HARSHAVARDHAN PERIOD BASED INDIAN HISTORY MCQ PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PDF WITH EXPLANATION

For All Competitive SSC, Bank, IBPS, UPSC, Railway, IT & Other Govt. Exams

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Q1. Which one of the following is not a work on architecture?

a) Mahavastu

b) Manasare

c) Samarangana Sutradhara

d) Mayamata

Q2. In the context of cultural history of India, a pose in dance and dramatics called 'Tribhanga' has been a favourite of Indian artists from ancient times till today. Which one of the following statements best describes this pose?

a) Movements of body, face and hands are used to express oneself or to tell a story

b) One leg is bent and the body is slightly but oppositely curved at waist and neck

c) Facial expressions, hand gestures and make-up are combined to symbolize certain epic or historic characters

d) A little smile, slightly curved waist and certain hand gestures are emphasized to express the feelings of love or eroticism.

Q3. The Chandela ruler who built famous temple at Khajurao?

a) Jayadeva

b) Dhanga

c) Chandradeva

d) Bhimadeva

Q4. Rajputas are mentioned as Agnikula Kshatriyas in

a) Vikramankadeva Charita

b) Prithviraj Raso

c) Rajataragini

d) Dasakumara Charita

Q5. Who among the following levied Turushka-danda?

a) Chahamanas

b) Gahadavalas

c) Chandellas

d) Shahis

Q6. Vikramshila Mahavihar was established by the ruler of

a) Sen dynasty

b) Pushyabhuti dynasty

c) Barman dynasty

d) Pala dynasty

Q7. Rajashekhara, the author of 'Karpurmanjari', was the teacher of

a) Bhoja parmara

b) Mahendrapala I

c) Narsimhavarma II

d) Yuvarajadeva II

Q8. Who was the Hindu king at the time of invasion of Muhammad-Bin Quasim on Sind?

a) Krishna

b) Dahir

c) Hala

d) Ananda Pala

Q9. Which one of the following was the primary assembly in the Chola village administration?

a) Ur

b) Nadu

c) Sabha

d) Mahasabha

Q10. The presiding deity of Bhojsala Temple is

a) Goddess Saraswati

b) Goddess Durga

c) Goddess Laxmi

d) Goddess Parvati

Q11. The first Tarian war took place in

a) 1195 A.D.
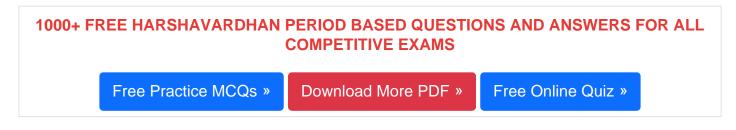
b) 1191 A.D.

c) 1193 A.D.

d) 1197 A.D.

Q12. Muhammad Ghazni invaded India 17 times between

a) 1000-1026 A.D.

b) 900-950 A.D.

c) 950-1000 A.D.

d) 1025-1046 A.D.

Q13. What was the capital of Gurjara Pratiharas?

a) Manda

b) Bhinmal

c) Rangapur

d) Khajuraho

Q14. Sugandhadevi who issued coins with the figure of seated Lakshmi was a Queen of

a) Orissa

b) Karnataka

c) Kashmir

d) Saurashtra

Q15. Who among the following was the patron of the Kota school of painting?

a) Savant Singh

b) Balawant Singh

c) Govardhan Singh

d) Umed Singh

Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (a)

Mahavastu is not a work on architecture. Mahavastu is a more refined version of Vastu Shastra. Vastu Shastra is a very old subject that didn't have a proper procedure to apply the beneficial wisdom in modern lifestyle.

Due to a lack of proper research and documentation of results, it has never been possible to give it a scientific working procedure.

Q2. Answer: (b)

The pose 'Tribhanga' is the favourite posture of Lord Krishna. We have often seen Lord Krishna standing in tribhanga posture before his cow 'Kamdhenu' or whenever he is playing his flute. He is often called Tribhana Murari.

Q3. Answer: (b)

Q4. Answer: (b)

Q5. Answer: (b)

Gahadavalas levied Turushka-danda. Gahadavala dynasty rule of the district is proved by the discovery atKudarkot of a copper plate grant dated in the reign of Chandradeva.

Chandradeva founded the Gahadavala dynasty at Kanyakubja after defeating a chief named Gopala of the Tuar clan. His jurisdiction extended over nearly all of what is modern Uttar Pradesh including this district.

Q6. Answer: (d)

Vikramshila Mahavihar was established by the ruler of the Pala dynasty. Pala Dynasty was the ruling dynasty in Bihar and Bengal in India, from the 8th to the 12th century. Called the Palas because all their names ended in Pala, "protector".

The Palas rescued Bengal from the Chaos into which it had fallen after the death of Shashanka, a rival of Harsha of Kanauj. The founder of the dynasty was Gopala.

Q7. Answer: (b)

Rajashekhara, the author of 'Karpurmanjri' was the teacher of Mahendrapala I. Rajashekhara was an eminent Sanskrit poet, dramatist, and critic. He was the court poet of the Gurjara Pratiharas. He wrote Kavyamimamsa between 880 and 920 CE.

The work is essentially a practical guide for poets that explains the elements and composition of a good poem. The fame of Rajashekhara rests firmly on his play Karpuramanjari, written in Sauraseni Prakrit.

Q8. Answer: (b)

Q9. Answer: (a)

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. Tamiya 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.

Q10. Answer: (a)

The presiding deity of the Bhojsala temple is the goddess Saraswati. Bhojshala is one of the most significant monuments of Madhya Pradesh as a whole as it spots the land of Dhar. It is an ancient monument that had been dedicated to the goddess Saraswati.

This was the only temple in fat that was dedicated to this deity of the Hindu cult.

Q11. Answer: (b)

Q12. Answer: (a)

Q13. Answer: (b)

Q14. Answer: (c)

Sugandhadevi who issued coins with the figure of seated Lakshmi was a queen of Kashmir.

The auspicious markings on SrimatiRadharani'slotusfeet include the signs of the conch shell, moon, elephant, barleycorn, rod for controlling elephants, chariot flag, small drum, svastika, and fish.

Q15. Answer: (d)

Umed Singh was the patron of the Kota School of Painting. The Kota school of painting is one of the finest examples of this technique. Kota paintings are known for their depiction of nature and hunting scenes.

Painting comprises a very integral part of the Rajasthani culture. Woven into these splendid visuals are images of everyday life of the olden times. The development of miniature paintings has been one of the most important contributions of Rajasthan to Indian art.