

## Ancient History Multiple Choice Questions

1. The Arthashastra was written by  
(a) Chanakya (b) Kalidasa  
(c) Harsha Vardhana (d) Vatsyayana
2. Who wrote the Panchatantra?  
(a) Vyasa (b) Vishnu Sharma  
(c) Valmiki (d) Yajnavalkya
3. Alexander defeated \_\_\_\_\_ in the battle of Hydaspes.  
(a) Porus  
(b) Chandragupta Maurya  
(c) Herakles  
(d) Eudemus
4. Ramcharitmanas is an epic poem written in which language?  
(a) Santali (b) Munda  
(c) Awadhi (d) Sanskrit
5. From which monument, Gautama Buddha propagated his divine knowledge of Buddhism to the world?  
(a) Humayun's Tomb (b) Sarnath Stupa  
(c) Qutub Minar (d) Red Fort Complex
6. Alexander the Great was born in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 356 BC (b) 189 BC  
(c) 189 AD (d) 356 AD
7. Oil paint was first used for Buddhist paintings by Indian and Chinese painters in western \_\_\_\_\_ sometime between the fifth and tenth centuries.  
(a) Iraq (b) Afghanistan  
(c) Pakistan (d) India
8. Kalinga War was fought in the year \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 1604 BC (b) 261 BC  
(c) 731 AD (d) 1113 AD
9. Chandragupta Maurya was born in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 340 BC (b) 563 BC  
(c) 189 BC (d) 99 BC
10. Ashoka was an emperor of the \_\_\_\_\_ Dynasty.  
(a) Mughal (b) Chola  
(c) Maurya (d) Gupta
11. Who built the Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram?  
(a) Chola Kings (b) Pallava Kings  
(c) Chera Kings (d) Chalukya Kings
12. Bimbisara was the king of which dynasty?  
(a) Haryanka (b) Maurya  
(c) Shunga (d) Nanda
13. Ajanta Caves in Maharashtra have rock-cut cave monuments of which religion?  
(a) Sikhism (b) Buddhism  
(c) Christianity (d) Hinduism
14. Whose reign in Indian History is called the Golden Age of India?  
(a) Mughal Empire (b) Maratha Empire  
(c) Gupta Empire (d) Maurya Empire
15. The Buddha has been eulogized as an ocean of wisdom and compassion in  
(a) Buddha-Charita (b) Jataka tales  
(c) Amarakosha (d) The Light of Aisa
16. Tripitakas are related to  
(a) Buddhism (b) Jainism  
(c) Hinduism (d) Zoroastrians
17. The Digambaras and Shvetambaras differ primarily with regard to their  
(a) Choice of god  
(b) Totally different philosophy  
(c) Dress  
(d) Rituals
18. When did the first Huna invasion take place?  
(a) 358 AD (b) 458 AD  
(c) 558 AD (d) 658 AD
19. Chandragupta (322-298 BC) was the ruler of which dynasty?  
(a) Maurya (b) Mewar  
(c) Mughal (d) Peshwas
20. Ajatashatru was the son of  
(a) Brahmadata (b) Bindusara  
(c) Bimbisara (d) Chetaka
21. Ashoka converted to which religion after the Kalinga war?  
(a) Jainism (b) Buddhism  
(c) Christianity (d) Judaism
22. Chandragupta Maurya was an ardent follower of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Sikhism (b) Jainism  
(c) Buddhism (d) Jewism
23. Chanakya was the chief advisor of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Babur  
(b) Chandragupta Maurya  
(c) Akbar  
(d) Kautilya
24. What is the name of the preaching mudra or gesture, in which the Buddha is depicted delivering his first sermon, in the Gandhara Sculptures?  
(a) Abhaya (b) Dharmachakra  
(c) Dhyana (d) Bhumisparsha



25. Chandragupta Maurya was born in Pataliputra, which is now in \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Chattisgarh (b) Madhya Pradesh  
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Bihar
26. Ghatotkacha (who ruled in the years 290–305 B.C.) was a king from which dynasty?
- (a) Gupta Dynasty (b) Kanva Dynasty  
(c) Shunga Dynasty (d) Maurya Dynasty
27. Indus Valley Civilization was a \_\_\_\_\_ age civilization.
- (a) Silver (b) Tin  
(c) Gold (d) Bronze
28. Which among the following games was very popular in ancient India?
- (a) Chess (b) Cricket  
(c) Hockey (d) Football
29. Ashoka The Great (273–232 B.C.) was the ruler of which dynasty?
- (a) Mewar (b) Mughal  
(c) Maurya (d) Peshwas
30. The first Buddhist Council was held at \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Kashmir (b) Rajagriha  
(c) Pataliputra (d) Vaisali
31. Who was the founder of the Satvahana Empire?
- (a) Kanha (b) Simuka  
(c) Hala (d) Gautamiputra
32. The people of the Indus valley civilisation worshipped \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Vishnu (b) Pashupati  
(c) Indra (d) Brahma
33. The Upanishads are the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Great Epics  
(b) Story Books  
(c) Source of Hindu Philosophy  
(d) Law Books
34. Gandhara Art is the combination of -
- (a) Indo - Roman (b) Indo - Greek  
(c) Indo - Islamic (d) Indo - China
35. The earliest reference to sati custom is made in which of the following inscriptions?
- (a) Allahabad Pillar inscription  
(b) Eran inscription of Bhanugupta  
(c) Aihole inscription of Pulakesin II  
(d) Bhiton inscription of Skandgupta
36. Which of the following is not true about Ajanta Caves?
- (a) They are in Maharashtra  
(b) They are decorated with Buddhist Art  
(c) They depict the techniques used in Ancient India  
(d) They do not contain paintings of flora and fauna
37. What is the Mehrauli Pillar in the complex of Qutub Minar primarily famous for?
- (a) Proverbial height  
(b) Skilful stone cutting  
(c) Excellent quality steel  
(d) Statue of Buddha on top
38. Which script was used in Ashoka's inscriptions?
- (a) Brahmi (b) Devanagiri  
(c) Gurmukhi (d) Sanskrit
39. Aryabhatta and Kalidasa were in the court of which Gupta Emperor?
- (a) Kumara Gupta I (b) Chandra Gupta II  
(c) Samudra Gupta (d) Skanda Gupta
40. Which is the biggest building at Mohenjodaro?
- (a) Great Bath  
(b) Great Granary  
(c) Assembly Hall  
(d) Rectangular Building
41. Who among the following was the court physician of Kanishka?
- (a) Vasumitra (b) Nagarjuna  
(c) Charaka (d) Patanjali
42. The veda which deals with the rituals is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Rigveda (b) Yajurveda  
(c) Samaveda (d) Atharvaveda
43. The capital of the Mauryan Kingdom was located at \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Pataliputra (b) Vaishali  
(c) Lumbini (d) Gaya
44. Where is the Brihadeshwar temple, built during the Chola period, located?
- (a) Mysore (b) Mahabalipuram  
(c) Tanjavur (d) Kanyakumari
45. Kamarup is an ancient name of which region of India?
- (a) Bihar (b) Rajasthan  
(c) Karnataka (d) Assam
46. The school of Indian art which is also known as the Greco-Roman-Buddhist art is the \_\_\_\_\_ school.
- (a) Mauryan (b) Shunga  
(c) Gandhara (d) Gupta
47. Which of the following Pallava Kings assumed the title of "Vatapikonda" after defeating and slaying the great Chalukyan King Pulekesin II?
- (a) Narsimha Varman I  
(b) Mahendra Varman I  
(c) Parameshwar Varman I  
(d) Nandi Varman



48. Who among the following was the first grammarian of the Sanskrit language?  
 (a) Kalhana (b) Maitreyi  
 (c) Kalidasa (d) Panini
49. To which clan Gautam Buddha belonged?  
 (a) Shibi (b) Shakya  
 (c) Saurasena (d) Shabara
50. Chachnama records the history of which conquest?  
 (a) Kushanas (b) Hunas  
 (c) Arabs (d) Greeks
51. A collective term used by the Jains for their sacred books is -  
 (a) Prabandhas (b) Angas  
 (c) Nibandhas (d) Charits
52. Match the following:  
 A. Mohenjodaro 1. Two row of six granaries  
 B. Harappa 2. Port  
 C. Kalibangan 3. Plough marks  
 D. Lothal 4. The Great Bath  
**Options :**  
 (a) A-4, B-1, C-3, D-2 (b) A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1  
 (c) A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4 (d) A-1, B-4, C-2, D-3
53. The important book written by Kautilya is -  
 (a) Arthashastra  
 (b) Indica  
 (c) Arya Manju Sri Mula Kapa  
 (d) Rajatarangini
54. Harsha moved his capital from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Thanesar, Kannauj (b) Delhi, Deogiri  
 (c) Kamboj, Kannauj (d) Valabhi, Delhi
55. Who wrote 'Nyaya Sutra'?  
 (a) Vyasa (b) Gautam  
 (c) Kapila (d) Charaka
56. Sanchi Stupa was built by?  
 (a) Akbar (b) Humayun  
 (c) Ashoka (d) Narasimha
57. Who was the son of Chandragupta Maurya?  
 (a) Bindusara (b) Chandragupta II  
 (c) Ashoka (d) Binbsara
58. What is the name of the court poet of King Harshavardhana?  
 (a) Tulsidas (b) Banabhatta  
 (c) Surdas (d) Raskhan
59. Who built the Konark Sun Temple?  
 (a) Anantavarman Chodaganga Deva  
 (b) Narasimhadeva I  
 (c) Kapilendra Deva Routaray  
 (d) Purushottam Dev
60. Which emperor wrote the play 'Nagananda' in Sanskrit language?  
 (a) Prabhakaravardhana (b) Harshavardhana  
 (c) Chandragupta II (d) Bindusara
61. Takshashila University was located between which two rivers?  
 (a) Indus and Jhelum (b) Jhelum and Ravi  
 (c) Beas and Indus (d) Satluj and Indus
62. Who is the most prominent god of 'Rig Veda'?  
 (a) Indra (b) Agni  
 (c) Pashupati (d) Vishnu
63. Big landlords or warrior chiefs in the seventh century were acknowledged as \_\_\_\_\_ by the existing kings?  
 (a) Rashtrakutas (b) Chalukya  
 (c) Samantas (d) Brahmanas
64. The Chola kingdom mostly ruled which region of India?  
 (a) East (b) West  
 (c) North (d) South
65. Group of Monuments at Hampi was built by?  
 (a) Harihara and Bukka  
 (b) Udayin and Shishunaga  
 (c) Devavarman and Vainya  
 (d) Maravarman and Sirmara
66. According to the categories of land mentioned in the Chola inscriptions \_\_\_\_\_ was known as the land for the maintenance of schools?  
 (a) Vellanvagai (b) Brahmadeya  
 (c) Shalabhoga (d) Devadana
67. According to the categories of land mentioned in the Chola inscriptions \_\_\_\_\_ was known as the land of non-Brahmana peasant proprietors?  
 (a) Vellanvagai (b) Brahmadeya  
 (c) Shalabhoga (d) Devadana
68. According to the categories of land mentioned in the Chola inscriptions \_\_\_\_\_ was known as the land donated to Jaina institutions?  
 (a) Vellanvagai (b) Brahmadeya  
 (c) Shalabhoga (d) Pallichchhandam
69. According to the categories of land mentioned in the Chola inscriptions \_\_\_\_\_ was known as the land gifted to Brahmanas?  
 (a) Vellanvagai (b) Brahmadeya  
 (c) Shalabhoga (d) Devadana
70. Dhamek Stupa was built by?  
 (a) Akbar (b) Humayun  
 (c) Ashoka (d) Narasimha
71. According to the categories of land mentioned in the Chola inscriptions \_\_\_\_\_ was known as the land gifted to temples?  
 (a) Vellanvagai (b) Brahmadeya  
 (c) Shalabhoga (d) Devadana
72. Rajendra I was the son of?  
 (a) Bindusara I (b) Devabhuti I  
 (c) Skanda Gupta I (d) Rajaraja I

73. What was the real name of Chanakya?  
 (a) Kautilya (b) Vishnu Gupta  
 (c) Ramtanu Mishra (d) None of these
74. Taxila was a famous site of  
 (a) Mauryan Art (b) Gupta Art  
 (c) Gandhara Art (d) Early Vedic Art
75. Who built the stupa at Sanchi in Madhya Pradesh?  
 (a) Kanishka (b) Chandragupta  
 (c) Ashoka (d) Harsha
76. Fourteen rock edicts of Ashoka have been unearthed at  
 (a) Sasaram (b) Kandhar  
 (c) Girnar (d) None of these
77. To which king belongs the Lion capital at Sarnath?  
 (a) Chandragupta (b) Ashoka  
 (c) Kanishka (d) Harsha
78. The name by which Ashoka is generally referred to in his inscriptions is—  
 (a) Chakravarti (b) Dharmadeva  
 (c) Dharmakirti (d) Piyadassi
79. The territory of Porus who offered strong resistance to Alexander was situated between the rivers of  
 (a) Sutlej and Beas  
 (b) Jhelum and Chenab  
 (c) Ravi and Chenab  
 (d) Ganga and Yamuna
80. The word Jina from which the Jainism has originated stands for  
 (a) great  
 (b) detached  
 (c) non-violence  
 (d) conqueror of senses
81. Ashokan inscriptions were first deciphered by—  
 (a) Buhler (b) Robert Sewell  
 (c) James Prinsep (d) Codrington
82. As a prince where was Ashoka sent to suppress the revolt?  
 (a) Taxila (b) Kalinga  
 (c) Ujjain (d) Deccan
83. The Hathigumpha inscription near Bhubaneswar, Orissa relates to the king?  
 (a) Susharma (b) Hala  
 (c) Kharavela (d) Pulamayi
84. Ashoka called the Third Buddhist Council at?  
 (a) Pataliputra (b) Magadha  
 (c) Kalinga (d) Sarnath
85. The main historical source regarding the information about Self-government under the Cholas is the?  
 (a) Halmidi inscription  
 (b) Jatwai inscription  
 (c) Uttaramerur inscription  
 (d) Chandravallu inscription
86. Megasthenes was at the court of  
 (a) Kanishka  
 (b) Ashoka  
 (c) Chandragupta Maurya  
 (d) Harsha
87. Who, among the following rulers, organised the Second Buddhist Assembly?  
 (a) Ajatashatru (b) Kalasoka  
 (c) Ashoka (d) Ananda
88. Ashoka's conquest of Kalinga has been described in the minor rock edict numbered  
 (a) I (b) IV  
 (c) VIII (d) XIII
89. The first Iranian ruler who brought some parts of India under his sway was  
 (a) Darius I (b) Cyrus  
 (c) Cambyses (d) Shaharsh
90. The most commonly used coin during the Mauryan period was  
 (a) Karashapana (b) Nishka  
 (c) Suvarna (d) Kakini
91. The reverential title of 'The Liberator' had been earned by  
 (a) Alexander  
 (b) Chandragupta Maurya  
 (c) Ashoka  
 (d) Chandragupta Vikramaditya
92. Who was the Greek ambassador in the court of Chandragupta Maurya?  
 (a) Megasthenes (b) Seleucos  
 (c) Menander (d) Demetrias
93. Ashoka expresses his faith in the Buddhist creed in the  
 (a) Rummindei inscription  
 (b) Schism edict  
 (c) Kandhar inscription  
 (d) Bhabru edict
94. In which script, the Ashokan inscription were written in North West Frontier Province?  
 (a) Prakrit (b) Brahmi  
 (c) Sanskrit (d) Kharoshti
95. Who among the following presided over the Buddhist council held during the reign of Kanishka at Kashmir?  
 (a) Parsva (b) Vasumitra  
 (c) Nagarjuna (d) Sudraka



96. The official language of the Mauryan Court was  
 (a) Magadhi (b) Pali  
 (c) Maithili (d) Sanskrit
97. Who constructed the 84 thousands Stupa?  
 (a) Ashoka (b) Pushyamitra  
 (c) Menander (d) Kanishka
98. In sixth century BC, Suktimati was the capital of  
 (a) Panchala (b) Kuru  
 (c) Chedi (d) Avanti
99. Who was the founder of Nanda dynasty?  
 (a) Bimbisara  
 (b) Dhanananda  
 (c) Ramananda  
 (d) Mahapadamananda
100. Which one of the following factors was not responsible for Chandragupta Maurya's success against the Nanda Kings?  
 (a) Chandragupta's brilliant generalship  
 (b) Kautilya's astute diplomacy  
 (c) Military assistance provided by Greek rulers  
 (d) Weakness of Nanda rulers
101. How are empires different from kingdoms?  
 (a) Empires are larger than Kingdoms  
 (b) Empires need more resources than Kingdoms  
 (c) Empires need more officials who collect more taxes than Kingdoms  
 (d) All of them
102. Where did Ashoka send his messengers to spread ideas about 'dhamma'. Choose the correct answer from the code given below :  
 (i) Syria (ii) Egypt  
 (iii) Greece (iv) Sri Lanka  
 (a) Only (i) (b) Only (ii) and (iii)  
 (c) Only (iv) (d) All of them
103. Which of the following was not one of the Ashoka's dhamma?  
 (I) To teach the lesson of non violence through inscriptions; like a father teaches his children  
 (II) To resolve conflicts amongst people and families  
 (III) To perform sacrifices in order to bring peace  
 (IV) To build roads, wells and inns for both humans and animals  
 (a) I and III (b) Only III  
 (c) III and IV (d) II and IV
104. The last Mauryan emperor was  
 (a) Kunal (b) Jalok  
 (c) Samprati (d) Brihadaratha
105. Who deciphered the Brahmi script ?  
 (a) John F. Fleet  
 (b) James Prinsep  
 (c) Alexander Cunningham  
 (d) John Marshall
106. Who of the following also had the name Devanampiya?  
 (a) Chandragupta Maurya (b) Ashoka  
 (c) Bindusara (d) Harsha
107. Who of the following was known as Amitrochates?  
 (a) Chandragupta Maurya  
 (b) Bindusara  
 (c) Ashoka  
 (d) Kautilya
108. Chanakya, the famous teacher of Chandragupta Maurya, was associated with  
 (a) Nalanda (b) Vaishali  
 (c) Takshashila (d) Vikramshila
109. The famous ruler of ancient India who is said to have been converted to Jainism, towards the end of his life, is  
 (a) Bindusara (b) Samudragupta  
 (c) Chandragupta (d) Ashoka
110. Gandhara School of Art was established in  
 (a) Eastern India (b) Southern India  
 (c) North-Western India (d) Western India
111. Gandhara School of art developed during the time of  
 (a) Sungas (b) Kushans  
 (c) Guptas (d) Mauryas
112. The earliest rock cut caves in western India are those at—  
 (a) Nasik, Ellora and Ajanta  
 (b) Junnar, Kalyan and Pitalkhora  
 (c) Ajanta, Bhaja and Kondane  
 (d) Bhaja, Pitalkhora and Kondane
113. Kanishka's capital was at  
 (a) Mathura (b) Peshawar  
 (c) Amravati (d) Kanauj
114. Who amongst the following is regarded as the historical founder of Jain's  
 (a) Mahavira (b) Sisunaga  
 (c) Rishabhanatha (d) Gautama
115. Which of the following was one of the ingredients of 'Middle Path' advocated by Buddha?  
 (a) Abandonment of killing  
 (b) Right effort  
 (c) Speak no falsehood  
 (d) Giving up hankering for wealth
116. Which of the following School accepted perception and inference as sources of valid knowledge?  
 (a) Nyaya School (b) Vaisheshika  
 (c) Both A & B (d) None of the above



117. Which of the following pairs of various eras and the respective years they commenced from, is wrong?  
 (a) Saka Era; 78AD  
 (b) Gupta Era; 318-319 AD  
 (c) Vikram Era; 58 AD  
 (d) Kali Era; 3102 BC
118. In whose coins was the wheel found?  
 (a) Menander (b) Demetrius  
 (c) Kanishka (d) Nahapana
119. One of them was not conquered by Kanishka from China. Identify.  
 (a) Khotan (b) Yarkand  
 (c) Kashgar (d) Kapisa
120. Who among the following is referred to as the 'Sadhu from the west' ?  
 (a) Thomas of Cannan (b) St Thomas  
 (c) St Bartholomew (d) None of the above
121. The largest urban centre in ancient India had been  
 (a) Pataliputra (b) Kausambi  
 (c) Taxila (d) Kannauj
122. What was the original name of Euthydemia?  
 (a) Gondhara (b) Sakala  
 (c) Kapisa (d) Purushapura
123. In whose reign did the visit of Saint Thomas take place?  
 (a) Maues (b) Gondophernes  
 (c) Kanishka (d) Menander
124. Who was the founder of Sunga dynasty?  
 (a) Pushyagupta (b) Pushyamitra  
 (c) Pushparaja (d) Pravarsena
125. Who was the founder of Kanva dynasty?  
 (a) Vasumitra (b) Bhumimitra  
 (c) Vasudeva (d) Devabhuti
126. Gathasaptasati was written by  
 (a) Hala (b) Bharatmuni  
 (c) Bhas (d) Satakarni I
127. The first inscription evidence of Satipratha has been found from  
 (a) Eran (b) Junagarh  
 (c) Mandasaur (d) Sanchi
128. The Kushans ruled in  
 (a) 1st century AD (b) 2nd century BC  
 (c) 3rd century AD (d) 5th century BC
129. The King Kanishka held a great Buddhist Council under whose presidentship?  
 (a) Asvaghosha (b) Sangharaksha  
 (c) Nagasena (d) Vasu Mitra
130. Charaka was the famous court physician of  
 (a) Kanishka (b) Pushyamitra  
 (c) Chandragupta (d) Ashoka
131. Which ruler of Gupta Empire is also known as "Napoleon of India"?  
 (a) Chandragupta I (b) Chandragupta II  
 (c) Samudra Gupta (d) Srigupta
132. To which period does the Mehrauli Pillar inscription belong?  
 (a) Mauryas (b) Sungas  
 (c) Kushanas (d) Guptas
133. The silver coins of the Gupta period were known as?  
 (a) Dinar (b) Rupyaka  
 (c) Satamana (d) Karshapana
134. In which field of art extraordinary progress was made in the Gupta period?  
 (a) Architecture (b) Sculpture  
 (c) Painting (d) Coinage
135. Against whom Skandagupta had to wage long wars on the North West border?  
 (a) Shakas (b) Yavanas  
 (c) Huns (d) Greeks
136. The foreign traveler who visited India during the rule of the Guptas was?  
 (a) Hiuen Tsang (b) Beriner  
 (c) Fa-Hein (d) Manucci
137. Which of the following was an important port of the eastern coast during the Gupta period ?  
 (a) Kalyan (b) Sopara  
 (c) Tamralipti (d) Broach
138. Which of the following periods is referred to as the period of Hindu revival or renaissance?  
 (a) Period of Harsha (b) Kushan Period  
 (c) Gupta Period (d) Mauryan Period
139. The name of the Indian Astronomer (who knew for his five astronomical systems book Pancha-Siddhantika), who lived in the 6th century was  
 (a) Varahamihira (b) Bhandarkar  
 (c) Pujyapada (d) Prasastapada
140. Which Avtar of Vishnu tricked Mahabali and claimed earth and heaven from him?  
 (a) Vamana (b) Narasimha  
 (c) Matsya (d) Kurma
141. The ammonite (Shaligrama), a fossilized shellfish, was recognized by Hindus as one of the symbols of  
 (a) Brahma (b) Hanuman  
 (c) Shiva (d) Vishnu
142. The fourth age of the aeon (mahayuga) is  
 (a) Kali (b) Dvapara  
 (c) Treta (d) Kreta
143. Angkor wat temple is located  
 (a) Cambodia (b) Thailand  
 (c) Vietnam (d) India



144. The Gupta gold coins were known as  
 (a) Dinaras (b) Karsapana  
 (c) Rupaka (d) Nisaka
145. The first Gupta ruler to assume the title of 'Param Bhagawata' was  
 (a) Chandragupta I (b) Samudragupta  
 (c) Chandragupta II (d) Kumargupta
146. The concept of Trimurti was promulgated during the  
 (a) Mauryan period  
 (b) Post-Mauryan period  
 (c) Gupta period  
 (d) Post-Gupta Period
147. Which of the following rulers started Gupta currency system?  
 (a) Srigupta (b) Chandragupta I  
 (c) Samudragupta (d) Chandragupta II
148. The officer responsible for the safe custody of land records during the Gupta period was known as  
 (a) Dhruvadhikarana (b) Karanika  
 (c) Samaharta (d) Shaulkika
149. Who was Samudragupta's mother?  
 (a) Kumara Devi (b) Lakshmi Bai  
 (c) Hazrat Mahal (d) None of them
150. Who was the first ruler to adopt the title of Maharaja-adhiraja?  
 (a) Ashoka (b) Chandragupta  
 (c) Tipu Sultan (d) None of them
151. A 'Sabha' in the Vedic period was a/an  
 (a) Institution of professional men in villages  
 (b) Royal Court  
 (c) Mantri Parishad  
 (d) Assembly of all Citizens
152. Who founded "MATHAS" in the four corners of India?  
 (a) Madhavacharya (b) Shankaracharya  
 (c) Bhaskaracharya (d) Ramanujacharya
153. When the fully developed splendid form of temple architecture emerged in India?  
 (a) First century B. C.  
 (b) Fourth century B. C.  
 (c) Sixth century A. D.  
 (d) Eleventh century A. D.
154. The important books written by Banabhatta were \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) Harshcharita (b) Kadambari  
 (c) Both of the above (d) None of the above
155. How did Hiuen Tsang undertake journey from and to India?  
 (a) He came by land route and also returned by land route  
 (b) He came by land route but returned by sea route  
 (c) He came by sea route and returned by land route  
 (d) He came by sea route and also returned by sea route
156. Who amongst the following kings defeated Harsha's army on the bank of river Narmada?  
 (a) Rajendra Chola (b) Pulakesin II  
 (c) Krishnadeva Raya (d) Rajendra I
157. Banabhatta, a great scholar, lived during the reign of  
 (a) Ashoka (b) Harsha  
 (c) Kanishka (d) Chandragupta II
158. Who wrote the biography of Harshavardhana?  
 (a) Aryabhatta (b) Kalidasa  
 (c) Shaka (d) Banabhatta
159. Where did Rigvedic Aryans live in India?  
 (a) Northern India (b) All over India  
 (c) Eastern part of India (d) Sapta Sindhu area
160. What was the name of Harshavardhana's biography?  
 (a) Harshacharita (b) Harshamanglam  
 (c) Harshamanas (d) None of them
161. Who wrote 'Ashtadhyayi', the earliest existing grammar of Sanskrit?  
 (a) Panini (b) Sushruta  
 (c) Patanjali (d) Charak
162. The Lilavati was a treatise on  
 (a) Arithmetic (b) Astronomy  
 (c) Philosophy (d) Medicine
163. Megasthenes "Indica" deals with the history of the  
 (a) Guptas (b) Satavahanas  
 (c) Cholas (d) Mauryas
164. Among the four works mentioned below which one is encyclopedic in nature?  
 (a) Mamarakosa (b) Siddhantasiromani  
 (c) Ashtangahridaya (d) Brihat Samhita
165. The Sanskrit drama which describes Chandragupta Maurya's triumph over the Nanda is  
 (a) Mrichhakatika (b) Mudrarakshasa  
 (c) Devichandragupta (d) Prabodhchandrodaya
166. 'Abhijnanasakuntalam' has been reckoned as a masterpiece of  
 (a) Bhasa (b) Kalidasa  
 (c) Asvaghosha (d) Sudraka
167. Which of the following was not the work of Kalidasa?  
 (a) Raghuvamsa  
 (b) Abhijnanasakuntalam  
 (c) Kumarasambhavam  
 (d) Kadambari



168. The study of inscription is known as-
- (a) Archaeology (b) Epigraphy  
(c) Anthropology (d) History
169. Who of the following was the author of Meghadoota?
- (a) Vishakhadatta (b) Vishnusharma  
(c) Kalidasa (d) Bhashkara
170. Gita Govinda was written by
- (a) Jayant (b) Jayadeva  
(c) Jayasimha (d) Jayachandra
171. Who was the writer of Tales of Panchatantra?
- (a) Kautilya (b) Pushyagupta  
(c) Vishnu Sharma (d) Vishakhadatta
172. Kautilya's Arthashastra deals with the aspects of
- (a) Political policies (b) Religious life  
(c) Social life (d) None of these
173. Pulakesin II was the most famous ruler of?
- (a) Cholas (b) Chalukyas  
(c) Pallavas (d) Satavahanas
174. Under whose reign were the earliest of Ajanta caves made?
- (a) Chalukyas (b) Vakatakas  
(c) Satavahana (d) Kshatrapas
175. The large Shiva Temple at Thanjavur was built by
- (a) Chandellas (b) Rashtrakutas  
(c) Mughals (d) Cholas
176. Among the four dynasties listed below, which one minted coins made of lead?
- (a) Mauryas (b) Satavahanas  
(c) Western Kshatrapas (d) Guptas
177. Which of the following dynasties patronised the famous Kailash temple at Ellora?
- (a) Vakataka (b) Gupta  
(c) Early Chalukya (d) Rastrakuta
178. Kailasa Temple, one of the largest monolithic structures, is in
- (a) Ajanta Caves (b) Elephanta Caves  
(c) Ellora Caves (d) Nalanda Caves
179. The temples known as the Seven Pagodas had been built by the
- (a) Pallavas (b) Cholas  
(c) Hoysalas (d) Chalukyas
180. Where did the game of Chess originate?
- (a) India (b) Persia  
(c) Arabia (d) Europe
181. The lowest unit of Chola administration was the
- (a) Nadu (b) Mandalam  
(c) Kurram (d) Valanadu
182. The successors of the Satavahanas in the Deccan were the
- (a) Vakatakas  
(b) Kadambas  
(c) Rashtrakutas  
(d) Chalukyas of Badami
183. The last Nanda ruler of Magadha who was overthrown by Chandragupta Maurya with the help of Chanakya was
- (a) Mahapadmananda (b) Dhanananda  
(c) Navananda (d) Not known
184. The new element of Gopuram had been encouraged in temples of southern India by the
- (a) Chalukyas (b) Pallavas  
(c) Cholas (d) Pandyas
185. Madurai had been the capital of the
- (a) Cholas (b) Pallavas  
(c) Rashtrakutas (d) Pandyas
186. India had a brisk foreign trade with the Roman world during the \_\_\_\_\_ period.
- (a) Sangam (b) Pallava  
(c) Chola (d) Vijayanagar
187. The rulers of a dynasty of the Deccan who were supposed to be Brahmanas and staunch supporters of Brahmanism were
- (a) Satavahanas (b) Vakatakas  
(c) Rashtrakutas (d) Chalukyas
188. The Pallava king who adopted the epithet of Vichitrachitta or curious minded was
- (a) Mahendravarman I  
(b) Narasimhavarman I  
(c) Narasimhavarman II  
(d) Simhavishnu
189. Which of the following is called The Bible of Tamil?
- (a) Tolkappiyam (b) Silappadikaram  
(c) Manimekalai (d) Thirukkural
190. Where is the famous Virupaksha temple located?
- (a) Bhadrachalam (b) Hampi  
(c) Chidambaram (d) Srikalahasti
191. The official language of the Satavahanas was
- (a) Prakrit (b) Sanskrit  
(c) Apabhramsa (d) Telugu
192. Who was the founder of Vakataka dynasty?
- (a) Vindhya Shakti (b) Ishwarsena  
(c) Pravarsena (d) Rudrasena
193. Which one of the following Chola kings conquered Ceylon (Srilanka) first?
- (a) Aditya I (b) Rajaraja I  
(c) Rajendra (d) Vijayalaya



194. Rath Temples at Mahabalipuram were built during the reign of which Pallava ruler?  
 (a) Mahendravarman  
 (b) Narasimahavarman I  
 (c) Parameshwarvarman  
 (d) Nandivarman I
195. The battle of Koppam was fought between  
 (a) the Western Chalukyas and the Pallavas  
 (b) the Western Chalukyas and the Cholas  
 (c) the Cholas and the Hoysalas  
 (d) the Pandyas and the rulers of Ceylon
196. The Chalukya king Kumarapala is said to have instituted a Jaina reformation under the guidance of  
 (a) Mallinatha  
 (b) Sthulabhadra  
 (c) Nayachandra  
 (d) Hemchandra
197. The fertile agrarian tract in the early Tamil country is denoted by the term  
 (a) Palai  
 (b) Marudam  
 (c) Mullai  
 (d) Neydal
198. The first Tamil Sangam is said to have been instituted by  
 (a) Tiruvalluvar  
 (b) Parasurama  
 (c) Mamulanar  
 (d) Agastya
199. The Kalyana-mandapa was a notable feature of temple architecture in the kingdom of  
 (a) Pallavas  
 (b) Cholas  
 (c) Kadambas  
 (d) Vijayanagara
200. Which emperor conquered and annexed the northern part of Sri Lanka and named it Mummadi Cholamandalam?  
 (a) Rajaraja I  
 (b) Parantaka I  
 (c) Rajendra I  
 (d) Rajadhiraja I
201. Sangam literature is  
 (a) classical Sanskrit literature patronised by the Guptas.  
 (b) Pali literature dealing with the history of the Buddhist sanghas.  
 (c) early Tamil literature attributed to the history of ancient Southern India.  
 (d) Sanskrit works of Puranic nature dealing with the sanctity of the place where there is the confluence of rivers in Prayaga.
202. At which of the following places were the third Sangam Literary Assemblies held?  
 (a) Thanjavur  
 (b) Kanchipuram  
 (c) Madurai  
 (d) Vanji
203. The earliest evidence of agriculture in Indian sub-continent comes from?  
 (a) Koldihwa  
 (b) Lahuradeva  
 (c) Mehrgarh  
 (d) Tokwa
204. Which among the following cities is considered as one of the oldest surviving cities in the world?  
 (a) Mathura  
 (b) Varanasi  
 (c) Hardwar  
 (d) Ayodhya
205. Pre-history means  
 (a) period having written evidences  
 (b) period having no written evidences  
 (c) period which have all the 3 evidences like time, place and events  
 (d) none of the above
206. Old stone age people  
 (a) wore cotton clothes  
 (b) wore leaves, barks of trees and skin of animals  
 (c) wore woollen clothes  
 (d) none of the above
207. The first animal tamed by primitive man was  
 (a) cow  
 (b) horse  
 (c) dog  
 (d) goat
208. Fire had been discovered in which age?  
 (a) Paleolithic  
 (b) Mesolithic  
 (c) Neolithic  
 (d) Chalcolithic
209. The Granary at Harappa was made of  
 (a) bricks only  
 (b) bricks and timber  
 (c) bricks and stones  
 (d) None of these
210. Which of the following was the most significant feature of the Indus Valley Civilization?  
 (a) Economic System  
 (b) Religious life  
 (c) Town Planning  
 (d) Social life
211. The earliest evidence regarding a ploughed field has been found from?  
 (a) Lothal  
 (b) Kalibangan  
 (c) Harappa  
 (d) Maski
212. The earliest evidence of silver in India is found in the—  
 (a) Harappan culture  
 (b) Chalcolithic cultures of Western India  
 (c) Vedic texts  
 (d) Silver punch marked coins
213. The entry port for trade between the Indus trading centres and Mesopotamia was?  
 (a) Elam  
 (b) Oman  
 (c) Behrain  
 (d) Afganistan
214. Which was the only Indus city without a citadel?  
 (a) Kalibangan  
 (b) Harappa  
 (c) Mohenjodaro  
 (d) Chanhudraro
215. The script of the Indus Valley Civilization was  
 (a) Dravidian  
 (b) Persian  
 (c) Sanskrit  
 (d) Undecipherable
216. Which of the following was common to both the Harappan society and the Rigvedic society?  
 (a) Female deities  
 (b) Urban centres  
 (c) Iron implements  
 (d) None of these



217. River Chenab was known in ancient times as  
 (a) Parushni (b) Satudri  
 (c) Himadri (d) Asikni
218. Who possibly ruled the Indus people?  
 (a) An assembly of elders  
 (b) Merchants  
 (c) Kings  
 (d) Priests
219. The Indus Valley Civilisation type was found in  
 (a) Sumer (b) Egypt  
 (c) China (d) All the three
220. The Harappan town considered to be a town of the artists and craftsmen was  
 (a) Mohenjo-Daro (b) Chanhudaro  
 (c) Harappa (d) Lothal
221. Which of the following metals was not known to the Indus Valley people?  
 (a) tin (b) lead  
 (c) iron (d) copper
222. The first metal used by man was  
 (a) Copper (b) Iron  
 (c) Aluminium (d) Gold
223. Which one of the following was not common between the Indus Valley people and the Vedic Aryans?  
 (a) meat eating  
 (b) cattle rearing  
 (c) use of cotton clothes  
 (d) worship of Mother-Goddess
224. Which of these help you to know about Indus Valley Civilization?  
 (a) coin inscriptions  
 (b) archaeological evidences  
 (c) literary sources  
 (d) none of the above
225. Which of the following is known as "Mini Harappa"?  
 (a) Mohanjodaro (b) Lothal  
 (c) Kalibangan (d) Rangpur
226. A clay model of plough has been found from:  
 (a) Banawali (b) Kalibangan  
 (c) Rakhigarhi (d) Mitathal
227. The local name of Mohenjodaro is:  
 (a) Mound of Living (b) Mound of Survivor  
 (c) Mound of Dead (d) Mound of Great
228. Codes of conduct of the Vedic Society are laid down in  
 (a) Puranas (b) Vedas  
 (c) Brahmanas (d) Smritis
229. Which of the following was not one of the distinguished tribes of the later Vedic period?  
 (a) Videhas (b) Bharatas  
 (c) Panchalas (d) Kurus
230. In Rig Vedic period, the most important functionary after the king was  
 (a) Purohita (b) Senani  
 (c) Law Officer (d) Tax Collector
231. The tax which the kings used to collect from the people in the Vedic period was called  
 (a) Kara (b) Varman  
 (c) Bali (d) Vidatha
232. In the Vedic Society, the term used to denote a group of families was  
 (a) gotra (b) jana  
 (c) vish (d) grama
233. The Puranas are ..... in number.  
 (a) 18 (b) 25  
 (c) 52 (d) 108
234. Which of the following Vedangas contains the Srautra, the Grihya and the Dharma Sutras?  
 (a) Nirukta (b) Shiksha  
 (c) Chhandas (d) Kalpa
235. Which one of the following is the earliest school of Indian philosophy?  
 (a) Samkhya (b) Yoga  
 (c) Karma mimamsa (d) None of these
236. The world is God and God is my soul is the philosophy contained in the  
 (a) Vedas (b) Puranas  
 (c) Brahamanas (d) Upanishads
237. The Upanishads are  
 (a) prayers to God  
 (b) books of ancient Hindu laws  
 (c) books on social behavior of man  
 (d) a source of Hindu philosophy
238. The term 'Yavanapriya' mentioned in ancient Sanskrit texts denoted?  
 (a) Ivory  
 (b) Pepper  
 (c) A fine variety of Indian muslin  
 (d) Damsels sent to the Greek court for dance performance
239. The number of Vedas is  
 (a) Eight (b) Four  
 (c) Ten (d) Two
240. The Vedic deity Indra was the God of  
 (a) fire (b) rain and thunder  
 (c) eternity (d) wind



241. The term 'nishka' which meant an ornament in the Vedic period was used in later times to denote a/an—  
 (a) Weapon  
 (b) Agricultural implement  
 (c) Script  
 (d) Coin
242. What was the type of marriage in the Vedic period in which, in place of the dowry, there was a token bride price of a cow and a bull?  
 (a) Asura (b) Arsa  
 (c) Gandharva (d) Rakshsa
243. The oldest Veda is?  
 (a) Atharva Veda (b) Rig Veda  
 (c) Yajur Veda (d) Sama Veda
244. The earliest tribal assembly was?  
 (a) Gana (b) Vidhata  
 (c) Samiti (d) Sabha
245. Name the Rig Vedic who is believed to be the upholder of the "Rita" or Cosmic order.  
 (a) Agni (b) Soma  
 (c) Indra (d) Varuna
246. To whom is the Gayatri Mantra dedicated?  
 (a) Savitri (A solar deity)  
 (b) Surya (Sun)  
 (c) Soma (God of the intoxicating juice)  
 (d) Maruts (Storm Gods)
247. The Rig veda Samhita devotes one fourth of its hymns to:  
 (a) Indra (b) Maruts  
 (c) Rudra (d) Agni
248. Match the following:  
 Terms Meaning  
 (a) Griha I. Ruled Over west Gandhara  
 (b) Gramani II. Head of Village  
 (c) Vis III. Basic unit of Rig Vedic Society  
 (d) Druhyas IV. Clan  
**A B C D**  
 (a) III II IV I  
 (b) I II III IV  
 (c) II III IV V  
 (d) IV III II I  
 (a) a (b) b  
 (c) c (d) d
249. Which of the following Vedangas contains the Sruta, Grahya and Dharma Sutras?  
 (a) Shiksha (b) Kalpa  
 (c) Nirukta (d) Chhanda
250. Which School is originally called Sanatana Dharma?  
 (a) Nastika School (b) Astika School  
 (c) Both of the above (d) None of the above
251. The famous vedic saying "war begins in the minds of men ...." is contained in the  
 (a) Mundakopanishad (b) Mahabharata  
 (c) Rig Veda (d) Atharva Veda
252. The philosophical essence, "The world is but God manifest and God is my own soul" may be traced to the  
 (a) Vedas (b) Upanishadas  
 (c) Puranas (d) Manusmriti
253. In the Rigveda the term Dasas and Dasyus refers to  
 (a) robbers (b) tribals  
 (c) non-Aryans (d) menials
254. The most important craftsman in the Vedic period was the  
 (a) blacksmith (b) goldsmith  
 (c) carpenter (d) barber
255. Mahabharata was also known as  
 (a) Brihat Katha (b) Rajatarangini  
 (c) Jaya Samhita (d) Purana
256. Which of the following philosophies was preached by AdiSankara?  
 (a) Raja Yoga (b) Snakhya Yoga  
 (c) Advaita (d) Dvaita
257. Which of the following rivers does not find frequent mention in Rigvedic Hymns?  
 (a) Ganges (b) Sindhu  
 (c) Brahmaputra (d) Saraswati
258. The ritualistic precepts pertaining to the hymns of the Vedas are known as the  
 (a) Samhitas (b) Aranyakas  
 (c) Brahmanas (d) Upanishads
259. The god whose worship had not gained ground in the Rigvedic period was  
 (a) Marut (b) Lord Shiva  
 (c) Agni (d) Indra
260. Two most important acts and rituals associated with the Vedic marriage system was/were  
 (a) Pani-Grahana  
 (b) Sapta-Padi  
 (c) Both(a) and (b) above  
 (d) Marriage Vows
261. The famous Vedic river which had long ago become extinct and now supposed to be flowing underground in Rajasthan is  
 (a) Sindhu (b) Sabastu  
 (c) Shatudri (d) Saraswati



262. According to Ancient Indian legendary sources, Surabhi was a/an  
 (a) wish-fulfilling tree  
 (b) treasure in the form of a cow, churned from the cosmic ocean  
 (c) medicine prepared by Dhanvantri  
 (d) intoxicating drink consumed during religious ceremonies in ancient times
263. The first one, among the following, to deal with music was  
 (a) Rig Veda (b) Yajur Veda  
 (c) Sama Veda (d) Atharva Veda
264. The staple food of the Vedic Aryan was :  
 (a) Barley and rice  
 (b) Rice and pulse  
 (c) Vegetables and fruits  
 (d) Milk and its products
265. Who among the following is regarded as War God in Rigveda?  
 (a) Agni (b) Indra  
 (c) Surya (d) Varuna
266. During the Rigvedic period, 'Niska' was an ornament of :  
 (a) Ear (b) Neck  
 (c) Arm (d) Wrist
267. The famous 'Battle of Kings' between Bharat and the host of ten kings was fought near the river  
 (a) Sindhu (b) Saraswati  
 (c) Parushni (d) Vitasta
268. Satpatha Brahmana is related to :  
 (a) Rigveda (b) Yajurveda  
 (c) Samaveda (d) Atharvaveda
269. Who was the first European to designate 'Aryans' as a race?  
 (a) Sir William Jones  
 (b) H. H. Wilson  
 (c) Max Muller  
 (d) General Cunningham
270. Which one of the following went to Sri Lanka to spread Buddhism?  
 (a) Ashoka (b) Samudragupta  
 (c) Sanghamitra (d) Chitragupta
271. Who of the following kings was an ardent follower of Jainism?  
 (a) Bimbisara  
 (b) Mahapadma Nanda  
 (c) Kharavela  
 (d) Pulakesin - II
272. Among the following, who is given the credit of carrying Jainism in South India?  
 (a) Sudharmana (b) Indrabhuti  
 (c) Bhadrabahu (d) Sthulabhadra
273. Where did Buddha die?  
 (a) Lumbini (b) Kushinagar  
 (c) Pavapuri (d) Magadha
274. The language of discourses of Gautama Buddha was?  
 (a) Bhojpuri (b) Magadhi  
 (c) Sanskrit (d) Pali
275. The trident-shaped symbol of Buddhism does not represent  
 (a) Nirvana (b) Sangha  
 (c) Buddha (d) Dhamma
276. The term Nirgrantha is associated with?  
 (a) Ajivikas (b) Charvakas  
 (c) Jains (d) Pasupatas
277. To which of the republic of Buddha belong?  
 (a) Mallas (b) Sakyas  
 (c) Licchavis (d) None of the above
278. The Buddhist Sect Mahayana formally came into existence during the reign of—  
 (a) Ajatashatru (b) Ashoka  
 (c) Dharmapala (d) Kanishka
279. Tripitakas are sacred books of  
 (a) Buddhists (b) Hindus  
 (c) Jains (d) None of the above
280. The last in succession of Jaina Tirthankaras was—  
 (a) Parsvanatha (b) Rishabha  
 (c) Mahavira (d) Manisubrata
281. In Jainism 'perfect knowledge' is referred to as—  
 (a) Jina (b) Ratna  
 (c) Kaivalya (d) Nirvanas
282. Kapilavasthu is associated with  
 (a) Emperor Ashoka  
 (b) Sri Krishnadeva Raya  
 (c) Lord Mahavira  
 (d) Lord Buddha
283. In ancient India, Nalanda University represented a great centre for the study of  
 (a) Mahayana Buddhism  
 (b) Hinduism  
 (c) Hinayana Buddhism  
 (d) Jainism
284. The Hindu painting was closely connected with pictorial art of the  
 (a) Buddhist priests  
 (b) Jain monks  
 (c) Artistic schools of the Far East  
 (d) Mughal school
285. What is the name of the preaching mudra or gesture, in which the Buddha is depicted delivering his first sermon?  
 (a) Abhaya (b) Dharmachakra  
 (c) Dhyana (d) Bhumisparsha



286. The word Jina from which the Jainism has originated stands for  
 (a) great (b) detached  
 (c) non-violence (d) conqueror of senses
287. Who was the greatest Buddhist commentator of the Bhuddhist canonical literature?  
 (a) Nagarjuna (b) Ashvaghosha  
 (c) Vasumitra (d) Buddhaghosha
288. A dominant majority of the images at Ajanta are those of  
 (a) Lord Shiva (b) The Buddha  
 (c) Hanuman (d) Parvati
289. Who, among the following rulers, organised the Second Buddhist Assembly?  
 (a) Ajatashatru (b) Kalasoka  
 (c) Ashoka (d) Ananda
290. The term "Tirthankaras" is associated with  
 (a) Hinduism (b) Jainism  
 (c) Buddhism
291. The last in the succession of Jaina Tirthankaras was  
 (a) Parsvanatha (b) Rishabha  
 (c) Mahavira (d) Manisubruta
292. Hieun Tsang found Jainism flourishing in  
 (a) Orissa (b) Kashmir  
 (c) Bengal (d) Bihar
293. In which of the following Pitak the code of conduct is mentioned which is followed by Buddhist follower?  
 (a) Sutta Pitaka (b) Abhidhamma Pitaka  
 (c) Vinay Pitaka (d) None of the above
294. Who amongst the following is known as the Light of Asia?  
 (a) Jesus Christ (b) Lord Buddha  
 (c) Prophet Mohammad (d) Zarathustra
295. At which place, did Gautam Buddha give his first sermon?  
 (a) Vaishali (b) Vallabhi  
 (c) Rajgriha (d) Sarnath
296. Who presided over the fourth Buddhist council in Kashmir?  
 (a) Asvagosha (b) Upagupta  
 (c) Vasumitra (d) Mahakasyapa
297. Where did Ashoka send his son Mahendra as a Buddhist missionary to?  
 (a) Ceylon (b) Nepal  
 (c) Tibet (d) Khotan
298. Mention the place where Buddha attained enlightenment  
 (a) Rajgriha (b) Bodhgaya  
 (c) Kapilavastu (d) Sarnath
299. Hathigumpha inscription is attributed to which of the following emperors?  
 (a) Ashoka (b) Chandragupta II  
 (c) Samudragupta (d) Kharavela
300. Chola Empire was divided into:  
 (a) Mandalams, Nadu, Kurram & Valanadu  
 (b) Mandalams, Nadu, Malkhand & Avanti  
 (c) Mandalams, Bhoomi, Avanti & Valanadu  
 (d) Mandalams, Nadu, Kurram & Malkhand

