

# GUPTA & POST GUPTA PERIOD BASED INDIAN HISTORY MCQ PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PDF WITH EXPLANATION

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**Q1.** Which of the following statements are correct with regard to the Gupta king Chandragupta II?

1. His greatest of the military achievements was his war against the Saka Rudrasimha III,
2. He also called himself Vikramaditya
3. He gave his daughter Prabhavati in marriage to the Vakataka prince Rudrasena II.
4. He defeated a confederacy of enemy chiefs in Vanga.

Select the answer from the codes given below:

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

**Q2.** Which of the following statements are correct with regard to the literary achievements during Gupta period?

1. Bharavi's Kirtarjuniya is the story of the conflict between Arjuna and Siva.
2. Kalidasa wrote the Sanskrit drama Shakuntalam.
3. Visakadatta wrote two Sanskrit dramas Mudrarakshasa and Devichandraguptam.
4. Sudraka was a renowned poet of this age who wrote Meghadutam.

Select the answer from the codes given below:

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

**Q3.** Kumar sambhavam an epic was composed by

- a) Harisen

- b) Banabhatta
  - c) Kalidasa
  - d) Chandbardai
- 

**Q4.** Who wrote 'Siddhanta Siromani'?

- a) Varahamihira
- b) Bhaskaracharya
- c) Aryabhatta
- d) Brahma Gupta

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**Q5.** Which one of the following inscriptions mentions Pulakesin II's military success against Harshavardhana?

- a) Aihole inscription
  - b) Allahabad Pillar inscription
  - c) Bilsad inscription
  - d) Damodarpur Copperplate inscription
- 

**Q6.** Kamasutra was written by

- a) Vajjika
  - b) Vatsyayana
  - c) Vishakadatta1
  - d) Kalhana
- 

**Q7.** In which century, did the famous Chinese pilgrim Fa hien visit India?

- a) 5th century AD
  - b) 6th century AD
  - c) 7th century AD
  - d) 4th century AD
- 

**Q8.** Which one of the following was a land measure?

- a) Karsha
  - b) Nivartana
  - c) Vimsopaka
  - d) Dharaka
- 

**Q9.** Which of the following statements are true with regard to Rajendra Chola I?

1. He assumed the title of Gangaikondachola after his victory over the Gangetic valley.
2. He conquered the islands of Andaman and Nicobar.
3. He commemorated his victories by constructing temples.
4. He is regarded as the real founder of the Chola empire.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

**Q10.** The Gupta period is considered as the 'Golden Age of India' which of the following statement is true regarding this

1. The Gupta age was progressive in foreign trade.
2. There was peace and prosperity.
3. There was a tremendous development in the field of science.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- a) 1, 2 and 3
- b) All of above

- c) 1 and 3
  - d) 2 and 4
- 

**Q11.** Who among the following considered themselves 'Brahma-Kshatriya'?

- a) Cholas
  - b) Palas
  - c) Senas
  - d) Chalukyas
- 

**Q12.** Rath Temples at Mahabalipuram were built in the reign of which Pallava ruler?

- a) Narasinghvarman I
- b) Parameshwarvarman
- c) Nandivarman I
- d) Mahendravarman

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**Q13.** What was the Normal rate of interest on loans during the Guptas period

- a) 25%
  - b) 20%
  - c) 15%
  - d) 10%
- 

**Q14.** Which of the following statements are correct regarding assemblies organized by Harsha?

1. Harsha organized a religious assembly at Kanauj to honour the Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsang towards the close of his reign.
2. The Kanauj Assembly went on continuously for 23 days.
3. Tsang explained the values of Mahayana doctrine in the Kanauj assembly and established its superiority over others.
4. Hiuen Tsang mentions about the conference held at Allahabad (Prayag).

Select the answer from the codes given below:

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

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**Q15.** The Seven Pagodas of Mahabalipuram are a witness to the art patronised by the

- a) Pandyas
- b) Cholas
- c) Cheras
- d) Pallavas

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**Answers to the above questions :**

**Q1. Answer: (a)**

The greatest of the military achievements of Chandragupta II was his war against the Saka satraps of western India. Rudrasimha III, the last ruler of the Saka satrap was defeated, dethroned and killed. His territories in western Malwa and the Kathiawar Peninsula were annexed into the Gupta Empire.

After this victory, he performed the horse-sacrifice and assumed the title Sakari, meaning, 'destroyer of Sakas'. He gave his daughter Prabhavati in marriage to the Vakataka prince Rudrasena II. The political importance of this marriage lies in the fact that the Vakatakas occupied a geographically strategic position in the Deccan.

This alliance served a useful purpose when Chandragupta-II undertook his campaign in western India against the Sakas.

**Q2. Answer: (b)**

King Samudragupta patronised a number of scholars including Harisena. The court of Chandragupta II was adorned by the celebrated Navratnas. Kalidasa remains the foremost among them. His master-piece was the Sanskrit drama Shakuntalam. It is considered one among the 'hundred best books of the world'. He wrote two other plays - the Malavikagnimitra and Vikramorvasiya.

His two well-known epics are Raghuvamsa and Kumarasambhava. Ritusamhara and Meghaduta are his two lyrics. Visakadatta was another celebrated author of this period. He was the author of two Sanskrit dramas, Mudrarakshasa and Devichandraguptam.

Sudraka was a renowned poet of this age and his book Mrichchakatika is rich in humour and pathos.

**Q3. Answer: (c)**

Kumarsambhavam an epic was composed by Kalidasa. The Kumarsambhavam is widely regarded as one of Kalidasa's finest works, a paradigmatic example of poetry. The style of description of spring set the standard for nature metaphors pervading many centuries of Indian literary tradition. The period of composition is uncertain, although Kalidasa is thought of as having lived in the 5th century AD.

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**Q4. Answer: (b)**

**Q5. Answer: (a)**

**Q6. Answer: (b)**

**Q7. Answer: (a)**

In 5th century AD, the famous Chinese pilgrim Fa-hien visited India. Travelling through central Asia and northwest India, Fa-hien reached northern India and then visited the holy Buddhist sites located in the Ganges valley: Kapilavastu, the birthplace of Buddha; Bodhgaya, the site of Buddha's enlightenment; Sarnath, where Buddha preached his first sermon, and Kushinagara, the place of Buddha's nirvana.

**Q8. Answer: (b)**

Nivartana was a land measure containing 400 square poles of ten cubits each, according to the Lilavati.

**Q9. Answer: (b)**

**Q10. Answer: (b)**

**Q11. Answer: (c)**

Senas considered themselves 'BrahmaKshatriya'. Brahmakshatriya or Murdhabhishikta is (d) a term applied in Hindu Varna division to people who have a Brahmin father and a Kshatriya mother; or (a) a term that applies, in the Hindu Varna division, to a Brahmin who pursues royalty, and hence concurrently adopts the Kshatriya Varna. According to Manusmriti, such people are treated equally to Brahmins.

Parasurama is a classical example of a Brahmakshatriya.

**Q12. Answer: (a)**

Rath temples of Mahabalipuram were built in the reign of Narasinghvarman I. There are about nine monolithic temples at Mahabalipuram.

They are the unique contribution of the Pallavas to Indian art. The monolithic temples are called locally as Ratha (chariot) as they resemble the processional chariots of a temple. The five Rathas, the best of all monolithic temples, are hewn out of a huge boulder.

**Q13. Answer: (c)**

**Q14. Answer: (a)**

Harsha organized a religious assembly at Kanauj towards the close of his reign. He invited representatives of all religious sects. It was attended by 20 kings, 1000 scholars from the Nalanda University, 3000 Hinayanists and Mahayanists, 3000 Brahmins and Jains. However, violence broke out and there were acts of arson.

There was also an attempt on the life of Harsha. Soon, it was brought under control and the guilty were punished. On the final day of the Assembly, Hiuen Tsang was honoured with costly presents. Hiuen Tsang mentions in his account about the conference held at Allahabad, known as Prayag.

It was the one among the conferences routinely convened by Harsha once in five years. Harsha gave away his enormous wealth as gifts to the members of all religious sects.



**Q15. Answer: (d)**

The seven Pagodas of Mahabalipuram are a witness to the art patronised by the Pallavas. Interestingly, it is documented in “Carta Cartalana”, a 14th century Spanish world map as “Setemelti” referring to “Sette Templi”, the obvious reference to the Seven Shore temples, of which only one exists today.

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