



INDO ENGLISH SCHOOL

THE GOLDEN AGE: THE GUPTA EMPIRE

CLASS: - 6 SUB: - HISTORY CHAPTER NO: - 10

QUESTIONS GIVEN AT THE END OF THE CHAPTER AND THEIR ANSWERS

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I. Tick (✓) the correct answer:-

1. Who succeeded Chandragupta II

(a) Samudragupta

(b) Chandragupta I

(c) **Kumargupta**

(d) Vikramaditya

2. Which of the following is a Sanskrit dictionary?

(a) **Amarakosa**

(b) Raghuvansham

(c) Mrichhkatika

(d) Ashtadhyayi

3. Who founded Gupta Dynasty?

(a) **Sri Gupta**

(b) Chandragupta I

(c) Samudragupta

(d) Kumaragupta

4. The great physician of the Gupta period was

(a) Aryabhatta

(b) **Varahmira**

(c) Amarsimha

(d) **Dhanwantri**

5. Which caste lived outside the village?

(a) Brahmanas

(b) **Chandalas**

(c) Shudras

(d) Vaishyas

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. The Gupta age is known as the Classical age of Indian Culture.

2. Chandragupta II assumed the title of Shakari.

3. Samudragupta did not gain permanent possession of the southern kingdoms, he took only treasures from them.

4. The two great grammarians of this period were Panini and Patanjali.

5. The greatest poet of Vikramaditya's court was Kalidasa.

6. The masterpiece of art during the Gupta period is the image of seated Buddha in yogic pose.

7. The centres of higher learning during the Gupta age were Nalanda, Taxila, and Ujjain.
8. Varahmihira wrote Brihat Samhita, an encyclopaedia on astronomy.
9. The finest example of metallurgy of this period is the iron pillar at Mehrauli in Delhi.
10. Samudragupta was called the Indian Napoleon.

III. Match Column A with Column B.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Shakari | (a) Great astronomers | (7) |
| 2. Tamralipti | (b) Wrote Panchtantra | (5) |
| 3. Abhijnana Shakuntalam | (c) Harisena | (8) |
| 4. Frescoes | (d) Written by Kalidasa | (3) |
| 5. Vishnu Sharma | (e) Title given to Chandragupta II | (1) |
| 6. Java, Sumatra, Cambodia | (f) Famous port during the Gupta Period | (2) |
| 7. Aryabhatta and Varahmihira | (g) Ajanta Caves | (4) |
| 8. Mahayana. | (h) Guptas had trade relations with these countries. | (6) |

IV. State whether the following statements are true or false.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Chandragupta Vikramaditya was the founder of the Gupta dynasty. | <u>False</u> |
| 2. Chandragupta I ruled from CE 375 to CE 415. | <u>True</u> |
| 3. Samudragupta is called the Indian Napoleon. | <u>True</u> |
| 4. Fa-hien, a Chinese traveller, visited India during Samudragupta's reign. | <u>False</u> |
| 5. Skandagupta was the last great Gupta ruler. | <u>True</u> |

V. Answer the following questions:

1. Who was the first prominent king of Gupta Empire?

Ans: Chandragupta I was the first prominent king of Gupta Empire.

2. Describe the military achievements of Samudragupta. Which source tell us about him?

Ans: Samudragupta was a great conqueror and he won a series of wars in North and South India. He defeated as many as 9 rulers in Northern India and 12 rulers in eastern Deccan and Southern India. The Allahabad pillar inscription which was composed by his court poet Harisena tells us about those achievements.

3. Why is Chandragupta II considered the greatest ruler of the Gupta dynasty?

Ans: Chandragupta II conquered places like Malwa, Gujarat and Saurashtra permanently from the Shakas. He gained control over three important ports of Bharuch, Cambay and Sopara. He then extended his empire from river Brahmaputra in the east to Arabian Sea in the west. His empire touched Himalayas in the north and river Narmada in the south. Therefore, he is considered the greatest ruler of the Gupta dynasty.

4. What were the religious beliefs of the people during the Gupta period?

Ans: Hinduism was the main religion during the Gupta period. The people devoted themselves to the creator, Vishnu and Shiva.

5. Describe the great progress made in art and architecture during the Gupta period.

Ans: The temples at Deograh, Sanchi and Bhitargaon were constructed. The cave temples of Ajanta were beautifully decorated with paintings on Buddhist themes. The image of the seated Buddha in yogic pose is one of the masterpieces of art. These achievements in the field of art and architecture were made during the Gupta period.

6. With examples prove that Sanskrit literature reached its peak during this period.

Ans: The Gupta period is called the golden age of Sanskrit literature. The Gupta court had talented scholars and artists. Amarsimha wrote Amarakosa, a Sanskrit dictionary. Ashtadhyayi, the greatest work on Sanskrit grammar was written by Panini. Thus, we can say that Sanskrit literature reached its peak during this period.

7. Describe the progress made in the field of science during the Gupta period.

Ans: Two well-known mathematicians and astronomers of this period were Aryabhatta and Varahmihira. Aryabhatta said that the earth moves around the sun and at the same time it moves on its own axis. Varahmira wrote Brihat Samhita, an encyclopaedia on astronomy. The study of the numeral system was also very advanced. The concept of zero as well as of using it with another number was formulated by Aryabhatta. Thus, the progress was made in the field of science during the Gupta period.

8. Write a short note on Gupta administration.

Ans: The Gupta rulers manage their administration very efficiently. The empire was divided into provinces and the provinces were further divided into various districts. There were many officers who assisted the king in his work. The Gupta king was assisted by the 'Mahadandanayaka' a high official, to maintain law and order in the empire.

VI. Picture study



1. Who built it?

Ans: Chandragupta II.

2. Where is it situated?

Ans: It is situated near the Qutab Minar at Mehrauli.

3. Why is it called a 'rustless' wonder'?

Ans: The iron pillar has not rusted yet and still shines. Therefore, it is called a rustless wonder.

4. Name of which ruler is inscribed in it.

Ans: Chandragupta II.