

# ASSAM HISTORY

Topic 1A — Ancient History

Pragjyotishpur | Varman Dynasty | Kamarupa Kingdom

Assam Police AB/UB Constable Exam | English & Assamese (Roman)

Ancient History of Assam (Assomor Prachin Itihas / ■■■■ ■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■) is one of the most important sections for Assam Police AB/UB exams. Questions from this topic appear almost every year. This PDF covers all key concepts in both English and Assamese (Roman transliteration) followed by 55 MCQs with answers.

## PART 1 — STUDY NOTES (English + Assamese Roman)

### 1. Names of Ancient Assam (Assomor Prachin Nam)

*Assamese: Assomor Prachin Namboron*

**Pragjyotishpur (Pragjyotishpur):** The oldest known name of Assam. Means 'City of Eastern Light' or 'City of the Rising Sun'. Mentioned in the Mahabharata and various Puranas. It was the capital of the ancient Kamarupa Kingdom.

**Kamarupa (Kamarupa):** The most widely used ancient name. The region was known as Kamarupa from roughly 4th century AD onwards. The name is associated with the Kamakhya temple legend — 'Kama' (desire) and 'Rupa' (form).

**Ratnapitha / Swarnapitha:** Other ancient names used in religious texts. Ratnapitha means 'Jewel Throne', Swarnapitha means 'Golden Throne' — indicating its wealth and importance.

**Luit (Luit):** The Assamese name for the Brahmaputra River. Assam itself is sometimes poetically called 'Luit-par desh' (land beside the Luit). The national anthem of Assam references 'Luit'.

### 2. Mythological Origins (Pauranic Itihas)

*Assamese: Pauranic Katha aru Itihas*

According to Hindu mythology, Assam was ruled by a demon king named **Naraka (Narakasur)**. He was a powerful king who ruled Pragjyotishpur. Naraka was eventually killed by Lord Krishna (with help from Satyabhama), and this event is celebrated as **Naraka Chaturdashi (Diwali)** in some traditions.

After Naraka, his son **Bhagadatta** became king. Bhagadatta is mentioned in the Mahabharata as an ally of the Kauravas in the Kurukshetra War. He is described as a great elephant warrior — showing that war elephants were important in ancient Assam.

The **Kalika Purana** and **Yogini Tantra** are important texts that describe ancient Assam, the Kamakhya temple, and the religious traditions of the region. These texts confirm Assam's importance as a centre of Shakti worship (Devi/goddess worship).

The legend of **Urvashi and Pururavas** is also connected to Kamarupa — the name 'Kama' (desire) in Kamarupa refers to these mythological associations with love and desire.

### 3. Varman Dynasty (Varman Rajvansha) — 350 to 650 AD

*Assamese: Varman Rajvansha (350–650 AD)*

- **Founder: Pushyavarman** — established the Varman dynasty around 350 AD. Capital was Pragjyotishpur.
- **Religion:** Varman kings were devout Hindus, mostly Shaivites (worshippers of Shiva). They performed Ashvamedha (horse sacrifice) yajna.
- **Bhaskaravarman (600–650 AD)** — the most famous Varman king. He was a contemporary of King Harshavardhana of Kanauj.
- **Alliance with Harsha:** Bhaskaravarman sent gifts and formed an alliance with Emperor Harsha. This is historically recorded.
- **Xuanzang's Visit (629–645 AD):** Chinese traveller Xuanzang (Hiuen Tsang) visited Bhaskaravarman's court. He wrote about Kamarupa's prosperity, its learned king, and the beautiful capital. This is a primary source for ancient Assam.
- **Dubi Copper Plates:** Important inscriptions from this period that provide historical evidence about Varman kings.
- **End of Varman dynasty:** After Bhaskaravarman died without an heir (~650 AD), a commoner named Salasthambha seized power, starting the Mlechchha dynasty.

### 4. Mlechchha Dynasty (Mlechchha Rajvansha) — 655 to 900 AD

*Assamese: Mlechchha Rajvansha*

- **Founder: Salasthambha** — not of royal birth; term 'Mlechchha' was used by rivals to indicate non-Brahmin/non-Aryan origin.
- Dynasty ruled for about 250 years with ~14 kings.
- **Harjaravarman and Vanamalavarman** were notable kings of this dynasty.
- They continued the tradition of Shaivism and issued copper plate land grants.
- The dynasty ended around 900 AD when the Pala dynasty took over.

### 5. Pala Dynasty (Pala Rajvansha) — 900 to 1100 AD

*Assamese: Pala Rajvansha*

- **Founder: Brahmapala** — started the Pala dynasty around 900 AD.
- The Pala kings of Assam are different from the famous Buddhist Pala kings of Bengal/Bihar.
- The Assam Palas were **Hindu (Shaivite)**, not Buddhist.
- **Ratnapala, Indrapala, Gopala, Dharmapala** — important kings of this line.
- Capital shifted to **Durjaya (near modern Tezpur area)** during this period.
- Issued many copper plate grants (tamra-shasan) — important historical records.
- The Pala dynasty ended with the rise of the Koch and Ahom powers.

### 6. Kamarupa Kingdom — Overview & Importance

*Assamese: Kamarupa Rajya — Mahatwa*

The **Kamarupa Kingdom** (roughly 350–1140 AD) was one of the earliest kingdoms in northeast India. It covered modern Assam, parts of Bengal, Bangladesh, Bhutan, and even some parts of Tibet.

The kingdom was a major centre of **Tantric Hinduism** — especially the worship of the goddess Kamakhya. The **Kamakhya Temple** in Guwahati is one of the 51 Shakti Peethas and was important even in ancient times.

Kamarupa had its own distinct culture, script (early forms of Assamese script), and literature. **Charyapada** — considered the earliest literature from this region — dates to this period.

The kingdom declined after attacks by the **Pala king Ramapala of Bengal** (~1110 AD) and later fragmented into smaller kingdoms, eventually giving way to the Koch and Ahom dynasties.

## 7. Xuanzang's Account — Key Facts for Exam

*Assamese: Xuanzang-r Biboron — Exam-r Babe Dorkari*

- Xuanzang (also written Hiuen Tsang / Yuan Chwang) was a Chinese Buddhist monk and traveller.
- He visited Kamarupa (Assam) around **629–645 AD** during the reign of King Bhaskaravarman.
- He described Kamarupa as a prosperous land with a learned and hospitable king.
- He noted that Bhaskaravarman was a worshipper of Shiva, not a Buddhist — despite receiving the Buddhist pilgrim warmly.
- His travelogue '**Si-Yu-Ki**' (**Record of the Western World / Great Tang Records on the Western Regions**) is an invaluable historical source.
- He described the capital as a large city surrounded by rivers, with fine buildings and many Brahmin scholars.

### QUICK SUMMARY TABLE — Ancient Assam Dynasties

Dynasty	Period (Approx.)	Founder	Capital / Key Fact
Varman	350–650 AD	Pushyavarman	Pragjyotishpur; Bhaskaravarman met Xuanzang
Mlechchha	655–900 AD	Salasthambha	Continued Shaivism; ~14 kings
Pala (Assam)	900–1100 AD	Brahmapala	Hindu Palas; different from Bengal Palas
Kamarupa	350–1140 AD	Multiple	Tantric Hinduism; Kamakhya Temple

## PART 2 — 55 MCQs: Ancient History of Assam

Instructions: Each question has 4 options (a, b, c, d). Choose the correct answer. Answers are given at the end of this PDF. / Nirdesh: Pratiti prasna-r 4ta option ase. Sahi uttor PDF-r sheshot diya ase.

**1. What is the oldest known name of Assam? (Assam-r sabathokey prachin nam ki?)**

- a) Kamarupa
- b) Pragjyotishpur
- c) Ratnapitha
- d) Luit-par

**2. The name 'Pragjyotishpur' means: ('Pragjyotishpur' mane ki?)**

- a) Land of Rivers
- b) City of the Western Sun
- c) City of the Eastern Light / Rising Sun
- d) Land of Elephants

**3. Which epic mentions Pragjyotishpur / ancient Assam? (Kon prachin granthe Pragjyotishpur-r ullekh ase?)**

- a) Ramayana only
- b) Arthashastra
- c) Mahabharata
- d) Manusmriti

**4. Who was the demon king of Pragjyotishpur according to mythology? (Pauranic katha anujayi Pragjyotishpur-r rakshas raja ka asil?)**

- a) Bhagadatta
- b) Naraka (Narakasur)
- c) Bana
- d) Mahiravan

**5. Who killed Narakasur according to Hindu mythology? (Hindu pauranic katha mote Narakasur-k ke hadh diyasil?)**

- a) Rama
- b) Arjuna
- c) Lord Krishna
- d) Lord Shiva

**6. Narakasur's son, who fought in the Mahabharata war, was: (Mahabharata juddhat Narakasur-r putrak ke asil?)**

- a) Ghatotkacha
- b) Bhagadatta
- c) Shakuni
- d) Jayadratha

**7. The founder of the Varman dynasty of Kamarupa was: (Kamarupa-r Varman rajvansha-r prasthapak ka asil?)**

- a) Bhaskaravarman
- b) Salasthambha

- c) Pushyavarman
- d) Brahmapala

**8. Approximately when was the Varman dynasty established? (Varman rajvansha kiman sal naagad sthapit hoisil?)**

- a) 100 AD
- b) 250 AD
- c) 350 AD
- d) 500 AD

**9. Which was the capital of the Varman kings? (Varman raja-r rajdhani kut asil?)**

- a) Dispur
- b) Tezpur
- c) Pragjyotishpur
- d) Sibasagar

**10. The most famous king of the Varman dynasty was: (Varman rajvansha-r sabathokey bishistha raja ka asil?)**

- a) Pushyavarman
- b) Bhaskaravarman
- c) Ratnapala
- d) Harjaravarman

**11. Bhaskaravarman was a contemporary of which North Indian emperor? (Bhaskaravarman utara Bharat-r kon samraat-r samsamayik asil?)**

- a) Chandragupta Maurya
- b) Ashoka
- c) Harshavardhana
- d) Samudragupta

**12. Which Chinese traveller visited Bhaskaravarman's court? (Kon Chin deshiyo paryatan Bhaskaravarman-r rajsabhat asisil?)**

- a) Fa-Hien
- b) I-Tsing
- c) Marco Polo
- d) Xuanzang (Hiuen Tsang)

**13. Xuanzang visited Kamarupa approximately during: (Xuanzang kiman sal naagad Kamarupa bhraman korisil?)**

- a) 400–420 AD
- b) 520–540 AD
- c) 629–645 AD
- d) 700–720 AD

**14. What is the name of Xuanzang's famous travelogue? (Xuanzang-r prasiddha bhraman granth-r nam ki?)**

- a) Indica
- b) Si-Yu-Ki
- c) Arthashastra
- d) Rajatarangini

**15. Bhaskaravarman was primarily a worshipper of: (Bhaskaravarman mukhatah ka devotar upasak asil?)**

- a) Vishnu
- b) Buddha
- c) Shiva
- d) Surya

**16. Which dynasty succeeded the Varman dynasty in Assam? (Assam-t Varman rajvansha-r por kon rajvansha asil?)**

- a) Pala dynasty
- b) Mlechchha dynasty
- c) Ahom dynasty
- d) Koch dynasty

**17. Who founded the Mlechchha dynasty? (Mlechchha rajvansha-r prasthapak ka asil?)**

- a) Pushyavarman
- b) Brahmapala
- c) Salasthambha
- d) Bhaskaravarman

**18. Approximately how long did the Mlechchha dynasty rule? (Mlechchha rajvansha kiman kal rajyaparichalana korisil?)**

- a) 50 years
- b) 100 years
- c) 150 years
- d) ~250 years

**19. The Pala dynasty of Assam was founded by: (Assam-r Pala rajvansha-r prasthapak ka asil?)**

- a) Dharmapala
- b) Gopala
- c) Brahmapala
- d) Indrapala

**20. The Pala kings of Assam followed which religion? (Assam-r Pala raja-s■■■■ kon dharma palan korisil?)**

- a) Buddhism
- b) Jainism
- c) Islam
- d) Shaivite Hinduism

**21. The Kamarupa Kingdom at its greatest extent covered which modern countries? (Kamarupa rajya-r bistar kiman desho porjonto asil?)**

- a) Only Assam
- b) Assam and Bhutan
- c) Assam, parts of Bangladesh, Bhutan, and Tibet regions
- d) Only Northeast India

**22. Kamarupa was a major centre of which form of worship? (Kamarupa kon dharma upasana-r pramukh kendra asil?)**

- a) Vaishnavism
- b) Buddhism

- c) Jainism
- d) Tantric Shakti worship

**23. The Kamakhya Temple is associated with which religious tradition? (Kamakhya mandir kon dharma paramparar sange jorit?)**

- a) Vaishnavism
- b) Shakti/Tantra
- c) Buddhism
- d) Jainism

**24. Kamakhya Temple is one of the: (Kamakhya Mandir ki?)**

- a) 12 Jyotirlingas
- b) 51 Shakti Peethas
- c) 4 Dhams
- d) 7 Sacred Rivers

**25. The earliest literature from the Kamarupa region is considered to be: (Kamarupa anchal-r sabathokey prachin sahitya ki buli ganya?)**

- a) Charyapada
- b) Buranjis
- c) Ankia Naat
- d) Ramayana

**26. 'Luit' is the Assamese name for which river? ('Luit' Assamese bhashay kon nadir nam?)**

- a) Barak
- b) Brahmaputra
- c) Kopili
- d) Manas

**27. Which Purana gives detailed information about ancient Assam? (Kon Puranay prachin Assam-r bistirito biboron ase?)**

- a) Vishnu Purana
- b) Shiva Purana
- c) Kalika Purana
- d) Garuda Purana

**28. 'Ratnapitha' as a name for Assam means: ('Ratnapitha' nam-r artha ki?)**

- a) Land of Gold
- b) Jewel Throne
- c) Land of Elephants
- d) Eastern Kingdom

**29. The Dubi Copper Plates are associated with which dynasty? (Dubi Tamra Shasan kon rajvansha-r sange jorit?)**

- a) Ahom dynasty
- b) Koch dynasty
- c) Varman dynasty
- d) Mlechchha dynasty

**30. After Bhaskaravarman died without an heir, who seized power? (Bhaskaravarman-r niputruk moraner por ke raj khon adhikar korisil?)**

- a) Pushyavarman

- b) Brahmapala
- c) Salasthambha
- d) Koch king

**31. Which Assamese national anthem/song refers to 'Luit-par' (beside the Luit)? (Kon Assamese geet-t 'Luit-par'-r ullekh ase?)**

- a) O Mur Apunar Desh
- b) Buku Hari Jai
- c) Bihu song
- d) Jana Gana Mana

**32. The ancient name 'Kamarupa' is derived from: ('Kamarupa' nam-r utpatti kothay?)**

- a) Sanskrit word for elephant
- b) Association with Kama (desire) and Rupa (form) mythology
- c) Name of a river
- d) Name of a tribe

**33. Which dynasty is known for issuing many Tamra-Shasan (copper plate grants) in Assam? (Kon rajvansha Assam-t bahu tamra-shasan janari korisil?)**

- a) Ahom dynasty
- b) Pala dynasty of Assam
- c) Koch dynasty
- d) Mlechchha dynasty

**34. Who was the last major king of the Varman dynasty? (Varman rajvansha-r shesh pramukh raja ka asil?)**

- a) Pushyavarman
- b) Bhaskaravarman
- c) Brahmapala
- d) Ratnapala

**35. The Yogini Tantra is an important text that describes: (Yogini Tantra kon bishay-r bistirito biboron diye?)**

- a) Ahom history
- b) Ancient Kamarupa and Kamakhya
- c) Koch kingdom
- d) British rule in Assam

**36. Xuanzang came to Kamarupa from: (Xuanzang Kamarupat kuthay thaki asisil?)**

- a) China directly by sea
- b) From Harshavardhana's court in Kanauj
- c) From Sri Lanka
- d) From Myanmar/Burma

**37. The Kamarupa kingdom began to decline after attacks by which ruler? (Kamarupa rajya-r pathon kon shashak-r akraman-r por suru hoisil?)**

- a) Bakhtiyar Khilji
- b) Pala king Ramapala of Bengal
- c) Mughal emperor Akbar
- d) Ahom king Sukaphaa

**38. The Ashvamedha (horse sacrifice) was performed by which Assam dynasty? (Assam-r kon rajvansha Ashvamedha yagna korisil?)**

- a) Mlechchha dynasty
- b) Ahom dynasty
- c) Varman dynasty
- d) Koch dynasty

**39. How many Shakti Peethas are there in total according to tradition? (Parampara anujayi mot kiman Shakti Peetha ase?)**

- a) 12
- b) 18
- c) 51
- d) 108

**40. The capital of the Varman dynasty was also called: (Varman rajvansha-r rajdhani-k aro ki buli koha hoithil?)**

- a) Luit-par
- b) Kamakhya Nagar
- c) Pragjyotishpur
- d) Durjaya

**41. Which period does 'Ancient History of Assam' generally cover? (Assam-r 'Prachin Itihas' sadharan bhabe kiman kal porjonto?)**

- a) Up to 600 AD
- b) Up to 1228 AD (before Ahom)
- c) Up to 1826 AD
- d) Up to 1947 AD

**42. The religion of Kamarupa was primarily: (Kamarupa-r pramukh dharma ki asil?)**

- a) Buddhism
- b) Jainism
- c) Hinduism (Shaivism and Shaktism)
- d) Islam

**43. Bhaskaravarman sent gifts and established friendly relations with: (Bhaskaravarman ke-r sange maitri sthapit korisil?)**

- a) Chandragupta of Pataliputra
- b) Emperor Harsha of Kanauj
- c) Pulakesin II of Badami
- d) Rajendra Chola

**44. The word 'Mlechchha' in ancient India generally referred to: (Prachin Bhaarat-t 'Mlechchha' sabdar artha ki asil?)**

- a) People of high caste
- b) Buddhist monks
- c) Non-Aryan or foreigner/outsider
- d) Traders

**45. Which important goddess temple has been in Assam since ancient times and is mentioned in the Puranas? (Assam-t prachin kal theki kon mandir ase je Puran-t ullekh ase?)**

- a) Umananda Temple

- b) Siva Dol
- c) Kamakhya Temple
- d) Navagraha Temple

**46. 'Charyapada' is significant because it is: ('Charyapada' mahatwapurna karon eta ki?)**

- a) A chronicle of the Ahom kings
- b) The earliest literary text from the Kamarupa/Assam region
- c) A Mughal record about Assam
- d) A law book of the Koch kings

**47. Approximately in which century did the Kamarupa Kingdom come to an end? (Kamarupa rajya-r pathon sadharan bhabe kon shotabdir?)**

- a) 8th century AD
- b) 10th century AD
- c) Early 12th century AD
- d) 14th century AD

**48. Xuanzang was primarily a: (Xuanzang mul profeshon-e ki asil?)**

- a) Soldier
- b) Merchant
- c) Buddhist monk and scholar-traveller
- d) Diplomat

**49. The Pala dynasty of Assam is different from the Pala dynasty of Bengal because: (Assam-r Pala rajvansha Bengal-r Pala rajvansha-r porthak ki?)**

- a) Assam Palas were Buddhist, Bengal Palas were Hindu
- b) Assam Palas were Hindu (Shaivite), Bengal Palas were Buddhist
- c) Both were the same dynasty
- d) Assam Palas were Muslim rulers

**50. Where is the Kamakhya Temple located? (Kamakhya Mandir kut ase?)**

- a) Sivasagar
- b) Tezpur
- c) Guwahati (Nilachal Hill)
- d) Jorhat

**51. The ancient Kamarupa Kingdom's territory at its peak included parts of modern: (Prachin Kamarupa rajya-r sharbhauchha bistar kiman desho porjonto asil?)**

- a) Only Assam
- b) Assam and West Bengal
- c) Assam, Bangladesh, Bhutan, and Tibet border areas
- d) All of Northeast India and Myanmar

**52. 'Swarnapitha' as a name for ancient Assam means: ('Swarnapitha' nam-r artha ki?)**

- a) Silver Land
- b) Golden Throne
- c) Land of Diamonds
- d) Eastern Land

**53. Which inscription source confirms the Varman dynasty's history? (Kon shilalipi thiki Varman rajvansha-r itihis praman kore?)**

- a) Allahabad Pillar Inscription

- b) Ashokan Rock Edict
- c) Dubi Copper Plates
- d) Samudragupta's Prayagraj Prasasti

**54. The 'Kalika Purana' is especially important for the history of: ('Kalika Purana' bishesha bhabe kar itihās-r karne mahatwāpurna?)**

- a) Punjab
- b) South India
- c) Ancient Kamarupa / Assam
- d) Bengal

**55. Which of the following is NOT a name of ancient Assam? (Nichey diya khanit kon nam-ta prachin Assam-r nam nasil?)**

- a) Pragjyotishpur
- b) Kamarupa
- c) Ratnapitha
- d) Magadha

## PART 3 — ANSWER KEY

Check your answers below. Each answer includes a brief explanation in English and Assamese (Roman).

<p><b>Q1. Ans: (B) Pragjyotishpur</b> Pragjyotishpur is the oldest known name, meaning 'City of the Eastern Light'.</p>	<p><b>Q2. Ans: (C) City of the Eastern Light / Rising Sun</b> Pragjyotishpur literally means 'City of the Eastern/Rising Sun (Light)'.</p>
<p><b>Q3. Ans: (C) Mahabharata</b> The Mahabharata mentions Pragjyotishpur and king Bhagadatta.</p>	<p><b>Q4. Ans: (B) Naraka (Narakasur)</b> Naraka (Narakasur) was the demon king of Pragjyotishpur in mythology.</p>
<p><b>Q5. Ans: (C) Lord Krishna</b> Lord Krishna killed Narakasur according to the Puranas.</p>	<p><b>Q6. Ans: (B) Bhagadatta</b> Bhagadatta, Naraka's son, fought for the Kauravas at Kurukshetra.</p>
<p><b>Q7. Ans: (C) Pushyavarman</b> Pushyavarman founded the Varman dynasty around 350 AD.</p>	<p><b>Q8. Ans: (C) 350 AD</b> The Varman dynasty was established approximately around 350 AD.</p>
<p><b>Q9. Ans: (C) Pragjyotishpur</b> Pragjyotishpur was the capital of the Varman kings.</p>	<p><b>Q10. Ans: (B) Bhaskaravarman</b> Bhaskaravarman was the most celebrated Varman king.</p>
<p><b>Q11. Ans: (C) Harshavardhana</b> Bhaskaravarman was a contemporary of Emperor Harshavardhana of Kanauj.</p>	<p><b>Q12. Ans: (D) Xuanzang (Hiuen Tsang)</b> Xuanzang (Hiuen Tsang) visited Bhaskaravarman's court.</p>
<p><b>Q13. Ans: (C) 629–645 AD</b> Xuanzang visited Kamarupa approximately 629–645 AD.</p>	<p><b>Q14. Ans: (B) Si-Yu-Ki</b> Xuanzang's travelogue is called 'Si-Yu-Ki'.</p>
<p><b>Q15. Ans: (C) Shiva</b> Bhaskaravarman was a Shaivite (devotee of Shiva).</p>	<p><b>Q16. Ans: (B) Mlechchha dynasty</b> The Mlechchha dynasty succeeded the Varman dynasty.</p>
<p><b>Q17. Ans: (C) Salasthambha</b> Salasthambha founded the Mlechchha dynasty.</p>	<p><b>Q18. Ans: (D) ~250 years</b> The Mlechchha dynasty ruled for approximately 250 years.</p>
<p><b>Q19. Ans: (C) Brahmapala</b> Brahmapala founded the Pala dynasty of Assam.</p>	<p><b>Q20. Ans: (D) Shaivite Hinduism</b> The Assam Pala kings followed Shaivite Hinduism.</p>
<p><b>Q21. Ans: (C) Assam, parts of Bangladesh, Bhutan, and Tibet regions</b> Kamarupa at its peak covered Assam, parts of Bangladesh, Bhutan, and Tibet border areas.</p>	<p><b>Q22. Ans: (D) Tantric Shakti worship</b> Kamarupa was a major centre of Tantric Shakti worship.</p>

<p><b>Q23. Ans: (B) Shakti/Tantra</b> Kamakhya Temple is associated with Shakti/Tantra tradition.</p>	<p><b>Q24. Ans: (B) 51 Shakti Peethas</b> Kamakhya is one of the 51 Shakti Peethas.</p>
<p><b>Q25. Ans: (A) Charyapada</b> Charyapada is considered the earliest literature from the Kamarupa/Assam region.</p>	<p><b>Q26. Ans: (B) Brahmaputra</b> Luit is the Assamese name for the Brahmaputra River.</p>
<p><b>Q27. Ans: (C) Kalika Purana</b> The Kalika Purana gives detailed information about ancient Kamarupa.</p>	<p><b>Q28. Ans: (B) Jewel Throne</b> Ratnapitha means 'Jewel Throne'.</p>
<p><b>Q29. Ans: (C) Varman dynasty</b> The Dubi Copper Plates are associated with the Varman dynasty.</p>	<p><b>Q30. Ans: (C) Salasthambha</b> Salasthambha seized power after Bhaskaravarman died without an heir.</p>
<p><b>Q31. Ans: (A) O Mur Apunar Desh</b> 'O Mur Apunar Desh' — Assam's state song — refers to Luit-par.</p>	<p><b>Q32. Ans: (B) Association with Kama (desire) and Rupa (form) mythology</b> Kamarupa derives from the myth of Kama (desire) and Rupa (form).</p>
<p><b>Q33. Ans: (B) Pala dynasty of Assam</b> The Pala dynasty of Assam issued many copper plate grants.</p>	<p><b>Q34. Ans: (B) Bhaskaravarman</b> Bhaskaravarman was the last major Varman king.</p>
<p><b>Q35. Ans: (B) Ancient Kamarupa and Kamakhya</b> Yogini Tantra describes ancient Kamarupa and the Kamakhya temple.</p>	<p><b>Q36. Ans: (B) From Harshavardhana's court in Kanauj</b> Xuanzang came from Harshavardhana's court in Kanauj.</p>
<p><b>Q37. Ans: (B) Pala king Ramapala of Bengal</b> Kamarupa declined after attacks by the Pala king Ramapala of Bengal.</p>	<p><b>Q38. Ans: (C) Varman dynasty</b> The Varman dynasty performed the Ashvamedha yajna.</p>
<p><b>Q39. Ans: (C) 51</b> There are 51 Shakti Peethas according to tradition.</p>	<p><b>Q40. Ans: (C) Pragjyotishpur</b> Pragjyotishpur was the capital/name of the Varman capital.</p>
<p><b>Q41. Ans: (B) Up to 1228 AD (before Ahom)</b> Ancient History of Assam generally covers up to 1228 AD (before Ahom arrival).</p>	<p><b>Q42. Ans: (C) Hinduism (Shaivism and Shaktism)</b> Kamarupa's primary religion was Hinduism (Shaivism and Shaktism).</p>
<p><b>Q43. Ans: (B) Emperor Harsha of Kanauj</b> Bhaskaravarman established friendly relations with Emperor Harsha.</p>	<p><b>Q44. Ans: (C) Non-Aryan or foreigner/outsider</b> Mlechchha in ancient India referred to non-Aryan/foreigner/outsider.</p>

<p><b>Q45. Ans: (C) Kamakhya Temple</b> Kamakhya Temple has been in Assam since ancient times and is mentioned in Puranas.</p>	<p><b>Q46. Ans: (B) The earliest literary text from the Kamarupa/Assam region</b> Charyapada is the earliest literary text from the Kamarupa/Assam region.</p>
<p><b>Q47. Ans: (C) Early 12th century AD</b> The Kamarupa Kingdom ended approximately in the early 12th century AD.</p>	<p><b>Q48. Ans: (C) Buddhist monk and scholar-traveller</b> Xuanzang was a Buddhist monk and scholar-traveller.</p>
<p><b>Q49. Ans: (B) Assam Palas were Hindu (Shaivite), Bengal Palas were Buddhist</b> Assam Palas were Hindu (Shaivite); Bengal Palas were Buddhist.</p>	<p><b>Q50. Ans: (C) Guwahati (Nilachal Hill)</b> Kamakhya Temple is located in Guwahati on Nilachal Hill.</p>
<p><b>Q51. Ans: (C) Assam, Bangladesh, Bhutan, and Tibet border areas</b> Kamarupa at its peak covered Assam, Bangladesh, Bhutan, and Tibet border areas.</p>	<p><b>Q52. Ans: (B) Golden Throne</b> Swarnapitha means 'Golden Throne'.</p>
<p><b>Q53. Ans: (C) Dubi Copper Plates</b> The Dubi Copper Plates confirm the Varman dynasty's history.</p>	<p><b>Q54. Ans: (C) Ancient Kamarupa / Assam</b> The Kalika Purana is especially important for the history of ancient Kamarupa/Assam.</p>
<p><b>Q55. Ans: (D) Magadha</b> Magadha was NOT a name of ancient Assam — it was the Mauryan capital in Bihar.</p>	

**Topic 1A Complete! Next: Topic 1B — Medieval History (Ahom Dynasty)**