

## The Gupta Empire

### Questions

1. Chinese traveller Fahien visited during the reign of which Gupta ruler?
  - A) Sri Gupta
  - B) Chandragupta II
  - C) Chandragupta I
  - D) Samudra Gupta

**Answer:** B) Chandragupta II

### Explanation:

Faxian (Fahien) a Chinese Buddhist, was one of the pilgrims who visited India during the reign of the Gupta emperor Chandragupta II.

2. Who was the founder of Gupta Empire?
  - A) Sri Gupta
  - B) Chandragupta II
  - C) Chandragupta I
  - D) Samudra Gupta

**Answer:** A) Sri Gupta

### Explanation:

The ruling dynasty of the empire was founded by the king Sri Gupta

3. What was the initial capital of Gupta Empire?

- A) Magadh
- B) Awadh
- C) Patliputra
- D) None

**Answer:** C) Patli Putra

**Explanation:**

The new king established the city of Pataliputra as the Gupta capital, and from this administrative base the empire continued to grow.

4. Who took the title of Maharajadhiraj?

- A) Chandragupta II
- B) Chandragupta I
- C) Samudra Gupta
- D) Ramagupta

**Answer:** B) Chandragupta I

**Explanation:**

His title Maharajadhiraja ("king of great kings") suggests that he was the first emperor of the dynasty. Gupta Empire's age called the golden age of India. Emperors were called as Maharaja in this period. Ghatoksha and his son Chandragupta both were called "Maharajas". The Mahadhiraja title showed his impact on Empire of Gupta, and his ruling over that time

5. Which Gupta ruler was also known as Napoleon of India?

- A) Ramagupta
- B) Samudra Gupta
- C) Chandragupta I
- D) Skandagupta

**Answer:** B) Samudra Gupta

**Explanation:**

Samudra Gupta was also known as Napoleon of India. Samudragupta got the name of Indian Napoleon due to his military achievements. First he defeated the Achyuta and Nagasena and captured upper Gangetic valley, then moved to south India and captured the territories of 12 kings i.e. Swamidutta, Mahendra, Damana great kings of south India empire

6. In Allahabad inscription Samudra Gupta described as?

- A) Kaviraj
- B) Devastator
- C) Protector
- D) None

**Answer:** A) Kaviraj

**Explanation:**

He composed many poems in Sanskrit and earned the title of Kaviraj (the King of the poets)

7. Who took the title of Vikramaditya?

- A) Ramagupta
- B) Samudra Gupta
- C) Chandragupta II
- D) Skandagupta

**Answer:** C) Chandragupta II

**Explanation:**

Chandragupta II took the title of Vikramaditya. Vikramaditya (57 BCE) defeated Central Asian Tribes mainly Sakas at West of Ujjain i.e. in Kathiawar & Shaurashtra area. Hence Chandragupta 2 also adopted the title Vikramaditya as he also wanted to exterminate & defeat Sakas in West

8. Which Gupta ruler married to Kubernaga?

- A) Samudra Gupta
- B) Chandragupta II
- C) Skandagupta
- D) None

**Answer:** B) Chandragupta II

**Explanation:**

Chandragupta II married to Kubernaga. He married Kubernaga a daughter of the Naga family. The Nagas were a powerful ruling clan and a marriage alliance with them might have been of great use to Chandragupta in consolidating the newly established imperial position of the Gupta

9. Who was the last Gupta ruler?

- A) Ramagupta
- B) Samudragupta
- C) Kumargupta I
- D) Skandagupta

**Answer:** D) Skandagupta

**Explanation:**

Skandagupta was the last Gupta ruler.

10. Who took the title of Mahendraditya?

- A) Ramagupta
- B) Samudragupta
- C) Kumargupta I
- D) Chandragupta

**Answer:** C) Kumargupta I

**Explanation:**

Chandragupta II was succeeded by his second son Kumaragupta I who assumed the title, Mahendraditya

11. Which Gupta ruler started the worship of Kartikeya?

- A) Chandragupta
- B) Samudragupta
- C) Chandragupta II
- D) Kumargupta

**Answer:** D) Kumargupta I

**Explanation:**

Kumaragupta or Mahendraditya was the first Gupta ruler to be the worshipper of Lord Kartikeya (Son of Lord Shiva). Kumaragupta or Mahendraditya was the first Gupta ruler to be the worshipper of Lord Kartikeya (Son of Lord Shiva). He was a successful ruler and founded the Nalanda University which is one of the most ancient universities

12. Which one of the following was an important Port of the eastern coast during Gupta period?

- A) Kalyan
- B) Tamralipti
- C) Sopara
- D) Baroch

**Answer:** B) Tamralipti

**Explanation:**

Tamralipti was an ancient port city and also one of Buddhist Kingdoms visited by Xuanzang in 639 AD. It has been identified with the modern Taluk in the Midnapore district, West Bengal, India

13. Gupta Empire declined in the fifth century A. D. as a consequence of
- A) Chalukyas raids
  - B) Greek invasion
  - C) Hun invasion
  - D) Pallava raids

**Answer:** C) Hun invasion

**Explanation:**

A far more important invasion was that of the White Huns, who, after settling in the Oxus valley, invaded India. Indeed he was defeated by Yashodharman of Malwa but the repercussions of these invasions were disastrous for the Gupta Empire.

14. Whose achievements are recorded in the Allahabad Pillar inscription?
- A) Chandragupta Maurya
  - B) Samudra Gupta
  - C) Vikramaditya
  - D) Skand Gupta

**Answer:** B) Samudra Gupta

**Explanation:**

The Allahabad pillar inscription of Samudragupta is one of the important epigraphic sources for the study of the political history of the Imperial Guptas.

15. The Iron Pillar at Mehrauli in Delhi is believed to record the achievements of

- A) Ashoka
- B) Chandragupta Maurya
- C) Samudragupta
- D) Chandragupta II

**Answer:** D) Chandragupta II

**Explanation:**

The iron pillar of Delhi originally erected and dedicated as dhvaja (banner) to Hindu deity lord Vishnu in 3rd to 4th century CE by King Chandragupta II, currently standing in the Qutb complex at Mehrauli in Delhi, India.

16. Which of the following statement is wrong?

- A) Chandragupta I started the Gupta Era in 319- 20 AD.
- B) Samudragupta was the greatest king of Gupta dynasty
- C) Chandragupta II was succeeded by his son Skandagupta.
- D) During the reign of Skandagupta, Gupta Empire was invaded by Huns.

**Answer:** C)

**Explanation:**

Chandragupta II was succeeded by his second son Kumaragupta I.

17. The Mehrauli pillar inscription belongs to the period of the:

- A) Mauryas
- B) Kushanas
- C) Sungas
- D) Guptas

**Answer:** D) Guptas

**Explanation:**

The Mehrauli pillar inscription belongs to the period of the Guptas. The Mehrauli pillar inscription belongs to the period of the Guptas. The Mehrauli iron pillar inscription mentions Chandragupta Vikramaditya's authority over northwestern India. This pillar was established by Chandragupta as Vishnupada in the honour of Lord Vishnu

18. Which of the following Gupta emperors is represented his coins as playing the lute or Veena?
- A) Chandragupta-I
  - B) Chandragupta-II
  - C) Samudragupta
  - D) Skandagupta

**Answer:** C) Samudragupta

**Explanation:**

Samudragupta is represented on his coins playing the lute (Vina). Samudragupta was a ruler of the Gupta Empire of present-day India. As a son of the Gupta emperor Chandragupta I and the Licchhavi princess Kumardevi, he greatly expanded his dynasty's political power. Samudragupta is represented on his coins playing the lute (Vina)

19. Who among the following Gupta rulers faced invasion of Hunas?
- A) Budhagupta
  - B) Kumaragupta-I
  - C) Kumaragupta-II
  - D) Skandagupta

**Answer:** A) Budhagupta

**Explanation:**

Budhagupta was a Gupta emperor and the successor of Kumaragupta II. He was the son of Purugupta and was succeeded by Narasimhagupta. Budhagupta had close ties with the rulers of Kannauj and together they sought to run the Hunas out of the fertile plains of Northern India



20. Who among the following Gupta kings had another name Devagupta?

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

**Answer:** C) Chandragupta II

**Explanation:**

The Gupta king, Chandragupta II had another name Devagupta.

21. Who among the following Gupta kings ascended the throne in the year 56 of Gupta era?

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

**Answer:** B) Chandragupta II

**Explanation:**

Chandragupta II ascended the throne in the year 56 of Gupta era. In 319, Chandragupta created for himself the title King of Kings (Maharajadhiraja), and he extended his rule westward to Prayaga, in north-central India. Chandragupta II ascended the throne in the year 56 of Gupta era

22. Which one of the following was the biggest hoard of Gupta coins?

- A) Kotawa hoard
- B) Basti hoard
- C) Hajipur hoard
- D) Bayana hoard

**Answer:** D) Bayana hoard

**Explanation:**

Bayana was the biggest hoard of Gupta era's coins. The collection and study of coins is known as Numismatics

23. During Gupta period, which deity was called Lokarka?

- A) Sun
- B) Ganesha
- C) Kumara
- D) Shiva

**Answer:** A) Sun

**Explanation:**

During Gupta period, sun was called Lokarka. The Gupta period developed a form of sculpture that was wholly Indian, the foreign influences that had crept in the Gandhara and Mathura schools of arts disappeared. Most sculptures focused on religious and spiritual themes, like the Buddha or Hindu gods like Vishnu and Shiv. The art had been highly developed and the sculptures were exquisite. During Gupta period, sun was called Lokarka

24. The guild organization described in the Mandsores inscription of Kumaragupta was known as

- A) Tantuwaya
- B) Dantakara
- C) Kulika
- D) Tailika

**Answer:** A) Tantuwaya

**Explanation:**

The guild organization described in the Mandsores inscription of Kumargupta was known as Tantuwaya. This inscription informs us that he was a feudatory of the Gupta emperor Kumargupta I. The guild organization described in the Mandsores inscription of Kumargupta was known as Tantuwaya.

25. Which one of the following was a land measure in Gupta period?

- A) Dharaka
- B) Karsha
- C) Nivartana
- D) Vimsopaka

**Answer:** C) Nivartana

**Explanation:**

Nivartana was a land measure in Gupta period. Different land measure were known in different regions, such as Nivartana, Kulyavapa and Dronavapa. The importance of irrigation to help agriculture was recognized in India from the earliest times. Nivartana was a land measure in Gupta period

26. Who among the following was the ruler of Kanchi during the time of Samudragupta?

- A) Hasti Varman
- B) Mantaraya
- C) Nilaraja
- D) Vishnugopa

**Answer:** D) Vishnugopa

**Explanation:**

King Vishnugopa (Pallava dynasty) of Kanchi is mentioned in the list of rulers of the South defeated by Samudra Gupta . King Vishnugopa (Pallava dynasty) of Kanchi is mentioned in the list of rulers of the South defeated by Samudra Gupta. It is mentioned in the Allahabad Pillar inscription of Samudra Gupta.

27. The guild which migrated from Lata to Daspura during the time of Kumargupta, traded in
- A) Horses
  - B) Silken textile
  - C) Jewels
  - D) Ivory

**Answer:** B) Silken textile

**Explanation:**

The guild which migrated from Lata to Daspura during the time of Kumargupta traded in silken textile.

28. The Gupta ruler, who had defeated the Hunas, was
- A) Kumargupta
  - B) Chandragupta II
  - C) Samudragupta
  - D) Skandagupta

**Answer:** D) Skandagupta

**Explanation:**

The Hunas, under the leadership of Toramana, suffered a crushing defeat by the Gupta emperor Skandagupta. The Hephthalites, known as the Hunas in India kept on invading India until the Gupta ruler Skandagupta repulsed them. The Hunas, under the leadership of Toramana, suffered a crushing defeat by the Gupta emperor Skandagupta.

29. Which inscription of the Gupta period gives details regarding the sale of land?
- A) Bhitari pillar inscription
  - B) Begram copper plate
  - C) Junagarh inscription
  - D) Damodarpur copper plate

**Answer:** D) Damodarpur copper plate

**Explanation:**

Damodarpur copper plate inscription of the Gupta period gives details regarding the sale of land.

30. In the Gupta inscription who has been called "Lichchhavi Dauhitra"?

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

**Answer:** A) Samudragupta

**Explanation:**

Chandragupta-I married the daughter of Licchhavi, a royal influential family. His son and successor Samudragupta calls himself Lichchhavi- dauhitra the son of the daughter of the Lichchavis.

31. Expansion of agricultural land took place on the largest scale in which period?

- A) Gupta age
- B) Mauryan age
- C) Post-Mauryan age
- D) Pre-Mauryan age

**Answer:** A) Gupta age

**Explanation:**

Expansion of agricultural land took place on the largest scale in Gupta Age

32. Who among the following issued the largest number of gold coins?

- A) Kushanas
- B) Chalukyas
- C) Guptas
- D) Satavahanas

**Answer:** C) Guptas

**Explanation:**

The Gupta Dynasty in Indian history issued the largest number of gold coins. We have a very interesting trick to solve this question and that is, G for Gupta Dynasty and G for Gold coins, just related with them each other and get the correct answer.

33. The royal emblem used by the Gupta period was

- A) Varaha
- B) Garuda
- C) Bull
- D) Lakshmi

**Answer:** B) Garuda

**Explanation:**

The royal emblem used by the Gupta period was Garuda

34. Which ruler suffered defeat at the hands of Samudragupta?

- A) Rudra Dev
- B) Prithvi Sena
- C) Pravara Sena
- D) Damodar Sena

**Answer:** A) Rudra Dev

**Explanation:**

Rudra Deva suffered defeat at the hands of Samudragupta. After the death of Hameer Dev, Rudra Dev became the king. He was a brave person. He established the peace in his state.

35. Who of the following Gupta kings was first to issue silver coins?
- A) Chandragupta I
  - B) Chandragupta II
  - C) Kumargupta
  - D) Samudragupta

**Answer:** B) Chandragupta II

**Explanation:**

Chandragupta II was the first Gupta king to issue silver coins, such as the one illustrated at right. Chandragupta II was the first Gupta king to issue silver coins, such as the one illustrated at right. These coins were intended to replace the silver coinage of the Western Kshatrapas after Chandragupta II defeated them, and were modelled on the Kshatrapas coinage.

36. The Gupta gold coins were known as
- A) Dinar
  - B) Niska
  - C) Damma
  - D) Karsapana

**Answer:** A) Dinar

**Explanation:**

The Gupta gold coin is known as dinaras. The Gupta gold coin is known as dinaras. The gold coins of the Gupta rulers are the extraordinary examples of artistic excellence. The coins depicted the ruling monarch on the obverse and carried legends with the figure of a goddess on the reverse

37. Prabhavati Gupta was the daughter of

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

**Answer:** D) Chandragupta II

**Explanation:**

Prabhavati Gupta was the daughter of Chandragupta II (375-415 C.E.) who was a famous ruler of early India. She was married in a Vakataka family of Deccan Peninsula.

38. Which of the following kings is depicted as playing on a flute on his coins?

- A) Menander
- B) Skandagupta
- C) Kumargupta
- D) Samudragupta

**Answer:** D) Samudragupta

**Explanation:**

Samudragupta is depicted as playing on a flute on his coins. It was played with the strings being kept parallel to the body of the player, with both hands plucking the strings, as shown on Samudragupta's gold coins.

39. The concept of Trimurti was promulgated during the

- A) Gupta period
- B) Pre Gupta period
- C) Post-Gupta period
- D) Mauryan period

**Answer:** A) Gupta period

**Explanation:**

The concept of Trimurti was propagated during the Gupta period.



40. Which of the following rulers started Gupta currency system?

- A) Srigupta
- B) Samudragupta
- C) Chandragupta
- D) Chandragupta I

**Answer:** D) Chandragupta I

**Explanation:**

It is usually held that Chandragupta I was the first imperial ruler who introduced currency system and that the Chandragupta-Kumardevi type of gold coins were the earliest gold coins of the dynasty

41. The first Gupta ruler to assume the title of 'Param Bhagawata' was

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

**Answer:** D) Chandragupta II

**Explanation:**

The first Gupta ruler to assume the title of 'Param Bhagawata' was Chandragupta II. The Bhagavata Purana entails the fully developed tenets and philosophy of the Bhagavata tradition wherein Krishna gets fused with Vasudeva and transcends Vedic Vishnu and cosmic Hari to be turned into the ultimate object of Bhakti

42. The officer responsible for the safe custody of land records during the Gupta period was known as
- A) Karanika
  - B) Samaharta
  - C) Shaulkika
  - D) Dhruvadhikaram

**Answer:** A) Karanika

**Explanation:**

The officer responsible for the safe custody of land records during the Gupta period was known as Karanika.

43. Which of the following was a strong centre of the Pasupatas during the time of Chandragupta II?
- A) Tripuri
  - B) Udaigiri
  - C) Mathura
  - D) Kaushambi

**Answer:** C) Mathura

**Explanation:**

Mathura was a strong centre of the Pasupatas during the time of Chandragupta II. Mathura was a strong centre of the Pasupatas during the time of Chandragupta II. A large number of coins were found at places like Mathura and Kannauj and in Panchala region which are supposed to be associated with the Mitra rulers.

44. Who has complimented Samudragupta as the 'Indian Napoleon'?

- A) A.V. Smith
- B) R.M. Dandekar
- C) R.C. Majumdar
- D) Radhakumud Mukherji

**Answer:** A) A.V. Smith

**Explanation:**

AV Smith complimented Samudragupta as the Indian Napoleon. Samudragupta embarked upon a policy of conquest. In fact, Dig Vijay became the ultimate call of his life. For his military achievements, he has been aptly complemented by the historian AV Smith as the Indian Napoleon.

45. The Hunas invaded India during the reign of

- A) Skandagupta
- B) Kumargupta-I
- C) Budhagupta
- D) Chandragupta II

**Answer:** A) Skandagupta

**Explanation:**

The Hunas, under the leadership of Toramana, suffered a crushing defeat by the Gupta emperor Skandagupta. The Hephthalites, known as the Hunas in India kept on invading India until the Gupta ruler Skandagupta repulsed them