



I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Choose the correct option to complete the statements given below:

(i) The first ruler of the Gupta dynasty who adopted the grand title of maharaj- adhiraja was

- (a) Samudragupta
- (b) Chandragupta
- (c) Skandhagupta
- (d) Both (a) and (c)

(ii) We learn about Gupta rulers from the

- (a) Inscriptions
- (b) Prashastis
- (c) Coins
- (d) Both (a) and (c)

(iii) Harsha's brother-in-law was the ruler of

- (a) Kanauj
- (b) Patliputra
- (c) Ujjain
- (d) Prayaga.

(iv) Pulakeshin II was a ruler of

- (a) Chalukya dynasty
- (b) Pallava dynasty
- (c) Gupta dynasty
- (d) Chola dynasty

(v) We come to know about Harshavardhana from

- (a) The biography written by Banabhatta
- (b) The account of Xuan Zang
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Neither (a) nor (d)

Ans:

(i)—(b), (ii)—(d), (iii)—(a), (iv)—(a), (v)—(c).

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to complete each sentence.

(i) Kumara Devi, the mother of Samudragupta belonged to the gana.

(ii)a Chinese pilgrim, spent a lot of time at Harsha's court and left a detailed account of what he saw.

(iii) Harshavardhana's success was checked by , a chalukya ruler.

(iv) The two important ruling dynasties in south India during this period were the and the

(v) The Raichur Doab was situated between the rivers and

(vi) The and were the new dynasties which took place of the Pallavas and the Chalukyas.

(vii) Whenever the Samantas found the ruler weak and inefficient, they tried to become

(viii) The untouchables during this period were treated badly and were expected to live on the of the city.

Ans:

- (i) Lichchhavi
- (ii) Xuan Zang
- (iii) Pulakeshin II
- (iv) Pallavas, Chalukyas

- (v) Krishna, Tungabhadra
- (vi) Rashtrakuta, Chola
- (vii) independent
- (viii) outskirts

III. TRUE/FALSE

State whether these sentences are true (C) or false (F).

- (i) The military leaders collected revenue from the land granted to them and spent this on their families.
- (ii) The rulers of dakshinapatha surrendered to Samudragupta after being defeated and were never allowed to rule again.
- (iii) The descendants of the Kushanas and Shakas ruled the outlying areas during this period.
- (iv) Harshavaradhana became the king of Thanesar after both his father and elder brother died.
- (v) Harshavardhana never got success in the east.
- (vi) Aihole was an important centre of trade.
- (vii) The capital cities of the Pallavas and Chalukyas were not very prosperous.
- (viii) The prathama-kulika meant the chief craftsman.

Ans:

- (i) False
- (ii) False
- (iii) True
- (v) True
- (vi) False
- (vii) True
- (viii) False

IV. MATCHING SKILL

Match the items in column A correctly with those given in column B.

Column A	Column B
(i) Kalidasa	(a) The court poet of Pulakeshin II
(ii) Aryabhatta	(b) The court poet of Samudragupta
(iii) Ravikirti	(c) A renowned poet during this period
(iv) Harishena	(d) The court poet of Harshavardhana
(v) Banabhatta	(e) An astronomer

Ans:

- (i)—(c), (ii)—(e), (iii)—(a), (iv)—(b), (v)—(d).

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