



Fact Sheet Prep Series Part - 15

ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATION

HISTORY

(PART - III)

1 Ans. a

Explan - However, Marble was NOT used in Gandhara art. The Bamyana Buddha of Afghanistan was the example of the Gandhara School. The other materials used were Mud, Lime, Stucco, Terracotta was used rarely. Bimaran Casket has yielded the earliest specimen of the Gandhara Art.

2. Ans. c

Explan - Like other classical dances, Kuchipudi also comprises pure dance, mime and histrionics but it is the use of speech that distinguishes Kuchipudi's presentation as dance drama. Kuchipudi derives its name from the Kuchipudi village of Andhra Pradesh. In the seventeenth century the Kuchipudi village was presented to the Brahmins, who were experts in staging dance and drama. Kuchipudi exhibits scenes from the Hindu Epics, legends and mythological tales through a combination of music, dance and acting.

3. Ans. d

4. Ans. b

Explan - The world famous Kailashnath temple is a marvellous example of Rashtrakuta architecture. The Kailashnath temple at Ellora, near Aurangabad in Maharashtra was built by Krishna I (757-783 A.D.) of the Rashtrakuta dynasty. It is a rock-cut temple and has four parts- the body of the temple, the entrance gate, the Nandi shrine and a group of five shrines surrounding the courtyard.

5. Ans. d

6. Ans. d

Related Information - The architectural style of the Pala Empire influenced the whole of the country and its neighbouring countries. Their approach was followed

throughout south-eastern Asia, China, Japan, and Tibet. The matchless examples of the Art and Architecture of Pala Dynasty find their significance in the museums in Bangladesh and West Bengal as the remarkable display. Art and Architecture of Pala Dynasty also involved the art of painting also excelled in that period.

7. Ans. c

Explan - The believer of Nirguna sect believes that the God is Absolute, abstract and has no form, incarnation etc. Clearly Tulsidas was not a nirguna as he wrote a lot on Ram. Raidas and kabir were nirguna sect saints. Ravidas was a North Indian Guru mystic of the bhakti movement from Ramanandi Sampradaya and one of the direct disciples of Ramananda. He was active in the 15th century CE. Venerated in the region of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh as well as Maharashtra, his devotional songs and verses made a lasting impact upon the bhakti movement.

8. Ans. d

Extra Information - The Islamic rule in India saw the introduction of many new elements in the building style also. This was very much distinct from the already prevailing building style adopted in the construction of temples and other secular architecture. The other distinguishing features of Indo-Islamic architecture are the utilisation of kiosks (chhatris), tall towers (minars) and half-domed double portals.

9. Ans. d

Related Information - Shah Jahan replaced Akbar's red stone structures in Agra and Lahore and rebuilt them in white marble. His additions were seen in Diwan-i-Khas, Diwan-i-Am, Sish Mahal, Musamman Burj and Moti Masjid. The Red fort built of red sandstone and



marble has exquisite and vast gateways, In the Diwan-i-Khas, where the emperor gave audience to the royal princess, nobles and other dignitaries had the gem studded Peacock Throne placed.

10. Ans. a

Explan - 'Qutub Minar' is located in Delhi, India. The walls of the minar intricately carved and inscribed with verses from the holy Quran. The construction of Qutub Minar was started by Qutub-ud-din-Aibek in 12th century. But it was completed by his successor Iltutmish. It is often viewed as a symbol of the military might of the Turko-Afghan dynasty.

11. Ans. c

Explan - CPWD came into existence in July 1854 when Lord Dalhousie established a central agency for execution of public works and set up Ajmer Provincial Division. It has now grown into a comprehensive construction management department, which provides services from project concept to completion, and maintenance management. It is headed by the Director General (DG) who is also the Principal Technical Advisor to the Government of India.

12. Ans. d

Extra Information - The Imperial Chola rulers of Tanjore developed the Dravidian style of temple architecture almost to perfection. Their works taken up on a stupendous scale include irrigation schemes, embankment of artificial lakes, dams across the Kaveri and well planned cities. The two magnificent temples at Tanjore and Gangaikonda Cholapuram in Tiruchirapalli District built in early 11th century A.D. show the best of Chola art.

13. Ans. a

Explan - There are seven major classical dance styles - Bharatnatyam, Kathakali, Manipuri, Kathak, Odissi, and Kuchipudi and Sattriya which has recently been included in the fold of Classical Dances.

14. Ans. c

Related Information - Apart from the Mathura School of art and Gandhara School of Art, a third type of sculpture art that flourished during the Kushana time was Amaravati School of art in the Andhra Pradesh. The curly hairs of Buddha are a feature that is influenced by the Greeks.

15. Ans. a

16. Ans. d

Explan - Aryan invasion theory is not proven yet. Also in many cases, decline of the Harappan cities is not sudden.

17. Ans. d

Extra Information - The origin of Mughal style was a result of synthesis of indigenous Indian style of painting and the Safavid school of Persian painting. Mughal paintings were a unique blend of Indian, Persian and Islamic styles.

18. Ans. d

19. Ans. c

20. Ans. d

21. Ans. d

Explan - Mathura art reached its peak during the Gupta period (AD 325 to 600). The material used in this school was the spotted red sandstone. The Mathura School of Art, noted for its vitality and assimilative character, was a result of the religious zeal of Brahmanism, Jainism and Buddhism. Images of Vaishnava and Shaiva faiths are also found at Mathura but Buddhist images are found in large numbers.

22. Ans. d

23. Ans. d

24. Ans. b

25. Ans. b

Explan - Some other illustrated manuscripts of Jahangir's time are animal fable book titled Ayar-i-Danish, Anwar-i-sunavli. Most of the paintings created during the time of Jahangir depict the durbar scenes, portraits, bird, animal and flower studies.

26. Ans. a

Explan - Indian art reached its zenith during the days of the Imperial Guptas (c 320-675 AD) and their immediate followers.

27. Ans. d

28. Ans. d

29. Ans. b

30. Ans. c

Extra Information - As a result, India's nationalism is mingled with its spiritual tradition, with truth and tolerance preached by Mahatma Gandhi, and non-alignment advocated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, showing India's concern for its pluralism. Modern Indian pluralism is multi-lingual, multi-cultural, secular, national-state concept.

31. Ans. a

32. Ans. d

Related Information - Marathi poets, Namdev Dhasal or Narayan Surve, or novelists like Daya Pawar, or Laxman Gaikwad, reflect in their writings the anguish



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of a community, and demand the shaping of a just and realistic future for the underprivileged and the outcast in society. Mahadev Devanur (Kannada) and Joseph Macwan (Gujarati), in their novels, deal with the experience of violence, protest and exploitation. It challenges the tone and context of existing literary canons and decentralises the whole process of a literary movement. It creates an alternative aesthetics and extends the linguistic and generic possibilities of literature. Dalit literature introduces a new world of experience in literature, widens the range of expression, and exploits the potentiality of the language of the outcasts and underprivileged Dalits.

33. Ans. d

Extra Information - The contribution of women writers in different languages deserves special attention. Women writers like Ghosha, Lopamudra, Gargi, Maitreyi, Apala, Romasha Brahmavadini, etc., right from the days of the Vedas (6000 B.C. - 4000 B.C.), focused on the image of women in mainstream Sanskrit literature. The songs of Buddhist nuns (6th century B.C.) like Mutta and Ubbiri and Mettika in Pali express the torment of feelings for the life left behind. The Alwar women poets (6th century A.D.), like Andal and others, gave expression to their love for the divine. Lal Ded (1320-1384), the Muslim poetess from Kashmir Lalded & Habba Khatun, represented the sant tradition of bhakti and wrote Vakhs (maxims), which are peerless gems of spiritual experience. Meera Bai, in Gujarati, Rajasthani and Hindi (she wrote in three languages), Avvayyar, in Tamil, and Akkamahadevi in Kannada, are well known for their sheer lyrical intensity and concentrated emotional appeal. Their writings speak to us about the social conditions prevailing at that time, and the position of woman at home and in society.

34. Ans. c

35. Ans. c

36. Ans. c

37. Ans. d

Extra Information - Akbar took keen interest in the work of construction both at Agra and Fatehpur Sikri. In these buildings Persian and Central Asian influence are conspicuous in the glazed blue tiles used for decoration in the walls or for tiling the roofs. In the construction of Buland Darwaja the Iranian influence was conspicuous.

38. Ans. d

Related Information - The themes from the Ramayana, the Mahabharata, the Bhagavat, the Siva Purana, the Naishadacarita, the Usha Aniruddha, the Gita

Govinda of Jayadeva, the Rasamanjari of Bhanudatta, the Amaru Sataka, the Rasikapriya of Kesavadasa, the Bihari Satasayee, and the Ragamala etc., provided a very rich field to the painter who with his artistic skill and devotion made a significant contribution to the development of Indian painting.

39. Ans. c

Related Information - Indian Civilization is an ambitious series of eight triptych paintings, commissioned in 2008 by Mrs Usha Mittal as a tribute to the richness of India's history. Each panel explores a different theme, together creating a personal vision of India, what Husain called 'a museum without walls'. Interweaving religious and symbolic iconography with historic figures and events, the paintings also incorporate memories from the artist's own life. Originally envisaged as a series of 96 panels, Husain was still working on the paintings at the time of his death in 2011.

40. Ans. c

Explan - Constitutionally recognised modern Indian languages are Konkani, Marathi, Sindhi, Gujarati (Western); Manipuri, Bengali, Oriya and Assamese (Eastern); Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada (Southern) and Hindi, Urdu, Kashmiri, Dogri, Punjabi, Maithali, Nepali and Sanskrit (Northern). Two tribal languages, Bodo and Santhali are also recognised by the Constitution. Out of these 22 languages, Tamil is the oldest modern Indian language maintaining its linguistic character with little change for about 2000 years. Urdu is the youngest of the modern Indian languages, taking its shape in the 14th century A.D., deriving its script from an Arabic-Persian origin, but vocabulary from Indo-Aryan sources, i.e. Persian and Hindi.

41. Ans. d

Extra Information - This is personalisation of the godhood, which means a truthful perception of God residing in you, and also harmony in life which only love can bring. Worldly love is Kama (Eros) and divine love is Prema (mystic Eros). The dominating note in bhakti is ecstasy and total identity with God. It is a poetic approach to religion and an ascetic approach to poetry. It is poetry of connections – connecting the worldly with the divine, and as a result, the old form of secular love poetry began to have a new meaning in all languages. The rise of bhakti poetry gave rise to regional languages (Bhasa). The conception of bhakti did away with the elite tradition of Sanskrit and accepted the more acceptable language of the common man.

42. Ans. b

Explan - It is dance of Arunachal Pradesh.



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43. Ans. c

44. Ans. d

45. Ans. d

46. Ans. c

47. Ans. b

Explan - Shehnai is not composite or Indo-Islamic in origin.

48. Ans. d

Extra Information - Urdu has largely followed Persian forms and metres in poetry, but it has adopted some of the purely Indian forms also. Ghazals (lyrical couplets), marsia (elegy) and qasidah (ode of praise) are of Iranian origin.

49. Ans. d

50. Ans. c

Explan - Gandhi spoke the language of the common man, and was for the outcasts. His weapon was the weapon of truth and non-violence. Tagore called him Mahatma (saint). Gandhi became the theme of both poetry and fiction of cultural nationalism. Poets like Vallathol (Malayalam), Satyendranath Datta (Bengali), Kazi Nazrul Islam (Bengali) and Akbar Allahabadi (Urdu) accepted Gandhi as a challenge to western civilization, and as an assertion of the dignity of Asian values.



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