Post Gupta Period

- After the Guptan Empire fell apart in the 500s AD, India had many smaller kings ruling many small kingdoms.
- In northern India, King Harsha ruled one of the small kingdoms, but after he died in the 600s AD, his kingdom fell apart into three even smaller ones.
- During this time, southern India had bigger, more powerful kingdoms than northern India did.
- The most important southern kingdom was the Chola, which got rich partly by selling pepper and Cinnamon and other spices at their seaports to Arab traders who resold the spices in the Islamic states and to medieval Europe.
- The first important ruler of the post Guptan period was Prabhakaravardhana (580-605 AD). Their capital was Thaneshwar, to the north of Delhi.
- Prabhakaravardhana was succeeded by his eldest son Rajyavardhana (605-606 AD)
- After the killing of Rajyavardhana, his younger brother Harshavardhana ascended the Pushyabhuti throne in 606 AD.

**NORTH INDIA**

Harshavardhana (606-647 AD)

- Information about their history through biographies.
- He belonged to Pushyabhuti Dynasty when Gupta dynasty was fading. Harshavardhana ascended the Pushyabhuti throne in 606 A.D.
- He was a Hindu who later embraced Mahayana Buddhism.
- He was married to Durgavati.
- His court poet, Banabhatta, wrote his biography, the Harshacharita, in Sanskrit, which gives an account of Harsha’s life and deeds.
- Harsha was great patron of learning and himself authored three plays- Ratnavali, Priyadarsika, Nagananda.
- He also patronised Nalanda university.
- Harsha’s biographer was Banabhatta, who wrote Harshacharita and Kadambari. In Harshavardhana’s court, other notable figures were Matanga Divakara and Barthrihari (poet, philosopher and grammarian).
- Harshavardhana was also known as Siladitya.
- Hiuen Tsang, spent a lot of time at Harsha’s court and left a detailed account of what he saw.
- Harsha took over the kingdom of Kanauj, and then led an army against the ruler of Bengal.
- Although he was successful in the east, and conquered both Magadha and Bengal, he was not as successful elsewhere.
- He tried to cross the Narmada to march into the Deccan, but was stopped by a ruler belonging to the Chalukya dynasty, Pulakeshin II.
- The Aihole inscription mentions that Harsha met defeat at the hand of Pulakesin II.
- All religions were patronized under Harshavardhana’s reign. He was a Shaivite, but later Hiuen Tsang converted him to Mahayana Buddhism.
- The brick temple of Lakshmana at Sirpur with its rich architecture is assigned to the period of Harsha.
- The Lakshamana temple is located in the village Sirpur of Chattisgarh. It is dedicated to Lord Vishnu
- Harsha died in 647 AD after ruling for 41 years.
**Literature and Language**

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**DECCAN INDIA**

**Chalukyas (543-757 AD)**

- The Chalukyas ruled parts of Southern and Central India between the 6th century and the 12th century.
- Pulakesin I founded the empire. Performed Ashwamedha.
- The son of Pulakesin I is Kirtivarman I (566 AD – 597 AD) and Mangalesha (597 AD – 609 AD), was killed by his nephew and son of Kirtivarman, Pulakesin II.
- Pulakesin II (610 – 642 AD) is considered the greatest ruler of the house. We know about him from a Prashasti, composed by his court poet Ravikirti.
- In district of Bijapur in Karnataka. They established their capital at Vatapi (Badami).
- To conquer Deccan, Pulakesin II was able to check Harsha’s design
- The Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsang visited his kingdom
- Pallava ruler Narsimhavarman I invaded the Chalukya kingdom, killed Pulakesin II and captured Badami.
- Chalukyans were both Vaishnavas and Shaivites but had a greater inclination towards Vaishnavism and Jainism. Nonetheless, they patronized all religions.
- They built cave temples depicting both religious and secular themes.
- The temples had beautiful mural paintings also.
- Aihole temples: Ladh Khan temple (Surya Temple), Durga temple, Huchimalligudi temple, Jain temple at Meguti by Ravikirti. There are 70 temples in Aihole.
- Cave temple architecture was also famous under the Chalukyas. Their cave temples are found in Ajanta, Ellora and Nasik.
- Badami cave temples are a complex of 6 temples – 4 Hindu, 1 Jain & 1 possibly Buddhist.
- Chalukyan temples are found in 3 places – Badami, Aihole and Pattadakal.
- Pattadakal: is a UNESCO World Heritage site. There are ten temples here – 4 in Nagar style and 6 in Dravida style. Virupaksha temple and Sangameshwara Temple are in Dravida style. Papanatha temple is in Nagar style.
- Vikramaditya I (655 AD – 680 AD): Son of Pulakesin II who plundered Kanchi, the capital of the Pallavas.
- Kirtivarman II (746 AD – 753 AD): Great-great-grandson of Vikramaditya I.

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Last of the Chalukya rulers. Was defeated by the Rashtrakuta king, Dantidurga.

**Pallavas (560-903 AD)**

- The Pallavas emerged as a formidable power in the South around the 4th century AD and were at the height of their power in the seventh century AD.
- They were able to sustain their rule for about 500 years. They built great cities, centres of learning, temples and sculptures and influenced a large part of Southeast Asia in culture.
- The Pallava capital was **Kanchipuram**.
- Their territories at the height of their powers extended from northern part of Andhra Pradesh to River Kaveri in the South.
- Vatapi (Badami) was occupied by the Pallava king Narasimhavarman who defeated the Chalukyas.
- **Sivaskanda Varman**: Greatest among the early rulers. Ruled in the beginning of the 4th century AD. Performed Ashwamedha and other Vedic sacrifices.
- **Simhavarman/Simhavishnu (Reign: 575 AD – 600 AD)**: Was a Buddhist. Included Sri Lanka in his kingdom. Defeated the contemporary Tamil ruler.
- **Mahendravarman (Reign: 600 AD – 630 AD)**: Succeeded Simhavishnu who was his father. He was a poet and composed Vichitrachita and *Mahavilasa Prahasana*. He introduced rock cut temple architecture. Was a Jain who converted to Saivism.
- **Narasimhavarman I (630 AD – 668 AD)**: Son and successor of Mahendravarman. Considered the greatest of the Pallavas. Also called Narasimhavarman Mahamalla/Mamalla. Defeated and killed Pulakesin II in 642 AD. He took control of Vatapi, the Chalukya capital and assumed the title ‘Vatapikonda’.
- He founded the city of Mamallapuram or Mahabalipuram which is named after him.
- **Hiuen Tsang** visited the Pallava kingdom during his reign in about 640 AD and he describes the people living in his kingdom as happy.
- He was succeeded by his son **Mahendravarman II** who ruled from 668 to 670 AD.
- After Mahendravarman II, his son **Parameswaravarman** became the king.
- There were a few other rulers. The last ruler of the Pallava dynasty was Aparajitavarman who was killed in battle with the Cholas.

**Objective Questions**

1. The title “Paramasaugata” was adopted by ___?
   - (A) Bhaskar Varman
   - (B) Shashanka
   - (C) Rajya Vardhana
   - (D) Harsha
   **Correct Answer:** (C) Rajya Vardhana

2. Who among the following is the author of ‘Harshacharita’?
   - (A) Banabhatta
   - (B) Hiuen Tsang
   - (C) Harshavardhan
   - (D) Bhaskarvarman
   **Correct Answer:** (A) Banabhatta

3. Who among the following was the founder of Pushyabhuti Dynasty?
   - (A) Pushyabhuti
   - (B) Prabhakar Vardhan
   - (C) Aditya vardhan
   - (D) Harshavardhan
   **Correct Answer:** (A) Pushyabhuti

4. Who was the brother-in-law of Harshavardhan?
   - (A) Grahavarmana
   - (B) Banabhatta
   - (C) Devgupta
   - (D) Bhaskarvarman
   **Correct Answer:** (A) Grahavarmana

5. Who assassinated Grahavarmana, the brother in law of Harshavardhan?
   - (A) Shashanka of Gauda
   - (B) Kirtivarman
   - (C) Chandragupta
   - (D) Narsimhavarman
   **Correct Answer:** (A) Shashanka of Gauda

6. Who wrote Kadambari?
   - (A) Chankya
   - (B) Banabhatta
   - (C) Charak
   - (D) Radhagupta
   **Correct Answer:** (B) Banabhatta
7. What was the other name of Harshavardhana?
   (A) Siladitya
   (B) Harshaditya
   (C) Bhaskarvarman
   (D) Vishnudarpan
   **Correct Answer:** (A) Siladitya

8. Which among the following play is/are written by Harshavardhan?
   (A) Nagananda
   (B) Ratnavali
   (C) Priyadarshika
   (D) All of these
   **Correct Answer:** (D) All of these

9. Which of the following Chinese traveller came to India during the reign of Harshavardhana?
   (A) Hiuen-Tsang
   (B) Fa Hein
   (C) Nicolo Conti
   (D) Both A & B
   **Correct Answer:** (A) Hiuen-Tsang

10. Who defeated Harsha Vardhana on the banks of river Narmada in 630 A.D.?
    (A) Pulakesin II
    (B) Mahendravarman I
    (C) Pulakesin I
    (D) Kirtivarman I
    **Correct Answer:** (A) Pulakesin II

11. Which of the following Chinese emperors was contemporary of Harshavardhana?
    (A) Taizong
    (B) Wu Zetian
    (C) Ruizong
    (D) Xuanzong
    **Correct Answer:** (A) Taizong

12. During reign of Harsha, the Kannauj assembly was held to publicise the doctrines of which of the following sects?
    (A) Mahayana
    (B) Hinayana
    (C) Theravada
    (D) Svetambara
    **Correct Answer:** (A) Mahayana

13. Who among the following wrote ‘Nagananda’?
    (A) Banabhatta
    (B) Simhanada
    (C) Pulakesin II
    (D) Harshavardhana
    **Correct Answer:** (D) Harshavardhana

14. Who was the father of King Harshavardhan?
    (A) Prabhkara Vardhana
    (B) Bhaskarvardhan
    (C) Jaivardhan
    (D) Mahavardhan
    **Correct Answer:** (A) Prabhkara Vardhana

15. Which of the following is the period assigned to reign of Harshavardhana?
    (A) 600 – 650 A.D.
    (B) 606 – 647 A.D.
    (C) 500 – 550 A.D.
    (D) 550 – 600 A.D.
    **Correct Answer:** (B) 606 – 647 A.D.

16. Who among the following defeated Harshavardhana on the banks of river Narmada?
    (A) Pulakesin I
    (B) Kirtivarman I
    (C) Pulakesin II
    (D) Vikramaditya I
    **Correct Answer:** (C) Pulakesin II

17. Hieun Tsang, had visited the court of which among the following rulers?
    (A) Harshavardhana
    (B) Chandragupta Maurya
    (C) Asoka
    (D) Pulakesin II
    **Correct Answer:** (A) Harshavardhana

18. Every five years, Harshavardhana used to donate all his possessions at an assembly at which among the following places?
    (A) Ujjain
    (B) Banaras
    (C) Prayag
    (D) Kannauj
    **Correct Answer:** (C) Prayag

19. Bhandi was a chief secretary of which among the following Indian Kings?
    (A) Samudragupta
    (B) Chandragupta Vikramaditya
    (C) Harshavardhana
    (D) Skandgupta
    **Correct Answer:** (C) Harshavardhana

20. During the period of Harshavardhana the fields were watered by the pots which were called Ghati yantra. The writing of which among the following authors records this?
    (A) Hiuen-tsang
    (B) Subhandhu
    (C) Dandin
    (D) Banabhatta
    **Correct Answer:** (A) Hiuen-tsang

21. At which among the following places, Harshavardhana established a large Buddhist monastery?
    (A) Nalanda
    (B) Pataliputra
    (C) Vaishali
    (D) Nasik
    **Correct Answer:** (A) Nalanda

22. Who among the following has been described by Banabhatta as “a lion to the Huna deer”?
    (A) Harshavardhana
    (B) Prabhkavarvardhana
    (C) Grahavarmana
    **Correct Answer:** (A) Harshavardhana
23. Who has written the biography of Harshavardhana?
(A) Banabhatta
(B) Harsha Himself
(C) Kalhana
(D) Kalidasa
Correct Answer: (A) Banabhatta

24. Who among the following wrote Priyadarshika?
(A) Prabhakarvardhana
(B) Banabhatta
(C) Harshavardhana
(D) Yashovardhana
Correct Answer: (C) Harshavardhana

25. Who among the following has been mentioned as Maharajadhiraja and a Lion to the Huna Deer by Banabhatta?
(A) Harshavarshana
(B) Prabhakarvardhana
(C) Yashovardhana
(D) Grahavarman.
Correct Answer: (B) Prabhakarvardhana

26. Which of the following works credits ‘Pushyabhuti’ as the founder of the Vardhana dynasty?
(A) Harshacharita
(B) Banskhera Inscription of Harsha
(C) Yuan-Chwang
(D) Kadambari
Correct Answer: A) Harshacharita

27. The “Siddhimatrika” script was one of the forms of writing Sanskrit in ancient India. This script, which made Sanskrit works known in China and Japan was developed during the times of ___:
(A) Kanishka
(B) Harsha
(C) Meander
(D) Chandragupta Vikramaditya
Correct Answer: (B) Harsha

28. The Chaluka king, Pulakesin II defeated Harshavardhan on the banks of which river?
(A) Narmada
(B) Kaveri
(C) Niranjana
(D) Rijupalika
Correct Answer: (A) Narmada

29. Who was the founder of Chalukya Dynasty?
(A) Vishnudharman
(B) Pulakesin I
(C) Kirtivarman I
(D) Pulakesin II
Correct Answer: (B) Pulakesin I

30. Who was the author of Aihole Inscription?
(A) Ravikirti
(B) Hiuen Tsang
(C) Bharavi
(D) Dandin
Correct Answer: (A) Ravikirti

31. Which Chalukyan ruler set up capital at Vengi?
(A) Vishnuvardhan
(B) Mahendravarman
(C) Kukusthavaranman
(D) Pulakesin II
Correct Answer: (A) Vishnuvardhan

32. Who among the following Chalukyan king sent an ambassador to Persian king Khusrau II?
(A) Pulakesin I
(B) Pulakesin II
(C) Kirtivarman I
(D) Vishnuvardhan
Correct Answer: (B) Pulakesin II

33. What was the ruling period of Chalukyas of Badami?
(A) 500 – 550 A.D.
(B) 550 – 650 A.D.
(C) 543 – 757 A.D.
(D) 545 – 700 A.D.
Correct Answer: (C) 543 – 757 A.D.

34. Which among the following chalukyan king performed ‘Ashwamedha yajna’?
(A) Pulakesin I
(B) Pulakesin II
(C) Vishnuvardhan
(D) Kirtivarman I
Correct Answer: (A) Pulakesin I

35. By whom Pallava King Mahendravarman- I got defeated?
(A) Pulakesin II
(B) Vikramaditya II
(C) Yajnavarman
(D) Pulakesin I
Correct Answer: (A) Pulakesin II

36. Which of the following inscriptions mentions the name of Kalidasa?
(A) Allahabad pillar inscription
(B) Aihole inscription
(C) Alapadu grant
(D) Hanumakonda inscription
Correct Answer: (B) Aihole inscription

37. The ancient places of Badami, Dwarasamudra and Warangal are related to which of the following dynasties?
(A) Chalukyas, Hoysalas, Kaktiyas
(B) Cholas, Hoysalas, Kaktiyas
(C) Pallavas, Hoysalas, Kaktiyas
(D) None of the above
Correct Answer: (A) Chalukyas, Hoysalas, Kaktiyas

38. Aihole is called the cradle of Indian temple architecture. Which among the following dynasty is related to the construction of magnificent temples in Aihole?

39. Aihole Inscription is ascribed to which of the following rulers?
(A) Pulakeshin II
(B) Rudradaman
(C) Kharavela
(D) Ashoka
Correct Answer: (A) Pulakeshin II

40. Who was the founder of Chalukya dynasty of Badami?
(A) Pulakeshin I
(B) Kirtivarman I
(C) Mangalesha
(D) Pulakeshin II
Correct Answer: (A) Pulakeshin I

41. Who among the following referred to as Satyashraya, Vallabha and Dharmamaharaja in inscriptions?
(A) Pulakeshin II
(B) Pulakeshin I
(C) Vikramaditya I
(D) Vinayaditya
Correct Answer: (B) Pulakeshin I

42. Who was the first ruler in South India to issue gold coinage?
(A) Pulakeshin II
(B) Pulakeshin I
(C) Vikramaditya I
(D) Vinayaditya
Correct Answer: (A) Pulakeshin II

43. Which of the following Chalukya ruler's reign the famous Virupaksha Temple (Lokeshwara temple) and Mallikarjuna Temple was built?
(A) Vikramaditya I
(B) Vinayaditya
(C) Vijayaditya
(D) Vikramaditya II
Correct Answer: (D) Vikramaditya II

44. Who was the last ruler of Chalukya dynasty of Badami and also known as Rahappa?
(A) Kirtivarman II
(B) Vikramaditya II
(C) Vijayaditya
(D) Vinayaditya
Correct Answer: (A) Kirtivarman II

45. The Tamil translations of Mahabharata were done during which of the following Chalukya ruler's reign?
(A) Rajaraja Narendra
(B) Vimaladitya
(C) Shaktivarman I
(D) Jata Choda Bhima
Correct Answer: (A) Rajaraja Narendra

46. Who authored the Sanskrit encyclopaedic text Manasollasa touching upon such topics as polity, governance, astronomy, astrology, rhetoric, medicine, food, architecture, painting, poetry and music?
(A) Someshvara I
(B) Someshvara II
(C) Vikramaditya VI
(D) Someshvara III
Correct Answer: (D) Someshvara III

47. Which of the following Chalukya king of Kalyani patronised Kannada grammarians Nagavarman II, who wrote Kavyavalokana, Karnataka Bhashabhushana and Jagadheka Kama II who wrote Sanskrit Sangithachudamani on music?
(A) Tailapa II
(B) Satyashraya
(C) Jagadekamalla II
(D) Vikramaditya V
Correct Answer: (C) Jagadekamalla II

48. Mahabalipuram is an important city that reveals the interest in arts of
(A) Pallavas
(B) Cheras
(C) Pandyas
(D) Chalukyas
Correct Answer: (A) Pallavas

49. Pallava dynasty Ruled between
(A) 3rd century - 8th century AD
(B) 4th century - 9th century AD
(C) 5th century - 10th century AD
(D) 6th century - 11th century AD
Correct Answer: (C) 5th century - 10th century AD

50. Capital of Pallava dynasty was?
(A) Badami
(B) Madurai
(C) Guntur
(D) Kanchipuram
Correct Answer: (D) Kanchipuram

51. Initially Pallavas served as feudatories to?
(A) Satvahana Dynasty
(B) Cheras Dynasty
(C) Pandyas Dynasty
(D) Chola Dynasty
Correct Answer: (A) Satvahana Dynasty

52. Pallava ruler Narasimhavarman occupied?
(A) Badami
(B) Vatapi
(C) Madurai
(D) Kanchi
Correct Answer: (B) Vatapi

53. The Pallavas captured Kanchi from the?
(A) Cholas
(B) Cheras
54. Pallava means
(A) Mighty
(B) Fast
(C) Kind
(D) Creeper
**Correct Answer:** (D) Creeper

55. All the early Pallava royal inscriptions are in
(A) Prakrit or Sanskrit language
(B) Prakrit or Tamil language
(C) Tamil or Sanskrit language
(D) Tamil or Telugu language
**Correct Answer:** (A) Prakrit or Sanskrit language

56. Mahendravarman I was initially a patron of the
(A) Buddhist
(B) Jain
(C) Hinduism
(D) All of these
**Correct Answer:** (B) Jain

57. The earliest examples of Pallava constructions are
(A) Bricked Wells
(B) Bricked temples
(C) Palaces
(D) Rock cut temples
**Correct Answer:** (D) Rock cut temples

58. Which of following are true?
a. Telugu traditions know of a certain Trilochana Pallava as the earliest Telugu King
b. After the Kalabhras upheaval the long struggle between the Pallavas and Chalukyas of Badami for supremacy in peninsular India began
c. In the early centuries of the Christian era the Pallavas founded their colonies in Sumatra
(A) a and b are correct
(B) c and b are correct
(C) a and c are correct
(D) All are correct
**Correct Answer:** (D) All are correct

59. There was a long struggle between the Pallavas and the .......... for the supremacy over the Tungabhadra-Krishna doab
(A) Badami Chalukyas
(B) Cheras
(C) Pandyas
(D) Gupta Dynasty
**Correct Answer:** (A) Badami Chalukyas

60. birudas means ........... during Pallava period
(A) Dances
(B) Palces
(C) Titles
(D) Food
**Correct Answer:** (C) Titles

61. Who among the following rulers belonged to Pallavas of Prakrit Charter?
(A) Virakurchavarma
(B) Nandivarma
(C) Mahendravarma
(D) Narasimhavarma
**Correct Answer:** (A) Virakurchavarma

62. Who was the founder of great Pallavas?
(A) Nandivarma
(B) Sivaskandavarman
(C) Simhavishnu
(D) Parameswaravarman
**Correct Answer:** (C) Simhavishnu

63. Who was the son and successor of Simhavishnu?
(A) Narasimhavarma I
(B) Narasimhavarma II
(C) MahendraVarma I
(D) Nandivarman
**Correct Answer:** (C) MahendraVarma I

64. What was the period of rule of Mahendravarma I?
(A) 689-699 AD
(B) 600-630 AD
(C) 678-687 AD
(D) 699-718 AD
**Correct Answer:** (B) 600-630 AD

65. The saint Appar lived in the court of
(A) Parameswaravarman
(B) Krishna
(C) Dhruva
(D) Mahendravarma I
**Correct Answer:** (D) Mahendravarma I

66. Who was the son and successor of Mahendravarma I?
(A) Sivaskandavarma
(B) Simhavarma
(C) Narasimhavarma I
(D) Virakurchavarma
**Correct Answer:** (C) Narasimhavarma I

67. The Chinese pilgrim Hieun-Tsang visited the court of Narasimhavarman I in
(A) 678 AD
(B) 765 AD
(C) 712 AD
(D) 642 AD
**Correct Answer:** (D) 642 AD

68. The famous poet Bharavi was lived in the court of
(A) Narasimhavarman I
(B) Parameswaravarman
(C) Nandivarman
(D) Narasimhavarman
**Correct Answer:** (A) Narasimhavarman I

69. Who wrote 'Mattavilasa Prahasanam'?
(A) Mahendravarma I
(B) Narasimhavarman I
(C) Virakurchavarma

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70. Which of the following were the titles of Mahendravarma I?
(A) Mattavilasa
(B) Vichitrachitta and Chitrakarapuli
(C) Gunabharana
(D) All the above
Correct Answer: (D) All the above

71. What was the capital of Pallavas?
(A) Tanjore
(B) Ellora
(C) Kanchi
(D) Madhurai
Correct Answer: (C) Kanchi

72. What was the title of Narasimhavarma?
(A) Avanisimha
(B) Deviputra
(C) Simhasena
(D) Vatapikonda
Correct Answer: (D) Vatapikonda

73. Mahendravarma was defeated in the hands of
(A) Pulakesi I
(B) Pulakesi II
(C) Vikramaditya
(D) Vinayaditya
Correct Answer: (B) Pulakesi II

74. The battle that took place between Mahendravarma and Pulakesi II
(A) Manimangali
(B) Pullalur
(C) Koppam
(D) Tallakota
Correct Answer: (B) Pullalur

75. Pulakesi II was defeated and killed in the hands of
(A) Narasimhavarman I
(B) Nandivarma
(C) Aparajitavarma
(D) Simhavishnu
Correct Answer: (A) Narasimhavarman I

76. The pallava king who restored Manavarma, a Singhalese refugee
(A) Mahendravarman II
(B) Narasimhavarman I
(C) Parameswaravarman
(D) Vishnugopa
Correct Answer: (B) Narasimhavarman I

77. Who built the city of Mahabalipuram?
(A) Nandivarma
(B) Aparajitavarma
(C) Simhavarma
(D) Narasimhavarman I
Correct Answer: (D) Narasimhavarman I

78. Who had the title of 'Mamalla'?
(A) Parameswaravarman
(B) Simhavishnu
(C) Narasimhavarman I
(D) Hastivarman
Correct Answer: (C) Narasimhavarman I

79. Mattavilasa Prahasana was written in
(A) Tamil
(B) Malayalam
(C) Kannada
(D) Sanskrit
Correct Answer: (D) Sanskrit

80. The Chalukyan king who defeated Nandivarman and captured Kanchi?
(A) Vikramaditya II
(B) Vinayaditya
(C) Vijayaditya
(D) Vishnugopa
Correct Answer: (A) Vikramaditya II

81. Who was the last Pallava ruler?
(A) Nandivarma
(B) Aparajita Varma
(C) Simhavarma
(D) Narasimhavarman II
Correct Answer: (B) Aparajita Varma

82. The Chalukyan ruler who defeated and killed Aparajitavarma?
(A) Adirajendra
(B) Rajadhiraja
(C) Aditya I
(D) Vijayaditya
Correct Answer: (C) Aditya I

83. Which of the following were the famous ports during the period of Pallavas?
(A) Mamallapuram
(B) Nagapatnam
(C) Kaveripatnam
(D) (A) and (B)
Correct Answer: (D) (A) and (B)

84. Who built Seven Pagodas or Seven Rathas at Mahabalipuram?
(A) Mahendravarman II
(B) Narasimhavarman I
(C) Parameswaravarman
(D) Aparajitavarma
Correct Answer: B. Narasimhavarman I

85. The famous poets who lived in the court of Pallavas
(A) Bharavi and Dandi
(B) Aswaghosha
(C) Vasubandhu
(D) Bana
Correct Answer: A. Bharavi and Dandi
One Liner Questions

1. Who was the first famous ruler of Vardhana dynasty?
   Answer: Prabhakar Vardhana.

2. Where was the capital of Prabhakar Vardhana?
   Answer: Thanes war.

3. Who killed Rajyavardhana?
   Answer: Devagupta’s friend, Shashanka, the king of Bengal.

4. Who were the most successful and the greatest ruler of Vardhana dynasty?
   Answer: Harshavardhana.

5. Where was the capital of Harshavardhana?
   Answer: Kannauj.

6. Which ruler of the south defeated Harshavardhana?
   Answer: Pulakesin II.

7. On the bank of which river Pulakesin II defeated Harshavardhana?
   Answer: Narmada river.

8. Which Chinese pilgrim visited India during the Harshavardhana reign?
   Answer: Hiuen-Tsang.

9. Who was known as “The prince of pilgrims”?
   Answer: Hiuen-Tsang.

10. For how many years Hiuen-Tsang stayed in India?
    Answer: 15 years.

11. In which university of India Hiuen-Tsang studied during his stay in India?
    Answer: Nalanda University.

12. For how many years Hiuen-Tsang stayed in the court of Harsha?
    Answer: Eight years.

13. In which book did Hiuen-Tsang record his experiences in India?
    Answer: Si-Yu-Ki.

14. Which Sanskrit plays have been written by Harshavardhana?
    Answer: Ratnavali, Nagananda and Priyadarshika.

15. Which famous learned scholars were in the court Harshavardhana?
    Answer: Banabhatta and Subandhu.

16. Which famous books Banabhatta has written?
    Answer: Harshcharitra and Kadambari.

17. Which book gives a biographical work on Harsha’s life?
    Answer: Harshcharitra.

18. Who was the most renowned court poet of Harshavardhana?
    Answer: Banabhatta.

19. At which place Harshavardhana used to hold religious assemblies after every five years?
    Answer: Prayag.

20. At which place did Harshavardhana hold a special religious assembly to honors Hiuen-Tsang?
    Answer: Kannauj in 643 AD.

21. Of which religion Harshavardhana was the follower?
    Answer: He was the follower of Mahayana Buddhism, Shiva and Vishnu.

22. During which period India was known in China as the country of Brahmins?
    Answer: Harshavardhana.
23. Which was the most popular language during the reign of Harshavardhana?
   Answer: Sanskrit.

24. Who is known as the last Hindu ruler in the history of India?
   Answer: Harshavardhana.

25. What was the main occupation of the people during the reign of Harsha?
   Answer: Agriculture and domestication of animals.

26. What was the main source of revenue during the reign of Harsha?
   Answer: Main source of revenue was the tax on land.

27. At which rate the tax on land was collected during Harsha’s period?
   Answer: One-sixth of the total produce.

28. Whether sati system prevailed in India during Harsha’s Period or not?
   Answer: Yes, sati system prevailed during this period.

29. How many years did Harshavardhana rule?
   Answer: From 606 AD to 647 AD.

30. Who was the founder of Parsi religion?
    Answer: Jarathrus’ttra.

31. What was the famous religious book of Parsi religion?
    Answer: Jend-Avesta.

32. Where was the famous Stupa of Borubudura?
    Answer: In Java.

33. What was the importance of silk route in ancient times?
    Answer: The most important trade route between China and West Asia in ancient times was known as silk route.

34. In which country is the Vishnu temple of Ankoravata?
    Answer: In Cambodia.

35. In which style the Vishnu-temple of Ankoravata is built?
    Answer: Dravida style.

36. What was the medium of instructions in Nalanda University?
    Answer: Sanskrit.

37. Who was the Vice-Chancellor (head) of Nalanda University when Hieun-Tsang visited?
    Answer: Shilbhadra.