OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1. The Prashasti of Chalukya king Pulakeshin II was composed by:
   (A) Ashvaghosha   (B) Harishena
   (C) Kalidasa   (D) Ravikriti

2. Among the Gupta rulers, the title of maharaj-adhiraja was first adopted by:
   (A) Chandragupta   (B) Mihir Bhoja
   (C) Samudragupta   (D) Srigupta

3. Harsha's march into the Deccan was checked by:
   (A) Chandragupta   (B) Mihir Bhoja
   (C) Pulakeshin II   (D) Samudragupta

4. Chandragupta II led an expedition to western India against:
   (A) Hunas   (B) Kushanas
   (C) Parthians   (D) Shakas

5. The Sabha was an assembly of:
   (A) brahmin land owners
   (B) kshatriya land owners
   (C) vaishya land owners
   (D) shudra land owners

6. China is knwon for the invention of the technique of making:
   (A) Silk   (B) Cotton
   (C) Chintz   (D) Muslin

7. The capital of Chalukyas was
   (A) Kanchipuram   (B) Aihole
   (C) Kanauj   (D) Magadha

8. Banbhatta was the court poet of
   (A) Kumara Devi   (B) Harshavardhana
   (C) P ulakeshin II   (D) Xu an Zang

9. An Indian king known as:
   (A) Ashoka   (B) Chandragupta
   (C) Samudragupta   (D) Ramagupta

10. Ur was a:
    (A) Village assembly
    (B) Council of ministers
    (C) Judges
    (D) Court of the king

SUBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1. Briefly describe assemblies in the Southern kingdoms.

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3. What changes did the army undergo after the Gupta period?

4. What changes did the army undergo after the Gupta period?

5. Who was Pulakeshin II? How have we come to know about him?

6. Mention an important source of information about Samudragupta.

7. Write a short note on the Pallavas and Chalukyas.

8. Who was the famous ruler of the Gupta dynasty & why?

9. Explain the local assemblies such as Sabha, ur, and nagaram?

10. Who were samantas?

11. What was the Sabha during the Pallavas rule?

12. What do you mean by prashastis and how did they help in recreating the history?