED WHICH UNIVERSITY IN BIHAR?

ANSWER: A) NALANDA

EXPLANATION: KUMARAGUPTA I FOUNDED NALANDA UNIVERSITY IN BIHAR (5TH CENTURY CE), A GLOBAL LEARNING CENTER. IT FLOURISHED UNDER GUPTAS, ATTRACTING SCHOLARS LIKE FA-HIEN.

QUESTION: SKANDAGUPTA REPELLED HUNA INVASIONS; HIS BHITARI INSCRIPTION IS IN WHICH BIHAR DISTRICT?

ANSWER: A) GHAZIPUR (NEAR BIHAR)

EXPLANATION: BHITARI INSCRIPTION IN GHAZIPUR (NEAR BIHAR BORDER) DETAILS SKANDAGUPTA'S HUNA VICTORIES. IT MARKS GUPTA DEFENSE OF BIHAR'S MAGADHA FROM INVASIONS.

QUESTION: GUPTA ADMINISTRATION IN BIHAR INCLUDED 'UPARIKA' AS?

ANSWER: A) PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR

EXPLANATION: UPARIKA WERE PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS IN GUPTA BIHAR, OVERSEEING BHUKTIS (PROVINCES). THIS DECENTRALIZED SYSTEM AIDED EFFICIENT RULE IN REGIONS LIKE MAGADHA.

QUESTION: FA-HIEN VISITED BIHAR DURING WHICH GUPTA RULER'S REIGN?

ANSWER: A) CHANDRAGUPTA II

EXPLANATION: FA-HIEN VISITED BIHAR (NALANDA, PATALIPUTRA) DURING CHANDRAGUPTA II'S REIGN (AROUND 399–414 CE), NOTING PROSPERITY AND BUDDHIST SITES.

QUESTION: THE GUPTA ERA'S BIHAR WAS KNOWN FOR ADVANCEMENTS IN WHICH SCIENCE, WITH ARYABHATA FROM?

ANSWER: C) BOTH (ASTRONOMY, PATALIPUTRA/KUSUMAPURA)

EXPLANATION: ARYABHATA FROM KUSUMAPURA (PATLIPUTRA, BIHAR) ADVANCED ASTRONOMY AND MATH IN GUPTA ERA, WITH WORKS LIKE ARYABHATIYA. BIHAR WAS A KNOWLEDGE HUB.

QUESTION: GUPTA ART IN BIHAR IS SEEN IN THE CAVES AT?

ANSWER: D) BOTH B AND C (BARABAR, NAGARJUNI)

EXPLANATION: GUPTA ART INFLUENCED BIHAR'S BARABAR AND NAGARJUNI CAVES, WITH POLISHED SURFACES AND INSCRIPTIONS. THESE ROCK-CUT SITES SHOW CONTINUITY FROM MAURYAN TIMES.

QUESTION: THE DECLINE OF GUPTAS IN BIHAR WAS DUE TO HUNA INVASIONS LED BY?

ANSWER: C) BOTH (MIHIRAKULA AND TORAMANA)

EXPLANATION: HUNAS UNDER TORAMANA AND MIHIRAKULA INVADDED BIHAR'S GUPTA TERRITORIES (5TH–6TH CENTURY CE), WEAKENING THE EMPIRE AND LEADING TO FRAGMENTATION.

QUESTION: THE PALA DYNASTY WAS FOUNDED BY WHOM IN BIHAR-BENGAL REGION?

ANSWER: A) GOPALA

EXPLANATION: GOPALA FOUNDED THE PALA DYNASTY (750 CE) IN BIHAR-BENGAL, ELECTED BY CHIEFS TO END ANARCHY. PALAS REVIVED BUDDHISM IN BIHAR.

QUESTION: DHARMAPALA REVIVED WHICH UNIVERSITY IN BIHAR?

ANSWER: C) BOTH (NALANDA AND VIKRAMSHILA)

EXPLANATION: DHARMAPALA REVIVED NALANDA AND FOUNDED VIKRAMSHILA IN BIHAR, MAKING THEM BUDDHIST LEARNING CENTERS. THIS BOOSTED BIHAR'S INTELLECTUAL LEGACY.

QUESTION: THE PALA RULERS WERE PATRONS OF WHICH SECT OF BUDDHISM?

ANSWER: C) BOTH (MAHAYANA AND VAJRAYANA)

EXPLANATION: PALAS PATRONIZED MAHAYANA AND VAJRAYANA BUDDHISM IN BIHAR,

SUPPORTING ART, TEXTS, AND MONASTERIES LIKE NALANDA.

QUESTION: VIKRAMSHILA UNIVERSITY WAS FOUNDED BY WHICH PALA KING?

ANSWER: A) DHARMAPALA

EXPLANATION: DHARMAPALA FOUNDED VIKRAMSHILA (LATE 8TH CENTURY) IN BIHAR'S BHAGALPUR, A CENTER FOR TANTRIC BUDDHISM RIVALING NALANDA.

QUESTION: THE PALA PERIOD SAW THE COMPOSITION OF WHICH BUDDHIST TEXT IN BIHAR?

ANSWER: A) ASTASahasrika Prajnaparamita

EXPLANATION: ASTASahasrika Prajnaparamita, a Mahayana text, was composed and illustrated in Pala Bihar, reflecting advanced Buddhist scholarship.

QUESTION: MAHIPALA I OF PALA DYNASTY RECONSTRUCTED WHICH TEMPLE IN BIHAR?

ANSWER: A) MAHABODHI

EXPLANATION: MAHIPALA I RECONSTRUCTED MAHABODHI TEMPLE IN BODH GAYA, BIHAR, RESTORING THIS KEY BUDDHIST SITE AFTER DAMAGE.

QUESTION: THE PALA ADMINISTRATION IN BIHAR INCLUDED 'RAJAPUTRA' AS?

ANSWER: A) FEUDAL LORDS

EXPLANATION: RAJAPUTRA WERE FEUDAL LORDS IN PALA BIHAR, HOLDING LAND GRANTS AND AIDING DECENTRALIZED GOVERNANCE AMID BUDDHIST PATRONAGE.

QUESTION: THE DECLINE OF PALA DYNASTY WAS DUE TO INVASIONS BY WHICH DYNASTY?

ANSWER: A) SENA

EXPLANATION: SENA INVASIONS FROM BENGAL WEAKENED PALAS IN BIHAR, LEADING TO THEIR DECLINE BY THE 12TH CENTURY CE.

QUESTION: PALA ART IN BIHAR IS EVIDENT IN WHICH SCULPTURES?

ANSWER: C) BOTH (BLACK STONE BUDDHIST IMAGES AND BRONZE ICONS)

EXPLANATION: PALA ART IN BIHAR FEATURED

BLACK STONE BUDDHIST IMAGES AND BRONZE ICONS, BLENDING MAHAYANA-VAJRAYANA MOTIFS WITH INTRICATE CRAFTSMANSHIP.

QUESTION: THE LAST PALA KING WAS DEFEATED BY WHICH INVADER IN BIHAR?

ANSWER: A) BAKHTIYAR KHILJI

EXPLANATION: BAKHTIYAR KHILJI DEFEATED THE LAST PALA KING IN BIHAR (AROUND 1200 CE), MARKING ISLAMIC INCURSIONS AND THE END OF BUDDHIST RULE.

QUESTION: GAUTAMA BUDDHA ATTAINED ENLIGHTENMENT AT WHICH SITE IN BIHAR?

ANSWER: A) BODH GAYA

EXPLANATION: BODH GAYA IN BIHAR IS WHERE GAUTAMA BUDDHA ATTAINED ENLIGHTENMENT UNDER THE BODHI TREE (AROUND 531 BCE), MAKING IT BUDDHISM'S HOLIEST SITE.

QUESTION: MAHAVIRA, THE 24TH TIRTHANKARA, WAS BORN AT WHICH PLACE IN BIHAR?

ANSWER: A) KUNDAGRAMA (VAISHALI)

EXPLANATION: MAHAVIRA WAS BORN IN KUNDAGRAMA NEAR VAISHALI, BIHAR (599 BCE), TO A KSHATRIYA FAMILY. THIS SITE MARKS JAINISM'S ORIGINS IN BIHAR.

QUESTION: THE FIRST BUDDHIST COUNCIL WAS HELD AT RAJGIR IN BIHAR UNDER WHOSE PRESIDENCY?

ANSWER: A) MAHAKASSAPA

EXPLANATION: THE FIRST BUDDHIST COUNCIL (483 BCE) AT SAPTAPARNI CAVE, RAJGIR, BIHAR, WAS PRESIDED BY MAHAKASSAPA TO COMPILE TEACHINGS AFTER BUDDHA'S PARINIRVANA.

QUESTION: JAINISM'S 'KAIVALYA' WAS ATTAINED BY MAHAVIRA AT WHICH BIHAR SITE?

ANSWER: A) PAVAPURI

EXPLANATION: MAHAVIRA ATTAINED KAIVALYA (ENLIGHTENMENT) AT PAVAPURI IN BIHAR (AROUND 527 BCE), A SACRED JAIN SITE WITH JAL MANDIR COMMEMORATING HIS NIRVANA.

QUESTION: SPREAD OF BUDDHISM IN BIHAR IS LINKED TO ASHOKA'S PILLARS AT?

ANSWER: C) BOTH (LAURIYA NANDANGARH AND

RAMPURVA)

EXPLANATION: ASHOKA'S PILLARS AT LAURIYA NANDANGARH AND RAMPURVA IN BIHAR PROMOTED DHAMMA, AIDING BUDDHISM'S SPREAD IN THE REGION.

QUESTION: THE JAIN COUNCIL AT PATALIPUTRA DIVIDED THE RELIGION INTO WHICH SECTS?

ANSWER: A) DIGAMBARA AND SVETAMBARA

EXPLANATION: THE FIRST JAIN COUNCIL AT PATALIPUTRA (300 BCE) DIVIDED JAINISM INTO DIGAMBARA (SKY-CLAD) AND SVETAMBARA (WHITE-CLAD) SECTS OVER MONASTIC PRACTICES.

QUESTION: BUDDHA'S LAST SERMON WAS AT WHICH BIHAR SITE?

ANSWER: A) VAISHALI

EXPLANATION: BUDDHA DELIVERED HIS LAST SERMON AT VAISHALI, BIHAR, ANNOUNCING HIS PARINIRVANA. ANANDA STUPA COMMEMORATES THIS EVENT.

QUESTION: THE 'THREE JEWELS' OF JAINISM WERE PREACHED BY MAHAVIRA AT WHICH ASSEMBLY IN BIHAR?

ANSWER: A) VAISHALI

EXPLANATION: MAHAVIRA PREACHED JAINISM'S THREE JEWELS (RIGHT FAITH, KNOWLEDGE, CONDUCT) AT ASSEMBLIES IN VAISHALI, BIHAR, HIS BIRTHPLACE REGION.

QUESTION: BIHAR'S ROLE IN RELIGIOUS REVOLUTION INCLUDES THE BIRTH OF WHICH HETERODOX SECTS?

ANSWER: C) BOTH (BUDDHISM, JAINISM, AJIVIKA)

EXPLANATION: BIHAR BIRTHED BUDDHISM (BODH GAYA), JAINISM (VAISHALI), AND AJIVIKA (BARABAR CAVES), CHALLENGING VEDIC ORTHODOXY IN THE 6TH CENTURY BCE.

QUESTION: THE MAHABODHI TEMPLE IN BODH GAYA WAS BUILT DURING WHICH PERIOD?

ANSWER: A) GUPTA

EXPLANATION: THE CURRENT MAHABODHI TEMPLE WAS BUILT DURING THE GUPTA PERIOD (5TH-6TH CENTURY CE), THOUGH ASHOKA ERECTED AN EARLIER SHRINE.

QUESTION: NALANDA UNIVERSITY WAS DESTROYED BY WHICH INVADER?

ANSWER: A) BAKHTIYAR KHILJI

EXPLANATION: BAKHTIYAR KHILJI DESTROYED NALANDA (AROUND 1200 CE), BURNING ITS LIBRARY. THIS ENDED BIHAR'S ANCIENT LEARNING ERA AMID ISLAMIC INVASIONS.

QUESTION: VIKRAMSHILA UNIVERSITY WAS FAMOUS FOR TEACHING WHICH SUBJECT?

ANSWER: A) TANTRA

EXPLANATION: VIKRAMSHILA IN BIHAR SPECIALIZED IN TANTRA (VAJRAYANA BUDDHISM) UNDER PALAS, ATTRACTING SCHOLARS GLOBALLY.

QUESTION: THE ANCIENT SITE OF VAISHALI INCLUDES THE ASHOKAN PILLAR AND WHICH RELIC STUPA?

ANSWER: C) BOTH (KUTAGARASALA AND ANANDA STUPA)

EXPLANATION: VAISHALI FEATURES ASHOKAN PILLAR, KUTAGARASALA (BUDDHA'S RESIDENCE), AND ANANDA STUPA (RELICS OF ANANDA), KEY TO BIHAR'S BUDDHIST HERITAGE.

QUESTION: RAJGIR'S GRIDHRAKUTA HILL IS ASSOCIATED WITH BUDDHA'S?

ANSWER: A) SECOND TURNING OF THE WHEEL

EXPLANATION: AT GRIDHRAKUTA (VULTURE PEAK) IN RAJGIR, BIHAR, BUDDHA DELIVERED THE SECOND TURNING OF THE DHARMA WHEEL ON EMPTINESS (PRAJNAPARAMITA SUTRAS).

QUESTION: PAVAPURI IN BIHAR IS SACRED FOR JAINS AS THE SITE OF MAHAVIRA'S?

ANSWER: A) NIRVANA

EXPLANATION: MAHAVIRA ATTAINED NIRVANA AT PAVAPURI, BIHAR (527 BCE). JAL MANDIR IN THE POND MARKS THIS EVENT, A MAJOR JAIN PILGRIMAGE SITE.

QUESTION: KUMRAHAR SITE NEAR PATNA REVEALS REMAINS OF WHICH MAURYAN STRUCTURE?

ANSWER: C) BOTH (PILLARED HALL AND PALACE)

EXPLANATION: KUMRAHAR EXCAVATIONS UNCOVERED MAURYAN 80-PILLARED HALL AND PALACE RUINS, REFLECTING PATALIPUTRA'S GRANDEUR IN BIHAR.

QUESTION: BODH GAYA'S MAHABODHI TEMPLE COMPLEX INCLUDES THE BODHI TREE FROM WHICH ERA?

ANSWER: A) ASHOKA'S TIME

EXPLANATION: THE BODHI TREE AT MAHABODHI DESCENDS FROM ASHOKA'S ERA (3RD CENTURY BCE), PLANTED FROM THE ORIGINAL WHERE BUDDHA ENLIGHTENED.

QUESTION: THE BARABAR CAVES ARE THE OLDEST ROCK-CUT CAVES IN INDIA, DONATED BY?

ANSWER: C) BOTH (ASHOKA AND DASHARATHA)

EXPLANATION: ASHOKA AND GRANDSON DASHARATHA DONATED BARABAR CAVES TO AJIVIKAS, BIHAR'S OLDEST ROCK-CUT SITES (3RD CENTURY BCE), SHOWCASING EARLY ARCHITECTURE.

QUESTION: TELHARA IN NALANDA DISTRICT IS AN ANCIENT SITE LINKED TO WHICH UNIVERSITY RUINS?

ANSWER: A) TELADHAKA

EXPLANATION: TELHARA (TELADHAKA) IN NALANDA, BIHAR, REVEALS BUDDHIST MONASTERY RUINS, MENTIONED BY CHINESE TRAVELERS LIKE XUANZANG AS A LEARNING CENTER.

QUESTION: THE ANCIENT CITY OF CHAMPA IN BIHAR WAS THE CAPITAL OF WHICH MAHAJANAPADA?

ANSWER: A) ANGAS

EXPLANATION: CHAMPA (NEAR BHAGALPUR) WAS ANGAS CAPITAL IN BIHAR, A THRIVING TRADE CENTER ANNEXED BY MAGADHA.

QUESTION: THE SON BHANDAR CAVES IN RAJGIR ARE ASSOCIATED WITH WHICH RELIGION?

ANSWER: A) JAINISM

EXPLANATION: SON BHANDAR CAVES IN RAJGIR, BIHAR, ARE JAIN, LINKED TO MAHAVIRA'S TEACHINGS AND POSSIBLY TREASURE LEGENDS.

QUESTION: LAURIYA ARARAJ IN BIHAR HAS AN ASHOKAN EDICT MENTIONING WHAT?

ANSWER: B) DHAMMA YATRA

EXPLANATION: LAURIYA ARARAJ'S ASHOKAN EDICT MENTIONS DHAMMA YATRAS, PROMOTING MORAL TOURS AND TOLERANCE IN BIHAR.

QUESTION: THE ANCIENT FORT AT ROHTAS IN BIHAR DATES BACK TO WHICH PERIOD?

ANSWER: D) PRE-MAURYAN

EXPLANATION: ROHTAS FORT IN BIHAR HAS PRE-MAURYAN ORIGINS, LATER USED BY MAURYAS AND MUGHALS FOR DEFENSE.

QUESTION: VIKRAMSHILA'S RUINS ARE LOCATED NEAR WHICH MODERN BIHAR TOWN?

ANSWER: C) BOTH (ANTICHAK AND BHAGALPUR)

EXPLANATION: VIKRAMSHILA RUINS ARE AT ANTICHAK NEAR BHAGALPUR, BIHAR, A PALA-ERA BUDDHIST UNIVERSITY.

QUESTION: THE CYCLOPEAN WALL AT RAJGIR IS A PRE-MAURYAN STRUCTURE FOR?

ANSWER: A) DEFENSE

EXPLANATION: RAJGIR'S CYCLOPEAN WALL (PRE-MAURYAN, 6TH-5TH CENTURY BCE) WAS A MASSIVE STONE DEFENSE AROUND ANCIENT GIRIVRAJA IN BIHAR.

QUESTION: FA-HIEN DESCRIBED NALANDA AS A THRIVING CENTER DURING WHICH DYNASTY?

ANSWER: A) GUPTA

EXPLANATION: FA-HIEN (5TH CENTURY CE) DESCRIBED NALANDA IN BIHAR AS A THRIVING BUDDHIST CENTER UNDER GUPTAS.

QUESTION: HIUEN TSANG STUDIED AT NALANDA UNDER WHICH TEACHER?

ANSWER: A) SILABHADRA

EXPLANATION: HIUEN TSANG STUDIED YOGACARA AT NALANDA UNDER SILABHADRA (7TH CENTURY CE), DOCUMENTING BIHAR'S SCHOLARLY VIBRANCY.

QUESTION: THE ANCIENT TRAVELER MEGASTHENES STAYED IN PATALIPUTRA DURING WHOSE REIGN?

ANSWER: A) CHANDRAGUPTA MAURYA

EXPLANATION: MEGASTHENES, GREEK AMBASSADOR, DESCRIBED PATALIPUTRA DURING CHANDRAGUPTA MAURYA'S REIGN (4TH CENTURY BCE) IN 'INDICA'.

QUESTION: I-TSING, A CHINESE TRAVELER, VISITED WHICH BIHAR SITES IN THE 7TH CENTURY?

ANSWER: A) NALANDA AND BODH GAYA

EXPLANATION: I-TSING VISITED NALANDA AND BODH GAYA IN BIHAR, PRAISING LIBRARIES AND MONASTIC LIFE UNDER POST-GUPTA RULE.

QUESTION: THE IMPACT OF ALEXANDER'S INVASION ON BIHAR WAS?

ANSWER: C) BOTH (CULTURAL EXCHANGE AND POLITICAL INSTABILITY)

EXPLANATION: ALEXANDER'S INVASION (326 BCE) INDIRECTLY INFLUENCED BIHAR THROUGH CULTURAL EXCHANGES (E.G., GREEK ART) AND POLITICAL INSTABILITY, AIDING MAURYAN RISE.

QUESTION: THE PERSIAN INVASION UNDER DARIUS I REACHED UP TO WHICH PART AFFECTING BIHAR?

ANSWER: A) NONE, LIMITED TO NORTHWEST

EXPLANATION: DARIUS I'S INVASION (6TH CENTURY BCE) REACHED NORTHWEST INDIA (GANDHARA), INDIRECTLY INFLUENCING BIHAR THROUGH TRADE AND CULTURAL LINKS.

QUESTION: WHAT IS THE NAME OF THE ARABIC BOOK BY AL-BIRUNI MENTIONING BIHAR'S HISTORY?

ANSWER: A) KITAB-UL-HIND

EXPLANATION: AL-BIRUNI'S 'KITAB-UL-HIND' (11TH CENTURY) DESCRIBES BIHAR'S SOCIETY, SCIENCE, AND RELIGIONS DURING GHAZNAVID INVASIONS.

QUESTION: THE TIBETAN MONK DHARMASVAMIN VISITED NALANDA DURING WHICH INVASION THREAT?

ANSWER: A) TURKISH

EXPLANATION: DHARMASVAMIN VISITED NALANDA (1235 CE) AMID TURKISH (KHILJI) INVASIONS, NOTING ITS DECLINE IN BIHAR.

QUESTION: THE GREEK AMBASSADOR MEGASTHENES' 'INDICA' DESCRIBES WHICH BIHAR CITY?

ANSWER: A) PATALIPUTRA

EXPLANATION: MEGASTHENES' 'INDICA' DETAILS PATALIPUTRA (PATNA, BIHAR) AS A PROSPEROUS MAURYAN CAPITAL.

QUESTION: HIUEN TSANG'S ACCOUNT MENTIONS THE DECLINE OF WHICH RELIGION IN BIHAR?

ANSWER: C) BOTH (BUDDHISM AND JAINISM)

EXPLANATION: HIUEN TSANG (7TH CENTURY) NOTED DECLINING BUDDHISM AND JAINISM IN BIHAR AMID HINDU REVIVAL.

QUESTION: THE ANCIENT TRADE ROUTE 'UTTARAPATHA' PASSED THROUGH WHICH BIHAR CITIES?

ANSWER: C) ALL (PATLIPUTRA, VAISHALI, RAJGIR)

EXPLANATION: UTTARAPATHA CONNECTED NORTHWEST INDIA TO EAST VIA BIHAR'S PATALIPUTRA, VAISHALI, AND RAJGIR, BOOSTING TRADE.

QUESTION: FA-HIEN NOTED THE PROSPERITY OF PATALIPUTRA UNDER WHICH RULER?

ANSWER: A) CHANDRAGUPTA II

EXPLANATION: FA-HIEN DESCRIBED PATALIPUTRA'S PROSPERITY DURING CHANDRAGUPTA II'S GUPTA RULE (5TH CENTURY CE).

QUESTION: ITSING PRAISED WHICH BIHAR UNIVERSITY FOR ITS LIBRARY?

ANSWER: D) ALL (NALANDA, VIKRAMSHILA, ODANTAPURI)

EXPLANATION: I-TSING (7TH CENTURY) PRAISED BIHAR'S NALANDA, VIKRAMSHILA, AND ODANTAPURI FOR VAST LIBRARIES AND SCHOLARSHIP.

QUESTION: THE IMPACT OF ALEXANDER'S INVASION ON BIHAR WAS?

ANSWER: D) MINIMAL

EXPLANATION: ALEXANDER'S INVASION AFFECTED NORTHWEST INDIA; BIHAR (MAGADHA) FACED MINIMAL DIRECT IMPACT, BUT GAINED FROM CULTURAL EXCHANGES INDIRECTLY.

QUESTION: PERSIAN INFLUENCE ON MAURYAN ART IN BIHAR IS SEEN IN?

ANSWER: A) PILLARS

EXPLANATION: MAURYAN PILLARS IN BIHAR (E.G., LAURIYA NANDANGARH) SHOW PERSIAN INFLUENCE IN POLISH AND BELL CAPITALS, POST-DARIUS INVASIONS.

QUESTION: ANCIENT BIHAR WAS KNOWN FOR WHICH CROP IN VEDIC TIMES?

ANSWER: A) RICE

EXPLANATION: RICE (VRIHI) WAS A STAPLE IN VEDIC BIHAR'S GANGETIC PLAINS, AIDING AGRICULTURE AND POPULATION GROWTH.

QUESTION: THE MAURYAN ECONOMY IN BIHAR INCLUDED STATE FARMS CALLED?

ANSWER: C) BOTH (SITA LANDS AND CROWN LANDS)

EXPLANATION: SITA (CROWN) LANDS IN BIHAR WERE STATE-CONTROLLED FARMS, BOOSTING REVENUE THROUGH DIRECT CULTIVATION.

QUESTION: GUPTA PERIOD BIHAR SAW THE ISSUE OF WHICH TYPE OF COINS?

ANSWER: A) GOLD DINARS

EXPLANATION: GUPTAS ISSUED GOLD DINARS IN BIHAR, DEPICTING KINGS AND LEGENDS, REFLECTING ECONOMIC PROSPERITY.

QUESTION: THE PALA ECONOMY RELIED ON TRADE WITH WHICH REGION?

ANSWER: C) BOTH (SOUTHEAST ASIA AND CHINA)

EXPLANATION: PALAS TRADED BIHAR'S GOODS LIKE TEXTILES AND SPICES WITH SOUTHEAST ASIA AND CHINA VIA PORTS LIKE TAMRALIPTI.

QUESTION: ANCIENT BIHAR'S IRON MINES WERE LOCATED IN WHICH AREA?

ANSWER: C) BOTH (SOUTH BIHAR AND CHOTA NAGPUR)

EXPLANATION: IRON MINES IN SOUTH BIHAR'S CHOTA NAGPUR FUELED ANCIENT INDUSTRIES, AIDING MAGADHA'S RISE.

QUESTION: THE ANCIENT PORT OF TAMRALIPTI NEAR BIHAR WAS USED FOR TRADE WITH?

ANSWER: C) BOTH (SOUTHEAST ASIA AND ROME)

EXPLANATION: TAMRALIPTI (BENGAL, NEAR BIHAR) TRADED WITH SOUTHEAST ASIA (SPICES) AND ROME (IVORY, TEXTILES) IN ANCIENT TIMES.

QUESTION: THE NANDA DYNASTY'S IRRIGATION SYSTEM IN BIHAR INCLUDED?

ANSWER: A) CANALS

EXPLANATION: NANDAS BUILT CANALS IN BIHAR

FOR IRRIGATION, ENHANCING AGRICULTURE IN THE GANGETIC PLAINS.

QUESTION: GUPTA BIHAR'S LAND GRANTS LED TO?

ANSWER: A) FEUDALISM

EXPLANATION: LAND GRANTS TO BRAHMANAS AND OFFICIALS IN GUPTA BIHAR FOSTERED FEUDALISM, DECENTRALIZING POWER.

QUESTION: MAURYAN BIHAR HAD GUILDS CALLED?

ANSWER: C) BOTH (SRENIS AND NIGAMAS)

EXPLANATION: SRENIS (CRAFT GUILDS) AND NIGAMAS (MERCHANT GUILDS) REGULATED TRADE IN MAURYAN BIHAR.

QUESTION: THE ANCIENT ECONOMY OF BIHAR DURING BUDDHIST PERIOD EMPHASIZED?

ANSWER: C) BOTH (URBAN TRADE AND AGRICULTURE)

EXPLANATION: BIHAR'S BUDDHIST ERA SAW URBAN TRADE (PORTS, GUILDS) AND AGRICULTURE (RICE, IRON TOOLS) THRIVE, BOOSTING PROSPERITY.