

11th History Lesson 4 Questions in English

4] The Guptas

- In the period from c. 300 to 700 CE which kingdom emerged as a great power and achieved the political unification of a large part of the India?
 - Mauryan kingdom
 - Gupta kingdom
 - Mughal kingdom
 - Delhi sultan
- Which type of government began to take root during Gupta period?
 - Feudalism
 - Socialism
 - Democratic
 - Anarchism
- Which class living standard reached a peak during Gupta period?
 - Upper class
 - Middle class
 - Lower class
 - All the above
- How many types of sources are there for reconstructing the history of the Gupta period?
 - Two
 - Four
 - Three
 - Five
- Which poet wrote Mudrarakshasam a Sanskrit play?
 - Bhavabhuti
 - Vishakadutta
 - Bharavi
 - Bindusara
- Which Chinese traveller account for literature source of Gupta kingdom?
 - Fa Hien
 - Yijing
 - Xuan Zang
 - Zheng He
- Whose achievements was written in Mehrauli Iron Pillar inscription?
 - Bindusara
 - Asoka
 - Samudragupta
 - Chandragupta I
- Whose personality and achievements were described in Allahabad Pillar inscription?
 - Bindusara
 - Asoka
 - Samudragupta
 - Chandragupta I
- Who composed Samudragupta's personality and achievements in 33 lines?
 - Harisena
 - Harsha
 - Kalidasa
 - Pulakeshin
- Chandragupta I, who was the third ruler of the Gupta dynasty married to whom?
 - Asandhimitra
 - Padmavati
 - Kumaradevi
 - Subhadrangi
- Arrange the following rulers in chronological order
 - Samudragupta
 - Ghatotkacha
 - Chandragupta I
 - Sri Gupta
 - 2 – 1 – 4 – 3
 - 2 – 4 – 1 – 3
 - 3 – 1 – 2 – 4
 - 4 – 2 – 3 – 1
- When Chandragupta I appointed his son Samudragupta to succeed him?
 - 370 CE
 - 341 CE

- c) 335 CE
d) 327 CE
13. Which of the following statement regarding Samudragupta is incorrect
- 1) Four northern kings were conquered mainly in the area around Delhi and western Uttar Pradesh. Twelve kings of the western half of the Ganges Plain were violently uprooted.
2) The kings of the south and the east were forced to pay homage, and from the places mentioned, it appears that Samudragupta campaigned down the eastern coast as far as Kanchipuram.
3) The forest kings (tribal chiefs of Central India and the Deccan) were forced to pay tribute. The kings of Assam and Bengal in eastern India and those of small kingdoms in Nepal and the Punjab also paid tribute by submission
- a) Only 1
b) Only 1 and 2
c) Only 3
d) All 1, 2 and 3
14. How many Republics in Rajasthan, including the Malavas and Yaudheyas, were forced to accept Gupta's suzerainty?
- a) Five
b) Seven
c) Nine
d) Twelve
15. Who among the following foreign kings didn't paid tribute to Samudragupta?
- a) The Daivaputra Shahanushahi
b) The Khmer
c) The Sakas
d) King of Sri Lanka
16. Samudragupta's Campaign broke the power of the tribal republics in Rajasthan regions that led to repeated invasions of whom?
- a) Huns
b) Timurid
c) Seljuk
d) Ottoman
17. Which Lanka ruler sent presents and requested permission from Samudragupta to build a Buddhist monastery at Gaya?
- a) Pandukabhaya
b) Valagamba
c) Vijayabahu
d) Meghavarman
18. Samudragupta perform which animal sacrifice ritual to proclaim his military conquests?
- a) Buffalo
b) Pig
c) Horse
d) Deer
19. Samudragupta is an ardent follower of which religious form?
- a) Shaivism
b) Vaishnavism
c) Buddhism
d) Jainism
20. Who held the title of maharaja-adhiraja (great king over other kings)?
- a) Chandragupta II
b) Asoka
c) Samudragupta
d) Chandragupta I
21. Samudragupta coins bear the insignia of him playing which instrument?
- a) Ghatam
b) Vina
c) Table
d) Flute
22. Who came to power after Samudragupta, ruled from 375 to 415 CE?
- a) Chandragupta II
b) Bindusara
c) Ashoka
d) Skandagupta
23. Chandragupta is also known as _____
- a) Veer Raja
b) Thig Maharaja
c) Vikramaditya

- d) Bhoja
24. What was the capital of Chandragupta II?
- Magadha
 - Pataliputra
 - Mathura
 - Varanasi
25. Chandragupta II married off his daughter Prabhavati to whom?
- Palava prince
 - Saka prince
 - Kadambas prince
 - Vakataka prince
26. Which of the following statement regarding Chandragupta II is correct?
- Chandragupta II conquered Deccan and Bengal by defeating the Saka rulers who had reigned for about four centuries in the region
 - After establishing himself in eastern and western India, Chandragupta II defeated northern rulers like the Huns, Kambojas and Kiratas. He was a great conqueror and an able administrator as well.
- Only 1
 - Only 2
 - Both 1 and 2
 - None
27. The kingdom's prosperity grew out of its trade links with which Empire outside India during Chandragupta II?
- Roman empire
 - Egypt empire
 - Ottoman empire
 - Mongol empire
28. Which of the following is not the other name of Chandragupta II?
- Devagupta
 - Sakraditya
 - Vikrama
 - Sakari
29. Who was given the title "Kaviraja" because of his love for poetry and music?
- Chandragupta I
 - Chandragupta II
 - Samudragupta
 - Asoka
30. Who was the great Sanskrit poet in the court of Chandragupta II?
- Kalidasa
 - Amarasimha
 - Dhanvantari
 - Banabhatta
31. Which Buddhist scholar from China, visited India during Chandragupta II reign?
- Yijing
 - Xuan Zang
 - Fa Hien
 - Fotudeng
32. Chandragupta II was the first Gupta ruler to issue which coins?
- Gold coins
 - Silver coins
 - Copper coins
 - Bronze coins
33. Who founded the Nalanda University?
- Chandragupta I
 - Kumara Gupta I
 - Skanda Gupta
 - Chandragupta II
34. Who was the last great king of the Gupta dynasty?
- Chandragupta I
 - Kamara Gupta
 - Chandragupta II
 - Skanda Gupta
35. Which Gupta king was also called Sakraditya?
- Chandragupta I
 - Kumara Gupta
 - Skanda Gupta
 - Vishnu Gupta
36. The recurrence invasion of whom strained Kumara Gupta empire's coffers?
- Huns

- b) Ottomans
c) Romans
d) Arabs
37. Who was the last recognised king of the Gupta line?
a) Chandragupta I
b) Kumara Gupta
c) Skanda Gupta
d) Vishnu Gupta
38. Which of the following is not the title assumed by kings during Gupta age?
a) Maharajadhiraja
b) parama-bhattaraka
c) parameshvara
d) bhramaneshwar
39. Which king is compared to Purusha (Supreme Being) in the Allahabad inscription?
a) Chandragupta I
b) Chandragupta II
c) Samudragupta
d) Kumara Gupta
40. Which term occurs in six Vaishali seals, which suggests that this title represented a high-ranking officer associated with an office of his own?
a) Kumaramatya
b) Bharavata
c) Paramasila
d) All the three
41. Which of the following statement is correct?
1) The designation "amatya" occurs on several Bita seals, and the "kumaramatya" seems to have been pre-eminent among amatyas and equivalent in status to princes of royal blood.
2) Kumaramatyas were attached to the king, crown prince, revenue department or a province. One of the Vaishali seals refers to a kumaramatya who seems to have been in charge of the maintenance of the sacred coronation tank of the Lichchavis
a) Only 1
b) Only 2
c) Both 1 and 2
d) None
42. Which of the following is not the title given for Harisena, composer of the Allahabad prashasti?
a) Kumaramatya
b) Sandhivigrahika
c) Mahadandanayaka
d) Bhindayanka
43. The Allahabad prashasti refers to an assembly or council, presumably of ministers, which was known as the _____
a) Mantir
b) Sabha
c) Alaya
d) Vasa
44. The high-ranking judicial or military officers were called _____
a) Mahadandanayakas
b) Mahasandhivigrahika
c) Bhramanthiyaga
d) Sandhanayaks
45. Which of the following statement is incorrect?
1) The Allahabad prashasti refers to six mahadandanayakas. All these suggest that these posts were hereditary by nature.
2) Another person had a designation mahashvapati (commander of the cavalry), indicating military functions
a) Only 1
b) Only 2
c) Both 1 and 2
d) None
46. The minister for peace and war were called _____
a) Mahadandanayakas
b) Mahasandhivigrahika
c) Bhramanthiyaga
d) Sandhanayaks
47. The Gupta Empire was divided into provinces known as _____

- a) Uru
b) Bhuktis
c) Grama
d) Pariksha
48. What was the designation of Governors who administrated deshas or bhuktis?
a) Uparikas
b) Jawans
c) Thilagas
d) Peernals
49. Which pillar inscription of Budhagupta, dated Gupta year 165 CE, refers to maharaja Surashmichandra as a lokpala?
a) Mehrauli Iron pillar
b) Allahabad pillar
c) Eran pillar
d) Ashoka pillar
50. Which of the following statement is correct?
1) Uparika carried on the administration "with the enjoyment of the rule consisting of horses and soldiers not elephants they are reserved for only kings", indicating his control over the military machinery as well
2) The fact that the uparika had the title maharaja in three of the Damodarpur plates indicates his high status and rank in the administrative hierarchy.
a) Only 1
b) Only 2
c) Both 1 and 2
d) None
51. The provinces of the Gupta Empire were divided into districts known as ____
a) Urus
b) Deshas
c) Visayas
d) Joras
52. Which among the following is not the name given for the administrative units below the district level included clusters of settlements?
a) Vithi
b) Bhumi
c) Nilam
d) Peta
53. At the village level, villagers chose functionaries such as ____
a) Bhuktis
b) Daivata
c) Mantrin
d) Gramika
54. Which of the following statement is correct?
1) The Damodarpur copper plate of the reign of Chandragupta I mentions an ashtakula-adhikarana (a board of eight members) headed by the mahattara.
2) Mahattara has a range of meanings including village elder, village headman, and head of a family community.
a) Only 1
b) Only 2
c) Both 1 and 2
d) None
55. The Sanchi inscription of whose time of mentions the panchmandali, which may have been a corporate body?
a) Chandragupta I
b) Chandragupta II
c) Samudragupta
d) Budhagupta
56. Seals and inscriptions of Gupta period mention military designations such as ____?
a) Pandalike
b) Boonasetha
c) Baladhikrita
d) Senathari
57. The standard term "senapati" does not occur in Gupta inscriptions, but the term could be found in which epigraphs?
a) Maurya
b) Vakataka
c) Pallava
d) Chola
58. The chief of the palace guards were known as ____

- a) Khadyatapakita
- b) Adhikarana
- c) Subalanga
- d) Mahapratihara

59. Which of the following statement is correct?

1) A Vaishali seal mentions a person both as a mahapratihara and a taravara. The top layer of the administrative structure also included amatyas and sachivas, who were executive officers in charge of various departments.

2) Another Vaishali seal mentions the adhikarana (office) of the dandapashika, which may have been a superintendent of the royal kitchen.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

60. The superintendent of the royal kitchen were known as ____

- a) Khadyatapakita
- b) Adhikarana
- c) Subalanga
- d) Mahapratihara

61. The Guptas Military system of espionage included spies known as ____

- a) Adhikarna
- b) Jhankars
- c) Dutakas
- d) Bannors

62. Who wrote 'Nitisara' that emphasises the importance of the royal treasury and mentions various sources of revenue?

- a) Harisena
- b) Dhanvantari
- c) Bimbisara
- d) Kamandaka

63. Who was the keeper of royal records in Gupta period?

- a) Amarasimha
- b) Khadyatapakita
- c) Ranabhandagar

d) Akshapataladhikrita

64. Which among the following is not the crops cultivated during the Gupta period?

- a) Rice
- b) Chili
- c) Pulses
- d) Sugarcane

65. From whom, we come to know that the south was famous for pepper and cardamom?

- a) Kalidasa
- b) Fa Hien
- c) Harisena
- d) Varman

66. Who among the following brought waste lands under cultivation when they were donated to them as religious endowments?

- a) Brahmins
- b) Buddhist
- c) Jain sanghas
- d) All the above

67. Who was the sole proprietor of the land according to The Paharpur copper plate inscription?

- a) God
- b) Brahmins
- c) King
- d) Queen

68. Who maintained records of all the land transactions in the district and the village accountant preserved records of land in the village?

- a) Khadyatapakita
- b) Adhikarana
- c) Ustapala
- d) Mahapratihara

69. Match the following List I with List II and choose the correct answer

List I - List II

Land - Characteristic

- i. Kshetra - 1. Waste land
- ii. Khila - 2. Habitable land
- iii. Aprahata - 3. Cultivable land

- iv. Vasti - 4. Jungle or Waste land
v. Gapata Saraha - 5. Pastoral land
- a) 3 - 1 - 4 - 2 - 5
b) 2 - 4 - 1 - 5 - 3
c) 4 - 3 - 2 - 5 - 1
d) 5 - 1 - 4 - 3 - 2
70. The land Grants made to feudatories of Guptas is known as ____
- a) Agrahara grants
b) Devagrahara grants
c) Secular grants
d) Pastoral grants
71. A land grant in favour of a Brahmin as well as gifts to merchants for the repair and worship of temples is known as _____
- a) Agrahara grants
b) Devagrahara grants
c) Secular grants
d) Pastoral grants
72. Which among the following land tenure is not correctly matched with its nature of holding
- a) Nivi dharma - Endowment of land under a kind of trusteeship was prevalent in south India and Bengal.
b) Nivi dharma aksayana - A perpetual endowment. The recipient could make use of income derived from it.
c) Aprada dharma - Income from land could be enjoyed, but the recipient is not permitted to gift it to anyone. The recipient has no administrative rights either.
d) Bhumichchidranayaya - Right of ownership acquired by a person making barren land cultivable for the first time. This land was free from any rent liability.
73. From which we understand that there were two kinds of dykes: the bardhya and the khara?
- a) Kamandakiya Nitisara
b) Narada smriti
c) Dayabhaga
d) Arthashastra
74. To prevent inundation, what were constructed, which is mentioned by Amarasimha?
- a) Bardhaya
b) Neerharasata
c) Gangamethaya
d) Jalanirgamah
75. The most famous lake was the sudarsana lake present in which state?
- a) Gujarat
b) Rajasthan
c) Himachal Pradesh
d) Uttar Pradesh
76. Which of the following statement is incorrect?
- 1) The peasants were reduced to the position of serfs due to the caste classification and also due to the granting of various privileges and lands to others
2) The practice of lease-holding increases the permanent tenants to tenants at will. The farmers were required to pay various taxes.
- a) Only 1
b) Only 2
c) Both 1 and 2
d) None
77. Who among the following does not make frequent mention of the existence of mines during Gupta period?
- a) Amarasimha
b) Varahamihira
c) Charaka
d) Kalidasa
78. Which among the following rich deposits metal was mined extensively during Gupta period in Rajasthan?
- a) Gold
b) Bronze
c) Silver
d) Copper
79. Which among the following metal is not used during Gupta period?

- a) Platinum
b) Antimony
c) Tin
d) Bronze
80. Who were next only to agriculturists in importance in the society?
a) Horseman
b) Priest
c) Blacksmith
d) Architects
81. Where the Mehrauli Iron Pillar of King Chandra is located?
a) Mumbai
b) Delhi
c) Patna
d) Allahabad
82. Which among the following tax is not correctly matched with its nature?
a) Kara – A periodic tax levied on the villagers
b) Halivakara – A plough tax paid by every cultivator owning a plough
c) Klipta and Upakilpta – Related to sale and purchase of Land
d) Bhoga – King's customary share of the produce normally amounting to one-sixth of the produce paid by cultivators
83. The tax which was voluntary offering by the people to the king, but later became compulsory is known as ____
a) Bhaga
b) Bali
c) Udianga
d) Hiranya
84. King's customary share of the produce normally amounting to one-sixth of the produce paid by cultivators, this tax is known as ____
a) Bhaga
b) Bali
c) Udianga
d) Hiranya
85. How many types of traders were in Gupta period?
a) Three
b) Four
c) Six
d) Two
86. Who was a caravan trader who carried his goods to different places for profitable sale?
a) Sresti
b) Sarthavaha
c) Payanastra
d) Soheithava
87. Which is a society or other organisation of people with common interests or an association of merchants?
a) Artisans
b) Merchants
c) Guild
d) Peasants
88. Which among the following statement is incorrect?
1) Trade items ranged from products for daily use to valuable and luxury goods. The abundant inscriptions and seals mentioning artisans, merchants and guilds are indicative of the thriving crafts and trade
2) Guilds remained under the control of government. They respected the laws formed by governments in trades.
a) Only 1
b) Only 2
c) Both 1 and 2
d) None
89. Which among the following describe the organisation and activities of guilds?
a) Narada Smriti
b) Manusmriti
c) Arthashastra
d) Dayabhaga
90. Which refers to guilds rendering justice to their members and suggests that these decisions should, by and large, be approved by the king?
a) Narada Smriti
b) Brihaspati Smriti

c) Arthashastra

d) Dayabhaga

91. The guilds also acted as what according to Brihaspati Smriti?

a) Military

b) University

c) Schools

d) Banks

92. The lending of money at an exorbitant rate of interest is known as _____

a) Usury

b) Bribery

c) Debt

d) Evasion

93. Who refers to Tamralipti in Bengal as an important centre of trade on the eastern coast?

a) Kalidasa

b) Amarasimha

c) Fa Hein

d) Dhanvantari

94. Which among the following is not the port in western coast of India?

a) Calliena

b) Chaul port

c) Arikamedu port

d) Mangarouth

95. The ports and towns were not connected with which of the following kingdom during Gupta period?

a) Persia

b) China

c) Arabia

d) Egypt

96. Which coin was issued by Guptas more than any other coins?

a) Gold

b) Silver

c) Copper

d) Bronze

97. Which among the following statement regarding Fa Hien's account on Mathura is Incorrect

1) At Mathura, the people are numerous and happy; they do not have to register their household. Everyone has to pay a portion of the grain from it.

2) In the case of repeated rebellion, their right hands are cut off. Throughout the whole country, the people do not kill any living creatures or drink any intoxicant

a) Only 1

b) Only 2

c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

98. In the Pataliputra cities, whose families establish houses for dispensing charity and medicines?

a) Brahmins

b) Kshatriyas

c) Vaisyas

d) All the above

99. According to which roman historian Huns were a barbarian tribe living near Caspian Sea and contributed to the fall of Roman Empire?

a) Cicero

b) Suetonius

c) Tacitus

d) Tiberius

100. Huns organised under whom and were known for their savagery and bestiality in Europe?

a) Bleda

b) Attila

c) Genghis Khan

d) Alaric I

101. Which branch of Huns, moved towards India from Central Asia and their invasion began about a hundred years after the Kushanas?

a) White Huns

b) Spear Huns

c) Arrow Huns

d) Blue Huns

102. Which among the following cave is not correctly mentioned with its location

- a) Ajanta cave – Maharashtra
- b) Bagh cave – Madhya Pradesh
- c) Udayagiri cave – Uttar Pradesh
- d) Ellora cave – Maharashtra

103. The second group of temples shows many of the characteristic features of which style?

- a) Nagara style
- b) Dravida style
- c) Sultan style
- d) Huns style

104. Which of the following statement is correct?

1) By evolving the Nagara and the Dravida styles, the Gupta art ushers in a formative and creative age in the history of Indian architecture with considerable scope for future development.

2) The rock-cut caves continue the old forms to a great extent but possess striking novelty by bringing about extensive changes in the ornamentation of the facade and in the designs of the pillars in the interior.

3) A good specimen of stone sculpture is the well-known erect vishnu from Sarnath. Of the puranic images, perhaps the most impressive is the great Boar (Varaha) at the entrance of a cave at Elora.

- a) Only 1
- b) Both 1 and 2
- c) Both 1 and 3
- d) All 1, 2 and 3

105. Which of the following attributes is not the structural temples in Gupta period?

- a) Square temple with a curvilinear tower
- b) Circular temple
- c) Pyramid shaped roof top square temple
- d) Rectangular temple

106. The importance of the third group of temples lies in the innovation of what?

- a) Shikara
- b) Sthambha
- c) Mandap
- d) Pilaster

107. In which of the following are stupas are not found build by Guptas?

- a) Samat
- b) Ratnagiri
- c) Mirpur Khas
- d) Lahore

108. Where a copper image of the Buddha about eighteen feet high is found build in Gupta period?

- a) Uttar Pradesh
- b) Madhya Pradesh
- c) Bihar
- d) Odisha

109. Which of the following statement is correct?

1) The art of stone sculptures seems to have been in popular demand in the Gupta period than the art of painting.

2) The mural paintings of Ajanta are not true frescoes, for frescoes is painted while the plaster is still damp and the murals of Ajanta were made after it had set.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

110. The art of Ajanta and Bagh shows the which School of painting at its best?

- a) Barahmasa school of painting
- b) Rajagir school of painting
- c) Madhyadesa school of painting
- d) Purna school of painting

111. In which of the following area Gupta pottery remains are not found?

- a) Hastinapur
- b) Rajgarh
- c) Ahchichhatra
- d) Gauda

112. Which are religious texts covering a wide range of subjects such as ethics, politics, culture and art?

- a) Smritis

- b) Sruti
c) Aranyaka
d) Samhita
113. Which was the official language of Guptas?
a) Pali
b) Sanskrit
c) Tulu
d) Prakrit
114. Who wrote mahabhashya on the Sanskrit grammar?
a) Panini
b) Patanjali
c) Charaka
d) Mahavira
115. Who make the compilation of the Amarakosa, a thesaurus in Sanskrit?
a) Amarasimha
b) Panini
c) Mahavir
d) Pingala
116. Who composed a book on grammar named Chandrvyakaranam?
a) Dharmakirti
b) Shantideva
c) Charaka
d) Chandrogomia
117. Which of the following statement is correct?
1) The Puranas, as we know them in their present form, were composed during this time. They are the legends as recorded by the Vaisyas.
2) They were originally composed by bards (professional storytellers), but now, having come into priestly hands, they were rewritten in classical Sanskrit.
3) The succession of dynasties was recorded in the form of prophesies. The Mahabharata and the Ramayana also got their final touches and received their present shape during this period.
a) Only 1
b) Both 1 and 2
c) Both 2 and 3
d) Both 1 and 3
118. How many major puranas are there?
a) Twelve
b) Eighteen
c) Ten
d) Twenty-four
119. The earliest Buddhist works were written in which language?
a) Pali
b) Sanskrit
c) Tulu
d) Prakrit
120. The first regular Buddhist work on logic was written by whom?
a) Asanga
b) Jaimini
c) Chandrakirti
d) Vasubandhu
121. Who among the following are the most notable writers of Buddhist literature in Gupta period?
a) Ashoka
b) Bindhusena
c) Arya Deva
d) Dhana Nanda
122. The Jaina canonical literature at first took shape in which dialects?
a) Pali
b) Sanskrit
c) Tulu
d) Prakrit
123. Who among the following was the discipline of Vasubandhu's?
a) Sudraka
b) Visakhadatta
c) Dignaga
d) Vimala
124. Who produced a Jaina version of Ramayana?
a) Pingala

- b) Vimala
c) Shaunaka
d) Mahavira
125. Which of the following statement is correct?
- 1) Chandragupta I himself had established his fame as Kaviraja.
2) Chandragupta I court was adorned by the celebrated navaratnas like Kalidasa, Amarasingha, Visakhadatta and Dhanvantri.
- a) Only 1
b) Only 2
c) Both 1 and 2
d) None
126. Which among the following dramas was not written by Kalidasa's?
- a) Sakunthalam
b) Malavikagnimitram
c) Mrichchhakatika
d) Vikramaurvashiyam
127. Who among the following wrote the Mudraraksasa and Devichandraguptam?
- a) Sudraka
b) Charaka
c) Visakhadatta
d) Bhavabhuti
128. What was the language spoken by common people in the dramas of Gupta period?
- a) Sanskrit
b) Prakrit
c) Pali
d) Tulu
129. which of the following Prakrit form is not correctly matched with its region
- 1) Suraseni – Pataliputra
2) Ardh Magadh – Awadh
3) Magadhi – Modern Bihar
- a) Only 1
b) Only 3
c) Both 2 and 3
d) Both 1 and 2
130. Which is a large Buddhist monastery in the ancient kingdom of Magadha in India?
- a) Rohtas
b) Taxila
c) Nalanda
d) Kaimur
131. Which among the following statement is incorrect?
- 1) The highly formalised methods of Vedic learning helped inspire the establishment of large teaching institutions such as Taxila, Nalanda and Vikramashila, which are often characterised as India's early universities.
2) Nalanda flourished under the patronage of the Gupta Empire in the fifth and sixth centuries. Harsha, the emperor of Kanauj destroyed Nalanda in battle.
- a) Only 1
b) Only 2
c) Both 1 and 2
d) None
132. The Shailendra Dynasty belong to which country?
- a) China
b) Tibet
c) Korea
d) Indonesia
133. Under whom Nalanda was ransacked and destroyed by an army of the Mamluk dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate?
- a) Qutb al din Aibak
b) Alauddin Khalji
c) Bakhtiyar Khalji
d) Malik Kafur
134. In which year systematic excavation unearthed 11 monasteries and 6 brick temples situated on 12 hectares (30 acres) of land?
- a) 1863
b) 1915
c) 1953
d) 1945

135. Which of the following statement is correct?

1) Nalanda is now a notable tourist destination and a part of the Buddhist tourism circuit. Recently, the government of India, in cooperation with UNESCO, has revived this university

2) Nalanda is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The site is located about ninety-five kilometres southeast of Patna near the town of Bihar Sharif and was a centre of learning from the fifth century CE to c. 1200 CE

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

136. In the Surya Siddanta, who examined the true cause of the solar eclipses?

- a) Chanakya
- b) Mahavira
- c) Varahamihira
- d) Aryabhata

137. Which among the following was wrote by Aryabhata?

- a) Brihat Samhita
- b) Aryabhattiyam
- c) Brahmasphutasiddhanta
- d) Lilavati

138. Who wrote Brihat Samhita an encyclopaedia of astronomy, physical geography, botany and natural history?

- a) Chanakya
- b) Mahavira
- c) Varahamihira
- d) Aryabhata

139. Which of the following statement is correct?

1) The invention of the theory of zero and the consequent evolution of the decimal system are to be credited to the thinkers of this age.

2) In calculation of the size of the earth, Aryabhata is very close to the modern

estimation. He was the first astronomer to discover that the earth rotates on its own axis.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

140. Which among the following is not the book written by Varahamihira?

- a) Brihat Samhita
- b) Bhrigu Sanghita
- c) Panch Siddhantika
- d) Brihat Jataka

141. Who is author of important works on mathematics and astronomy, namely Brahmasphuta-siddhanta and Khandakhadyaka?

- a) Mahavira
- b) Brahmagupta
- c) Aryabhata
- d) Bhaskara I

142. Which was a medical work, which is a manual of recipes, formulation and prescriptions?

- a) Brihat Samhita
- b) Aryabhattiyam
- c) Brahmasphutasiddhanta
- d) Navanitakam

143. Who was the author of Hastayurveda during Gupta period?

- a) Palakapya
- b) Bhaskara II
- c) Mahavira
- d) Varahamihara

144. The royal share of merchandise brought into a town or harbour by merchants is known as _____

- a) Bhaga
- b) Hiranya
- c) Upakilpa
- d) Sulka

145. The tax for the maintenance of police stations or a water tax is known as what?

- a) Kara

b) Udianga

c) Upakilpa

d) Klipta

146. Which among the following tax payable on gold coins, but in practice, it was probably the king's share of certain crops paid in kind?

a) Kara

b) Bali

c) Hiranya

d) Halivakara

147. Which among the following is the tax for maintenance of rites for the winds and the spirits?

a) Hiranya

b) Vata – Bhuta

c) Halivakara

d) Sulka

148. Which of the following statement is correct?

1) The last recognised king of the Gupta line was Skanda Gupta who reigned from 540 to 550 CE. Internal fighting and dissensions among the royal family led to its collapse.

2) During the reign of a Gupta king, Budhagupta, the Vakataka ruler Narendrasena of western Deccan, attacked Malwa, Mekala and Kosala.

a) Only 1

b) Only 2

c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

149. Which Vakataka king conquered Malwa and Gujarat from the Guptas?

a) Vindhyashakti

b) Pravarasena I

c) Harishena

d) Narendrasena

150. Who was grandson of Chandragupta II, successful in repulsing the Huns?

a) Kumara Gupta

b) Skanda Gupta

c) Vishnugupta

d) Buddhagupta

151. In sixth century which of the following region was not occupied by Huns?

a) Malwa

b) Gujarat

c) Pataliputra

d) Punjab

152. As the Hun invasion weakened the Gupta hold in which among the following region independent rulers didn't emerge?

a) Malwa

b) Magadha

c) Uttar Pradesh

d) Saurashtras

153. Who was the founder of Gupta dynasty?

a) Chandragupta I

b) Sri Gupta

c) Buddhagupta

d) Kumara Gupta

154. Who was the rulers before the Gupta kingdom emerged as a great power?

a) Nanda Dynasty

b) Pallava Dynasty

c) Mahajanapada

d) Maurya Dynasty

155. Match the following List I with List II and choose correct answer

List I - List II

Authors - Books

i. Kalidasa - 1. Aryabhattiyam

ii. Varahamihir - 2. Panch Siddhantika

iii. Aryabhata - 3. Ashtadhyayi

iv. Sudraka - 4. Mrichchhakatika

v. Panini - 5. Sakunthalam

a) 2 - 4 - 1 - 5 - 3

b) 4 - 1 - 2 - 3 - 5

c) 5 - 2 - 1 - 4 - 3

d) 3 - 4 - 1 - 5 - 2

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