

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

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**Q1.** According to Puranas, the prime place of Chandravansh's ruler was

- a) Ayodhya
  - b) Shravasti
  - c) Kashi
  - d) Pratihthanpur
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**Q2.** Chinese traveller I-Tsing was on the tour of Bihar in about

- a) 635 A.D.
  - b) 672 A.D.
  - c) 405 A.D.
  - d) 637 A.D.
- 

**Q3.** How many students were studying in the Nalanda University as mentioned by Hiuen Tsang?

- a) 10,000
  - b) 8,000
  - c) 15,000
  - d) 12,000
- 

**Q4.** The theory of Karma is related with

- a) Mimansa
- b) Vaisheshika

c) Nyaya

d) Vedanta

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**Q5.** Who has written the 'Harshacharita'?

a) Banabhatta

b) Parimalgupta

c) Aryabhatta

d) Vishnugupta

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**Q6.** The last ruler of Gupta dynasty was

a) Kumaragupta

b) Budhagupta

c) Srigupta

d) Vishnugupta

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**Q7.** The Gupta ruler who repaired Sudarsana Lake for the second time was

a) Skanda Gupta

b) Rama Gupta

c) Samudra Gupta

d) Vishnu Gupta

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**Q8.** What was the period of rule of Samudra Gupta?

a) AD 375–396

b) AD 370–380

c) AD 380–398

d) AD 330–375

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**Q9.** In which century, did the famous Chinese pilgrim Fa-hien visit India?

a) 5th century AD

b) 4th century AD

c) 7th century AD

d) 6th century AD

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**Q10.** 'Sankhya' Philosophy is propounded by

a) Jaimini

b) Patanjali

c) Gautam

d) Kapila

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**Q11.** The last Gupta ruler to mint silver coins in western India was

a) Kumara Gupta I

b) Chandra Gupta II

c) Skanda Gupta

d) Puru Gupta

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**Q12.** The officer responsible for the safe custody of land records during the Gupta period was known as

a) Karanika

b) Dhruvadhikarana

c) Shaulkika

d) Samaharta

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**Q13. Assertion (A):**

The Chalukyas of Badami exercised paternalistic control over village administration.

**Reason (R):**

In the village affairs, the royal officers of the Chalukyas actively intervened instead of being mere observers.

- a) Only Assertion (A) is true.
- b) Only Reason (R) is true.
- c) Both 'A' and 'R' are true and 'R' is the correct explanation for 'A'.
- d) Both 'A' and 'R' are true, but 'R' is not the correct explanation for 'R'.

**Q14.** Which one of the following is not part of 'Ashtangayoga'?

- a) Pratyahara
- b) Dharana
- c) Anusmriti
- d) Dhyana

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

- Aryabhatta
- Brahmagupta
- Lagadh
- Varahamihira

Choose your answer from the codes given below:

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

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## Answers to the above questions :

**Q1. Answer: (d)**

**Q2. Answer: (b)**

**Q3. Answer: (a)**

As mentioned by Hiuen Tsang, 10,000 students were studying at the Nalanda University. Founded in the 5th Century AD, Nalanda University is known as the ancient seat of learning. 2,000 teachers and 10,000 students from all over the Buddhist world lived and studied at Nalanda, the first Residential International University of the World.

A walk in the ruins of the university takes you to an era, that saw India leading in imparting knowledge, to the world – the era when India was a coveted place for studies. The University flourished during the 5th and 12th centuries.

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**Q4. Answer: (a)**

**Q5. Answer: (a)**

**Q6. Answer: (d)**

**Q7. Answer: (a)**

**Q8. Answer: (d)**

**Q9. Answer: (a)**

In 5th century AD, the famous Chinese pilgrim Fahein visit 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.

**Q10. Answer: (d)**

**Q11. Answer: (c)**

**Q12. Answer: (a)**

The officer responsible for the safe custody of land records during the Gupta period was known as Karanika. This is the Dhruvadhi-Karanika (otherwise called Dhruvasthanadhikaranika) the officer incharge of the Dhruvas,' the last term being applied till recent times in Kathiawar and Cutch to denote persons who superintended the collection of landrevenue by the farmers on the king's behalf.

**Q13. Answer: (c)**

**Q14. Answer: (c)**

**Q15. Answer: (d)**

The correct chronological order is:

1. Lagadh,
2. Aryabhatta,
3. Varahamihira,
4. Brahamgupta

The author of the treatise "Dzhetisha-Vedanga" ("Jyotisavedanga"), 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 Patalipurta (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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