Who was the founder of the Mauryan Empire?

A) Ashoka

B) Chandragupta Maurya

C) Bindusara

D) Kautilya  
**Correct Answer: B) Chandragupta Maurya**

Which famous ancient Indian text did Kautilya write?

A) Arthashastra

B) Mahabharata

C) Ramayana

D) Manusmriti  
**Correct Answer: A) Arthashastra**

Who was the greatest ruler of the Mauryan Empire?

A) Chandragupta Maurya

B) Ashoka

C) Bindusara

D) Samudragupta  
**Correct Answer: B) Ashoka**

Ashoka’s rock edicts are primarily located in which country?

A) Nepal

B) India

C) Pakistan

D) Bangladesh  
**Correct Answer: B) India**

Which religion did Ashoka promote after the Kalinga War?

A) Hinduism

B) Buddhism

C) Jainism

D) Sikhism  
**Correct Answer: B) Buddhism**

What was the capital of the Mauryan Empire?

A) Pataliputra

B) Ujjain

C) Taxila

D) Varanasi  
**Correct Answer: A) Pataliputra**

The Mauryan Empire reached its greatest territorial extent under which ruler?

A) Chandragupta Maurya

B) Ashoka

C) Bindusara

D) Bimbisara  
**Correct Answer: B) Ashoka**

Which of the following was a notable feature of the Mauryan administration?

A) Monarchy without advisors

B) Highly centralized government

C) Complete democracy

D) Rule by local chieftains  
**Correct Answer: B) Highly centralized government**

The Mauryan Empire is known for its advancements in which field?

A) Agriculture

B) Astronomy

C) Art and architecture

D) All of the above  
**Correct Answer: D) All of the above**

What significant event took place during Ashoka's reign?

A) The invention of zero

B) The Kalinga War

C) The founding of Buddhism

D) The building of the Taj Mahal  
**Correct Answer: B) The Kalinga War**

Who was the last ruler of the Mauryan Empire?

A) Ashoka

B) Brihadratha

C) Chandragupta

D) Bindusara  
**Correct Answer: B) Brihadratha**

The Mauryan Empire had trade relations with which of the following regions?

A) Europe

B) Central Asia

C) Arabia

D) All of the above  
**Correct Answer: D) All of the above**

Which of the following was a major export of the Mauryan Empire?

A) Spices

B) Textiles

C) Gems

D) All of the above  
**Correct Answer: D) All of the above**

The Mauryan Empire's military was primarily composed of:

A) Infantry

B) Cavalry

C) Elephants

D) All of the above  
**Correct Answer: D) All of the above**

Which Buddhist council was held during Ashoka's reign?

A) First Buddhist Council

B) Second Buddhist Council

C) Third Buddhist Council

D) Fourth Buddhist Council  
**Correct Answer: C) Third Buddhist Council**

Who is known as the founder of the Gupta Empire?

A) Samudragupta

B) Chandragupta I

C) Vikramaditya

D) Kumaragupta  
**Correct Answer: B) Chandragupta I**

The Gupta Empire is often referred to as the "Golden Age" of India due to:

A) Advances in science and art

B) Political stability

C) Economic prosperity

D) All of the above  
**Correct Answer: D) All of the above**

Which ruler is credited with the expansion of the Gupta Empire to its greatest extent?

A) Chandragupta II

B) Samudragupta

C) Kumaragupta I

D) Skandagupta  
**Correct Answer: A) Chandragupta II**

The famous astronomer Aryabhata belonged to which empire?

A) Mauryan Empire

B) Gupta Empire

C) Mughal Empire

D) Chola Empire  
**Correct Answer: B) Gupta Empire**

What was the capital of the Gupta Empire?

A) Pataliputra

B) Ujjain

C) Taxila

D) Kanauj  
**Correct Answer: A) Pataliputra**

The decimal system was developed during which period?

A) Mauryan Empire

B) Gupta Empire

C) Mughal Empire

D) British Raj  
**Correct Answer: B) Gupta Empire**

Which of the following is a famous literary work from the Gupta period?

A) Mahabharata

B) Ramayana

C) Kalidasa's Shakuntala

D) Arthashastra  
**Correct Answer: C) Kalidasa's Shakuntala**

Which religion saw significant growth during the Gupta period?

A) Buddhism

B) Hinduism

C) Jainism

D) Zoroastrianism  
**Correct Answer: B) Hinduism**

The Gupta Empire is known for its contributions in which field?

A) Mathematics and Astronomy

B) Medicine

C) Art and Sculpture

D) All of the above  
**Correct Answer: D) All of the above**

Who was the famous poet and playwright of the Gupta Empire?

A) Ashvaghosha

B) Kalidasa

C) Bhasa

D) Dandi  
**Correct Answer: B) Kalidasa**

The Gupta rulers often used which title to denote their power?

A) Maharaja

B) Raja

C) Parameshvara

D) Chakravarti  
**Correct Answer: D) Chakravarti**

Which of the following was NOT a major city during the Gupta Empire?

A) Pataliputra

B) Ujjain

C) Varanasi

D) Harappa  
**Correct Answer: D) Harappa**

Which of the following was an important contribution of Aryabhata?

A) Theory of relativity

B) Calculation of the value of pi

C) Invention of zero

D) Both B and C  
**Correct Answer: D) Both B and C**

The Gupta Empire was characterized by:

A) Feudalism

B) Centralized monarchy

C) Oligarchy

D) Democracy  
**Correct Answer: B) Centralized monarchy**

Which battle marked the beginning of the decline of the Gupta Empire?

A) Battle of Kalinga

B) Battle of the Hydaspes

C) Battle of Pushkalavati

D) Battle of Nalanda  
**Correct Answer: C) Battle of Pushkalavati**

What major achievement is attributed to the Gupta Empire in the field of medicine?

A) Development of Ayurveda

B) Invention of surgical instruments

C) Vaccination

D) Both A and B  
**Correct Answer: D) Both A and B**

The Gupta Empire faced invasions from which group?

A) Greeks

B) Huns

C) Persians

D) Arabs  
**Correct Answer: B) Huns**

Which architectural style is associated with the Gupta period?

A) Indo-Saracenic

B) Gupta style

C) Mughal architecture

D) Dravidian architecture  
**Correct Answer: B) Gupta style**

The concept of “Shakti” was emphasized during which empire?

A) Mauryan Empire

B) Gupta Empire

C) Mughal Empire

D) Chola Empire  
**Correct Answer: B) Gupta Empire**

Which of the following was a significant scientific advancement during the Gupta Empire?

A) Discovery of electricity

B) Development of the heliocentric theory

C) Invention of the number zero

D) Discovery of antibiotics  
**Correct Answer: C) Invention of the number zero**

The term "Dharma" was emphasized by which of the following rulers?

A) Chandragupta Maurya

B) Ashoka

C) Samudragupta

D) Chandragupta II  
**Correct Answer: B) Ashoka**

Who was the prominent enemy of the Gupta Empire known for his invasions?

A) Alexander the Great

B) Attila the Hun

C) Mahmud of Ghazni

D) Kanishka  
**Correct Answer: B) Attila the Hun**

The Buddhist stupa at Sanchi is attributed to which period?

A) Mauryan

B) Gupta

C) Mughal

D) Post-Gupta  
**Correct Answer: A) Mauryan**

Which Gupta ruler is known for his patronage of arts and literature?

A) Chandragupta I

B) Samudragupta

C) Chandragupta II

D) Skandagupta  
**Correct Answer: C) Chandragupta II**

The famous Chinese traveler who visited India during the Gupta period was:

A) Fa-Hien

B) Hiuen Tsang

C) I-Tsing

D) Marco Polo  
**Correct Answer: B) Hiuen Tsang**

The Mauryan Empire was founded in which year?

A) 321 BCE

B) 250 BCE

C) 300 BCE

D) 150 BCE  
**Correct Answer: A) 321 BCE**

The most important trade route during the Mauryan Empire was:

A) Silk Road

B) Spice Route

C) Grand Trunk Road

D) Royal Road  
**Correct Answer: C) Grand Trunk Road**

The Gupta Empire flourished between which centuries?

A) 1st and 3rd century CE

B) 3rd and 6th century CE

C) 5th and 7th century CE

D) 6th and 9th century CE  
**Correct Answer: B) 3rd and 6th century CE**

Which king of the Mauryan Empire is known for his military conquests?

A) Chandragupta

B) Ashoka

C) Bindusara

D) Samudragupta  
**Correct Answer: C) Bindusara**

The Gupta Empire's decline was primarily due to:

A) Economic issues

B) Invasions by foreign powers

C) Internal strife

D) All of the above  
**Correct Answer: D) All of the above**

Who introduced the concept of “Varnashrama Dharma” during the Gupta period?

A) Ashoka

B) Samudragupta

C) Chandragupta II

D) None of the above  
**Correct Answer: D) None of the above**

Which was a prominent center of learning during the Gupta period?

A) Nalanda

B) Takshashila

C) Varanasi

D) Ujjain  
**Correct Answer: A) Nalanda**

The Gupta rulers were patrons of which ancient text that deals with politics and governance?

A) Arthashastra

B) Vedas

C) Upanishads

D) Puranas  
**Correct Answer: A) Arthashastra**

Which of the following is true about the Mauryan and Gupta empires?

A) Both empires had extensive trade networks.

B) Both empires faced invasions from the Huns.

C) Both empires emphasized Buddhism.

D) Both empires practiced democracy.  
**Correct Answer: A) Both empires had extensive trade networks.**

The currency used during the Gupta Empire was primarily made of:

A) Gold

B) Silver

C) Copper

D) All of the above  
**Correct Answer: D) All of the above**