

**CLASS -9. HISTORY AND CIVICS QUESTION BANK- 2026**

**CIVICS SECTION**

**Chapter -1 Our Constitution**

**1. The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on:**

- A. 15 August 1947**
- B. 26 January 1950**
- C. 26 November 1949**
- D. 2 October 1950**

**Answer: C. 26 November 1949**

**2. The Constitution of India came into force on:**

- A. 26 November 1949**
- B. 26 January 1950**
- C. 15 August 1947**
- D. 30 January 1948**

**Answer: B. 26 January 1950**

**3. India became a Republic on:**

- A. 15 August 1947**
- B. 26 November 1949**
- C. 26 January 1950**
- D. 2 October 1950**

**Answer: C. 26 January 1950**

**4. Which day is celebrated as Republic Day in India?**

- A. 15 August**
- B. 2 October**

**C. 26 January**

**D. 14 November**

**Answer: C. 26 January**

**5. The Constitution is the:**

**A. Ordinary law of the country**

**B. Supreme law of the land**

**C. Religious code of conduct**

**D. International law**

**Answer: B. Supreme law of the land**

**6. Why was 26 January chosen as the date for enforcing the Constitution?**

**A. It was the day India got independence.**

**B. It marked the anniversary of the Purna Swaraj Resolution of 1930.**

**C. It was the day the Constituent Assembly was formed.**

**D. It was the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi.**

**Answer: B. It marked the anniversary of the Purna Swaraj Resolution of 1930.**

**7. Why is the Constitution called the supreme law of the land?**

**A. It can be changed by any citizen.**

**B. All laws and government actions must conform to it.**

**C. It applies only to the Central Government.**

**D. It applies only during emergencies.**

**Answer: B. All laws and government actions must conform to it.**

**8. Which of the following best explains the importance of the Constitution?**

**A. It provides entertainment to citizens.**

**B. It lays down the framework of government and citizens' rights.**

**C. It controls international trade only.**

**D. It decides election results.**

**Answer: B. It lays down the framework of government and citizens' rights.**

**9. If Parliament passes a law that violates the Constitution, what does it show about the Constitution?**

**A. It is less important than Parliament.**

**B. It is the highest law and such a law can be challenged.**

**C. It applies only to citizens.**

**D. It has no legal value.**

**Answer: B. It is the highest law and such a law can be challenged.**

**10. The Constitution helps maintain democracy by:**

**A. Concentrating power in one person.**

**B. Defining powers and limiting government authority.**

**C. Eliminating elections.**

**D. Removing citizens' rights.**

**Answer: B. Defining powers and limiting government authority.**

**11. Assertion (A): The Constitution of India came into force on 26 January 1950.**

**Reason (R): 26 January was associated with the Purna Swaraj Declaration of 1930.**

**A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.**

**B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.**

**C. A is true, but R is false.**

**D. A is false, but R is true.**

**Answer: A**

**12. Assertion (A):**The Constitution is called the supreme law of the land.

**Reason (R):**All laws in India must be consistent with the Constitution.

**A.** Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

**B.** Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

**C.** A is true, but R is false.

**D.** A is false, but R is true.

**Answer:** A

**13. Assertion (A):** India became a Republic on 26 January 1950.

**Reason (R):** The Constitution came into force on that day.

**A.** Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

**B.** Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

**C.** A is true, but R is false.

**D.** A is false, but R is true.

**Answer:** A

**14. Assertion (A):** The Constitution guarantees rights to citizens.

**Reason (R):** One of its purposes is to protect the interests and freedoms of the people.

**A.** Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

**B.** Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

**C.** A is true, but R is false.

**D.** A is false, but R is true.

**Answer:** A

**15. Assertion (A):**The Constitution has no role in the functioning of the government.

**Reason (R):**The Constitution lays down the structure and powers of the government.

**A.** Both A and R are true.

**B. A is true, but R is false.**

**C. A is false, but R is true.**

**D. Both A and R are false.**

**Answer: C**

### **Short Answer Questions with Answers**

**1. When was the Constitution of India adopted?**

**Answer: The Constitution of India was adopted on 26<sup>th</sup> November 1949.**

**2. When did the Constitution come into force?**

**Answer: The Constitution came into force on 26<sup>th</sup> January 1950.**

**3. Why is 26 January celebrated as Republic Day?**

**Answer: On 26<sup>th</sup> January 1950, the Constitution came into force and India became a Republic.**

**4. Why was 26 January chosen for enforcing the Constitution?**

**Answer: To honour the Purna Swaraj (Complete Independence) Resolution passed on 26<sup>th</sup> January 1930 by the Indian National Congress.**

**5. What is meant by the Constitution being the "supreme law of the land"?**

**Answer: It means that all laws and government actions must be in accordance with the Constitution.**

**6. Mention any two significances of the Constitution.**

**Answer:**

**1. It provides the framework for the government.**

**2. It guarantees Fundamental Rights to citizens.**

**7. How does the Constitution protect democracy?**

**Answer:** It defines the powers of the government, protects citizens' rights, and ensures that rulers act according to law.

**8. What is the significance of India becoming a Republic?**

**Answer:** It means that the Head of the State is an elected President and not a hereditary monarch.

## **HISTORY SECTION**

### **CHAPTER -1 THE HARAPPAN CIVILIZATION**

**Multiple Choice Questions:-**

**1. The Great Bath was discovered at:**

- a) Harappa
- b) Mohenjo-daro
- c) Lothal
- d) Kalibangan

**Answer: b) Mohenjo-daro**

**2. The Great Bath is believed to have been used for:**

- a) Storage of grains
- b) Religious bathing
- c) Defence purposes
- d) Trade activities

**Answer: b) Religious bathing**

**3. The elevated part of a Harappan city was known as the:**

- a) Granary

- b) Dockyard**
- c) Citadel**
- d) Lower town**

**Answer: c) Citadel**

**4. Most Harappan seals were made of:**

- a) Copper**
- b) Gold**
- c) Steatite**
- d) Iron**

**Answer: c) Steatite**

**5. The famous bronze statue found at Mohenjo-daro is called:**

- a) Mother Goddess**
- b) Dancing Girl**
- c) Priest King**
- d) Bearded Man**

**Answer: b) Dancing Girl**

**6. The Bearded Man statue is also known as the:**

- a) Dancing Priest**
- b) Priest-King**
- c) Chief Merchant**
- d) King Harappa**

**Answer: b) Priest-King**

**7. The presence of a Great Bath suggests that the Harappans:**

- a) Focused mainly on warfare**

**b) Attached importance to cleanliness and rituals**

**c) Had no religious beliefs**

**d) Practised animal worship only**

**Answer: b) Attached importance to cleanliness and rituals**

**8. The citadel was built on a raised platform mainly to:**

**a) Beautify the city**

**b) Protect important buildings from floods and attacks**

**c) Store animals**

**d) Grow crops**

**Answer: b) Protect important buildings from floods and attacks**

**9. Harappan seals indicate that the people were engaged in:**

**a) Trade and administration**

**b) Hunting only**

**c) Agriculture only**

**d) Warfare only**

**Answer: a) Trade and administration**

**10. The Dancing Girl statue suggests that the Harappans had:**

**a) No interest in arts**

**b) Knowledge of sculpture and metal casting**

**c) No social life**

**d) Primitive technology**

**Answer: b) Knowledge of sculpture and metal casting**

**11. The Bearded Man statue reflects the Harappans' skill in:**

**a) Wood carving**

**b) Stone sculpture**

**c) Painting**

**d) Weaving**

**Answer: b) Stone sculpture**

### **Assertion and Reasoning Questions**

**A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.**

**B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.**

**C. A is true, but R is false.**

**D. A is false, but R is true.**

**12. Assertion (A): The Great Bath is one of the most important public buildings of the Harappan Civilization.**

**Reason (R): It was probably used for ritual bathing.**

**Answer: A**

**13. Assertion (A): The citadel was located on a raised platform.**

**Reason (R): The Harappans wanted to protect important buildings from floods.**

**Answer: A**

**14. Assertion (A): Harappan seals provide information about trade and religion.**

**Reason (R): Many seals contain animal figures and inscriptions.**

**Answer: A**

**15. Assertion (A): The Dancing Girl statue was made of stone.**

**Reason (R): The Harappans were skilled in bronze casting.**

**Answer: D**

**16. Assertion (A): The Bearded Man statue is often called the Priest-King.**

**Reason (R): Historians are certain that he was the ruler of Mohenjo-daro.**

**Answer: C**

### **Picture-Based Questions**

**Picture 1:**



**17. Identify the monument shown in the picture.**

- a) Granary
- b) Dockyard
- c) Great Bath
- d) Citadel

**Answer: c) Great Bath**

**18. The structure shown is associated with:**

**a) Trade**

**b) Religious bathing**

**c) Warfare**

**d) Agriculture**

**Answer: b) Religious bathing**

**Picture 2:**



19. The object shown is a:

- a) Coin
- b) Seal
- c) Pottery piece
- d) Weapon

**Answer: b) Seal**

**20. Seals were mainly used for:**

- a) Decoration only
- b) Trade and identification
- c) Cooking
- d) Agriculture

**Answer: b) Trade and identification**

**Picture 3:**



21. Identify the artefact shown.

a) Mother Goddess

b) Priest-King

**c) Dancing Girl**

**d) Terracotta Toy**

**Answer: c) Dancing Girl**

**22. The Dancing Girl is made of:**

**a) Gold**

**b) Stone**

**c) Bronze**

**d) Clay**

**Answer: c) Bronze**

**Picture 4:**



23. The figure shown is known as:

- a) Mother Goddess
- b) Dancing Girl

**c) Priest-King**

**d) Merchant Chief**

**Answer: c) Priest-King**

**24. The statue is made of:**

**a) Bronze**

**b) Stone**

**c) Gold**

**d) Iron**

**Answer: b) Stone**

**Picture 5:**



**25. The raised structure shown represents the:**

**a) Lower Town**

**b) Dockyard**

**c) Citadel**

**d) Granary**

**\*Answer:c) Citadel**

**26. The citadel generally contained:**

**a) Residential houses only**

**b) Public and administrative buildings**

**c) Farms**

**d) Workshops only**

**Answer: b) Public and administrative buildings**

**27. Which source provides the strongest evidence for Harappan artistic excellence?**

**a) Citadel**

**b) Great Bath**

**c) Dancing Girl**

**d) Granary**

**Answer: c) Dancing Girl**

**28. Which source best indicates the Harappans' concern for public hygiene?\*\*\***

**a) Seals**

**b) Great Bath**

**c) Bearded Man**

**d) Toys**

**Answer:b) Great Bath**

**29. Which source is most useful in understanding Harappan trade?\*\*\***

- a) Dancing Girl
- b) Bearded Man
- c) Seals
- d) Great Bath

Answer:c) Seals

30. Which source reflects the advanced town-planning skills of the Harappans?

- a) Citadel
- b) Seal
- c) Dancing Girl
- d) Bearded Man

Answer: a) Citadel

Short questions answers:-

1. Describe the Pashupati seal.

Answer: Pashupati seal is shown as a three-faced deity wearing a buffalo – horned head-dress, seated Cross-legged on a throne and surrounded by an elephant, a tiger, a buffalo and a rhinoceros with two deer at his feet.

2. How is increased aridity a cause for the decline of the civilization?

Answer:\* Because of drying up of the river Ghaggar.

\*Some tectonic disturbances

\*Satluj stream was captured by the Indus river

\* Yamuna shifted to join the Ganges

\* Ecological disturbances caused increased aridity.

Chapter -2 The Vedic Period

Multiple Choice Questions:-

**1. The basic unit of Rig Vedic society was the:**

- A. Jana**
- B. Vish**
- C. Family (Kula)**
- D. Grama**

**Answer: C. Family (Kula)**

**2. Who was the head of the Rig Vedic family?**

- A. Gramani**
- B. Rajan**
- C. Purohita**
- D. Grihapati**

**Answer: D. Grihapati**

**3. The king of the Rig Vedic period was known as:**

- A. Samrat**
- B. Rajan**
- C. Maharaja**
- D. Senapati**

**Answer: B. Rajan**

**4. Which assembly was considered the council of elders?**

- A. Samiti**
- B. Vidatha**
- C. Sabha**
- D. Gana**

**Answer: C. Sabha**

**5. Which assembly represented the common people?**

- A. Sabha**
- B. Samiti**
- C. Parishad**
- D. Gana**

**Answer: B. Samiti**

**6. Vidatha was mainly associated with:**

- A. Judicial work only**
- B. Religious, military, and social activities**
- C. Tax collection**
- D. Trade regulation**

**Answer: B. Religious, military, and social activities**

**7. The chief priest of the king was called:**

- A. Gramani**
- B. Senani**
- C. Purohita**
- D. Vishapati**

**Answer: C. Purohita**

**8. The military commander in the Rig Vedic period was:**

- A. Senani**
- B. Rajan**
- C. Sabha**
- D. Purohita**

**Answer: A. Senani**

**9. The existence of Sabha and Samiti suggests that the Rig Vedic king:**

- A. Was an absolute ruler**

**B. Consulted assemblies before important decisions**

**C. Had no powers**

**D. Was elected every year**

**Answer: B. Consulted assemblies before important decisions**

**10. Why is the Rig Vedic family considered patriarchal?**

**A. Women ruled the family.**

**B. The eldest son ruled the family.**

**C. The father was the head of the family.**

**D. Priests controlled family affairs.**

**Answer: C. The father was the head of the family.**

**11. Assertion (A): The Rig Vedic king did not maintain any regular army .**

**Reason (R): Assemblies like Sabha and Samiti participated in governance.**

**A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.**

**B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.**

**C. A is true, but R is false.**

**D. A is false, but R is true.**

**Answer: B**

**12. Assertion (A): The family was the basic unit of Rig Vedic society.**

**Reason (R): The father acted as the head of the family.**

**A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.**

**B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.**

**C. A is true, but R is false.**

**D. A is false, but R is true.**

**Answer: B**

**13. Assertion (A): The king depended on the support of the people.**

**Reason (R): Assemblies could influence public opinion and decision-making.**

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.**
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.**
- C. A is true, but R is false.**
- D. A is false, but R is true.**

**Answer: A**

**14. Assertion (A): Rig Vedic society had organized political institutions.**

**Reason (R): Bodies like Sabha, Samiti, and Vidatha existed.**

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.**
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.**
- C. A is true, but R is false.**
- D. A is false, but R is true.**

**Answer: A**

**15. In the Early Vedic Period, women:**

- A. Were denied education**
- B. Enjoyed a respectable position in society**
- C. Could not participate in religious ceremonies**
- D. Were confined to their homes**

**Answer: B. Enjoyed a respectable position in society.**

**16. The economy of the Early Vedic Period was mainly based on:**

- A. Trade and industry**

- B. Agriculture only**
- C. Cattle rearing and pastoral activities**
- D. Mining**

**Answer: C. Cattle rearing and pastoral activities**

**17. During the Later Vedic Period, the main occupation became:**

- A. Hunting**
- B. Agriculture**
- C. Fishing**
- D. Pottery**

**Answer: B. Agriculture**

**18.. Which statement best shows that women enjoyed a higher status in the Early Vedic Period than in the Later Vedic Period?**

- A. They could participate in religious ceremonies and receive education.**
- B. They were not allowed to own property.**
- C. They lived separately from men.**
- D. They were excluded from family decisions.**

**Answer: A. They could participate in religious ceremonies and receive education.**

**19. A historian finds evidence of plough agriculture, iron tools, and permanent settlements. This would most likely belong to:**

- A. Early Vedic Period**
- B. Later Vedic Period**
- C. Harappan Civilization**
- D. Mauryan Period**

**Answer: B. Later Vedic Period**

**20. Assertion (A):**Women enjoyed greater freedom in the Early Vedic Period than in the Later Vedic Period.

**Reason (R):** Women in the Early Vedic Period could receive education and participate in religious activities.

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true, but R is false.
- D. A is false, but R is true.

**Answer: A**

**21. Assertion (A):**Agriculture became the backbone of the economy during the Later Vedic Period.

**Reason (R):** The Aryans adopted a more settled way of life and expanded cultivation.

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true, but R is false.
- D. A is false, but R is true.

**Answer: A**

**22. Which pair correctly compares the Early and Later Vedic Periods?**

- |                                   |                            |  |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Early Vedic Period                | Later Vedic Period         |  |
| -----                             | -----                      |  |
| A. High status of women           | Decline in status of women |  |
| B. Agriculture dominant           | Cattle rearing dominant    |  |
| C. Restricted education for women | Equal education for women  |  |
| D. Permanent settlements          | Nomadic life               |  |

**Answer: A. High status of women → Decline in status of women**

Picture -1

23. Identify the ancient education system of the Vedic Period.



A). Pathshala

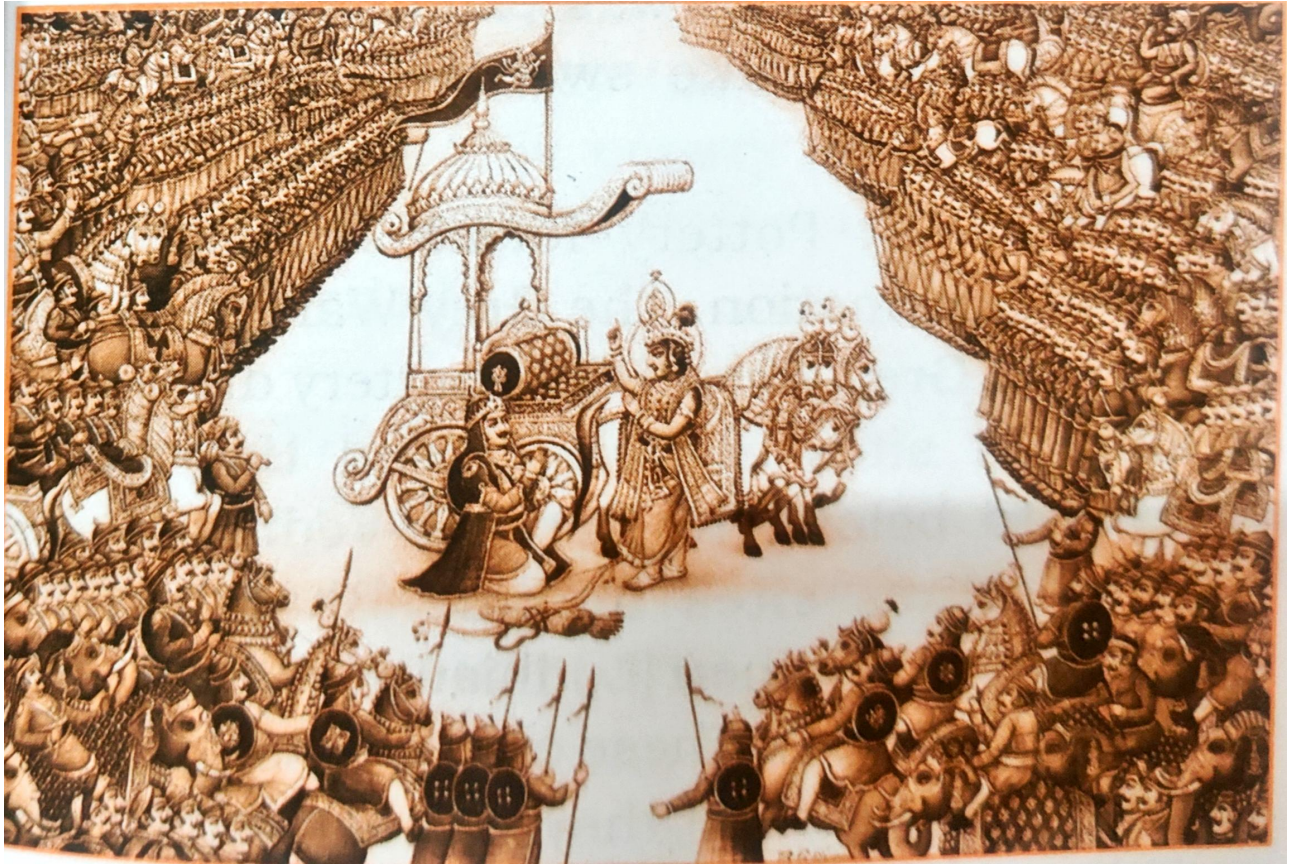
B) Matlab

C) Vidya Kendra

D) Gurukul

Answer: D) Gurukul

Picture -2



24. Identify the epic related to the given picture.

A) Mahabharata

B) Ramayana

C) Indika

D) Arthashastra

Answer: A) Mahabharata

Picture -3

25. This Epic was written by Maharishi Valmiki.

A) Mahabharata

B) Ramayana

C) Indika

D) Arthashastra

Answer: B) Ramayana

SHORT QUESTIONS ANSWERS:-

1. Name the four Vedas.

Answer: \*Rig Veda

- Sama Veda



- Yajur Veda
- Atharva Veda

**2. What are the four distinct Varnas?**

**Answer: Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra.**

**3. Name the four Ashramas.**

**Answer: Brahmacharya Ashrama**

**Grihastha Ashrama**

**Vanaprastha Ashrama**

**Sanyasa Ashrama**

**4. Name two women teachers of Vedic Period.**

**Answer: Maitreyi and Gargi were the two women teachers of the Vedic Period.**

**5. Explain Brahmacharya Ashrama.**

**Answer: Pupil was expected to acquire knowledge in the Gurukul and observe strict discipline during this period which lasted up to 25 years of age.**