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1. Which prehistoric site in Bihar provides evidence of continuous habitation from the Neolithic to the Chalcolithic period, known for bone tools and pottery?
    - a) Chirand
    - b) Maner
    - c) Sonpur
    - d) Taradih
  2. The rock paintings found in the Kaimur hills of Bihar depict scenes from which prehistoric era, similar to those in Bhimbetka?
    - a) Mesolithic
    - b) Paleolithic
    - c) Neolithic
    - d) Chalcolithic
  3. In Bihar, the earliest evidence of agriculture, including rice cultivation, comes from which Neolithic site in the Saran district?
    - a) Chirand
    - b) Senuwar
    - c) Barudih
    - d) Chechar
  4. Which Chalcolithic site in Bihar is associated with black-and-red ware pottery and copper objects, indicating early metal use?
    - a) Maner
    - b) Sonpur
    - c) Raja Vishal ka Garh
    - d) Taradih
  5. The Mesolithic tools found at Paiyampur in Bihar are characterized by what type of microliths?
    - a) Geometric
    - b) Flake-based
    - c) Bladelet
    - d) Core tools
  6. Bihar's prehistoric period shows transition from hunter-gatherer to farming communities; which site in Gaya district reveals this shift?
    - a) Senuwar
    - b) Chirand
    - c) Manjhi
    - d) Barudih
  7. The discovery of ash mounds at Budhihal in Bihar suggests what activity during the Neolithic-Chalcolithic transition?
    - a) Cattle penning
    - b) Pottery firing
    - c) Ritual burning
    - d) Metal smelting
  8. Which river valley in Bihar has yielded the most prehistoric sites, indicating early human

settlement patterns?

- a) Son River
- b) Ganga River
- c) Gandak River
- d) Kosi River

which fortified hill site?

- a) Rajgir
- b) Vaishali
- c) Champa
- d) Pataliputra

9. The Paleolithic hand axes found at Hathidah in Bihar belong to which cultural phase?

- a) Acheulian
- b) Soanian
- c) Middle Paleolithic
- d) Upper Paleolithic

13. Which Mahajanapada in Bihar was known as a confederacy of eight clans, including the Lichchhavis?

- a) Vajji
- b) Anga
- c) Magadha
- d) Vatsa

10. Prehistoric Bihar's connection to the Indus Valley is suggested by findings at which site with similar pottery styles?

- a) Taradih
- b) Chirand
- c) Sonpur
- d) Chechar

14. The battle of 'Vitthala' mentioned in ancient texts refers to a conflict involving which Bihar-based Mahajanapada?

- a) Magadha
- b) Vajji
- c) Anga
- d) Videha

11. In the Vedic literature, which ancient kingdom associated with Bihar is mentioned as 'Kikata' in the Rigveda?

- a) Magadha
- b) Anga
- c) Vajji
- d) Videha

15. In the later Vedic period, Bihar's region was referred to as 'Aryavarta's eastern limit'; which text supports this?

- a) Aitareya Brahmana
- b) Satapatha Brahmana
- c) Ramayana
- d) Mahabharata

12. The Mahajanapada of Magadha, central to Bihar's history, had its early capital at

16. The Lichchhavi republic in Bihar is considered one of the world's earliest; its capital was

- at?
- a) Vaishali
  - b) Rajgir
  - c) Pataliputra
  - d) Champa
17. Which Vedic king from Bihar's Videha kingdom is famous for performing the Ashvamedha yajna?
- a) Janaka
  - b) Jarasandha
  - c) Ajatashatru
  - d) Bimbisara
18. The Mahajanapada of Anga in Bihar was annexed by Magadha under which ruler?
- a) Bimbisara
  - b) Ajatashatru
  - c) Udayin
  - d) Shishunaga
19. Bihar's Vedic connections include the 'Battle of Ten Kings'; which river in Bihar is linked to it?
- a) Phalgu
  - b) Son
  - c) Ganga
  - d) None, it's Punjab
20. The transition from Vedic to Mahajanapada period in Bihar saw the rise of iron technology at sites like?
- a) Rajgir
  - b) Vaishali
  - c) Both
  - d) None
21. The Haryanka dynasty of Magadha was founded by whom, marking the rise of Bihar as a power center?
- a) Bimbisara
  - b) Ajatashatru
  - c) Brihadratha
  - d) Shishunaga
22. Bimbisara's policy of matrimonial alliances strengthened Magadha; he married princesses from which kingdoms?
- a) Kosala and Lichchhavi
  - b) Anga and Vatsa
  - c) Avanti and Kashi
  - d) Gandhara and Kamboja
23. Ajatashatru of Magadha invented which war machine during his conquests?
- a) Rathamusala
  - b) Mahashilakantaka
  - c) Both
  - d) None
24. The Shishunaga dynasty shifted Magadha's capital to Pataliputra from Rajgir for what strategic reason?
- a) Better defense
  - b) Trade routes
  - c) Religious significance
  - d) Agricultural fertility
25. Mahapadma Nanda, founder of Nanda dynasty, is known as 'Ekarat' for conquering how many

- 
- kingdoms?
- a) 9
  - b) 12
  - c) 16
  - d) 8
26. The Nanda dynasty's vast army included how many elephants, as per ancient accounts?
- a) 3,000
  - b) 5,000
  - c) 8,000
  - d) 20,000
27. Kalashoka of Shishunaga dynasty hosted which Buddhist council in Pataliputra?
- a) Second
  - b) First
  - c) Third
  - d) Fourth
28. The rise of Magadha under Haryanka was due to its control over which natural resource?
- a) Iron mines
  - b) Copper mines
  - c) Gold mines
  - d) Salt mines
29. Udayin, son of Ajatashatru, founded Pataliputra at the confluence of which rivers?
- a) Ganga and Son
  - b) Ganga and Gandak
  - c) Ganga and Punpun
  - d) Son and Phalgu
30. The Nanda rulers were known for their wealth; Dhanananda's treasury was estimated at how much?
- a) 80 crore gold pieces
  - b) 100 crore
  - c) 50 crore
  - d) 200 crore
31. Chandragupta Maurya overthrew the Nandas with help from whom, establishing the Mauryan Empire in Bihar?
- a) Chanakya
  - b) Seleucus
  - c) Ashoka
  - d) Bindusara
32. Pataliputra, the Mauryan capital in Bihar, was described by Megasthenes as how long in length?
- a) 9 miles
  - b) 15 miles
  - c) 12 miles
  - d) 18 miles
33. Ashoka's Kalinga war led to his conversion to Buddhism; the battlefield was near which Bihar site?
- a) None, it's Odisha
  - b) Rajgir
  - c) Bodh Gaya
  - d) Vaishali
34. The Mauryan administration in Bihar included 'Kumara' as governors; who was appointed

- for Pataliputra?
- a) Ashoka (as prince)
  - b) Bindusara
  - c) Susima
  - d) Kunala
35. Ashoka's rock edicts in Bihar are found at which site, mentioning his dhamma policy?
- a) Sasaram
  - b) Lauriya Nandangarh
  - c) Barabar Caves
  - d) All
36. The Barabar Caves near Gaya were donated by Ashoka to which sect?
- a) Ajivika
  - b) Buddhist
  - c) Jain
  - d) Brahman
37. Bindusara, father of Ashoka, was known as 'Amitraghata' for conquering which regions affecting Bihar?
- a) Deccan
  - b) Northwest
  - c) East
  - d) South
38. The Mauryan economy in Bihar relied on state control of which industry?
- a) Mining
  - b) Agriculture
  - c) Trade
  - d) All
39. Ashoka's Third Buddhist Council was held in Pataliputra to resolve what issue?
- a) Sectarian disputes
  - b) Missionary spread
  - c) Canon compilation
  - d) All
40. The decline of Mauryas in Bihar was marked by the assassination of Brihadratha by whom?
- a) Pushyamitra Shunga
  - b) Agnimitra
  - c) Vasudeva Kanva
  - d) Kharavela
41. The Shunga dynasty, post-Mauryan rulers of Bihar, were known for reviving which religion?
- a) Brahmanism
  - b) Buddhism
  - c) Jainism
  - d) Ajivika
42. Pushyamitra Shunga performed how many Ashvamedha yajnas to assert his power in Magadha?
- a) Two
  - b) One
  - c) Three
  - d) None
43. The Kanva dynasty succeeded the Shungas in Bihar; its founder was?
- a) Vasudeva
  - b) Bhumimitra

- c) Devabhuti  
d) Susarman
44. During Shunga period, the Bhagavata cult emerged in Bihar, linked to which god?  
a) Vishnu  
b) Shiva  
c) Brahma  
d) Indra
45. The post-Mauryan period saw Greek invasions; Menander's capital was near which Bihar site?  
a) None, it's Sakala  
b) Pataliputra  
c) Vaishali  
d) Rajgir
46. Kharavela of Kalinga invaded Magadha during Shunga rule; this is mentioned in which inscription?  
a) Hathigumpha  
b) Allahabad Pillar  
c) Junagadh  
d) Maski
47. The Shunga art in Bihar is evident in which stupa expansions?  
a) Bharhut  
b) Sanchi  
c) Both  
d) None
48. The Kanva dynasty lasted how long in Magadha before being overthrown by Satavahanas?  
a) 45 years  
b) 75 years  
c) 100 years  
d) 30 years
49. Post-Mauryan Bihar saw the rise of local chiefs; which dynasty controlled parts of north Bihar?  
a) Mitra dynasty  
b) Kuninda  
c) Audumbara  
d) None
50. The Shunga-Kanva period in Bihar marked the transition to which art style?  
a) Mathura school  
b) Gandhara  
c) Amaravati  
d) All
51. The Gupta Empire's rise in Bihar began with Chandragupta I's marriage to which princess?  
a) Lichchhavi  
b) Vakataka  
c) Kadamba  
d) Ikshvaku
52. Samudragupta's Prayag Prasasti mentions his conquests; which Bihar site has this inscription?  
a) Allahabad (but pillar from Bihar)  
b) Pataliputra



- c) Gaya
- d) Nalanda

53. Chandragupta II's iron pillar, originally from Bihar, is now at?
- a) Delhi
  - b) Mehrauli
  - c) Both (same)
  - d) Vaishali
54. Kumaragupta I founded which university in Bihar?
- a) Nalanda
  - b) Vikramshila
  - c) Odantapuri
  - d) None
55. Skandagupta repelled Huna invasions; his Bhitari inscription is in which Bihar district?
- a) Ghazipur (near Bihar)
  - b) Patna
  - c) Gaya
  - d) Nalanda
56. The Gupta administration in Bihar included 'Uparika' as?
- a) Provincial governor
  - b) District head
  - c) Village chief
  - d) Tax collector
57. Fa-Hien visited Bihar during which Gupta ruler's reign?
- a) Chandragupta II
  - b) Samudragupta
  - c) Kumaragupta I
  - d) Skandagupta
58. The Gupta era's Bihar was known for advancements in which science, with Aryabhata from?
- a) Astronomy, Pataliputra
  - b) Mathematics, Kusumapura
  - c) Both
  - d) None
59. Gupta art in Bihar is seen in the caves at?
- a) Udayagiri (MP, but influence)
  - b) Barabar
  - c) Nagarjuni
  - d) Both b and c
60. The decline of Guptas in Bihar was due to Huna invasions led by?
- a) Mihirakula
  - b) Toramana
  - c) Both
  - d) Yashodharman
61. The Pala dynasty was founded by whom in Bihar-Bengal region?
- a) Gopala
  - b) Dharmapala
  - c) Devapala
  - d) Mahipala
62. Dharmapala revived which university in Bihar?
- a) Nalanda
  - b) Vikramshila

- c) Both
- d) Odantapuri

63. The Pala rulers were patrons of which sect of Buddhism?
- a) Mahayana
  - b) Vajrayana
  - c) Both
  - d) Hinayana
64. Vikramshila University was founded by which Pala king?
- a) Dharmapala
  - b) Gopala
  - c) Devapala
  - d) Ramapala
65. The Pala period saw the composition of which Buddhist text in Bihar?
- a) Astasahasrika Prajnaparamita
  - b) Abhidhamma Pitaka
  - c) Vinaya Pitaka
  - d) None
66. Mahipala I of Pala dynasty reconstructed which temple in Bihar?
- a) Mahabodhi
  - b) Somapura
  - c) Vishnupad
  - d) All
67. The Pala administration in Bihar included 'Rajaputra' as?
- a) Feudal lords
  - b) Ministers
  - c) Generals
  - d) Priests
68. The decline of Pala dynasty was due to invasions by which dynasty?
- a) Sena
  - b) Chola
  - c) Pratihara
  - d) Rashtrakuta
69. Pala art in Bihar is evident in which sculptures?
- a) Black stone Buddhist images
  - b) Bronze icons
  - c) Both
  - d) None
70. The last Pala king was defeated by which invader in Bihar?
- a) Bakhtiyar Khilji
  - b) Vijay Sena
  - c) Both
  - d) None
71. Gautama Buddha attained enlightenment at which site in Bihar?
- a) Bodh Gaya
  - b) Sarnath
  - c) Kushinagar
  - d) Lumbini
72. Mahavira, the 24th Tirthankara, was born at which place in Bihar?
- a) Kundagrama (Vaishali)
  - b) Pavapuri



- c) Rajgir
- d) Nalanda

- c) Bodh Gaya
- d) Pavapuri

73. The First Buddhist Council was held at Rajgir in Bihar under whose presidency?
- a) Mahakassapa
  - b) Ajatashatru
  - c) Ananda
  - d) Moggaliputta Tissa
74. Jainism's 'Kaivalya' was attained by Mahavira at which Bihar site?
- a) Pavapuri
  - b) Vaishali
  - c) Giriyak
  - d) Rajgir
75. The spread of Buddhism in Bihar is linked to Ashoka's pillars at?
- a) Lauriya Nandangarh
  - b) Rampurva
  - c) Both
  - d) None
76. The Jain council at Pataliputra divided the religion into which sects?
- a) Digambara and Svetambara
  - b) Sthulabhadra and Bhadrabahu
  - c) Both
  - d) None
77. Buddha's last sermon was at which Bihar site?
- a) Vaishali
  - b) Rajgir
78. The 'Three Jewels' of Jainism were preached by Mahavira at which assembly in Bihar?
- a) Vaishali
  - b) Pataliputra
  - c) Rajgir
  - d) Champa
79. Bihar's role in religious revolution includes the birth of which heterodox sects?
- a) Buddhism and Jainism
  - b) Ajivika
  - c) Both
  - d) Lokayata
80. The Mahabodhi Temple in Bodh Gaya was built during which period?
- a) Gupta
  - b) Maurya
  - c) Pala
  - d) Shunga
81. Nalanda University was destroyed by which invader?
- a) Bakhtiyar Khilji
  - b) Muhammad Ghori
  - c) Mahmud of Ghazni
  - d) Timur
82. Vikramshila University in Bihar was famous for teaching which subject?
- a) Tantra
  - b) Logic

- c) Grammar
- d) All

- c) Pala
- d) Modern


83. The ancient site of Vaishali includes the Ashokan pillar and which relic stupa?  
a) Kutagarasala  
b) Ananda Stupa  
c) Both  
d) None
84. Rajgir's Gridhrakuta hill is associated with Buddha's?  
a) Second Turning of the Wheel  
b) First Sermon  
c) Mahaparinirvana  
d) Enlightenment
85. Pavapuri in Bihar is sacred for Jains as the site of Mahavira's?  
a) Nirvana  
b) Birth  
c) First Sermon  
d) Enlightenment
86. The Kumrahar site near Patna reveals remains of which Mauryan structure?  
a) Pillared Hall  
b) Palace  
c) Both  
d) Stupa
87. Bodh Gaya's Mahabodhi Temple complex includes the Bodhi Tree from which era?  
a) Ashoka's time  
b) Gupta
88. The Barabar Caves are the oldest rock-cut caves in India, donated by?  
a) Ashoka  
b) Dasharatha  
c) Both  
d) Ajatashatru
89. Telhara in Nalanda district is an ancient site linked to which university ruins?  
a) Teladhaka  
b) Odantapuri  
c) Vikramshila  
d) Nalanda
90. The ancient city of Champa in Bihar was the capital of which Mahajanapada?  
a) Anga  
b) Magadha  
c) Vajji  
d) Videha
91. The Son Bhandar Caves in Rajgir are associated with which religion?  
a) Jainism  
b) Buddhism  
c) Ajivika  
d) Hinduism
92. Lauriya Araraj in Bihar has an Ashokan edict mentioning what?  
a) Tolerance

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- b) Dhamma Yatra  
c) Animal welfare  
d) All
93. The ancient fort at Rohtas in Bihar dates back to which period?  
a) Mauryan  
b) Gupta  
c) Shunga  
d) Pre-Mauryan
94. Vikramshila's ruins are located near which modern Bihar town?  
a) Antichak  
b) Bhagalpur  
c) Both  
d) Patna
95. The Cyclopean Wall at Rajgir is a pre-Mauryan structure for?  
a) Defense  
b) Palace  
c) Temple  
d) Stupa
96. Fa-Hien described Nalanda as a thriving center during which dynasty?  
a) Gupta  
b) Maurya  
c) Pala  
d) Shunga
97. Hiuen Tsang studied at Nalanda under which teacher?  
a) Silabhadra  
b) Dharmapala  
c) Atisa  
d) Nagarjuna
98. The ancient traveler Megasthenes stayed in Pataliputra during whose reign?  
a) Chandragupta Maurya  
b) Ashoka  
c) Bindusara  
d) Ajatashatru
99. I-Tsing, a Chinese traveler, visited which Bihar sites in the 7th century?  
a) Nalanda and Bodh Gaya  
b) Vikramshila  
c) Both  
d) None
100. Alexander's invasion affected Bihar indirectly through which battle?  
a) Hydaspes  
b) None, direct impact minimal  
c) Gaugamela  
d) Granicus
101. The Persian invasion under Darius I reached up to which part affecting Bihar?  
a) None, limited to northwest  
b) Gandhara  
c) Taxila  
d) Magadha
102. The Arab traveler Al-Beruni mentioned Bihar's history in his work?  
a) Kitab-ul-Hind  
b) Tarikh-al-Hind

- c) Both
- d) None

- c) Skandagupta
- d) Kumaragupta

103. The Tibetan monk Dharmasvamin visited Nalanda during which invasion threat?
- a) Turkish
  - b) Mongol
  - c) Afghan
  - d) None
104. The Greek ambassador Megasthenes' 'Indica' describes which Bihar city?
- a) Pataliputra
  - b) Rajgir
  - c) Vaishali
  - d) Champa
105. Hiuen Tsang's account mentions the decline of which religion in Bihar?
- a) Buddhism
  - b) Jainism
  - c) Both
  - d) Hinduism
106. The ancient trade route 'Uttarapatha' passed through which Bihar cities?
- a) Pataliputra and Vaishali
  - b) Rajgir
  - c) All
  - d) None
107. Fa-Hien noted the prosperity of Pataliputra under which ruler?
- a) Chandragupta II
  - b) Samudragupta
108. The traveler Itsing praised which Bihar university for its library?
- a) Nalanda
  - b) Vikramshila
  - c) Odantapuri
  - d) All
109. The impact of Alexander's invasion on Bihar was?
- a) Cultural exchange
  - b) Political instability
  - c) Both
  - d) Minimal
110. Persian influence on Mauryan art in Bihar is seen in?
- a) Pillars
  - b) Caves
  - c) Stupas
  - d) All
111. The ancient Bihar was known for which crop in Vedic times?
- a) Rice
  - b) Wheat
  - c) Barley
  - d) Millet
112. The Mauryan economy in Bihar included state farms called?
- a) Sita lands
  - b) Crown lands
  - c) Both
  - d) None

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113. Gupta period Bihar saw the issue of which type of coins?
- a) Gold dinars
  - b) Silver rupees
  - c) Copper
  - d) All
114. The Pala economy relied on trade with which region?
- a) Southeast Asia
  - b) China
  - c) Both
  - d) Europe
115. Ancient Bihar's iron mines were located in which area?
- a) South Bihar
  - b) Chota Nagpur
  - c) Both
  - d) North Bihar
116. The ancient port of Tamralipti near Bihar was used for trade with?
- a) Southeast Asia
  - b) Rome
  - c) Both
  - d) China
117. The Nanda dynasty's irrigation system in Bihar included?
- a) Canals
  - b) Wells
  - c) Tanks
  - d) All
118. Gupta Bihar's land grants led to?
- a) Feudalism
  - b) Centralization
  - c) Trade boost
  - d) None
119. Mauryan Bihar had guilds called?
- a) Srenis
  - b) Nigamas
  - c) Both
  - d) None
120. The ancient economy of Bihar during Buddhist period emphasized?
- a) Urban trade
  - b) Agriculture
  - c) Both
  - d) Mining