

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 Gupta 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).
- Harshvardhana 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 Lakshmana 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

Work	Author	Type	Theme	Patronage
Kadambari	Banabhatta	Romantic Sanskrit Novel	Romantic attachment between Chandrpeeda and Kadambari	
Harshacharita	Banabhatta	Harsha's biography in Sanskrit	An account of Harsha's ancestry and his early life	Harsha
Priyadarshika	Harsha	Sanskrit play		Harsha
Nagananda	Harsha	Sanskrit play		Harsha
Ratnavali	Harsha	Sanskrit play	About a princess Ratnavali and a great King Udayan. One of the first reference of Holi found in the text	Harsha
Mahaviracharita	Bhavabhuti	Sanskrit play	Based on the early life of Rama	Yashovarman of Kannauj
Malatimadhava	Bhavabhuti	Sanskrit play	Love story between Malati and Madhava	Yashovarman of Kannauj

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 Nagara 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.

- 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) Radhagupt

Correct Answer: (B) Banabhatta

7. **What was the other name of Harshavardhana?**
 (A) Siladitya
 (B) Harshaditya
 (C) Bhaskarvarman
 (D) Vishnuvardhan
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) Prabhakara Vardhana
 (B) Bhaskar vardhan
 (C) Jaivardhan
 (D) Mahavardhan
Correct Answer: (A) Prabhakara 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) Pulkesin I
 (B) Kirtivarman I
 (C) Pulkesin II
 (D) Vikramaditya I
Correct Answer: (C) Pulkesin II
17. **Hieun Tsang, had visited the court of which among the following rulers?**
 (A) Harshavardhana
 (B) Chandragupta Maurya
 (C) Asoka
 (D) Pulkesin 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) Harshavardhan
 (D) Skandgupta
Correct Answer: (C) Harshavardhan
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) Prabhakarvardhana
 (C) Grahavarmana

- (D) None of the above
Correct Answer: (B) Prabhakarvardhana
23. **Who has written the biography of Harshavardhana?**
 (A) Banbhhatta
 (B) Harsha Himself
 (C) Kalhana
 (D) Kalidasa
Correct Answer: (A) Banbhhatta
24. **Who among the following wrote Priyadarshika?**
 (A) Prabhakarvardhana
 (B) Banabhhatta
 (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 Banabhhatta?**
 (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 Chalukya 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) Vishnuvardhan
 (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 it capital at Vengi ?**
 (A) Vishnuvardhan
 (B) Mahendravarman
 (C) Kakusthavarman
 (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?**

- (A) Chalukya
(B) Chola
(C) Chera
(D) None of the above
Correct Answer: (A) Chalukya
39. **Aihole Inscription is ascribed to which of the following rulers?**
(A) Pulkeshin II
(B) Rudradaman
(C) Kharvela
(D) Ashoka
Correct Answer: (A) Pulkeshin 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 dyansty of Badami and also known as Rahappa?**
(A) Kirtivarman II
(B) Vikramadiya 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 grammarian Nagavarma II, who wrote Kavyavalokana, Karnataka Bhashabhushana and Jagadhekamalla II who wrote Sanskrit Sangithachudamani on music?**
(A) Tailapa II
(B) Satyashraya
(C) Jagadhekamalla II
(D) Vikramaditya V
Correct Answer: (C) Jagadhekamalla 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

- (C) Pandyas
(D) Chalukyas
Correct Answer: (A) Cholas
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 Telgu language
Correct Answer: (A) Prakrit or Sanskrit language
56. **Mahendravarman I was initially a patron of theFaith**
(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 Kalabhra 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)
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) Sivaskandavarma
(C) Simhavishnu
(D) Parameswaravarma
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) Parameswaravarma
(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 Narasimhavarma 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) Narasimhavarma I
(B) Parameswaravarma
(C) Nandivarma
(D) Narasimhavarma
Correct Answer: (A) Narasimhavarma I
69. **Who wrote 'Mattavilasa Prahasanam'?**
(A) Mahendravarma I
(B) Narasimhavarma I
(C) Virakurchavarma

- (D) Simhavishnu
Correct Answer: (A) Mahendravarma I
70. **Which of the following were the titles of Mahendravarma I?**
(A) Mattavilasa
(B) Vichitrachitta and Chitrakarapuli
(C) Gunabhara
(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) Avansimha
(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) Narasimhavarma I
(B) Nandivarma
(C) Aparajitavarma
(D) Simhavishnu
Correct Answer: (A) Narasimhavarma I
76. **The pallava king who restored Manavarma, a Singhalese refugee**
(A) Mahendravarma II
(B) Narasimhavarma I
(C) Parameswaravarma
(D) Vishnugopa
Correct Answer: (B) Narasimhavarma I
77. **Who built the city of Mahabalipuram?**
(A) Nandivarma
(B) Aparajitavarma
(C) Simhavarma
(D) Narasimhavarma I
Correct Answer: (D) Narasimhavarma I

78. **Who had the title of 'Mamalla'?**
(A) Parameswaravarma
(B) Simhavishnu
(C) Narasimhavarma I
(D) Hastivarma
Correct Answer: (C) Narasimhavarma 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 Nandivarma 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) Narasimhavarma 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) Mahendravarma I
(B) Narasimhavarma I
(C) Parameswaravarma
(D) Aparajitavarma
Correct Answer: B. Narasimhavarma I
85. **The famous poets who lived in the court of Pallavas**
(A) Bharavi and Dandi
(B) Aswaghosha
(C) Vasubandu
(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 Combodia.
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.

End of Ancient Indian History

Next- Medieval Indian History