

SYBA SEM 4
History of Ancient India

QUESTIONS

Pushyamitra Sunga destroyed the great Buddhist Monastery known as Kukkutarama at _____
The finest Buddhist Stupas of _____ belonged to Sunga period.
The great grammarian _____ was contemporary of Pushyamitra Sunga.
_____ was the first well known ruler of the Kushanas.
All the gold and copper coins of Vima Kadphises show signs of his faith in _____
According to Hiuen Tsang , _____ was the capital of Kanishka.
Kanishka was the propagator of _____ religion.
Kanishka built a relic tower at _____ four hundred feet in height.
Kanishka convened the _____ Buddhist council in Kundalavana Vihara in Kashmir.
Who was the president of the Fourth Buddhist Council?
The Fourth Buddhist Council prepared an encyclopaedia of Buddhist philosophy called _____
During the age of Kanishka new style of sculpture emerged in India know as _____
Kanishka built town near Taxila , the name of the city was Kanishkapura in _____
The Buddhist stupa at Amravati is one of the best example of _____ art
Fa-hien mentions in his account _____ was regarded as outcastes.
Fa-hien was quite impressed with the wealth and prosperity of _____
During Gupta period _____ caste enlisted themselves in the army.
_____ the greatest poet and dramatist have been the part of Court of Chandragupta II
Kumaragupta I performed the Ashvamedha sacrifice and assumed the title of _____
The Bhitari Pillar inscription mentions Skandagupta victory over the _____
Who was the first sovereign to assume the title of Vikramaditya?
On the silver coins of Chandragupta II the symbol of Chaitya was replaced by _____ symbol.
Harisena was a _____ minister under the court of Samudragupta.
Chandragupta II was a follower of _____ sect of Hinduism.
In the Gupta administration _____ was the main duty of Sarvadhyaaksha.
Who was the head of the administration of Provinces (Bhukti)?
Who killed Rajyavardhana, brother of Harsha?
Who was the Chinese pilgrim visited Harsha empire in 636 AD?
Which of the following plays were written by Harsha in Sanskrit?
Who was the court poet of Harsha?
Rajyasri was married to the Maukari king:
Deva Gupta, king of Malwa was defeated and killed by:
Harsha patronised the university of:
The assembly of Kannauj to simplify the doctrines of Mahayana Buddhism was held by Harsha in:
The empire of Harsha was divided into provinces called:
Vishayas were divided into -----
What was the title of governor of province?
The China emperor who sent an ambassador to the court of Harsha:
Who built Kailasanatha temple at Ellora?
The Rashtrakuta ruler who defeated Pratihara king Nagabhatta II -----
Who shifted the capital from Ellora to Manyakhetam?
The great Kanada poet Ponna was in the court of ----
Who was the founder of great Pallavas?
What was the capital of Pallavas?

The battle that took place between Mahendravarman and Pulakesin II at -----

Who built the city of Mahabalipuram?

There was a long struggle between the Pallavas and the --- for the supremacy over the Tungabhadra:

The songs written by the Alvars and Nayanars belongs to whose period?

The Chola king who conquered entire Ceylon

Who captured Madurai from the Pandyas?

ANSWER 1	ANSWER 2	ANSWER 3	ANSWER 4
Punjab	Pataliputra	Vidarbha	Lumbini
Bharhut	Ajanta	Kanpur	Mathura
Patanjali	Charrudatta	Varahamihira	Meghaduta
Kujula Kadphises	Kadphises I	Vima Kadphises	Vasudeva I
Saivism	Vaishnavism	Hinduism	Buddhism
Purushpura	Paithan	Saurashtra	Kashmir
Jainism	Buddhism	Brahmanical	Vaishnavism
Kashmir	Peshawar	Ayodhya	Mathura
Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh
Vasumitra	Rahul Sanskruti	Nagasena	Upagupta
Mahavibhasa	Dipavamsa	Raghuvamsa	Milind Panha
Mathura Art	Gandhara Art	Dravidian Art	Amravati Art
Peshawar	Kashmir	Deccan	Karnataka
Mauryan	Kushana	Sunga	Satavahana
Chandelas	Kshatriyas	Vaishyas	Shudras
Vaishali	Magadha	Punjab	Pataliputra
Shudra	Brahmana	Vaishyas	Kshatriyas
Kalidasa	Varahamihira	Bhasa	Vatsayana
Vikramaditya	Mahendraditya	Maharaja	Maharajadhiraja
Vakataka	Hunas	Sungas	Turks
Bhanugupta	Chandragupta II	Vinayagupta	Kumaragupta III
Lion	Garuda	Elephant	Laxmi
Military	Financial	Foreign	Religious
Saivism	Vaishnava	Bhagavatam	Jainism
Revenue collector	Village head	Accountant	General Superintendent
Vishyapatis	Ayukta	Uparika	Gramani
Pulakesin II	Mahendravarmn I	Narasimha Varman II	Sasanka
Fahien	Hiuen Tsang	Itsing	All the above
Ratnavali	Nagananda	Priyadarshika	All the above
Bana Datta	Upagupta	Bharavi	Dhandi
Sasanka	Grahavarman	Devagupta	Kumaragupta
Huvishka	Prabhkaravardhana	Harshavardhana	Rajyavardhana
Nalanda	Vallabhi	Vikramashila	All the above
607 AD	610 AD	643 AD	648 AD
Aharas	Bhuktis	Sarkars	Mandalas
Nadus	Pathakas	Valanadus	Village
Uparika	Adhyaksha	Sandhivigrahik	Bhandagara
Dichung	Hiuen Tsang	Itsing	Fahien
Krishna III	Govinda III	Krishna I	Dhruva
Krishna I	Krishna II	Govinda II	Govinda III
Amoghavarsha	Singhana	Govinda III	Indra III
Dantidurga	Krishna I	Dhruva	Krishna III
Nandi Varman	Sivaskandavarman	Simhavishnu	Parameswaravarma
Tanjore	Ellora	Kanchi	Madurai

Manimegalai
Nandi Varman
Badami Chalukyas
Pandyas
Mahendra
Rajaraja

Pullalur
Aparjitavarma
Cheras
Pallavas
Nandi Varman
Rajendra

Koppam
Simhavarman
Pandyas
Cholas
Rajendra
Parantaka I

Talikota
Narasimha Varman I
Guptas
Chalukyas
Vishnuvardana
Adirajendra