

CHAPTER-6 | The Age of Reorganisation

QUIZ
PART-07

1. Who left satraps in the Indus region?

- A. Alexander
- B. Ashoka
- C. Kanishka
- D. Karikala (A)

Explanation: Alexander left satraps to control territories in the Indus region.

2. The satraps left by Alexander later became known as —

- A. Indo-Greeks
- B. Satavahanas
- C. Pandyas
- D. Chedis (A)

Explanation: These Greek-origin rulers later became known as Indo-Greeks.

3. After the Mauryas declined, Indo-Greeks took over —

- A. northwestern areas
- B. eastern coastal areas
- C. southern Tamil region
- D. central Deccan only (A)

Explanation: They occupied northwestern regions after Mauryan decline.

4. Indo-Greek rule blended —

- A. Greek and Indian elements
- B. Roman and Chinese elements
- C. Persian and Egyptian elements
- D. Arab and Turkish elements (A)

Explanation: Indo-Greek rule showed a mix of Greek and Indian culture.

5. The Heliodorus pillar is located near —

- A. Vidisha
- B. Madurai
- C. Paithan
- D. Puhar (A)

Explanation: The Heliodorus pillar is near Vidisha.

6. The Heliodorus pillar praises — as “god of gods”.

- A. Vasudeva
- B. Shiva
- C. Indra
- D. Surya (A)

Explanation: The pillar praises Vasudeva as “god of gods.”

7. Which values are highlighted in the Heliodorus pillar inscription?

- A. Self-restraint, charity, and consciousness
- B. Anger, conquest, and greed
- C. Trade, farming, and taxation only
- D. War, revenge, and punishment (A)

Explanation: The inscription highlights moral values like self-restraint and charity.

8. Indo-Greek coins depicted kings and deities from —

- A. both Greek and Indian traditions
- B. only Roman tradition
- C. only Chinese tradition
- D. only Persian tradition (A)

Explanation: Their coins show cultural blending of Greek and Indian traditions.

9. Indo-Greek rule ended with the invasions of —

- A. Indo-Scythians or Shakas
- B. Cholas
- C. Pandyas
- D. Satavahanas (A)

Explanation: The Shakas gradually replaced Indo-Greek rule.

10. Which calendar developed during Shaka rule became India’s National Calendar?

- A. Vikram Samvat
- B. Shaka Samvat
- C. Gregorian Calendar
- D. Buddhist Calendar (B)

Explanation: The Shaka Samvat later became India’s National Calendar.