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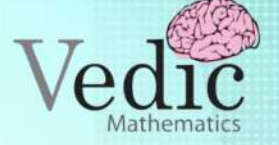
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Chapter - 07

The Age of Guptas & Harshvardhan

1. The university which became famous in the post-Gupta Era was:

- (A) Kanchi (B) Taxila
(C) Nalanda (D) Vallabhi

2. Banabhatta was the court poet of which emperor?

- (A) Vikramaditya (B) Kumaragupta
(C) Harshvardhana (D) Kanishka

3. The title 'Indian Napoleon' has been attached to

- (A) Chandra Gupta Maurya
(B) Samudragupta
(C) Chandragupta-I
(D) Harshavardhana

4. Nalanda University was a great centre of learning, especially in

- (A) Buddhism (B) Jainism
(C) Vaishnavism (D) Tantra

5. Who was the first known Gupta ruler?

- (A) Sri Gupta (B) Chandragupta I
(C) Ghatotkacha (D) Kumaragupta I

6. India's trade with the Roman Empire came to an end with the invasion of Rome by the

- (A) Arabs (B) Hungarians
(C) Huns (D) Turks

7. Whose achievements are recorded in the Allahabad Pillar inscription?

- (A) Chandra Gupta Maurya
(B) Samudra Gupta
(C) Vikramaditya
(D) Skand Gupta

8. During which Gupta King's reign did the Chinese traveller Fa-hien visit India?

- (A) Chandra Gupta I (B) Samudra Gupta
(C) Chandra Gupta II (D) Kumara Gupta

9. Which of the following statements about the Guptas is NOT true?

- (A) They ruled mainly over parts of north and central India
(B) Kingship was hereditary and the throne always went to the eldest son
(C) The judicial system was far more developed than in earlier times
(D) Land taxes increased and taxes on trade and commerce decreased

10. Poet Kalidasa lived in the court of

- (A) Chandragupta Maurya
(B) Samudragupta
(C) Chandragupta Vikrmaditya
(D) Harsha

11. Which was the oldest University?

- (A) Gandhara (B) Kanauj
(C) Nalanda (D) Vaishali

12. Who was the court poet of Harsha?

- (A) Bhani (B) Ravi Kirti
(C) Banabhatta (D) Vishnu Sharma

13. Chinese pilgrim who visited India during Harsha Vardhan's period was

- (A) Fa-hien (B) I-tsang
(C) Nishka (D) Hiuen Tsang

14. Gupta Dynasty was famous for

- (A) Art and architecture
(B) Imperialism
(C) Revenue and land reform
(D) None of these

15. The last Buddhist king who was a great Sanskrit scholar and a writer was

- (A) Kanishka (B) Ashoka
(C) Bimbisara (D) Harshavardhana





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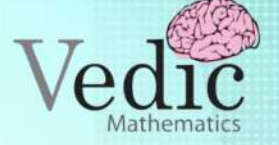
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16. The official court language of the Guptas was

- (A) Pali (B) Prakrit
(C) Hindi (D) Sanskrit

17. Who was called India's Napoleon because of his victories?

- (A) Skandagupta (B) Chandragupta
(C) Brahmagupta (D) Samudragupta

18. The Gupta king who assumed the title of 'Vikramaditya' was

- (A) Skandagupta (B) Samudragupta
(C) Chandragupta - II (D) Kumaragupta

19. A great astronomer and mathematician during the Gupta period was

- (A) Bhanugupta (B) Vagabhatta
(C) Aryabhatta (D) Varahamihira

20. Which of the following Gupta kings stopped the Huns from invading India?

- (A) Kumaragupta (B) Samudragupta
(C) Skandagupta (D) Chandragupta

21. The Gupta Saka was founded by

- (A) Chandra Gupta, the First
(B) Chandra Gupta, the Second
(C) Samudra Gupta
(D) kumara Gupta

22. In the Gupta period, the largest number of coins were issued in

- (A) Gold (B) Silver
(C) Copper (D) Iron

23. What was Chandragupta II also known as?

- (A) Samudra Gupta (B) Skanda Gupta
(C) Vikramaditya (D) Rama Gupta

24. Varahamihira is

- (A) An astronaut

(B) A space shuttle

(C) A power station

(D) An ancient astronomer

25. The coins of which of the following reveal their love for music?

- (A) Mauryas (B) Nandas
(C) Guptas (D) Cholas

26. Who among the following, propounded the theory of zero?

- (A) Charak (B) Chanakya
(C) Aryabhatta (D) Varahamihira

27. Who was called Lichchavi Dauhitra?

- (A) Chandragupta I (B) Skandagupta
(C) Kumaragupta (D) Samudragupta

28. Which one of the following coins was issued in silver during the Gupta period?

- (A) Kakini (B) Nishka
(C) Rupyaka (D) Dinar

29. Where was the Introductory capital of Harsha?

- (A) Paryag (B) Kannoj
(C) Thaneshwar (D) Mathura

30. Whose reign in Indian History was called the Golden Age of India?

- (A) Mughal Empire (B) Maratha Empire
(C) Gupta Empire (D) Maurya Empire

31. When did the first Huna invasion take place?

- (A) 358 AD (B) 458 AD
(C) 558 AD (D) 658 AD

32. Who was the founder of the Gupta Empire?

- (A) Chandragupta I (B) Chandragupta II
(C) Samudragupta (D) Kumaragupta

33. Which Gupta ruler is known as the "Napoleon of India"?





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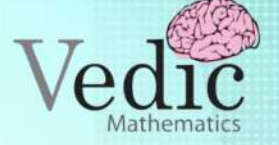
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- A) Chandragupta I B) Chandragupta II
C) Samudragupta D) Kumaragupta

34. Which Gupta ruler issued the famous Allahabad Pillar Inscription?

- A) Chandragupta I B) Chandragupta II
C) Samudragupta D) Kumaragupta

35. Who was the court poet of Chandragupta II?

- A) Kalidasa B) Tulsidas
C) Valmiki D) Vatsyayana

36. The Gupta period is often considered as the Golden Age of which Indian civilization?

- A) Mauryan Civilization
B) Vedic Civilization
C) Indus Valley Civilization
D) Classical Hindu Civilization

37. The Gupta Empire was primarily located in which part of the Indian subcontinent?

- A) South India B) North India
C) East India D) West India

38. Who among the following Gupta rulers is credited with establishing a new era known as the Gupta Era?

- A) Chandragupta I B) Chandragupta II
C) Samudragupta D) Kumaragupta

39. Which famous astronomer flourished during the Gupta period and authored the treatise "Aryabhatiya"?

- A) Aryabhata B) Brahmagupta
C) Bhaskaracharya D) Varahamihira

40. The famous iron pillar located in Delhi, attributed to the Gupta period, bears an inscription of which Gupta ruler?

- A) Chandragupta I B) Chandragupta II
C) Samudragupta D) Kumaragupta

41. Which Gupta ruler is known for his extensive patronage of Buddhism and the construction of the Mahabodhi Temple at Bodh Gaya?

- A) Chandragupta I B) Chandragupta II
C) Samudragupta D) Kumaragupta

42. The Gupta period is known for the flourishing of which school of art known for its elaborate sculptures?

- A) Mauryan Art B) Gandhara Art
C) Gupta Art D) Kushan Art

43. Which Gupta ruler was known for his religious tolerance and issued inscriptions supporting various religions?

- A) Chandragupta I B) Chandragupta II
C) Samudragupta D) Kumaragupta

45. The Gupta period saw the compilation of which ancient Indian legal text, often attributed to Vishnu Gupta?

- A) Arthashastra B) Manusmriti
C) Dharmashastra D) Yajnavalkya Smriti

46. Who was the famous Gupta queen who played a significant role in administration and was known for her benevolence?

- A) Didda B) Chandragupta II
C) Kumaradevi D) Lakshmi Bai

47. The Gupta period is considered a golden age for Indian literature. Which language flourished during this time?

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

48. Which Gupta ruler is believed to have performed the Ashvamedha (horse sacrifice) to assert his imperial authority?

- A) Chandragupta I B) Chandragupta II
C) Samudragupta D) Kumaragupta





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49. The Gupta period is known for significant advances in which field of science?

- A) Astronomy B) Geology
C) Botany D) Meteorology

50. Which Gupta ruler is credited with defeating the Saka rulers of western India and annexing their territories?

- A) Chandragupta I B) Chandragupta II
C) Samudragupta D) Kumaragupta

51. Which Gupta ruler is known for his conflict with the Hun invader, Mihirakula?

- A) Chandragupta I B) Chandragupta II
C) Skandagupta D) Kumaragupta

52. Which Gupta ruler issued the famous "Allahabad Pillar Inscription"?

- A) Chandragupta I B) Chandragupta II
C) Samudragupta D) Skandagupta

53. Which Gupta ruler was known for his devotion to the god Vishnu and took the title "Paramabhagavata"?

- A) Chandragupta I B) Chandragupta II
C) Samudragupta D) Kumaragupta

54. The Gupta period is known for the development of which system of Indian classical music?

- A) Carnatic music
B) Hindustani classical music
C) Sufi music
D) Qawwali

55. Which Gupta ruler is believed to have issued the first gold coins in India?

- A) Chandragupta I B) Chandragupta II
C) Samudragupta D) Kumaragupta

56. Which Gupta ruler is credited with building the famous Dashavatara Temple at Deogarh?

- A) Chandragupta I B) Chandragupta II
C) Samudragupta D) Kumaragupta

57. The Gupta Empire declined primarily due to invasions from which group of people?

- A) Huns B) Greeks
C) Persians D) Mongols

58. Which Gupta ruler was known for his reforms in land revenue administration?

- A) Chandragupta I B) Chandragupta II
C) Skandagupta D) Kumaragupta

59. The Gupta period saw the development of which system of Indian mathematics, including the concept of zero?

- A) Vedic Mathematics
B) Jaina Mathematics
C) Arab Mathematics
D) Hindu-Arabic Numerals

60. Which Gupta ruler was known for his diplomatic skills and successfully maintained peaceful relations with neighboring kingdoms?

- A) Chandragupta I B) Chandragupta II
C) Skandagupta D) Kumaragupta

61. The Gupta period is known for the composition of which famous Sanskrit epic poem?

- A) Ramayana B) Mahabharata
C) Bhagavad Gita D) Ramcharitmanas

62. Which Gupta ruler is believed to have issued the famous "Sanchi Toran"?

- A) Chandragupta I B) Chandragupta II
C) Samudragupta D) Kumaragupta

63. The Gupta period is known for the emergence of which school of philosophy, emphasizing the concept of non-dualism?

- A) Nyaya B) Vaisheshika
C) Mimamsa D) Advaita Vedanta





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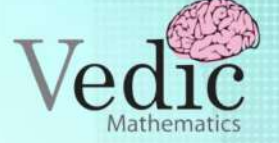
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64. Which Gupta ruler is known for his patronage of the Nalanda University, a renowned center of learning?

- A) Chandragupta I B) Chandragupta II
C) Skandagupta D) Kumaragupta

65. The Gupta period witnessed the composition of which famous work on statecraft and governance attributed to Vishnu Gupta?

- A) Arthashastra B) Manusmriti
C) Dharmashastra D) Yajnavalkya Smriti

66. Which Gupta ruler is believed to have performed the Ashvamedha (horse sacrifice) to assert his imperial authority?

- A) Chandragupta I B) Chandragupta II
C) Samudragupta D) Kumaragupta

67. The Gupta period is considered a golden age for Indian art and architecture. Which architectural style reached its zenith during this period?

- A) Dravidian B) Nagara
C) Pallava D) Chola

68. Who was the ruler during the Age of Harshvardhan?

- A) Chandragupta Maurya
B) Ashoka the Great
C) Harshvardhan
D) Akbar

69. Harshvardhan belonged to which dynasty?

- A) Gupta B) Maurya
C) Chola D) Vardhana

70. Which city served as the capital during Harshvardhan's reign?

- A) Pataliputra B) Ayodhya
C) Kannauj D) Ujjain

71. What was the famous assembly called which was organized by Harshvardhan?

- A) Sabha B) Samiti

- C) Maha Sabha D) Rajya Sabha

72. Which Chinese traveler visited Harshvardhan's court?

- A) Hiuen Tsang B) Marco Polo
C) Ibn Battuta D) Fa-Hien

73. Harshvardhan was a patron of which religion?

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

74. Which of the following was NOT a contribution of Harshvardhan?

- A) Writing plays and poetry
B) Building universities
C) Forming alliances with neighboring kingdoms
D) Introducing decimal system in mathematics

75. Harshvardhan's empire extended over which regions?

- A) Northern India B) Southern India
C) Central Asia D) All of the above

76. What was the title of Harshvardhan's famous Sanskrit play?

- A) Abhijnanasakuntalam
B) Mricchakatika
C) Mudrarakshasa
D) Nagananda

77. Harshvardhan was defeated and killed by which ruler?

- A) Pulakeshin II B) Mahmud of Ghazni
C) Chandragupta II D) Shashanka

78. Harshvardhan was succeeded by whom?

- A) His son B) His brother
C) His minister D) His wife

79. Which of the following was NOT a contemporary dynasty during Harshvardhan's rule?

- A) Pallavas B) Chalukyas
C) Rashtrakutas D) Mauryas





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80. Harshvardhan's administration was primarily based on which system?

- A) Feudalism B) Monarchy
C) Republic D) Federalism

81. Harshvardhan's reign saw advancements in which field?

- A) Architecture B) Medicine
C) Mathematics D) All of the above

82. Which city did Harshvardhan visit and conquer during his reign?

- A) Ujjain B) Pataliputra
C) Kanauj D) Kashi

83. Harshvardhan's administration was known for its focus on what aspect of governance?

- A) Centralization B) Decentralization
C) Autocracy D) Oligarchy

84. Harshvardhan was known for his support of which language?

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

85. Which of the following was NOT a characteristic of Harshvardhan's reign?

- A) Extensive trade routes
B) Flourishing arts and literature
C) Establishment of a centralized bureaucracy
D) Political alliances with neighboring kingdoms

86. What was the name of Harshvardhan's sister, who was a renowned poet and philosopher?

- A) Subhadra B) Rani
C) Rupabhathi D) Rajyashree

87. Harshvardhan was known for his religious tolerance, but his empire was predominantly influenced by which religion?

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

88. Which of the following was NOT a contemporary ruler during Harshvardhan's time?

- A) Chalukya Pulakeshin II
B) King Lalitaditya Muktapida
C) King Rajendra Chola I
D) Emperor Kanishka

89. Harshvardhan was known for his elaborate patronage of which of the following art forms?

- A) Sculpture B) Painting
C) Music D) Dance

90. What was the primary source of revenue for Harshvardhan's empire?

- A) Land tax
B) Trade tariffs
C) Tribute from conquered regions
D) Temple donations

91. Which region of India was NOT under Harshvardhan's control?

- A) Punjab B) Bengal
C) Deccan D) Kashmir

92. Harshvardhan was known for his diplomatic skills. Which foreign ruler did he send his daughter to marry, thus forming an alliance?

- A) Chalukya Pulakeshin II
B) King Lalitaditya Muktapida
C) Emperor Kanishka
D) Shashanka

93. Which of the following was NOT a reason for the decline of Harshvardhan's empire?

- A) Internal rebellions
B) Foreign invasions
C) Economic instability
D) Lack of a competent heir

94. Which of the following events occurred after Harshvardhan's death?

- A) The empire was divided among his sons





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- B) His brother succeeded him
C) The Gupta Empire was restored
D) The empire was annexed by the Rashtrakutas

95. Harshvardhan was known for his military campaigns against which foreign power?

- A) Persians
B) Greeks
C) Chinese
D) Huns

96. Which famous philosopher was a contemporary of Harshvardhan?

- A) Nagarjuna
B) Shankaracharya
C) Ramanuja
D) Adi Shankara

97. Harshvardhan was known for his elaborate court ceremonies. Which of the following ceremonies was NOT conducted in his court?

- A) Coronation
B) Elephant fight
C) Music and dance performances
D) Judicial hearings

