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**Q1.** The Kosala king who was defeated by SamudraGupta

- a) Mahendra
  - b) Udayan
  - c) All the above
  - d) Kalashoka
- 

**Q2.** Who among the following Gupta kings ascended the throne in the year 56 of Gupta era?

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

**Q3.** Who amongst the following had defeated Huna ruler Mihirakula?

- a) Yashodharman
  - b) Prabhakaravardhana
  - c) Budhagupta
  - d) Shashanka
- 

**Q4.** The gold coins during Gupta Period were called

- a) Niska
- b) Dinaras

- c) Pana
- d) Tanka

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**Q5.** Among the precious stones, the most extensive foreign trade during the Gupta age was that of

- a) ruby
- b) diamonds
- c) sapphire
- d) pearl

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**Q6.** The Founder of Advait Philosophy is

- a) Ramanujacharya
- b) Mahatma Buddha
- c) Sankaracharya
- d) Madhvacharya

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**Q7.** The Pallava king who was defeated by Samudra Gupta?

- a) Vishnugopa
- b) Simhavishnu
- c) Simhavarma
- d) Karikala

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**Q8.** Expansion of agricultural land took place on the largest scale in which period ?

- a) Mauryan age

- b) Pre-Mauryan age
  - c) Gupta age
  - d) Post-Mauryan age
- 

**Q9.** Who among the following was the mother of Prabhavati Gupta?

- a) Kuberanaga
  - b) Kumardevi
  - c) None of these
  - d) Dhruvadevi
- 

**Q10.** Which of the following inscription was found on iron pillar?

- a) Mehrauli
  - b) Saranath
  - c) Sanchi
  - d) Babru
- 

**Q11.** Who among the following is not related to the Philosophy of Vedanta?

- a) Abhinav Gupta
  - b) Madhava
  - c) Shankaracharya
  - d) Ramanuja
- 

**Q12.** During the Gupta period, a number of new castes made their appearance due to

- i. Assimilation of foreigners
- ii. Absorption of tribals
- iii. Rise of rich commercial and trading classes

- a) (i) and (ii)
- b) (ii) and (iii)

c) (i) only

d) (i), (ii) and (iii)

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

- Charasada — Pushkalavati
- Sirkap — Takshila
- Nagarjunakonda — Vijaypuri
- Ter — Tamralipti

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

a) 1, 2 and 3

b) 1, 2 and 4

c) 2, 3 and 4

d) 2 and 4

**Q14.** Which Chalukyan ruler is said to have received an embassy from the Persian king Khusrau II?

a) Vikramaditya I

b) Pulakesin II

c) Vijayaditya

d) Vinayaditya

**Q15.** Who of the following Gupta kings granted permission to Meghaverma, the ruler of Sri Lanka to build a Buddhist temple at Gaya?

a) Chandragupta II

b) Chandragupta I

c) Skandgupta

d) Samudragupta

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## Answers to the above questions :

**Q1. Answer: (a)**

**Q2. Answer: (a)**

Chandragupta II ascended the throne in the year 56 of the Gupta era. In 319, Chandragupta created for himself the title King of Kings (Maharajadhiraja), and he extended his rule westward to Prayaga, in northcentral India.

Ten years into his rule, Chandragupta lay dying, and he told his son, Samudragupta, to rule the whole world. His son tried. Samudragupta's forty-five years of the rule would be described as one vast military campaign. He waged war along the Ganges plain, overwhelming nine kings and incorporating their subjects and lands into the Gupta empire.

**Q3. Answer: (a)**

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**Q4. Answer: (b)**

During the Gupta Period, gold coins were called **Dinaras**.

The silver coins issued by the Guptas were called **Rupaka**.

**Q5. Answer: (c)**

Sapphire was the most precious stone in terms of foreign trade in Gupta period.

**Q6. Answer: (c)**

**Q7. Answer: (a)**

**Q8. Answer: (c)**

Expansion of agricultural land took place on the largest scale in the Gupta age. The degeneration of the Vaisya's (the third, or trader caste), which had begun earlier, intensified during this period.

Because of advanced agricultural techniques and developments in handicrafts, the condition of the Sudra's (the fourth, or menial caste) improved and there was no great difference between a poor Vaisya and a prosperous Sudra.

**Q9. Answer: (a)**

Kuberanaga was the mother of Prabhavati Gupta. Chandragupta II married the Naga Princess Kuberanaga and gave his own daughter, Prabhavati, in marriage to Vakataka king, Rudra Sena II.

The Vakataka alliance was a masterstroke of diplomacy as it secured the subordinate alliance of the Vakataka king who occupied a strategic geographical position. It is noteworthy that Rudra Sena died young and his widow reigned until her sons came of age.

**Q10. Answer: (a)**

**Q11. Answer: (a)**

**Q12. Answer: (d)**

**Q13. Answer: (a)**

The correctly matched pairs are:

1. Charasadda — Pushkalavati
2. Sirkap — Takshila
3. 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 the Swat River, near its junction with the Kabul River.

Sirkap is the name of an archaeological site on the bank opposite 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 center of Brahmanism and Buddhism, one of the names it had then was Vijayapuri, after king Vijaya Satakarni of the Satavahana dynasty.

Thereafter the 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: (b)**

**Q15. Answer: (d)**

Samudragupta granted permission to Meghverma the ruler of Sri Lanka to build a Buddhist temple in Gaya. Kittisirimegha of Sri Lanka, a contemporary of Samudragupta, erected with the permission of Samudragupta, a Sangharama near the Mahabodhi Vihara, chiefly for the use of the Singhalese monks who went to worship the Bodhi tree.

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