

TEST No. 62

TOPIC: Gupta period

SUBJECT: INDIAN HISTORY

Explanation:

Question 1

Answer D

Explanation: Susrutha Samitha was written by Susrutha. He was said to have been the best surgeon during the Gupta period.

Question 2

Answer C

Explanation: Vishakhadatta wrote a drama named "Mudra Rakshasa".

Question 3

Answer A

Explanation: Mrichchhakatika (The Clay Court) is a Sanskrit play written by Shudraka in 2nd C BC. It is about a young man named Charudatta, and his love for Vasantasena, a rich courtesan.

Question 4

Answer B

Explanation: Women were prohibited from studying the religious texts like the Puranas. The subjection of women to men was thoroughly regularized. But it was insisted that they should be protected and generously treated by men. The practice of Swyamvara was given up and the Manusmriti suggested the early marriage for girls. The Brahmins occupied the top ladder of the society. They were given enormous gifts by the rulers as well as other wealthy people. Fahien mentions that Chandalas were segregated from the society. Their miserable condition was elaborated by the Chinese traveler.

Question 5

Answer D

Explanation: Aryabhatta was a great mathematician and astronomer. He wrote the book Aryabhatiyam in 499 A.D. It deals with mathematics and astronomy. It explains scientifically the occurrence of solar and lunar eclipses. Aryabhatta was the first to declare that the earth was spherical in shape and that it rotates on its own axis. In the field of medicine, Vagbhata lived during this period. He was the last of the great medical trio of ancient India. The other two scholars Charaka and Susruta lived before the Gupta age. Vagbhata was the author of Ashtangsamgraha (Summary of the eight branches of medicine).

Question 6

Answer C

Explanation: Nalanda University was founded by Kumaragupta I during the Gupta period.

Question 7

Answer C

Explanation: The Chinese traveler Fahien, who visited India during the reign of Chandragupta II, has left a valuable account of the social, economic and religious conditions of the Gupta empire

Question 8

Answer D

Explanation: Achyuta was probably a Naga ruler. Nagasena belonged to the Kota family which was ruling over the upper Gangetic valley. They were defeated and their states were annexed. Samudragupta defeated twelve rulers of south India - Mahendra of Kosala, Vyaghraraja of Mahakanthara, Mantaraja of Kaurala, Mahendragiri of Pishtapura, Swamidatta of Kottura, Damana of Erandapalla, Vishnugupta of Kanchi, Nilaraja of Avamukta, Hastivarman of Vengi, Ugrasena of Palakka, Kubera of Devarashtra and Dhananjaya of Kushtalapura.

Question 9

Answer C

Explanation: Chandragupta II gave his daughter Prabhavati in marriage to the Vakataka prince Rudrasena II. The political importance of this marriage lies in the fact that the Vakatakas occupied a geographically strategic position in the Deccan. This alliance served a useful purpose when Chandragupta-II undertook his campaign in western India against the Sakas.