

## Chandragupta Maurya Questions and Answers - Download PDF!

In competitive exams, questions regarding Chandragupta Maurya are regularly asked. These are tough questions to answer, but they may also be highly rewarding. You must first read about Ancient History in order to answer these questions. You can begin to answer once you become acquainted with it.

With a little practice, you'll be able to answer these History-related questions with ease. So we've included ten questions about Chandragupta Maurya for you to practice with. Each of these questions should be answered in less than a minute.

## Questions on Chandragupta Maurya

You can also download the questions and answers pdf. Just click on the **Download PDF** button. So let's start with the first question.

**Q:1** Chandragupta Maurya was the founder of which empire?

1. Nanda empire
2. Gupta empire
3. Chlukya empire
4. Mauryan empire

(**Difficulty: 1, Estimated Time: 10 Seconds**) Let's start with a basic one.

**Q:2** What is Chandragupta's period of reign?

1. 350-295 BCE
2. 320-298 BCE
3. 320-250 BCE
4. 322-220 BCE

(**Difficulty: 3, Estimated Time: 20 Seconds**) This is a bit difficult. Did you guess it right?

**Q:3** Which of the following is not a battle won by Chandragupta Maurya?

1. Takshashila Revolt
2. War with Seleucus Nikator
3. Conquest of Sind



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### 4. Conquest of Punjab

(**Difficulty:** 2, **Estimated Time:** 15 Seconds) This is simple too.

**Q:4** Which state is not included in the North west empire of Chandragupta?

1. Kabul
2. Kandahar
3. Taxila
4. None of the above

(**Difficulty:** 1, **Estimated Time:** 10 Seconds) Do you know about his conquests? Then, you must have got this right.

**Q:5** What was the capital city of Chandragupta's empire?

1. Pataliputra
2. Taxila
3. Ujjain
4. Srinagar

(**Difficulty:** 2, **Estimated Time:** 15 Seconds) This isn't difficult. Try to get it right.

**Q:6** Who wrote Indika?

1. Pliny
2. Megasthenes
3. Strabo
4. Diodorus

(**Difficulty:** 3, **Estimated Time:** 20 Seconds) What about this one? Do you know it?

**Q:7** Who was the successor of Chandragupta Maurya?

1. Ashoka
2. Dhana Nanda
3. Bindusara
4. None of the above



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(**Difficulty:** 2, **Estimated Time:** 15 Seconds) This one's a bit tricky. Answer it carefully.

**Q:8** Who was the last ruler of Chandragupta's empire?

1. Pushyamitra
2. Bindusara
3. Brihadratha
4. Ashoka

(**Difficulty:** 2, **Estimated Time:** 15 Seconds) You can do this one. Try to get rid of the wrong ones.

**Q:9** When was the commemorative postage stamp honouring Chandragupta Maurya issued?

1. 2003
2. 2001
3. 2005
4. 2000

(**Difficulty:** 3, **Estimated Time:** 25 Seconds) Hurry up! There's not much time.

**Q:10** Where is the memorial of Chandragupta Maurya located?

1. Karnataka
2. Kerala
3. Patna
4. Tamil Nadu

(**Difficulty:** 2, **Estimated Time:** 20 Seconds) Let's get done with the last one. It is easier than it looks.



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## Answer Key

Let's have a look at your score.

1. (4)	2. (2)	3. (1)	4. (4)	5. (1)
6. (2)	7. (3)	8. (3)	9. (2)	10. (1)

Comment below your score, considering each question has 1 mark only. If you scored 8 to 10, congratulations! You are one step closer to selection. If you have scored 5 to 8 marks, then you are doing well, keep it up. If you have scored less than 5 marks then you need to work a little harder on this subject. But don't worry, we are here to help you master the subject.

Let's check the answers and solutions and try to find out what went wrong.

## Answers and Solutions

**Q:1** The correct answer is **Option 4** i.e. Mauryan empire

The Mauryan Empire, located in Magadha, was a geographically vast Iron Age historical force in South Asia. It was founded in 322 BCE by Chandragupta Maurya and existed in a loose-knit manner until 185 BCE. The conquest of the Indo-Gangetic Plain centralised the empire. The Magadha kingdom grew into an empire that peaked during the reign of Chandragupta's grandson, Ashoka the Great.

**Q:2** The correct answer is **Option 2** i.e. 320-298 BCE

From around 320 BCE until 298 BCE, Chandragupta Maurya ruled as a major figure in ancient Indian history. His reign saw the birth of the Maurya dynasty and the construction of the Mauryan Empire, one of the most powerful empires in Indian history. Chandragupta's rise to power was marked by a series of strategic movements and alliances, most notably his relationship with the renowned political strategist Chanakya. They worked together to bring down the Nanda dynasty and lay the groundwork for the Mauryan Empire.

**Q:3** The correct answer is **Option 1** i.e. Takshashila Revolt

Significant military engagements and strategic conquests distinguished Chandragupta Maurya's tenure, including his war with Seleucus Nicator and the successful annexation of Sind and Punjab. The war with Seleucus, one of Alexander the Great's generals who had conquered a piece of the Indian subcontinent, was an important event in Chandragupta's reign. After an intense battle, he was successful, and the Treaty of Seleucus was signed around 303 BCE. Chandragupta's growth did not stop there. He shifted his focus to the northwest, where he launched campaigns to conquer Sind and Punjab. Because of their geographical location and importance in trade routes, these territories were strategically important. Because of his military strength and well-organized armies, Chandragupta was able to successfully integrate these territories into his empire. The addition of Sind and Punjab to the Mauryan Empire not only increased its borders but also enriched it culturally and economically.

**Q:4** The correct answer is **Option 4** i.e. None of the above

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There are no records of Chandragupta's military conquests or empire's size. It is based on statements made by Greek and Roman historians, as well as religious Indian scriptures written centuries after his death. Based on these, his empire's North-West reach comprised regions of modern-day Afghanistan surrendered to him by Seleucus I Nicator, including Kabul, Kandahar, Taxila, and Gandhara. These are the locations where his grandson Ashoka left the famous Kandahar rock edict as well as other edicts in Greek and Aramaic.

**Q:5** The correct answer is **Option 1** i.e. Pataliputra

An "immeasurable army" led by Chandragupta and Parvataka overran the Nanda empire and attacked Patliputra. The Nanda king lost due to depleted wealth, exhausted merit, and insufficient intelligence. According to legends, the Nanda monarch was defeated but allowed to escape Pataliputra alive with a carriage full of necessities for his family. According to Jain texts, his daughter fell in love with Chandragupta at first sight and married him. After defeating Nanda, Chandragupta Maurya established the Maurya Empire in ancient India.

**Q:6** The correct answer is **Option 2** i.e Megasthenes

Indika is a Greek writer Megasthenes' account of Mauryan India. The original work has since been lost, although pieces of it have survived in later Greek and Latin works. Diodorus Siculus, Strabo (Geographica), Pliny, and Arrian (Indica) wrote the first of these writings.

**Q:7** The correct answer is **Option 3** i.e Bindusara

The circumstances of Chandragupta's death and the year are unknown and disputed. According to Digambara Jain sources, Bhadrabahu predicted a 12-year drought as a result of all the slaughter and violence during Chandragupta Maurya's conquests. After abdicating his empire to his son Bindusara, he guided a group of Jain monks to South India, where Chandragupta Maurya accompanied him as a monk.

**Q:8** The correct answer is **Option 3** i.e Brihadratha

Brihadratha was the Mauryan Empire's ninth and final Emperor. He governed from 187 until 185 BCE, when he was assassinated by his general, Pushyamitra Shunga, who founded the Shunga Empire. The Mauryan territories, concentrated on the capital of Pataliputra, had dwindled significantly between the reigns of Ashoka and Brihadratha.

**Q:9** The correct answer is **Option 2** i.e 2001



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During Chandragupta Maurya's reign, India prospered and progressed significantly in terms of trade and commerce, as well as art and culture. India Post honours this key individual from Ancient India. In July 2001, a commemorative stamp worth Rs. 5.00 was published, depicting the king sitting on a throne surrounded by the symbols found on the punch-marked coins.

**Q:10** The correct answer is **Option 1** i.e Karnataka

On Chandragiri hill in Shravanabelagola, Karnataka, there is a memorial honouring Chandragupta Maurya. The hill is also regarded sacred by Jain pilgrims because it is where Emperor Chandragupta Maurya died. Before abdicating his throne, Chandragupta, the founder of the Mauryan Empire, became a Jain ascetic. His tomb, as well as the cave of his guru, Bhadrabahu, are located on this hill.

So that's it for now. History-related subject matters are generally noteworthy. We'll go over another aspect of General Awareness later. Until then, you can practice the questions by downloading the Chandragupta Maurya PDF.