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Chapter - 08

Deccan Dynasties & Sangam Age

1. The first Indian ruler, who established the supremacy of Indian Navy in the Arabian Sea was:

- (A) Rajaraja I (B) Rajendra I
(C) Rajadhiraja I (D) Kulottunga I

2. In Tamil literature the glorious books 'Shilppadikaram and Manimekalai' are related to

- (A) Jainism (B) Buddhism
(C) Hinduism (D) Christianity

3. How was Burma (now Myanmar) known to ancient Indians?

- (A) Malayamandalam (B) Yavadwipa
(C) Suvarnabhumi (D) Suvarnadwipa

4. Which dynasty succeeded the Chalukyas in the Western India?

- (A) Cholas (B) Kakatiyas
(C) Pallavas (D) Rashtrakutas

5. Name the capital of the Pallavas?

- (A) Kanchi (B) Vatapi
(C) Trichurapalli (D) Mahabalipuram

6. Arabs were defeated in 738 A.D. by

- (A) Pratiharas (B) Rashtrakutas
(C) Pallavas (D) Chalukyas

7. St. Thomas is said to have come to India to propagate Christianity during the reign of the

- (A) Cheras (B) Parthians
(C) Pandyas (D) Cholas

8. Harshvardhana was defeated by

- (A) Prabhakaravardhana
(B) Pulakesin II
(C) Narshimvarman
(D) Sasanka

9. The Hoyasala's capital was

- (A) Warangal (B) Devagiri
(C) Dwarasamudra (D) Krishnagiri

10. Sangam Age is associated with the history of

- (A) Benaras (B) Allahabad
(C) Tamil Nadu (D) Khajuraho

11. Beetapala and Dhiman, the two great artists that India had produced, belonged to the

- (A) Pala Age (B) Gupta Age
(C) Maurya Age (D) Pathan Age

12. Which Chola king founded the city of Puhar?

- (A) Rajendra Chola (B) Ellara
(C) Senguttavan (D) Karikala

13. Chalukya king Pulakesin - II was defeated by

- (A) Mahendra Varman-I
(B) Narasimha Varman-I
(C) Parameswara Verman-I
(D) Jatila Parantaka

14. The Rashtrakuta kingdom was founded by

- (A) Danti Durga (Danti Varman)
(B) Amoghavarsh
(C) Govinda III
(D) Indra III

15. Which of the following option is matched?

- (A) Ellora - Shakas
(B) Mahabalipuram - Rashtrakuta
(C) Meenakshi Temple - Pallavas
(D) Khajuraho - Chandelas

16. The most distinguished ruler of the Chalukya dynasty was

- (A) Jayasimha II (B) Vikramaditya VI
(C) Somesvara II (D) Pulakesin II

17. Which of the following was the capital of the Chola Kings?

- (A) Kanchi (B) Tanjore





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(C) Madurai

(D) Trichurapally

(C) Karnataka

(D) Maharashtra

18. The capital of Pallavas was

(A) Arcot

(B) Kanchi

(C) Malkhed

(D) Banacasi

26. Pulakesin II was the greatest ruler of the

(A) Cholas of Tamil Nadu

(B) Chalukyas of Badami

(C) Chalukyas Kalyani

(D) Pallavas of Kanchi

19. Which one of the following Chola Kings conquered Ceylon (Singhal) first?

(A) Aditya - I

(B) Rajaraja - I

(C) Rajendra Chola

(D) Vijayalya

27. The Uttaramerur inscription provides information of the administration of the

(A) Chalukyas

(B) Satavahanas

(C) Pallavas

(D) Cholas

20. Who was the Chola king who brought Ganga from North to South?

(A) Raja Raja Chola

(B) Mahendra

(C) Rajendra Chola

(D) Parantaka

28. Match the following:

(A) Chalukyas

(i) Malakhet

(B) Hoysalas

(ii) Vatapi

(C) Rashtrakutas

(iii) Warangal

(D) Kakatiyas

(iv) Dwarasamudra

(A) (A) - (ii), (B) - (iv), (C) - (i), (D) - (iii),

(B) (A) - (iv), (B) - (iii), (C) - (i), (D) - (ii),

(C) (A) - (i), (B) - (ii), (C) - (iii), (D) - (iv),

(D) (A) - (iii), (B) - (ii), (C) - (iv), (D) - (i),

21. The Chola kings were ruling over

(A) Tamil Nadu

(B) Andhra

(C) Kerala

(D) Bengal

22. Coins made of metal first appeared in

(A) Haerappan Civilisation

(B) Later Vedic Age

(C) Age of the Buddha

(D) Age of the Mauryas

29. Which one of the following inscriptions related to the Chalukya king, Pulakesin II?

(A) Maski

(B) Hathigumpha

(C) Aihole

(D) Nasik

23. Mention the centre of the Roman trade during the Sangam Age

(A) Madurai

(B) Arikamedu

(C) Poompuhar

(D) Musiri

30. Who was the contemporary South Indian ruler of Harshavardhana?

(A) Krishnadevaraya

(B) Pulakeshin II

(C) Mayuravarma

(D) Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar

24. During the reign of which Pallava ruler began the long drawn struggle between the Pallavas and the Chalukyas?

(A) Mahendravarman I

(B) Simhavishnu

(C) Narasimhavarman I

(D) Mahendravarman II

31. Ravikirti, a Jain, who composed the Aihole Prashast, was patronized by

(A) Pulakeshin I

(B) Harsha

(C) Pulakeshin II

(D) Kharavela

25. From which modern State did the Alwar saints originate?

(A) Tamil Nadu

(B) Kerala

32. Which of the following was the early capital of the Rashtrakutas?

(A) Sopara

(B) Ellora





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(C) Vatapi

(D) Ajanta

(C) Pandyas

(D) Solankis

33. Which of the following is not true about Ajanta Caves?

- (A) They are in Maharashtra
- (B) They are decorated with Buddhist Art
- (C) They depict the techniques used in Ancient India
- (D) They do not contain paintings of flora and fauna

34. What is the Mehrauli Pillar in the complex of Qutub Minar Primarily famous for?

- (A) Proverbial height
- (B) Skilful stone cutting
- (C) Excellent quality steel
- (D) Statue of Buddha on top

35. Which script was used in Ashoka's inscriptions?

- (A) Brahmi
- (B) Devanagiri
- (C) Gurmukhi
- (D) Sanskrit

36. The capital of the Mauryan kingdom was located at

- (A) Pataliputra
- (B) Vaishali
- (C) Lumbini
- (D) Gaya

37. Where is the Brihadeshwar temple, built during the Chola period, located?

- (A) Mysore
- (B) Mahabalipuram
- (C) Thanjavur
- (D) Kanyakumari

38. The school of Indian art which is also known as the Greek-Roman-Buddhist art is the ____ school

- (A) Mauryan
- (B) Shunga
- (C) Gandhar
- (D) Gupta

39. Harsha moved his capital from ____ to ____.

- (A) Thaneswar, Kannauj
- (B) Delhi, Deogiri
- (C) Kamboj, Kannauj
- (D) Vallabhi, Delhi

40. Who were the patrons of Sangama Literature?

- (A) Nayakas
- (B) Chandellas

41. Who was the first ruler of Pala dynasty?

- (A) Gopala
- (B) Vivyanathan
- (C) Dharmapala
- (D) Bhaskaran

42. Which dynasty is credited with the establishment of the Deccan Sultanates?

- a) Vijayanagara
- b) Hoysala
- c) Bahmani
- d) Chola

43. The founder of the Bahmani Sultanate was:

- a) Alauddin Bahman Shah
- b) Qutb-ud-din Aibak
- c) Muhammad bin Tughluq
- d) Firuz Shah Tughluq

44. The Bahmani Sultanate was primarily located in which region of India?

- a) Northern India
- b) Western India
- c) Central India
- d) Deccan Plateau

45. Which language served as the court language of the Bahmani Sultanate?

- a) Persian
- b) Arabic
- c) Telugu
- d) Kannada

46. The Bahmani Sultanate disintegrated into five separate states known as:

- a) The Vijayanagara Empire
- b) The Maratha Confederacy
- c) The Deccan Sultanates
- d) The Mughal Empire

47. Which of the following was NOT one of the Deccan Sultanates formed after the disintegration of the Bahmani Sultanate?

- a) Golconda
- b) Bijapur
- c) Delhi
- d) Ahmadnagar





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48. The Qutb Shahi dynasty ruled which Deccan Sultanate?

- a) Bijapur b) Golconda
c) Ahmadnagar d) Berar

49. The Adil Shahi dynasty ruled which Deccan Sultanate?

- a) Bijapur b) Golconda
c) Ahmadnagar d) Berar

50. Which Deccan Sultanate was known for its architectural marvel, the Gol Gumbaz?

- a) Bijapur b) Golconda
c) Ahmadnagar d) Berar

51. The Maratha Empire rose to prominence in the Deccan after the decline of which dynasty?

- a) Bahmani b) Vijayanagara
c) Chola d) Hoysala

52. The founder of the Maratha Empire was:

- a) Shivaji b) Babur
c) Akbar d) Aurangzeb

53. The Maratha Empire reached its zenith under which ruler?

- a) Shivaji b) Sambhaji
c) Rajaram d) Chatrapati Shahu

54. Who was the Mughal emperor who faced formidable challenges from the Marathas in the Deccan?

- a) Akbar b) Aurangzeb
c) Jahangir d) Shah Jahan

55. The Battle of Talikota in 1565 led to the decline of which empire?

- a) Vijayanagara b) Chola
c) Hoysala d) Pallava

56. Which foreign invader plundered the Vijayanagara Empire's capital, Hampi, in 1565?

- a) Timur b) Alauddin Khalji
c) Malik Kafur d) Deccan Sultanates

57. The capital of the Vijayanagara Empire was:

- a) Delhi b) Hampi
c) Bijapur d) Golconda

58. The Chalukya dynasty was prominent in which region of India?

- a) North India b) Deccan
c) South India d) Northeast India

59. The Rashtrakuta dynasty was a successor to which earlier dynasty?

- a) Gupta b) Maurya
c) Chola d) Chalukya

60. Which Deccan dynasty was known for its contributions to literature and art, particularly the Ellora caves?

- a) Hoysala b) Chalukya
c) Rashtrakuta d) Kakatiya

61. The Kakatiya dynasty ruled which region of India?

- a) Gujarat b) Rajasthan
c) Telangana d) Odisha

62. The Bahmani Sultanate was founded after a revolt against which empire?

- a) Vijayanagara b) Chola
c) Pallava d) Delhi Sultanate

63. Which Deccan Sultanate was known for its diamond mines and trade?

- a) Bijapur b) Golconda
c) Ahmadnagar d) Berar

64. The decline of the Deccan Sultanates paved the way for the rise of which power in the Deccan?





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- a) Marathas
c) British

- b) Mughals
d) Portuguese

65. Which Deccan Sultanate was known for its distinctive style of architecture, including the Charminar?

- a) Golconda
c) Ahmadnagar
b) Bijapur
d) Berar

66. The Maratha Confederacy was a loose alliance of Maratha chiefs led by:

- a) Shivaji
c) Peshwas
b) Sambhaji
d) Chhatrapati Shahu

67. The Battle of Buxar in 1764 resulted in the dominance of which colonial power in the Deccan?

- a) British
c) French
b) Portuguese
d) Dutch

68. Which Deccan Sultanate was the last to fall to the Mughal Empire?

- a) Ahmadnagar
c) Bijapur
b) Golconda
d) Berar

69. The Qutb Shahi dynasty was known for its patronage of which art form?

- a) Music
c) Painting
b) Dance
d) Architecture

70. Which Deccan Sultanate was known for its strong navy and maritime trade?

- a) Bijapur
c) Ahmadnagar
b) Golconda
d) Berar

71. The decline of the Deccan Sultanates began with the invasion of which Central Asian conqueror?

- a) Timur
c) Babur
b) Genghis Khan
d) Nadir Shah

72. Which period does the Sangam Age belong to?

- A) Prehistoric Age
C) Classical Age
B) Vedic Age
D) Medieval Age

73. The Sangam literature is written in which language?

- A) Sanskrit
C) Prakrit
B) Tamil
D) Pali

74. Which Sangam was held in Madurai?

- A) First Sangam
C) Third Sangam
B) Second Sangam
D) Fourth Sangam

75. The Pandyan kingdom was situated in present-day:

- A) Tamil Nadu
C) Kerala
B) Karnataka
D) Andhra Pradesh

76. Who was the famous Tamil poetess known for her works in the Sangam period?

- A) Avvaiyar
B) Andal
C) Karaikkal Ammaiyar
D) Sangam Devi

77. The Sangam literature is primarily concerned with:

- A) Religious hymns
B) Epic stories
C) Love and war poetry
D) Philosophical treatises

78. Who were the rulers of the Chola dynasty during the Sangam Age?

- A) Pandyas
C) Cheras
B) Pallavas
D) Cholas

79. The Sangam literature provides insights into the social life of ancient South India, including:

- A) Caste system
C) Trade relations
B) Economic activities
D) All of the above

80. Who is considered the first poet of the Sangam period?

- A) Thiruvalluvar
C) Ilango Adigal
B) Agastya
D) Kapilar





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81. The Sangam Age witnessed significant maritime trade with which ancient civilization?

- A) Roman Empire B) Persian Empire
C) Greek Empire D) Egyptian Empire

82. Which Sangam literature provides valuable information about the art of war and statecraft?

- A) Silappadikaram B) Manimekalai
C) Purananuru D) Kuruntokai

83. The decline of the Sangam Age is attributed to:

- A) Invasions by foreign powers
B) Internal conflicts
C) Natural calamities
D) All of the above

84. Which city was the capital of the Chera dynasty during the Sangam Age?

- A) Madurai B) Uraiyur
C) Karur D) Vanchi

85. The Sangam literature mentions the existence of which ancient city, known for its flourishing trade?

- A) Puhar B) Kanchipuram
C) Thanjavur D) Mahabalipuram

86. The Sangam Age marked the development of which classical dance form?

- A) Bharatanatyam B) Kathakali
C) Odissi D) Kathak

87. Who is considered the author of the Tamil epic "Silappadikaram"?

- A) Ilango Adigal B) Agastya
C) Thiruvalluvar D) Avvaiyar

88. The Sangam literature includes the collection of poems known as:

- A) Kural B) Purananuru
C) Tirukkural D) Agananuru

89. The Sangam Age was characterized by the patronage of literature and arts by:

- A) Kings B) Brahmins
C) Merchants D) All of the above

90. Which Sangam literature is known for its moral and ethical teachings?

- A) Manimekalai B) Tolkappiyam
C) Kuruntokai D) Tirukkural

91. The Sangam Age is believed to have been an era of relative:

- A) Peace and prosperity
B) Political instability
C) Cultural stagnation
D) Religious fervor

92. Who is considered the compiler of the earliest Tamil grammar, "Tolkappiyam"?

- A) Thiruvalluvar B) Agastya
C) Tolkappiyar D) Ilango Adigal

93. The Sangam Age saw the emergence of which religion in South India?

- A) Hinduism B) Buddhism
C) Jainism D) Islam

94. Which Sangam literature contains the story of Kannagi, an iconic character of Tamil literature?

- A) Manimekalai B) Purananuru
C) Silappadikaram D) Natrinai

95. The Sangam Age witnessed the development of which ancient script?

- A) Brahmi B) Kharosthi
C) Tamil-Brahmi D) Devanagari

96. The Sangam literature mentions the existence of which ancient port city that served as a major center of trade?

- A) Kaveripattinam B) Arikamedu
C) Muziris D) Tamralipta





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97. The Sangam Age saw the emergence of which architectural style in temple construction?

- A) Dravidian
- B) Nagara
- C) Vesara
- D) Gopuram

98. Who among the following was NOT a famous Tamil poet of the Sangam Age?

- A) Kapilar
- B) Thiruvalluvar
- C) Ilango Adigal
- D) Kalidasa

99. The decline of the Sangam Age coincides with the rise of which dynasty in South India?

- A) Chola
- B) Pallava
- C) Pandya
- D) Chera

