

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

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Q1. Consider the following statements and mark the option that is true.

- Vishwarup wrote a commentary known as Balasera on Yavjnavalkyas Smriti.
- Pratipada Panchika, a commentary on Kautilya's Arthashastra, was written by Bhattaswami.
- Vijananeshwar wrote a commentary on Manu Smriti.

- a) (i) and (iii)
 - b) All of the above
 - c) (i) and (ii)
 - d) None of the above
-

Q2. Assertion (A):

The nomination of Rama Gupta as the successor of successor of Samudra Gupta is said to have been forced by the Sabha, a representative organization of the Gupta period?

Reason (R):

In the Gupta period, the issue of succession to the throne was unilaterally decided by the Sabha. In the context of the above two statements, which of the following is correct?

- a) Both A and R are true and R justifies or explains A.
 - b) Both A and R are true, but R does not justify or explain A.
 - c) Only (A) is true.
 - d) Only (R) is true.
-

Q3. Emperor Harsha had shifted his capital from Thaneshwar to

- a) Delhi
- b) Rajgriha

- c) Prayag
 - d) Kannauj
-

Q4. Which of the following statements is/are true about the land charters of the post-Gupta period?

- i. In some land grants, taxes and powers of administration are explicitly delegated in a positive manner.
- ii. Some charters specifically transfer peasants and artisans living in a village and also cultivators occupying a piece of land.
- iii. Some charters give the beneficiary the right to evict the existing peasants and induce new ones.
- iv. One important element in the land donation records is the list of officers, either with both proper names and functional designations or only with designations.

Select the answer from the codes below:

- a) (i) and (iii)
- b) (i), (iii) and (iv)
- c) (i), (ii) and (iv)
- d) All the above

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Q5. The founder of Nyaya Philosophy was

- a) Kanad
- b) Jaimini
- c) Kapil
- d) Gautam

Q6. Who was Dhanavantri?

- a) A Physician
- b) A Chemist

- c) A Surgeon
 - d) A Philosopher
-

Q7. Who destroyed the Nalanda University in 1202 AD ?

- a) Bakhtiyar Khilji
 - b) Moizuddin Muhammad Ghori
 - c) Qutbuddin Aibak
 - d) Mahmud of Ghazni
-

Q8. Kings Queens

- Chandragupta-I Kumaradevi
- Samudragupta Dattadevi
- Chandragupta-II Dhruvadevi
- Kumargupta-I Kuberanaga

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

Q9. By which of the following according to Advaita Vedanta, Mukti can be obtained?

- a) Karma
 - b) Yoga
 - c) Gyana
 - d) Bhakti
-

Q10. Which of the following statements is not correct?

- a) Economy tended to become increasingly agrarian as trade and commerce declined in the post-Gupta period.
 - b) A fairly large section of peasantry emerged due to transformation of Sudras into peasants.
 - c) The mode of paying interest on mortgaged land in the form of labour services had become fairly common.
 - d) The flourishing agrarian economy raised the living standards of peasants.
-

Q11. The Chalukyan ruler Pulakeshin's victory over Harsha was in the year

- a) 618 A.D.
 - b) 634 A.D.
 - c) 612 A.D.
 - d) 622 A.D.
-

Q12. Who was the founder of Gupta dynasty?

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

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Q13. The Nyaya Philosophical system was propagated by

- a) Gautama
 - b) Jaimini
 - c) Charvaka
 - d) Kapila
-

Q14. Kalidas was in the ruling period of

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

Q15.

List I	List II
A. Vikramaditya II	1. 633 - 34 A.D.
B. Pulakesin II	2. 606 - 647 A.D.
C. Harshavardhana	3. 335 A.D.
D. Samudragupta	4. 733 - 744 A.D.

- a) A – 2 ; B – 1 ; C – 4 ; D – 3
- b) A – 4 ; B – 1 ; C – 3 ; D – 2
- c) A – 3 ; B – 4 ; C – 1 ; D – 2
- d) A – 4 ; B – 1 ; C – 2 ; D – 3

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (c)

Q2. Answer: (c)

Q3. Answer: (d)

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Q4. Answer: (d)

Q5. Answer: (d)

Q6. Answer: (a)

Dhanavantri was a physician. Dhanvantari is depicted as Vishnu with four hands, holding medical herbs in one hand and a pot containing rejuvenating nectar called amrita in another. He is often shown with a leech in his hand rather than the scriptures.

The Puranas state that Dhanavantari emerged from the 'Ocean of Milk' and appeared with the pot of nectar during the story of the Samudra or Sagar Manthan whilst the ocean was being churned by the Devas and Asuras, using the Mandara mountain and the serpent Vasuki.

Q7. Answer: (a)

Bakhtiyar Khilji destroyed the Nalanda University in 1202 AD. The prince of perverts – Muhammad Bakhtiyar Khalji – is a blot on the human race. And yet the town of Bakhtiyarpur in Bihar, close to the site of his cruel depredations, bears his name. Bakhtiyar Khalji holds a pride of place because, unlike the other Muslim marauders, he was not content with destroying the areas he traversed.

Q8. Answer: (d)

The correctly matched pairs are:

1. Chandragupta-I - Kumaradevi
2. Samudragupta - Dattadevi
3. Chandragupta-II - Dhruvadevi

In a breakthrough deal, Chandragupta was married to Kumaradevi, a Lichchhavi princess the main power in Magadha. With a dowry of the kingdom of Magadha (capital Pataliputra) and an alliance with the Lichchhavis.

Samudragupta's chief queen was named Dattadevi, and he seems to have had a number of sons by her and others; for we are told that he specially chose one of them, the later Chandragupta II, to succeed him. This seems to indicate that this prince was not the eldest son. Unfortunately, we have no details. Dhruvadevi was a queen of the Gupta dynasty. She reigned as the wife of Chandragupta II (380–415 AD) and mother of Kumaragupta (415–455 AD).

Previously she had been married to Chandragupta's brother Ramagupta. She was a great patron of poets and gave shelter to many scholars in the Gupta court. Famed for her beauty and intellect, she was first married to the weak and cowardly son of Samudragupta, Ramagupta. Sometime later the mighty Shaka demanded of the Guptas that they hand over Dhruvadevi as a condition for peace.

Q9. Answer: (c)

Q10. Answer: (d)

Q11. Answer: (a)

Q12. Answer: (a)

Q13. Answer: (a)

Q14. Answer: (b)

Q15. Answer: (d)

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