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Created By Careericons Team

Q1.

List-I (Dynasty)	List-II (Capital)
1. Chalukya of Gujarat	1. Tripuri
2. Kalachuris of Chedi	2. Anhilvad
3. Parmaras of Malva	3. Ajmer
4. Chahmans of Sakambhari	4. Dhara

Codes: A B C D

a) 2 1 4 3

b) 1324

c) 4 1 2 3

d) 2341

Q2. Who was the first Gupta ruler to issue silver coins?

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

Q3. The six district school of Indian philosophy Sankhya, Yoga, Nyaya, Vaishasika, Mimansa, Vedanta became fully articulated during the

- a) Maurya period
- b) Vedic period
- c) Gupta period

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a)	Buddha	perioa

Q4. Who among the following became the first to be credited with the title of Maharajadhiraja in the Gupta dynasty?

- a) Srigupta
- b) Chandragupta
- c) Samudragupta
- d) Ghatotkacha

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Q5. Assertion (A):

sing was the first Chinese Buddhist pilgrim to visit India during the Gupta period.

Reason (R):

sing refers to the donation of some villages to Chinese Buddhists at Nalanda monastery by Sri Gupta. In the context of the above two statements, which of the following is correct?

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) Only A is true.
- d) Only R is true.

Q6. The king Pulakesin II belonged to which Dynasty?

- a) Cheras
- b) Cholas
- c) Chedis
- d) Chalukyas

Q7. Which inscription of the Gupta period gives details regarding the sale of land?
a) Bhitari pillar inscription
b) Junagarh inscription
c) Damodarpur copper plate
d) Begram copper plane
Q8. Who among the Gupta emperors in his Bhitari and Junagarh inscriptions claimed victory over the Hunas?
a) Skandagupta
b) Kumaragupta
c) Narasimhagupta
d) Bhanugupta
Q9. The Vengi king who was defeated by Samudra Gupta was
a) Hastivarma
b) Danamava
c) Vimaladitya
d) Gunaga Vijayaditya
Q10. In the Gupta age, Varahamihira wrote the famous book, 'Brihat Samhita'. It was a treatise on
a) statecraft
b) astronomy
c) economics
d) ayurvedic system of medicine.
Q11. Which one of the following is the major factor for the decline of silk trade with the western world?

- a) Indian artisans became lethargic in manufacturing luxury silk cloth.
- b) India could not compete with the other silk exporting countries.
- c) Roman conflict with Parthians prevented trade on land route.
- d) Pryzantine people learnt the art of rearing silk worms from the Chinese through the Persians.

Q12. Who propagated 'Yoga Darshan'?

- a) Gautam
- b) Shankaracharya
- c) Patanjali
- d) Jaimini

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Q13. Who has the title of 'Kaviraja'?

- a) ChandraGupta II
- b) SamudraGupta
- c) ChandraGupta I
- d) KumaraGupta

Q14. The travel account of Fa-hien is known as

- a) Yen-tu
- b) Si-yu-ki
- c) Fa-chien
- d) Fo-kwo-ki

Q15. Which one of the following is not the outcome of vesting the donees with magisterial and police powers along with fiscal rights?

- a) Weakening of king's authority
- b) Increase in productivity
- c) Easy administration over large area
- d) Oppression of the tenants

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Answers to the above questions:

Q1. Answer: (a)

The correct match list is: Dynasty & Capital

- 1. Chalukya of Gujarat Anhilvad
- 2. Kalachuris of Chedi Tripuri
- 3. Parmaras of Malwa Dhara
- 4. Chahmans of Sakambhari Ajmer

The Chalukya dynasty was an Indian royal dynasty that ruled large parts of southern and central India between the 6th and the 12th centuries. During this period, they ruled as three related yet individual dynasties.

The Kalachuris, also known as the Haihayas, were an ancient people known from the Epics and Puranas from 249 or 250 AD. Several branches of the Kalachuris were settled in different parts of northern India. In the latter half of the sixth century AD, they ruled over a powerful kingdom comprising Gujarat, northern Maharashtra, and later than some parts of Malwa.

The Paramara. Their ancient capital was Chandrawati, situated 4 miles away from Abu station. This vansha evolves out from the Agni Kunda of Yagya on the Abu mountain." ParajanMarithiParmar" means "Vansha which defeats the enemy" hence it is called Parmar. In 973—1192, Chahmans of Sakambhari (Ajmer – Rajasthan)

Q2. Answer: (d)

Q3. Answer: (c)

The six district school of Indian philosophy Sankhya, Yoga, Nyaya, Vaishasika, Mimansa, Vedanta became fully articulated during the Gupta period.

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Q4.	Ans	wer:	(b)	١

Q5. Answer: (d)

Q6. Answer: (d)

Pulkesin II was the greatest Chalukya king. He defeated Harsh on bank of Narmada.

Q7. 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 Kumaramatya 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 Nagara?resthi, Bandhumitra, the Sarthavaha, Dhrtimitra – the Prathamakulika and ?ambapala – the Prathama Kayastha. They were seen to come together and consult on the sales of land.

Q8. Answer: (a)

Q9. Answer: (a)

Q10. Answer: (b)

Varahamihira was an Indian astronomer, mathematician, and astrologer who lived in Ujjain. He wrote Brihat Samhita which covers astrology, planetary movements, eclipses, rainfall, clouds, architecture, growth of crops, manufacture of perfume, matrimony, domestic relations, gems, pearls, and rituals.

Q11. Answer: (d)

Q12. Answer: (c)

Q13. Answer: (b)

Q14. Answer: (d)

The travel account of Fa-hien is known as Fokwo-ki. Fa-hien or Faxian (AD 399 – 413): Fa-hien was the first Chinese monk to travel to India in search of great Buddhist scriptures. At the age of sixty-five, he travelled, mostly on foot, from Central China taking the southern route through Shenshen, Dunhuang, Khotan, and then over the Himalayas, to Gandhara and Peshawar.

Q15. Answer: (b)

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