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Q1. How many inscriptions are available for Guptas period?

- a) 38
 - b) 40
 - c) 48
 - d) 42
-

Q2. Which one of the following Chola rulers had persecuted Ramanuja and Ousted him from his Kingdom?

- a) Kulotunga II
 - b) Adhirajendra
 - c) Rajaraja I
 - d) Kulotunga I
-

Q3. The religion patronised and propagated by Guptas

- a) Bhagavata
 - b) Buddhism
 - c) Hinduism
 - d) Jainism
-

Q4. The word Vishti means

- a) Irrigation tax
- b) Forced labour

c) Property of women

d) Rights of slaves

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Q5. Who is credited with the establishment of the Vikramashila Mahavihara?

a) Bhaskaravarman

b) Dharmapala

c) Vijayasena

d) Harsha

Q6. Emperor Harsha's southward march was stopped on the Narmada river by

a) Pulkesin II

b) Vikramaditya I

c) Vikramaditya II

d) Pulkesin I

Q7. Gupta kings ruled North India for a period of

a) 130

b) 230

c) 430

d) 330

Q8. Which of the following temples does not belong to the Cholas?

a) Koranganatha

b) Kalilashnatha

- c) Airavateshwar
 - d) Brihadishwara
-

Q9. During whose reign did the Hunas start posing a threat to the Gupta empire?

- a) Skandagupta
 - b) Kumaragupta I
 - c) Vishnugupta
 - d) Bhanugupta
-

Q10. Match the following commercial bodies with their actual meanings :

A. Nigama and Sreni	1. Modern Chamber of Commerce
B. Sarthavaha	2. Bankers
C. Sresthi-Kulika	3. Guilds Nigama
D. Sresthis	4. Guilds of Caravan traders

Codes: A B C D

- a) II I III IV
 - b) IV III I II
 - c) III IV I II
 - d) III IV II I
-

Q11. Who among the following are known for their criticism of custom of Sati?

- 1. Kalidasa
- 2. Bana
- 3. Medhatithi
- 4. Madhava

Select the correct answer from the codes given below codes:

- a) 2 and 3
- b) None of these
- c) 1 and 2
- d) 3 and 4

Q12. Which of the following is Kalidasa's work (poetical works)

- a) Kumara Sambhavam
- b) Meghasandesam
- c) All the above
- d) Raghuvamsam

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Q13. Who among the following assumed the title 'Nihsanka - 'Sankara' ?

- a) Sankaracharya
- b) Rajendra Chola
- c) Ballalasen
- d) Basava

Q14. The evidence of water-tax is provided by the inscriptions of

- a) Gahadavala
- b) Chalukyas
- c) Rashtrakutas
- d) Pratiharas

Q15. Which of the following was the official language of Gupta period ?

- a) Prakrit
 - b) Magadhi
 - c) Sanskrit
 - d) Pali
-

Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (d)

Q2. Answer: (d)

Kulotinga I Chola ruler had persecuted Ramanuja and ousted him from his kingdom. Ramanuja was the contemporary of Kulothunga II. It is Kulothunga II who banished Ramanuja from Tamil country and the latter had to seek refuge in Melkote, Karnataka.

Hence even bringing Ramunaja into Athirajendra's death would cause more confusion. Till Kulothunga II, all the Chola kings and emperors supported all the religions equally although they were staunch Saivaites.

Q3. Answer: (c)

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Q4. Answer: (b)

Q5. Answer: (b)

Dharampala credited with the establishment of the Vikramashila Mahavihara.

Vikramshila Mahavihara was one of the two most important centres of Buddhist learning in India during the Pala dynasty. Established by King Dharmapala (783 to 820 CE), it is located about 50 km east of Bhagalpur and about 13 km north-east of Kahalgaon railway station on Bhagalpur-Sahebganj section of eastern railway.

The area is under the protected jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI).

Q6. Answer: (a)

Emperor Harsha's southward march was stopped on the Narmada river by Pulakesin II.

When Pulakesin II (c. ad 610-643), eldest son of Kirtivarman, came of age, he claimed the throne at Vatapi but was resisted by his uncle, Mangalesa. With the assistance of his brothers Vishnuvardhana and Jayasimha, Pulakesin defeated and killed Mangalesa and ascended the throne in c. ad 610.

Q7. Answer: (d)

Q8. Answer: (b)

Kailashnatha temples do not belong to the Cholas. King Rajasimha, of the Pallava dynasty, built this Shiva temple in the early 8th century. It is an early structural temple, built of sandstone, and partly renovated in recent times.

The modest scale of the temple, and the closeness of its enclosing wall, lend a feeling of intimacy to the surroundings. Kailasanatha contains in embryo many of the features of the rapidly emerging South Indian style: gopuras, pilastered walls, a pyramidal Shikhara, and a perimeter wall enclosing the complex.

Q9. Answer: (b)

Q10. Answer: (c)

Q11. Answer: (a)

Bana and Medhatithi are known for their criticism of custom of Sati.

In Bana's famous novel Kadambari (Kadambari is the name of the heroine), the hero explains to a young widow, ready to ascend the funeral pyre, that Sati is absolutely useless and without logic: "It is a mistake of stupendous magnitude Dharma Shastras which criticize Sati,

e.g. Medhatithi (10th C.): Sati is "non-scriptural" Sati is not supported by any authoritative law-book. Other critics of sati belong to the twelfth century (170 – 171).

The Hindus from Banabhatta a 7th C poet to the Shaivatantrika. Medhatithi emphatically opposes it. The Shruti literature while it alludes to the custom of Sati in the Vedic verses, such as the Rigveda, the references are not unequivocal.

Q12. Answer: (c)

Q13. Answer: (c)

Ballalasena assumed the title 'Nihsankasankara'. According to Sena epigraph, Ballal was an author. He wrote Danasagara in 1168. And in 1169, he started but did not finish writing Adbhutasagara.

In Adbhutasagara, it was mentioned that Ballalsen conquered Mithila while Vijaysen was still alive. Besides he introduced the practice of Kulinism.

Q14. Answer: (a)

The evidence of water tax is provided by the inscriptions of Gahadavalas. The Gahadavalas occupy a very important place in Indian history. They ruled for over a century (AD 1089-1097), over a vast region of North India, which extended from the western bank of Yamuna in the west to Patna, Monghyr and Bodhgaya in Bihar in the east.

It extended from the foothills of the Himalayas in the north to Baghelkhand in Madhya Pradesh in the south.

Q15. Answer: (c)

Sanskrit was the official language of the Gupta period. Scholars of this period include Varahamihira and Aryabhatta, who is believed to be the first to come up with the concept of zero, postulated the theory that the Earth moves around the Sun, and studied solar and lunar eclipses.

Kalidasa, who was a great playwright, who wrote plays such as Shakuntala, which is said to have inspired Goethe, and marked the highest point of Sanskrit literature is also said to have belonged to this period.

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