

## Gupta Empire

**Instructions:** Each question carries one mark. Choose the most appropriate answer.

### Section: Gupta Rulers and Political History

1. The founder of the Gupta Empire was:

- a) Samudragupta
- b) **Chandragupta I**
- c) Chandragupta II
- d) Sri Gupta

2. The Gupta era started in:

- a) 78 CE
- b) **319-320 CE**
- c) 606 CE
- d) 648 CE

3. Who adopted the title "Maharajadhiraja"?

- a) Sri Gupta
- b) **Chandragupta I**
- c) Samudragupta
- d) Chandragupta II

4. The Lichchhavi princess Kumaradevi was married to:

- a) Sri Gupta
- b) **Chandragupta I**
- c) Samudragupta
- d) Ghatotkacha

5. The "Napoleon of India" title was given by V.A. Smith to:

- a) Chandragupta I
- b) **Samudragupta**
- c) Chandragupta II
- d) Skandagupta

6. The Allahabad Pillar Inscription was composed by:

- a) Kalidasa
- b) **Harisena**
- c) Vishnugupta
- d) Aryabhatta

7. The Allahabad Pillar Inscription describes the conquests of:

- a) Chandragupta I
- b) **Samudragupta**
- c) Chandragupta II
- d) Skandagupta

8. Samudragupta performed which sacrifice to proclaim his imperial status?

- a) Rajasuya
- b) **Ashvamedha**
- c) Vajapeya
- d) Purushamedha

9. Chandragupta II is also known as:

- a) Vikramaditya
- b) **Vikramaditya**
- c) Shakari
- d) All of the above

10. Chandragupta II defeated the Saka ruler of Western India named:

- a) Nahapana
- b) **Rudrasimha III**
- c) Gautamiputra Satakarni
- d) Kharavela

11. Chandragupta II established his second capital at:

- a) Pataliputra
- b) **Ujjain**
- c) Ayodhya
- d) Kannauj

12. The Chinese traveler who visited India during Chandragupta II's reign was:

- a) Hiuen Tsang
- b) **Fa-Hien**
- c) I-Tsing
- d) Megasthenes

13. Kumaragupta I founded the Nalanda University according to:

- a) Allahabad Pillar

### b) Seal of Nalanda

- c) Aihole Inscription
- d) Junagadh Inscription

14. Skandagupta successfully repelled the invasion of:

- a) Kushanas
- b) **Hunas (Hephthalites)**
- c) Shakas
- d) Parthians

15. The Junagadh Inscription mentions the repair of Sudarshana Lake by:

- a) Chandragupta II
- b) **Skandagupta**
- c) Kumaragupta I
- d) Samudragupta

### Section: Administration

16. The Gupta Empire was divided into provinces called:

- a) **Bhuktis**
- b) Vishayas
- c) Vithis
- d) Gramas

17. The provinces (Bhuktis) were headed by:

- a) **Uparikas**
- b) Vishayapatis
- c) Kumaramatyas
- d) Mahadandanayakas

18. The district administrative unit was called:

- a) Bhukti
- b) **Vishaya**
- c) Vithi
- d) Grama

19. The district officer was called:

- a) Uparika
- b) **Vishayapati**
- c) Gramika
- d) Dandapashika

20. The village headman was called:

- a) Vishayapati
- b) **Gramika**
- c) Mahattara
- d) Uparika

21. The Gupta kings adopted which type of succession?

- a) **Primogeniture**
- b) Election
- c) Appointment by ministers
- d) Military selection

22. The Gupta kings often appointed princes as:

- a) **Kumaramatyas**
- b) Uparikas
- c) Vishayapatis
- d) Mahadandanayakas

23. The military commander-in-chief was called:

- a) Mahabaladhikrita
- b) **Mahadandanayaka**
- c) Mahapratihara
- d) Mahasandhivigrahiaka

24. The Gupta administration was characterized by:

- a) **Decentralization**
- b) Extreme centralization
- c) Military dictatorship
- d) Theocracy

25. Land grants during Gupta period were called:

- a) **Agraharas**
- b) Brahmadeyas
- c) Devadanas
- d) All of the above

### Section: Art and Architecture

26. The Gupta period is known as the:

- a) Bronze Age of India
- b) **Golden Age of India**
- c) Iron Age of India
- d) Silver Age of India

27. The famous Iron Pillar at Delhi was erected by:

- a) Samudragupta
- b) **Chandragupta II**
- c) Kumaragupta I
- d) Skandagupta

28. The Iron Pillar at Delhi is notable for:

- a) Its height
- b) **Rust-resistant composition**
- c) Inscriptions
- d) Decorative design

29. The Dashavatara Temple at Deogarh is dedicated to:

- a) Shiva
- b) **Vishnu**
- c) Brahma
- d) Buddha

30. The Bhitargaon Temple is famous for its:

- a) Stone construction
- b) **Terracotta work**
- c) Bronze idols
- d) Wood carvings

31. The first free-standing stone temple in India was built during:

- a) Mauryan period
- b) **Gupta period**
- c) Chola period
- d) Mughal period

32. The Vishnu Temple at Tigawa (Jabalpur) belongs to:

- a) 1st century BCE
- b) **Early Gupta period**
- c) Late Gupta period
- d) Post-Gupta period

33. The famous Buddhist university established during Gupta period was:

- a) Vikramshila
- b) **Nalanda**
- c) Taxila
- d) Odantapuri

34. The Ajanta Caves were mainly constructed during:

- a) Mauryan period
- b) **Gupta period**
- c) Chola period
- d) Delhi Sultanate

35. Cave 16 at Ajanta contains an inscription of:

- a) Samudragupta
- b) **Harisena (Vakataka minister)**
- c) Chandragupta II
- d) Kumaragupta I

36. The Bagh Caves are located in:

- a) Maharashtra
- b) **Madhya Pradesh**
- c) Bihar
- d) Odisha

37. The Sarnath Buddha image of Gupta period is famous for its:

- a) **Dharma Chakra Mudra**
- b) Abhaya Mudra
- c) Dhyana Mudra
- d) Bhumisparsha Mudra

38. The Gupta sculpture is characterized by:

- a) **Spiritual expression**
- b) Realistic portrayal
- c) Abstract forms
- d) Massive size

### Section: Science and Literature

**39.** The great mathematician and astronomer who wrote "Aryabhatiya" was:

- a) Varahamihira
- b) Aryabhata**
- c) Brahmagupta
- d) Bhaskara I

**40.** Aryabhata belonged to:

- a) Pataliputra**
- b) Ujjain
- c) Kannauj
- d) Vallabhi

**41.** Aryabhata's major contribution was:

- a) Discovery of zero
- b) Concept of zero and place value system**
- c) Decimal system
- d) Trigonometry

**42.** The first to explain scientifically the cause of eclipses was:

- a) Brahmagupta
- b) Aryabhata**
- c) Varahamihira
- d) Bhaskara I

**43.** The author of "Brihat Samhita" and "Pancha Siddhantika" was:

- a) Aryabhata
- b) Varahamihira**
- c) Brahmagupta
- d) Nagarjuna

**44.** Varahamihira's "Pancha Siddhantika" deals with:

- a) Medicine
- b) Astronomy**
- c) Mathematics
- d) Architecture

**45.** The physician who wrote "Charaka Samhita" lived during:

- a) Mauryan period
- b) Gupta period (revised)**
- c) Post-Gupta period
- d) Medieval period

**46.** The surgeon who wrote "Sushruta Samhita" lived during:

- a) Gupta period**
- b) Mauryan period
- c) Vedic period
- d) Mughal period

**47.** The great dramatist and poet of Gupta period was:

- a) Kalidasa**
- b) Bhasa
- c) Shudraka
- d) Vishakhadatta

**48.** Kalidasa's famous works include:

- a) Abhijanashakuntalam**
- b) Mudrarakshasa
- c) Mrichchhakatika
- d) Harshacharita

**49.** The play "Mrichchhakatika" was written by:

- a) Kalidasa
- b) Shudraka**
- c) Bhasa
- d) Vishakhadatta

**50.** The play "Mudrarakshasa" was written by:

- a) Kalidasa
- b) Bhasa
- c) Vishakhadatta**
- d) Shudraka

**51.** The author of "Devichandraguptam" was:

- a) Kalidasa
- b) Vishakhadatta**
- c) Bhasa
- d) Shudraka

**52.** The "Kamasutra" was written by:

- a) Vatsyayana**
- b) Kautilya

- c) Kalidasa
- d) Bharavi

**53.** The language of Gupta court was:

- a) Pali
- b) Prakrit
- c) Sanskrit**
- d) Apabhramsha

**54.** The Puranas in their present form were compiled during:

- a) Vedic period
- b) Mauryan period
- c) Gupta period**
- d) Medieval period

**55.** The first Indian mathematician to treat zero as a number was:

- a) Aryabhata
- b) Brahmagupta**
- c) Varahamihira
- d) Bhaskara I

#### **Section: Economy and Society**

**56.** The main source of revenue during Gupta period was:

- a) Trade tax
- b) Land revenue**
- c) War booty
- d) Tribute

**57.** The land tax during Gupta period was called:

- a) Bhaga**
- b) Bali
- c) Kara
- d) Sulka

**58.** The Gupta gold coins were called:

- a) Karshapana
- b) Dinara**
- c) Nishka
- d) Pana

**59.** The silver coins during Gupta period were called:

- a) Dinara
- b) Rupaka**
- c) Karshapana
- d) Nishka

**60.** The Gupta period saw the emergence of:

- a) Feudalism
- b) Capitalism
- c) Communism
- d) Socialism

**61.** The practice of Sati became prevalent during:

- a) Vedic period
- b) Mauryan period
- c) Gupta period**
- d) Medieval period

**62.** The first evidence of Sati comes from:

- a) Vedic texts
- b) Gupta inscriptions**
- c) Mauryan edicts
- d) Sangam literature

**63.** The Gupta period witnessed the decline of:

- a) Foreign trade**
- b) Agriculture
- c) Temple construction
- d) Education

#### **Answer Key**

1. b) Chandragupta I
2. b) 319-320 CE
3. b) Chandragupta I
4. b) Chandragupta I
5. b) Samudragupta
6. b) Harisena
7. b) Samudragupta
8. b) Ashvamedha

- 9. d) All of the above

- 10. b) Rudrasimha III

- 11. b) Ujjain

- 12. b) Fa-Hien

- 13. b) Seal of Nalanda

- 14. b) Hunas (Hephthalites)

- 15. b) Skandagupta

- 16. a) Bhuktis

- 17. a) Uparikas

- 18. b) Vishaya

- 19. b) Vishayapati

- 20. b) Gramika

- 21. a) Primogeniture

- 22. a) Kumaramatyas

- 23. b) Mahadandanayaka

- 24. a) Decentralization

- 25. d) All of the above

- 26. b) Golden Age of India

- 27. b) Chandragupta II

- 28. b) Rust-resistant composition

- 29. b) Vishnu

- 30. b) Terracotta work

- 31. b) Gupta period

- 32. b) Early Gupta period

- 33. b) Nalanda

- 34. b) Gupta period

- 35. b) Harisena (Vakataka minister)

- 36. b) Madhya Pradesh

- 37. a) Dharma Chakra Mudra

- 38. a) Spiritual expression

- 39. b) Aryabhata

- 40. a) Pataliputra

- 41. b) Concept of zero and place value system

- 42. b) Aryabhata

- 43. b) Varahamihira

- 44. b) Astronomy

- 45. b) Gupta period (revised)

- 46. a) Gupta period

- 47. a) Kalidasa

- 48. a) Abhijanashakuntalam

- 49. b) Shudraka

- 50. c) Vishakhadatta

- 51. b) Vishakhadatta

- 52. a) Vatsyayana

- 53. c) Sanskrit

- 54. c) Gupta period

- 55. b) Brahmagupta

- 56. b) Land revenue

- 57. a) Bhaga

- 58. b) Dinara

- 59. b) Rupaka

- 60. a) Feudalism

- 61. c) Gupta period

- 62. b) Gupta inscriptions

- 63. a) Foreign trade