

## Semester II Core Course

### HY1CRT02- Understanding Early India: From Hunting Gatherers to Land Grants

#### Multiple Choice Questions

- Who founded the Gupta dynasty?  
(a) Samudragupta (b) Kumaragupta  
(c) Chandragupta (d) Srigupta
- During whose time period was the Iron Pillar in Delhi erected?  
(a) Chandragupta I (b) Chandragupta II  
(c) Kumaragupta I (d) Samudragupta
- Which one of the following cities did not ever become the capital of the Guptas?  
(a) Varanasi (b) Ujjaini  
(c) Ayodhya (d) Prayaga
- The first Huna invasion was faced by:  
(a) Kumaragupta I  
(b) Skandagupta  
(c) Buddhagupta  
(d) Govindagupta
- Jainism was propagated in South India by:  
(a) Gautama  
(b) Indrabhuti  
(c) Sudharma  
(d) Bhadrabahu
- Which of the following is the least important as a source material for the Mauryan history?  
(a) Numismatic sources  
(b) Literary sources  
(c) Epigraphic sources  
(d) Foreign sources
- The Brahmi script was first deciphered by:  
(a) Alexander Cunningham  
(b) Max Muller  
(c) James Prinsep  
(d) Mortimer Wheeler
- One of the edicts discovered in 1915, which gave the name of its author as King Asoka, Priyadarsi:  
(a) Girnar Edict  
(b) Maneshra Edict  
(c) Maski Edict  
(d) Saranath Inscription
- Which of the following regions of south India was not conquered by Chandragupta Maurya?

- (a) Karnataka
  - (b) Maharashtra
  - (c) Kalinga
  - (d) Andhra
10. Which of the following states of India did not form part of the Mauryan empire?
- (a) Bengal
  - (b) Tamil Nadu
  - (c) Madhya Pradesh
  - (d) Kashmir
11. A college or assembly of Tamil poets or scholars in ancient period is called
- a. Sangam
  - b. Manram
  - c. Kapiyam
  - d. Tinai
12. The center of Sangam literature and the patrons of Sangam poets were:
- (a) The Cheras of Vanji
  - (b) The Cholas of Uraiyur
  - (c) The Pandyas of Madurai
  - (d) All the above
13. Harrappan Civilisation was first excavated by
- (a) Masson
  - (b) M S Vats
  - (c) R C Majumdar
  - (d) Daya Ram Sahni
14. Lothal, one of the major Harappan sites is situated in
- (a) Rajasthan
  - (b) Gujarat
  - (c) Harayana
  - (d) Pakistan
15. Who among the following regard Central Asia as the original home of Aryans
- (a) Balagangadhar Tilak
  - (b) James Mill
  - (c) Max Muller
  - (d) William Jones
16. First capital of Magadha was
- (a) Rajgriha
  - (b) Pataliputra
  - (c) Kashi
  - (d) Kausambi
17. The founder of Nanda Dynasty was
- (a) Mahapadmananda
  - (b) Dhanananda
  - (c) Bimbisara
  - (d) Kumarananda
18. Name the important Tamil work on grammar
- (A) Lilatilakam
  - (B) Tolkapiyam
  - (C) Tirukural
  - (D) Paripadal

19. Name the play written by Vishakadutta which describe the accession of the Mauryas
- (a) Dipavamsa
  - (b) Mahavamsa
  - (c) Mudrarakshasa
  - (d) Rajatharangini
20. Nalanda University was patronized by
- (a) Kanishka
  - (b) Kumaragupta
  - (c) Chandragupta Vikramaditya
  - (d) GautamiputraSatakarni
21. During the period of Mauryas, Sannidhatta was in charge of
- (a) Military Department
  - (b) Judiciary
  - (c) Treasury
  - (d) Frontier Defence
22. The Allahabad Pillar inscription is associated with which one of the following
- (A) Chandragupta Maurya
  - (B) Asoka
  - (C) Samudragupta
  - (D) Kanishka
23. Which one of the following was considered to be the capital of Cheras in Sangam Period
- (A) Muziris
  - (B) Karur
  - (C) Ezhimala
  - (D) Vizhinjam
24. The famous Tamil epic Manimegalai was written by
- (A) IlangoAdikal
  - (B) Tiruvaluvar
  - (C) Kovilan
  - (D) Sattanar
25. Who is considered to be the founder of Satavahana dynasty
- (A) Simukha
  - (B) Satakarni I
  - (C) GautamiputraSatakarni
  - (D) Lambodara
26. Who is being credited for starting the Saka era
- (A) Meander
  - (B) Gondophernes
  - (C) Chandragupta
  - (D) Kanishka
27. Who among the following is also hailed as Pseudo Buddha
- (a) Sankaracharya
  - (b) Ramanuja
  - (c) Kabir
  - (d) Guru Nanak
28. The fertile agrarian tract in early Tamilakam is known by the term
- a. Mullai
  - b. Palai
  - c. Kurunji
  - d. Marutam
29. Fourth Buddhist Council was held at

- a. Vaishali
  - b. Pataliputra
  - c. Kashmir
  - d. Allahabad
30. Buddhism was divided into Hinayana and Mahayana Buddhism during the reign of
- a. Kanishka
  - b. Ashoka
  - c. Harshavardhana
  - d. Kumaragupta
31. Who was known as the *Lord of five Indies*?
- (a) Samundragupta
  - (b) Ashoka
  - (c) Chandragupta II
  - (d) Harshavardana
32. Which one of the following expression has not been used by historians to characterize the Gupta age?
- (a) The Classical Age
  - (b) The Golden Age
  - (c) The Feudal Age
  - (d) The Age of Brahmanical revival
33. In which of the following sects was Bindusara interested?
- (a) Buddhism
  - (b) Jainism
  - (c) Ajivikas
  - (d) Lokayata
34. Silapaddikaram' and 'Manimekalai' are the immortal epic works belonging to which of the following period?
- (a) Pre-Mauryan Age
  - (b) Sangam Age
  - (c) Gupta Age
  - (d) Early Medieval Age
35. Who ruled India between 335 AD and 375 AD?
- (a) Kumaragupta I
  - (b) Ramagupta
  - (c) Chandragupta I
  - (d) Samudragupta
36. Which among the following does not belong to the Triratnas of Jainism?
- a. Knowledge
  - b. Belief
  - c. Conduct
  - d. Non-Violence
37. Who is the author of 'Indian Feudalism'?
- a. Romila Thapar
  - b. Irfan Habib
  - c. R S Sharma
  - d. D N Jha
38. Which of the following is not a Harrapan Settlement?

- a. Banwali
  - b. Arikamedu
  - c. Lothal
  - d. Kalibangan
39. Which one of the following said Indians were of pure moral character?
- (a) Hiun Tsang
  - (b) Fa-hien
  - (c) Al-beruni
  - (d) Megasthenese
40. The word *Sangamis* associated in Tamil history with:
- (a) The literature produced during the time
  - (b) The poem written in praise of Pandya kings
  - (c) The court poetry of Chola kings
  - (d) A college or assembly of Tamil scholars
41. The last anthology or group of Sangam literature, known as *Ten Idylls*, is:
- (a) *Tolkappiyam*
  - (b) *Kural*
  - (c) *Manimekhalai*
  - (d) *Pattupattu*
42. Who wrote the book 'Harshacharita'?
- (a) Athula
  - (b) Banabhatta
  - (c) Varahamihara
  - (d) Jayadeva
43. The practise of giving land grants to priests and officials became common during the -----  
- period
- (a) Gupta
  - (b) Maurya
  - (c) Kushana
  - (d) Sultanate
44. The term used for the tribal unit or clan during the vedic period
- (a) Vis
  - (b) Jana
  - (c) gana
  - (d) kula
45. Magadha came to prominence under the reign of
- (a) Vikramaditya
  - (b) Harsha
  - (c) Bimbisara
  - (d) Kanishka
46. The \_\_\_\_\_ware culture is identified by its distinctive pottery.
- (a) NBP
  - (b) PGW
  - (c) NPF
  - (d) NRP
47. The Jain tradition regards ----- as the founder of Jainism
- (a) Parswanath
  - (b) Mahavira
  - (c) Rishaba
  - (d) Sidharth
48. In the Sangam period, -----region was inhabited by Kuravar and Kanavar
- (a) Palai
  - (b) Kurinji
  - (c) Marutham
  - (d) Mullai
49. In which year of Asoka's coronation did the Kalinga war take place?
- (a) First
  - (b) Fifth
  - (c) Eight
  - (d) Thirteenth

50. The Chola inland capital during the Sangam age was-----  
 (a) Madhurai  
 (b) Uraiyur  
 (c) Vanchi  
 (d) Aihole
51. What did the term 'Iraavu' stands for in the Sangam period  
 (a) War Procession  
 (b) Hero worship  
 (c) Custom duties  
 (d) Forced gifts
52. A dockyard of Harappan civilisation has been found at-----  
 (a) Kalibangan  
 (b) Lothal  
 (c) Harappa  
 (d) Somnath
53. The ancient name given to Indus region by Mesopotamians  
 (a) Meluha  
 (b) Puhar  
 (c) Naga  
 (d) Tyndis
54. Who were the earliest people to produce cotton?  
 (a) Harrappans  
 (b) Later Vedic Aryans  
 (c) Magadhans  
 (d) Mauryans
55. Marriage of a higher varna man with lower varna woman was called-----  
 (a) Prathiloma (b) Anuloma  
 (c) Gandharva (d) Paisacha
56. What was the term used by Greeks for cotton  
 (a) Sindon (b) Ayas (c) Urna (d) Mudga
57. The earliest epigraphical evidence of land grants belong to-----  
 (a) Mauryas (b) Chalukyas (c) Satavahanas (d) Cheras
58. The term Rashtra which indicate territory first appears in the  
 (a) Later Vedic Period (b) Mauryan Period  
 (c) Satavahana Period (d) Sunga Period
59. Who was the first to name Indus Valley Civilisation as Harrappan Culture  
 (a) John Marshall (b) Dayaram Sahni  
 (c) Masson (d) Alexander Cunningham
60. Which of the following is not a Mahajanapada  
 (a) Anga (b) Malla (c) Avanti (d) Kalinga
61. In which Indus site was a terracotta model of a boat found?  
 (a) Harappa (b) Mohenjodaro (c) Kalibangan (d) Amri

62. Name the historian who held the view that the decline of Harappan culture was due to Aryan invasion  
(a) John Marshall (b) Mortimer Wheeler (c) Cunningham (d) R D Banarjee
63. Name the author of the work 'From Lineage to State'?  
(a) A L Basham (b) D DKosambi (c) RomilaThapar (d) R S Sharma
64. Who was the founder of Nyayaschool of philosophy?  
(a) Kapila (b) Patanjali (c) Kanada (d) Gautama
65. Where did Buddha attain nirvana?  
(a) Lumbini (b) Bodh Gaya (c) Saranath (d) Sravasti
66. Who was the first Nanda king?  
(a) Dhanananda (b) Ajathashatru (c) Bindhusara (d) Mahapadmananda
67. Who was the founder of lingayat sect?  
(a) Basava (b) Lakulisa (c) Mahavira (d) Rishabadeva
68. Who wrote 'An Introduction to the study of Indian History'?  
(a) D N Jha (b) D DKausambi (c) A L Basham (d) R S Sharma
69. Who divided the Mauryan empire into two part namely eastern and western province?  
(a) Asoka (b) Bindhusara (c) Chandragupta Maurya (d) Kunala
70. Which one of the following dynasty of the Gupta period never struck coins in their names?  
(a) The Maghas  
(b) The Vakatakas  
(c) The Nagas  
(d) The later Guptas
71. Which one of the following names is not associated with Chandragupta II?  
(a) Vishal Chandra  
(b) Narendra Chandra  
(c) Simha Chandra  
(d) NarendraSimha
72. Which was the official law book of Guptas?  
(a) NaradaSmriti  
(b) YajnavalkyaSmriti  
(c) Manusmriti  
(d) ParasaraSmriti
73. Who established his capital at Sakala?  
(a) Baladitya  
(b) Mihirakula  
(c) Toramana  
(d) Yasodharman
74. Who made Mihirakula a prisoner?  
(a) Baladitya  
(b) Chandragupta II  
(c) Skandagupta  
(d) Yasodharman
75. Which of the following name is not applied to Chandragupta II?  
(a) Devendra

- (b) Devagupta
  - (c) Devaraja
  - (d) Devarshi
76. The Bayanahord of coins have yielded coins of which dynasty:
- (a) The Vakatakas
  - (b) The Guptas
  - (c) The Vardhanas
  - (d) The Yaudheyas
77. Which one of the following persons was not one of the nine jewels of Chandragupta II's court?
- (a) Virasena
  - (b) AcharayaDignaga
  - (c) Charaka
  - (d) Varahamihira
78. Which one of the following matching is not correct:
- (a) Samundragupta-Kachagupta
  - (b) Chandragupta I -Ramagupta
  - (c) Kumaragupta I - Govindagupta
  - (d) Skandagupta – Buddhagupta
79. Which of the Buddhist source not providing information about Mauryas?
- (a) Mahaparibanasudha
  - (b) Mahavamsa
  - (c) Deepavamsa
  - (d) Asokavadana
80. The early life of Chandragupta was described in .....
- (a) Puranas
  - (b) Buddhist sources
  - (c) Jain sources
  - (d) Greek accounts
81. Chandragupta was married to which 'Lichchavi Princess'?
- a. Kumar Devi
  - b. Mithila
  - c. Priyadarshini
  - d. Vasundhara
82. What was the period of Gupta dynasty?
- a. 300 – 600 AD
  - b. 319 – 540 AD
  - c. 425 – 530 AD
  - d. 600 – 900 AD
83. Which Gupta king was good player of Musical instrument Veena?
- a. Chandragupta
  - b. Samudragupta
  - c. Ramagupta
  - d. Chandragupta II
84. Which Gupta ruler earned the title of 'Maharajadhiraja'?
- a. Chandragupta-I
  - b. Samudragupta

- c. Kumargupta
  - d. Ramagupta
85. Chandragupta-I started the Gupta era in
- a. 319 AD
  - b. 309 AD
  - c. 339 AD
  - d. 327 AD
86. Who is considered as the greatest king of Gupta Period?
- a. Ramagupta
  - b. Kumargupta
  - c. Samudragupta
  - d. Chandragupta-I
87. Who is known as the 'Napoleon of India'?
- a. Samudragupta
  - b. Bindusara
  - c. Ashoka
  - d. Harsabardhana
88. Which Gupta king made Ujjain as his second capital?
- a. Samudragupta
  - b. Ashoka
  - c. Srigupta
  - d. Chandragupta-II
89. Chandragupta II is known as –
- a. vikramanka
  - b. Vikramaditya
  - c. Maharajadhiraja
  - d. Kumaramtya
90. Which Vengi king was defeated by Samudragupta?
- a. Hastivarma
  - b. Amarsinh
  - c. Mahendra Sinh
  - d. Shanku
91. Which Gupta king destroyed Saka?
- a. Chandragupta II
  - b. Samudragupta
  - c. Srigupta
  - d. Skandagupta
92. What was the name of gold coin during Gupta period?
- a. Tanka
  - b. Dinars
  - c. Rupyakas
  - d. Niska
93. What was the name of silver coin during Gupta period?
- a. Pana
  - b. Dinars
  - c. Ruyakas
  - d. Tanka
94. Which Gupta king earned the title 'Mahendroditya'?
- a. Visnu Gupta
  - b. Rama Gupta

- c. Skandagupta
  - d. Kumargupta
95. Which Gupta ruler repaired 'Sudarsana Lake' for the second time?
- a. Skandagupta
  - b. Kumar Gupta
  - c. Vishnu Gupta
  - d. Chandragupta II
96. Which Gupta ruler was invaded by the Huns?
- a. Chandragupta
  - b. Chandragupta II
  - c. Samudragupta
  - d. Skandagupta
97. Who is the court poet of Samudragupta?
- a. Kalidasa
  - b. Harisena
  - c. Varahmihir
  - d. Fahien
98. Who was the composer of Prayaga Prasasti or Allahabad Pillar inscription?
- a. Dhanvantari
  - b. Aswaghosa
  - c. Harisena
  - d. Vararuchi
99. Which Gupta king has the title 'Kaviraja'?
- a. Buddhagupta
  - b. Skandagupta
  - c. Samudragupta
  - d. Kumargupta
100. Son of Samudragupta was?
- a. Vikramaditya
  - b. Kumargupta
  - c. Chandragupta
  - d. Buddhagupta
101. Samudragupta defeated which Kosala king?
- a. Mahendra
  - b. Uddyan
  - c. Ghatotkach
  - d. Meheruli
102. Which language patronized by Gupta?
- a. Pali
  - b. Sanskrit
  - c. Hindi
  - d. Arabic
103. Who called Samudragupta as 'Napoleon of India'?
- a. J.P. Joshi
  - b. Mackay
  - c. Wheeler
  - d. V.A Smith

104. The son of Chandragupta II was,-  
a. Buddhagupta  
b. Skandagupta  
c. Kumargupta  
d. Vishnu Gupta
105. Which Gupta ruler was famous for Musician?  
a. Chandragupta I  
b. Chandragupta II  
c. Samudragupta  
d. Skandagupta
106. 'Devi Chandraguptam' was written by  
a. Kalidasa  
b. Ghatakarna  
c. Kshapranak  
d. Visakha Datta  
e. Visakha Datta
107. Saka king "Rudrasimha" was defeated by  
a. Srigupta  
b. harsabardhana  
c. Chandragupta II  
d. Kumargupta
108. Which pilgrim came to India during Chandragupta II?  
a. Hiuen-Tsung  
b. Ibn Batuta  
c. Seleucus  
d. Fa-Hien
109. Gupta era is identical with –  
a. Vallabhi Era  
b. Saka era  
c. Kushans era  
d. Satabahana era
110. The capital of Gupta period was  
a. Ujjain  
b. Nalanda  
c. Patliputra  
d. Prayaga
111. Who was the last ruler of Gupta Period?  
a. Buddha Gupta  
b. Vishnu Gupta  
c. Skandagupta  
d. Kumargupta II
112. The symbol of Gupta Empire was, –  
a. Tiger  
b. Elephant  
c. Garuda  
d. Bali

113. Who was known as 'Indian Shakespeare'?
- Kalidasa
  - Shanku
  - Dhanavantri
  - Harisena
114. Vrihatsamhita was written by –
- Kalidasa
  - Velabhata
  - Amarsinh
  - Varahmihira
115. Gupta period was famous for, –
- Sculpture
  - Music
  - Agriculture
  - War
116. The founder of Sunga Dynasty
- Pushyamitra Sunga
  - Kanishka
  - Chandra Gupta
  - Ashoka
117. The first Capital of Sunga Dynasty
- Ujjain
  - Taxila
  - Pataliputra
  - Varanasi
118. The Capital of later sunga dynasty
- Pataliputra
  - Vidisha
  - Mgadha
  - Varanasi
119. The second king of Sunga Dynasty
- Agnimitra
  - Pushyamitra
  - Asoka
  - Bimbisara
120. The book Malavikagnimithram written by
- Kalidasa
  - Varahamihara
  - Banabhatta
  - Sudraka
121. Malavikagnimithram is about the love story of
- Agnimitra and Malavika
  - Kalidasa
  - Pushyamitra
  - Asoka

122. The Last Sunga ruler
- Bhavabhuti
  - Devabhuti
  - Simuka
  - Vasudeva
123. The person who assassinated Devabhuti and founded the Kanva Dynasty
- Vasudeva Kanva
  - Simuka
  - Bhavabhuti
  - Pushyamitra
124. The last king of Kana Dynasty
- Susrutan
  - Susharman
  - Amarsinmh
  - Sudrakan
125. Satavahanaa was also known as
- Andhras
  - Chandhas
  - Devanam Priya
  - Gupta
126. The official Language of Satavahanas
- Pali
  - Prakrit
  - Sanskrit
  - Tamil
127. The Capital of Satavahanas
- first- Dhanushkoti, then- Tamil Nadu
  - first- pataliputra, then- Magada
  - first- Ujjain , then- Varanasi
  - first- Dharanikota, then- Pratihthana
128. The official symbol of Satavahanas
- Star
  - Goat
  - Lion
  - Ship
129. The greatest ruler of Satavahana Dynasty
- Gautami Putra Satakarni
  - Aswagghosh
  - Bimbisara
  - Amarakosha
130. The Satavahana King known as King of King and Great King
- Gautamputra Satakarni
  - Aswaghosha
  - Bimbisara
  - Amarakosha
131. The Stupa at Amravati in Andhra Pradesh built by
- Satavahanas
  - Vijayanagara
  - Mauryan
  - Gupta

132. The Satavahana emperor who mentioned in Hathigumpha inscription of Kharavela
- Satakarni I
  - Satakarni-II
  - Satakarni-III
  - Satakarni-IV
133. The Achievement of Gautamiputra Satakarni mentioned in
- Asoka inscription
  - Nasik inscription
  - Chera Inscription
  - Chola Inscription
134. The Educational Institutions of satavahana period.....
- Ghatikas
  - Gurukula
  - Vihara
  - Asrama
135. The satavahana empire had the title of "Brahmana"
- Gautamputra Satakarni
  - Sasanka
  - Kumaragupta
  - Chandragupta
136. The first rulers to donate land to Brahmanas
- Satavahanas
  - Kushana
  - Sungas
  - Vijay Nagara
137. The most famous Saka ruler
- Rudra Daman-I
  - Rudra Daman-II
  - Rudra Daman-III
  - Rudra Daman-IV
138. Vikramadithya's victory against Saka Dynasty started during
- Vikrama year BC 56
  - Vikrama year BC 57
  - Vikrama year BC 58
  - Vikrama year BC 59
139. Which of the following sources help us to reconstruct the history of the early life of Aryans in India?
- Puranas
  - Smritis
  - Ramyaana and Mahabharata
  - Rigveda
140. The three Pitakas is associated with .....
- Jainism
  - Buddhism
  - Ajivakas
  - Brahmanism

141. Who were the first to bear the images and names of rulers in coins?
- Mauryans
  - Guptas
  - Indo Greeks
  - Kushanas
142. Which of the following does not provide information about early Tamilakam
- Strabo
  - Pliny
  - Ptolemy
  - Duarte Barbosa
143. Who is hailed as the father of Indian Pre-history?
- Alexander Cunningham
  - John Marshall
  - R B Foote
  - William Jones
144. First Paleolithic site in India was discovered from.....
- Bhimbedka
  - Pallavaram
  - Burzahom
  - Arikamedu
145. Which of the following is not an assembly of Vedic period?
- Sabha
  - Samiti
  - Manram
  - Vidhata
146. Northern Black Polished Ware is a distinctive feature of-----
- Harrappans
  - Later Vedic Aryans
  - Mahajanapadas
  - Mauryans
147. Which of the following is not associated with Vedic age?
- Dana
  - Ushar
  - Bhaga
  - Bali
148. Which of the following Sangam song mainly deals with the history of Chera rulers?
- Tolkapiyam
  - Manimekhalai
  - Silapadikaram
  - Pattittupattu
149. Buddha gave his first sermon at-----
- Sarnath
  - Pataliputra
  - Kapilavastu
  - Vaishali
150. The second Buddhist Council was held at Vaishali under the patronage of ....
- Asoka
  - Kalasokha
  - Kanishka

- d. Chandragupta II
151. Vajrayana sect is associated with-----
- Buddhism
  - Jainism
  - Bhagavatism
  - Vaishnavism
152. The theory that Arctic region is the original home of Aryans was put forward by-----
- Max Muller
  - Dayananda Saraswathy
  - Bal Gangadhar Tilak
  - William Jones
153. What is the actual meaning of Mohenjodaro?
- Mount of the Love
  - Mount of the Dead
  - Mount of the kings
  - Mount of the Gods
154. In the vedic period, the term 'Nishaka' was used to denote----
- War
  - Town
  - Coin
  - Inscription
155. Which Buddhist text gives information regarding 16 Mahajanapadas
- Milindapanha
  - Vinayapitaka
  - Anguttarnikaya
  - Abhidhamma Pitaka
156. Who among the following was the 23<sup>rd</sup> Thirtankara of Buddhism?
- Rishaba
  - Mahavira
  - Veerabahu
  - Parswanath
157. The strict followers of Mahavira came to be adhered as-----
- Digambaras
  - Swethambaras
  - Hinayanas
  - Lokayats
158. Which of the following is an ancient flourishing port city of early Tamilakam?
- Badami
  - Muziris
  - Dharapuram
  - Tanjavur
159. 'Asokha and the Decline of Mauryas' was an important work of -----
- Romila Thapar
  - R S Sharma
  - D N Jha
  - Shereen Ratnagar

160. The lands donated to Brahmins were usually called----
- a. Devadanas
  - b. Virutti
  - c. Amarams
  - d. Agraharas

## Answer key

1. Srigupta
2. Chandragupta II
3. Varanasi
4. Kumaragupta I
5. Bhadrabahu
6. Numismatic Sources
7. James Princep
8. Maski Edict
9. Kalinga
10. Madhya Pradesh
11. Sangam
12. The Pandyas of Madhurai
13. Daya Ram Sahni
14. Gujarat
15. Max Muller
16. Rajgriha
17. Mahapadmananda
18. Tolkapiyam
19. Mudrarakshasa
20. Kumaragupta
21. Treasury
22. Samudragupta
23. Karur
24. Sattanar
25. Simukha
26. Kanishka
27. Sankaracharya
28. . Marutham
29. Kashmir
30. Kanishka
31. Harshavardhana
32. The Feudal Age
33. Ajivakas
34. Sangam Age
35. Samudragupta
36. Non violence
37. R S Sharma
38. Arikamedu
39. Hiuan Tsang
40. A College or Assembly of Scholars
41. Pattupattu
42. Banabhatta
43. Gupta
44. Vis
45. Bimbisara
46. PGW

47. Rishaba
48. Kurinji

49. 8<sup>th</sup> year
50. Uraiyur
51. Forced Gifts
52. Lothal
53. Meluha
54. Harappans
55. Anuloma
56. Sindhon
57. Satavahanas
58. Later Vedic Period
59. John Marshal
60. Kalinga
61. Harappa
62. Mortimer Wheeler
63. Romila Thapar
64. Gautama
65. Bodh Gaya
66. Mahapadmananda
67. Basava
68. D D Kausambi
69. Asoka
70. The Vakataka
71. Vishal Chandra
72. Yajnavalkya Smriti
73. Mihirakula
74. Baladitya
75. Devendra
76. The Guptas
77. Charaka
78. Skandagupta-Buddhagupta
79. Asokavadana
80. Buddhist Sources
81. Kumaradevi
82. 319-540 A D
83. Samudragupta
84. Chandragupta I
85. 319 A D
86. Samudragupta
87. Samudragupta
88. Chandragupta II
89. Vikramaditya
90. Hastivarma
91. Chandragupta II
92. Dinars
93. Ruyakas
94. Kumaragupta
95. skandagupta

96. Skandagupta
97. harisena
98. Harisena
99. Samudragupta
100. Vikramaditya
101. Mahendra
102. Sanskrit
103. V A Smith
104. Vishnugupta
105. Samudragupta
106. Kshapranak
107. Chandragupta II
108. Fahien
109. vallabhi
110. Pataliputra
111. Kumaragupta II
112. Garuda
113. kalidasa
114. Amarsinha
115. Sculpture
116. Pushyamitra Sunga
117. Pataliputra
118. Vidisha
119. Agnimitra
120. Kalidasa
121. Agnimitra and Malavika
122. Devabhuti
123. Vasudevakanva
124. Susharman
125. Andhras
126. Prakrit
127. First Dharanikota then Prathisthana
128. Ship
129. Gautamiputra Satakarni
130. Gautamiputra Satakarni
131. Satavahanas
132. Satakarni I
133. Nasik inscription
134. Ghatikas
135. Gautamiputra Satakarni
136. Satavahanas
137. Rudradaman I
138. Vikrama year BC 58
139. Rigveda
140. Buddhism
141. Indo Greeks
142. Duarte Barbosa
143. R B Foote
144. Pallavaram
145. Manram
146. Mahajanapadas

147. Ushar
148. Pattittupattu
149. Sarnath
150. Kalashoka
151. Buddhism
152. Bala Gangadhara Tilak
153. Mount of the Dead
154. Coin
155. Anguttaninikaya
156. Parswanath
157. Digambaras
158. Muziris
159. Romila Thapar
160. Agraharas