

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

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**Q1.** Which among the following was not the cause of continuous war between Cholas and Chalukyas of Kalyan?

- a) Rivalry between the Chalukyas of Kalyan and Chalukyas of Vengi
  - b) The economic factors
  - c) Rivalry to capture south India's foreign trade with China and South-eastern Asia.
  - d) The geo-political factors
- 

**Q2.** Who was the founder of Gupta dynasty?

- a) ChandraGupta I
  - b) SamudraGupta
  - c) Vikramaditya
  - d) RamaGupta
- 

**Q3.** Which of the following statement(s) is/ are correct?

1. Aryabhatiyam of Aryabhatta deals with mathematics and astronomy
2. Varahamihira composed Pancha Siddhantika
3. Vagbhata was the author of Ashtangsamgraha

Select the answer from the codes given below:

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

**Q4.** Which one of the following was the primary assembly in the Chola village administration?

- a) Sabha
- b) Ur
- c) Mahasabha
- d) Nadu

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**Q5.** The word Vishti means

- a) Irrigation tax
- b) Rights of slaves
- c) Property of women
- d) Forced labour

**Q6.** In the Gupta administration, who was Purpala?

- a) Administrator of town
- b) Administrator of capital
- c) Administrator of conquered territories
- d) Administrator of village

**Q7.** What was the language of Allahabad Parasasti?

- a) Hindi
- b) Parkrit
- c) Aramic
- d) Sanskrit

**Q8.** Which inscription of the Gupta period gives details regarding the sale of land?

- a) Bhitari pillar inscription
  - b) Begram copper plate
  - c) Damodarpur copper plate
  - d) Junagarh inscription
- 

**Q9.** Prabhavati Gupta was the daughter of

- a) Chandragupta II
  - b) Kumargupta
  - c) Skandgupta
  - d) Chandragupta I
- 

**Q10.** Who of the following Gupta kings was first to issue silver coins?

- a) Samudragupta
  - b) Chandragupta II
  - c) Kumargupta
  - d) Chandragupta I
- 

**Q11.** The decimal numeral system, including the concept of zero was invented in India during which one of the following dynasty?

- a) Gupta
  - b) Saka
  - c) Chola
  - d) Pala
- 

**Q12.** Who among the following had the title 'Amoghavarsha' ?

- a) Rajendra Chola

- b) Govinda Chandra Gahadavala
- c) None of these
- d) Munja Paramara

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**Q13.** The Huna princess Avalladevi was the Queen of

- a) Karna
- b) Dharmapala
- c) Kumarapala
- d) Gangeyadeva

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**Q14.** During which period, the great epics of Ramayan and Mahabharat were given the final form?

- a) Maurya period
- b) Nanda period
- c) Gupta period
- d) Post Maurya period

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**Q15.** Which of the following rulers checked Harshavardhana's expedition in South India?

- a) Pulakesin II
- b) Pulakesin I
- c) Vikramaditya II
- d) Vikramaditya I

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## Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (c)

Q2. Answer: (a)

Q3. Answer: (a)

Aryabhatta was a great mathematician and astronomer. He wrote the book Aryabhatiyam in 499 A.D. It deals with mathematics and astronomy.

It explains scientifically the occurrence of solar and lunar eclipses. Aryabhatta was the first to declare that the earth was spherical in shape and that it rotates on its own axis. In the field of medicine, Vagbhata lived during this period.

He was the last of the great medical trio of ancient India. The other two scholars Charaka and Susruta lived before the Gupta age. Vagbhata was the author of Ashtangasamgraha (Summary of the eight branches of medicine).

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**Q4. Answer: (b)**

Ur was the primary village assembly in the Chola village administration. Every village was a self-governing unit. A number of such villages constituted a Korram in different parts of the country. Taniyur was a large village big enough to be a Kurram by itself. A number of Kurrams constituted a Valanadu.

Several Valanadus made up one Mandalam, a province. At the height of the Chola empire, there were eight or nine of these provinces including Sri Lanka. These divisions and names underwent constant changes throughout the Chola period.

**Q5. Answer: (d)**

The word Vishti means Forced labour. While the Kshatriyas acquired their share of the social surplus through the force of arms in the form of taxes (Kar, Shulka, Bali, etc.), forced labour (Vishti, Balutam, etc.), tithes and other privileges. The Brahmin clergy enforced its claim to the social surplus through a moral deterrent which was based on strength of the tribal morality of distribution.

**Q6. Answer: (c)**

In the Gupta administration, purpala was the administrator of conquered territories. The person was mostly from the authority who reigned in that region itself but sometimes the faithful of king also took the control of these territories.

**Q7. Answer: (d)**

**Q8. Answer: (c)**

Damodarpur copper plate inscription of the Gupta period gives details regarding the sale of land. Damodarpur (in Dinajpur District) Copper Plate No.1 of Kumargupta I (443–444AD) is probably the most important for a knowledge of local administrative pattern and is the most popular source for historians.

It refers to Visayapati Kumaramatyā Vetravarman, who was appointed by (Tanniyukta) the Uparika Ciratadatta, Governor of Pundravardhana Bhukti.

Vetravarman being in charge of Kotivarsa Visaya (dist.) administered the government of the locality in the Administrative Board in the company of Dhrtipala, the Nagarasresthi, Bandhumitra, the Sarthavaha, Dhrtimitra – the Prathamakulika and Sambapala – the Prathama Kayastha. They were seen to come together and consult on the sales of land.

**Q9. Answer: (a)**

Prabhavati Gupta was the daughter of Chandragupta II. Prabhavatigupta was married to the powerful Vakataka dynasty ruler Rudrasena II (r.380–385 CE). Rudrasena II, died fortuitously after a very short reign in 385 CE, following which Queen Prabhavati Gupta (r. 385–405) ruled the Vakataka kingdom as a regent on behalf of her two sons. During this twenty-year period, the Vakataka realm was practically a part of the Gupta empire.

**Q10. Answer: (b)**

Chandragupta II, the Gupta king was first to issue silver coins. The large number of beautiful gold coins issued by the Gupta dynasty are a testament to the imperial grandeur of that age. Chandragupta II also started producing silver coins in the Saka tradition. The conquest is indicated by the issue of the new Gupta silver coinage modelled on the previous Saka coinage showing on observe the King's head, Greek script, and dates as on Saka coins.

**Q11. Answer: (a)**

**Q12. Answer: (c)**

None of the above had the title 'Amoghavarsha'. The Arab traveller Sulaiman described Amoghavarsha as one of the four great kings of the world. Sulaiman also wrote that Amoghavarsha respected Muslims and that he allowed the construction of mosques in his cities. Because of his religious temperament, his interest in the arts and literature and his

peace-loving nature, historian Panchamukhi has compared him to the emperor Ashoka and given him the honorific “Ashoka of the South”

**Q13. Answer: (d)**

The Huna princess Avalladevi was the queen of Gangeyadeva. Their son Allata married a Huna princess named Hariyadevi. The Jabbalpore copper-plate inscription of Yasahkarnadeva, of the Kalachuri dynasty of Chedi 17 describes Yasahkarnadeva as the son of king Karnadeva and Avalladevi, a Huna princess.

**Q14. Answer: (c)**

**Q15. Answer: (a)**

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