

CHAPTER-5 | The Rise of Empires

QUIZ PART-03

1. Why were production and trade important for empires?

- A. They maintained economy and welfare
- B. They stopped taxation
- C. They weakened rulers
- D. They reduced resources (A)

Explanation: Production and trade supported the empire and people's welfare.

2. What increased goods, income, and tax collections?

- A. Controlling trade routes
- B. Closing markets
- C. Banning ships
- D. Ending guilds (A)

Explanation: Trade routes increased economic activity and taxes.

3. Which item was commonly traded in ancient India?

- A. Spices
- B. Crude oil
- C. Plastic toys
- D. Mobile phones (A)

Explanation: Spices were among ancient trade items.

4. Indian goods reached distant countries through —

- A. land and sea
- B. only air travel
- C. underground tunnels
- D. only messengers (A)

Explanation: Trade happened by land and sea routes.

5. What were guilds also called?

- A. Shrenīs
- B. Senas
- C. Janapadas
- D. Stūpas (A)

Explanation: Guilds were known as shrenīs.

6. Guilds were associations of —

- A. traders, craftsmen, moneylenders, and agriculturists
- B. only soldiers
- C. only kings
- D. only priests (A)

Explanation: Many economic groups formed guilds.

7. Guilds promoted cooperation by —

- A. sharing resources and markets
- B. fighting with members
- C. stopping rules
- D. ending trade (A)

Explanation: Cooperation helped trade and production.

8. Which geographical feature served as a natural highway?

- A. Rivers like Ganga and Yamuna
- B. Deserts only
- C. Closed caves
- D. Snow peaks only (A)

Explanation: Rivers helped goods move by boat.

9. Which transport was used on rivers and coastal waters?

- A. Boats and small ships
- B. Trains
- C. Aeroplanes
- D. Motorcars (A)

Explanation: Water transport used boats and ships.

10. Who carried goods on narrow mountain paths when animals or carts could not be used?

- A. Porters
- B. Kings
- C. Satraps
- D. Courtiers (A)

Explanation: Human carriers helped in difficult routes.