**Chapter 13**

 **The Mauryan Dynasty**

1. The student should collect pictures of various structures built during the Maurayan dynasty and make a scrap book.
2. Browse internet and collect information about Chanakya and write a paragraph about him.
3. Fill in the blanks
4. A Brahmin teacher Chanakya was insulted by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. The main source of information about Chandragupta is Indica by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was Chandragupta’s guru as well as his Prime Minister.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_protected the empire and developed good relations with Greeks.
8. Ashoka adopted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after the Kalinga war.
9. The king had \_\_\_\_\_\_ Parishad to advice and assist him.
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the basis of village economy.
11. The top of stone pillar with four lions and Dharmachakra has been adopted as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Emblem.
12. The decline of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Empire started after the death of Ashoka
13. Multiple choice questions
14. Alexander invaded India and defeated King
15. Porus b) Ghananand c) Chandragupta d) none of the above
16. The empire of Chandragupta extended from
17. North to south b) East to West c) a and b d) none of the above
18. Arthashastra was book on
19. Warfare b) Political administration c) economics d) Art
20. The main items for export were
21. Spices b) Ivory goods c) textile d) a and b
22. The Mauryans dug caves for
23. For storage of food b) for the army to live in c) for monks to live in d) none of the above
24. Match the following

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  Column A |  Column B |
|  Established Kanva dyansty |  Agriculture |
| Good example of irrigation system |  Kashi, Kalinga and Madurai |
| Basis of village economy |  Rig Vedic system in practice  |
| Main centres of textile |  Sudarshan lake |
|  Vana and Ashram system |  Vasudeva |

1. What was the cause of frequent foreign invasion?
2. What was the description of court Chandragupta given by Megasthenes?
3. Who brought Chandragupta to power and why?
4. List the different sources that provide information about Chandragupta.
5. Who wrote Arthashastra?
6. Who was Bindusar? What did he do?
7. Why was Ashoka considered to be one of the greatest rulers in the world history?
8. Why did Ashoka adopt Buddhism?
9. What was Ashoka’s teaching known as and where were they engraved?
10. State 2 main features of Ashoka’s Dhamma related to social and ethical code of conduct?
11. ‘Ashoka’s state was really a welfare state,’ explain.
12. What kind of administration did Mauryan have under the guidance of Chanakya?
13. What kind of social condition existed during Mauryan time?
14. Agriculture was the basis of the village economy, explain
15. How was promotion of trade ensured by government officials?
16. List the five types of architectural monuments prevalent during that period.
17. What were Chinese emperors doing when Ashoka was spreading peace?
18. Briefly explain the decline of Mauryan empire
19. On political map of India locate
20. City with Ashoka’s pillar
21. Stupa of Sanchi
22. Nagarjuna hills

 **Chapter 14**

 **Early History of Deccan and South India**

1. Browse internet and collect information about Megalithic culture and list 4 main features of the megalithic culture.
2. List the main dynasty of south India and state one main characteristic of each using internet and books.
3. Fill in the blanks
4. The main concentration of Megalithic culture was in the Deccan , South India, the North-east and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. The remains of skeleton of megalith people show that they had strong build with broad bones, thick\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ teeth.
6. The megalithic culture gave rise to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ culture.
7. The Satavahana rulers believed in the divine powers of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ kingdom ruled over south India between Pennar and Velar rivers.
9. The Pandyas set up their capital at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had trade relations with Rome and Egypt.
11. In south Indian society the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and kshatriyas dominated other caste.
12. Multiple choice questions
13. The discovery of the remains of pottery and iron objects at burial site indicated that people
14. Did not believe in life after death b) life after death c) did not care about dead d) none of the above.
15. What proved that megalith people were agriculturists and not nomadic hunters?
16. Discovery of axe b) discovery of hammer c) discovery of ploughshare d) all the above
17. The greatest Satavahanans ruler was
18. King Simuka b) Gautmiputra Satkarni c)Vasishthiputra d)Pulumavi
19. The territory on the south of the rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra extending up to Kanyakumari is known as
20. Megalith region b) Cranatic region c) Chola region d) none of the above
21. The hills and forest according to Sangam literature were known as
22. Highland b) kurinji c) neyte d) Fertile land
23. Match the following

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  Column A |  Column B |
|  The caste dominated other caste | Big piece of stones called megaliths  |
|  The main occupation of people | Satavahana |
| Two great rulers of Chera dynasty | Brahmins and kshatriyas |
| Stupa at Amravati | Nedunjeral and Senguttavan |
| Megalith builders | Agriculturist |

1. What was the first indication of megalithic culture in South India?
2. What did the remains of skeleton tells us about people of megalithic period?
3. How did the earlier belief that megalith people were nomad hunter change?
4. Write a short note on pottery of megalith period.
5. Why archaeologist believed that megaliths of south India were invaders of south India?
6. Which region was known as the Deccan region? Which kingdom emerged as powerful one in this region and for how long their rule continued?
7. List the name of some important king of the kingdom mentioned in the above question.
8. Which religion was followed by Satavahana?
9. Name some structures constructed under Satavahana.
10. Which area was known as South India? Name the major source of information of this period.
11. To which dynasty did Karikala belong? What works were done by him?
12. Where was the kingdom of Pandayas? Name the most important king of the dynasty.
13. What proves that Pandayas were great patron of literature?
14. What did Chera kingdom consist of? Name 2 countries with which it had trade relation.
15. What does the Sangam literature tells us about geographical zones in period of southern kingdom?
16. Write few lines about administration in the southern kingdom.
17. What kind of society was found in southern kingdom?
18. Which gods were worshipped by people?
19. Name the following
20. 2 Tools used for cultivation
21. 2 crops cultivated
22. 2 source of state income
23. 2 trade centres
24. 2 items that were traded
25. On the outline map of India mark the following
26. Deccan or Dakshinapatha
27. Pratishthana ( Paithan in Mahrashtra)
28. South India or Carnatic region
29. Chola kingdom