

CHAPTER-3 | Exploring Society: India & Beyond

QUIZ
PART-01

1. The Marathas were native mainly to which geographical region?
A. The Thar Desert
B. The Deccan Plateau
C. The Gangetic Plain
D. The Brahmaputra Valley (B)

Explanation: The Marathas were natives of the Deccan Plateau, especially present-day Maharashtra.

2. Which language primarily identified the Maratha people?
A. Gujarati
B. Telugu
C. Kannada
D. Marathi (D)

Explanation: The Marathas were identified by the Marathi language, which also developed a rich literary tradition.

3. From which century does the PDF trace the rich Marathi literary tradition?
A. 12th century
B. 15th century
C. 10th century
D. 17th century (A)

Explanation: Marathi had a rich literary tradition from the 12th century.

4. Which dynasty ruled most of Maharashtra in the 13th century?
A. Khilji dynasty
B. Lodi dynasty
C. Yadava dynasty
D. Chola dynasty (C)

Explanation: Most of Maharashtra was ruled by the Yadava dynasty during the 13th century.

5. What was the capital of the Yadava dynasty?
A. Delhi
B. Devagiri
C. Pune
D. Ujjain (B)

Explanation: Devagiri, presently known as Daulatabad, was the capital of the Yadava dynasty.

6. Whose rise became the major turning point that united the Marathas into a strong political power?
A. Chhatrapati Shivaji
B. Alauddin Khilji
C. Serfoji II
D. Mahadji Shinde (A)

Explanation: Chhatrapati Shivaji united the Marathas and transformed them into a powerful political force.

7. What was the central focus of the Bhakti movement?
A. Long-distance trade
B. Collection of land revenue
C. Devotion to God
D. Military expansion (C)

Explanation: The Bhakti movement emphasised deep faith and devotion to God.

8. Why did Bhakti ideas spread widely among common people?
A. Kings made them compulsory
B. They were taught only in royal courts
C. Saints used only Sanskrit
D. Saints used local languages in poems and songs (D)

Explanation: Local languages made devotional ideas easier for ordinary people to understand and share.

9. Which group contains only saints associated with the Maharashtra Bhakti tradition?
A. Dnyaneshwar, Namdev, Tukaram and Ramdas
B. Valmiki, Vyasa, Banabhatta and Bharavi
C. Mirabai, Guru Nanak, Chaitanya and Basava
D. Kabir, Surdas, Tulsidas and Kalidasa (A)

Explanation: These four saints became popular in Maharashtra and spread Bhakti and spiritual teachings.

10. What made religious ideas more accessible to common people in Maharashtra?
A. Using only Persian in worship
B. Translating the Upanishads and Bhagavad Gita into Marathi
C. Restricting religious teachings to nobles
D. Closing religious institutions (B)

Explanation: Marathi translations of important religious texts made their teachings accessible to ordinary people.