

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) Aryabhata
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) Vishayapati
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) Mahasandhivigrahika
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) **Aryabhatta**
- c) Brahmagupta
- d) Bhaskara I

40. Aryabhatta belonged to:

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

41. Aryabhatta'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) **Aryabhatta**
- c) Varahamihira
- d) Bhaskara I

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

- a) Aryabhatta
- 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) **Abhijnanashakuntalam**
- 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) Aryabhatta
- 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) Aryabhatta

40. a) Pataliputra

41. b) Concept of zero and place value system

42. b) Aryabhatta

43. b) Varahamihira

44. b) Astronomy

45. b) Gupta period (revised)

46. a) Gupta period

47. a) Kalidasa

48. a) Abhijnanashakuntalam

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