

CLASS:--12TH, HISTORY, MCQS, CHAPTER:-01

DATE:- 3/08/21

1. The Director-General of the ASI, often called th 'Father of Indian archaeology', was (a) Alexander Cunningham.

(b) Hargreaves.

(c) James Burgess.

(d) John Marshall.

(a) Alexander Cunningham.

2. All the gold jewellery found at Harappan sites was recovered from

(a) Burials

(b) Hoards

(c) Lakes

(d) Temples

(b) Hoards

3. For what purpose was the Great Bath used by the Harappans?

(a) Community bathing

(b) Swimming exercise and water sports

(c) special ritual bath

(d) Storage of water to be used during drought or emergency

(c) special ritual bath

4. The most important industry of the Harappans at Chanhudaro was

1. Brick making

2. Handlooms

3. Ship building

(1) Bead-making

5. The Director General of the ASI who brought a military precision to the practice of archaeology was

1.Cunningham

2.Hargreaves

3.James Burgess

4.R.E.M. Wheeler

(4) R.E.M. Wheeler

6. In 1875, a report on Harappan seal was published, which was written by ..

1. R. E. M. Wheeler
2. R. D. Banerji
3. Alexander Cunningham
4. John Marshall

> (d) Alexander Cunningham

6. The Harappan script was written from

1. Bottom to top
2. Top to bottom
3. Left to right
4. Right to left

4. Right to left

7. M.S. Vats began his excavations at Harappa in the year .

1. 1920
2. 1921
3. 1922
4. 19232

4.1921