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Q1. Who among the following is famous for his commentary on Manusmriti?

- a) Vijnanesvara
 - b) Medhatithi
 - c) Apararka
 - d) Visvarupa
-

Q2. Rajasekhara's marriage to Avantisundari is an example of

- a) Savarna marriage
 - b) Anuloma marriage
 - c) Pratiloma marriage
 - d) Sagotra marriage
-

Q3. Where was the centre of higher education during Gupta period?

- a) Vidisha
 - b) Pataliputra
 - c) Takshashila
 - d) Nalanda
-

Q4. Which of the following is correctly matched?

1. Kshetra : Cultivated land
2. Khila : Waste land
3. Aprahta : Forest land
4. Vasti : Pasture land

Select the correct answer from the codes given below codes:

- a) 1, 2 and 3
- b) 2, 3 and 4
- c) 1, 2 and 4
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

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Q5. Who destroyed the Nalanda University in 1202 AD ?

- a) Bakhtiyar Khalji
- b) Mahmud of Ghazni
- c) Qutbuddin Aibak
- d) Muhammad Ghori

Q6. Which one of the following was the biggest hoard of Gupta coins?

- a) Bayana hoard
- b) Hajipur hoard
- c) Kotawa hoard
- d) Basti hoard

Q7. Who of the following kings is depicted as playing on a flute on his coins?

- a) Skandgupta
 - b) Samudragupta
 - c) Kumargupta
 - d) Menander
-

Q8. The guild organization described in the Mandsore inscription of Kumaragupta was known as

- a) Dantakara
 - b) Kulika
 - c) Tailika
 - d) Tantuvaya
-

Q9. Who among the following exposed evils of the contemporary society by his satirical writings?

- a) Banabhatta
 - b) Kalhana
 - c) Kshemendra
 - d) Vishakhadatta
-

Q10. The famous commentator of Vedic literature, associated with the Paramaras was

- a) Kshirasvamin
 - b) Soyana
 - c) Uvata
 - d) Apararka
-

Q11. Gangai Kondacholapuram became the administrative centre of the Cholas from the time of

- a) Rajendra I
 - b) Rajaraja I
 - c) Vikrama Chola
 - d) Parantaka
-

Q12. Who was the court poet of Kumargupta?

- a) Veersena
- b) Vatsabhathi
- c) Vishnusharma
- d) Kalidasa

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Q13. Which of the following pair(s) are/is correctly matched?

- 1. Charasada — Pushkalavati
- 2. Sirkap — Takshila
- 3. Nagarjunakonda — Vijaypuri
- 4. Ter — Tamralipti

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below codes:

- a) 1, 2 and 3
- b) 2, 3 and 4
- c) 1, 2 and 4
- d) 2 and 4

Q14. Which of the following are true about Samudragupta?

- 1. He is also known as 'Kaviraja'
- 2. He is known as "Lichchhavi Dauhitra"
- 3. He built the most extensive empire after Asoka.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- a) 3 only
- b) 1 and 3
- c) 1 and 2
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q15. Arrange the following astronomers in their correct chronological order:

1. Aryabhatta
2. Brahmagupta
3. Lagadh
4. Varahamihira

Choose your answer from the codes given below codes:

- a) 2 1 4 3
- b) 4 3 2 1
- c) 1 2 3 4
- d) 3 1 4 2

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (b)

Medhatithi is famous for his commentary on Manusmriti. Medhatithi is one of the oldest and most famous commentators on the Manusmriti, more commonly known as the Laws of Manu.

The Manusmriti text is a part of the Hindu Dharmasas tradition, which attempts to record the laws of Dharma.

Q2. Answer: (b)

Rajasekhara's marriage to Avantisundari is an example of 'Anuloma-marriage'. During the Vedic Age, inter-class marriages used to take place in the form of Anuloma marriage.

Anuloma marriage is a social practice according to which a boy from upper Varna/caste/class can marry a girl from lower varna/ caste/class.

Q3. Answer: (d)

Nalanda was the centre of higher education during the Gupta period. Nalanda, situated near Rajgriha in Bihar, was probably the highest seat of Buddhist learning. It was established as a Buddhist monastery probably during the reign of Kumargupta I (414–445 A.D).

A Buddhist tradition says that Sakraditya established this centre of learning. It was spread over an area of 1.6 km × 0.8 km. It had about 1500 professors and 10,000 students. Such eminent people as Panini, Jivaka and Chanakya are said to have studied there.

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Q4. Answer: (a)

The correct matched pairs are:

- Kshetra — Cultivated land
- Khila — Wasteland
- Aprahata— Forest land

These are the types of land available in the country at that time.

Despite these, there is one more class called Charagah land, which is used as a Pasture land.

Q5. Answer: (a)

Bakhtiyar Khalji destroyed the Nalanda University in 1202 AD. The prince of perverts – Muhammad Bakhtiyar Khalji – is a blot on the human race. And yet the town of Bakhtiyarpur in Bihar, close to the site of his cruel depredations, bears his name.

Bakhtiyar Khalji holds a pride of place because, unlike the other Muslim marauders, he was not content with destroying the areas he traversed.

Q6. Answer: (a)

Bayana was the biggest hoard of the Gupta era's coins. The collection and study of coins is known as Numismatics.

The bayana hoard of coins was discovered by A.S. Altekar. Mr Altekar, the person who had hoarded the coins might be a collector himself since most of the Gupta dynasty coins spanning 200+ years were found together in a single vessel.

The Bayan is the place in Rajasthan.

Q7. Answer: (b)

Samudragupta is depicted as playing on a flute on his coins. It was played with the strings being kept parallel to the body of the player, with both hands plucking the strings, as shown on Samudragupta's gold coins.

Early literary sources of an ancient instrument called the Saptatantree Veenaa (7-string Veenaa) seem to coincide generally with the type of instrument represented on the coin.

Q8. Answer: (d)

The guild organization described in the Mandsore inscription of Kumargupta was known as Tantuvaya. This inscription informs us that he was a feudatory of the Gupta emperor Kumargupta I.

It was during his reign, a temple dedicated to Surya was constructed by the guild of silk-weavers at Dashapura in the Malava Samvat 493 (436 CE).

This temple was renovated in 473 CE by the same guild.

Q9. Answer: (d)

Vishakhadatta exposed evils of contemporary society by his satirical writings. There is no unanimity among the authorities on the date of Mudrarakshasa. However, the majority of them are in favour of assigning the composition of this Sanskrit work to 4th–5th centuries AD.

The Minister Signet's Ring centres around the schemes of the wily Chanakya to frustrate the plots of Raksasa, the minister of Dhanananda, the last ruler of the Nanda dynasty.

Q10. Answer: (c)

The famous commentator of Vedic literature, associated with the Parmaras was Uvata.

The Parmar dynasty was an early medieval Indian royal house that ruled over the Malwa region in central India. This dynasty was founded by Upendra in c. 800;

the most significant ruler was Bhoja I. The seat of the Parmar kingdom was Dhangraja, the present-day Dhar city in Madhya Pradesh.

Q11. Answer: (a)

'Gangai Kondacholapuram' became the administrative centre of the Cholas from the time of Rajendra I. His empire extended the whole of southern India to river Thungabathra in north India, for the administrative and strategic purpose he built another capital and named Gangaikondacholapuram.

The Gangaikondacholapuram temple, he constructed, consists of 3 stories and surrounded by a huge fort-like wall, the outer wall was greatly destructed during the English rule (1896 AD).

Q12. Answer: (b)

Vatsabhathi was the court poet of Kumargupta. Samudragupta by Harisena and the Mandasor Inscription of Kumargupta by Vatsabhathi. Besides, information on Indian educational system have been culled out from Buddhist and Jain literature along with corroboratory account recorded by foreign travellers like Fa-hien, Hiuen Tsang and I-tsing of China and Hwui Lun of Korea.

Q13. Answer: (a)

The correctly matched pairs are:

- Charasadda — Pushkalavati
- Sirkap — Takshila
- Nagarjunakonda — Vijaypuri

Pushkalavati (modern-day Charasadda) is an ancient site situated in Peshawar valley in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province (formerly NWFP) of Pakistan. It is located on the banks of Swat River, near its junction with Kabul river. Sirkap is the name of an archaeological site on the bank opposite to the city of Takshila, Punjab, Pakistan.

The city of Sirkap was built by the Greco-Bactrian king Demetrius after he invaded India around 180 BCE. A city flourished around 1,800 years ago at Nagarjunakonda, the Hill of Nagarjuna.

A great religious and educational centre of Brahmanism and Buddhism, one of the names it had then was Vijayapuri, after king Vijaya Satakarni of the Satavahana dynasty. Thereafter a capital of the Ikshvaku dynasty (225 – 325 CE), it fell into terminal decline after the demise of the last Ikshvaku king. A teacher, S Venkataramayya, discovered the ruins of the ancient city in 1926.

Q14. Answer: (d)

Samudragupta is also known as 'KavirajaLichchhavi Dauhitra'. 'Samudragupta was a man of many-sided genius, who put to shame the preceptor of the Lord Gods and Tumburu and Narada and others by his sharp and polished intellect and Chorkill and musical accomplishment. The Allahabad inscription, composed by the court poet Harisena in praise of Samudragupta's spectacular victories, lists the names of kings and countries defeated by the Gupta ruler.

During Samudragupta's reign, the Gupta empire became one of the largest in the East. Its fluence spread and close ties were established with many other stages. This assessment made by the court poet of old has considerable influence on many modern scholars who tend to idealise Samudragupta and described him as did Vincent A.

Smith as (as the Indian Napoleon) an outstanding individual possessed of remarkable qualities.

Q15. Answer: (d)

The correct chronological order is:

Lagadh, Aryabhata, Varahamihira, Brahmagupta The author of the treatise "Dzhetisha-Vedanga" ("Jyotishavedanga"), written between 450 and 350 BC. This work is a guide to determine the time for execution of the Vedic sacrificial.

"DzhetishaVedanga" preserved in the revised and corrected, which used Rigvediyya-Brahmins Aryabhata the Elder to distinguish him from a 10th-century Indian mathematician of the same name, he flourished in Kusumapura—near Pataliputra (Patna), then the capital of the Gupta dynasty.

Varahamihira also called Varahamira or simply Varaha, was one of the most celebrated scientists in South Asian history, having made substantial contributions to virtually all branches of the arts and sciences. Brahmagupta was the foremost Indian mathematician of his time.

He made advances in astronomy and most importantly in number systems including algorithms for square roots and the solution of quadratic equations.

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