**Chapter 15**

 **North India after Mauryas and Sungas**

1. The student should collect information about most able and powerful kushan ruler from books and internet. Write a paragraph on the various contribution made by him in different fields.
2. Collect some pictures of pieces made by Gandhar School of Art and Mathura School of Art.
3. Fill in the blanks
4. In the north after the fall of the Sungas, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Andhra Pradesh became independent.
5. Among Indo-Greeks, the most famous ruler was\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(Milinda)
6. The edict engraved on Girnar mountain in Junagarh(Gujarat) provides information about the period of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. During the period of Kanishka , Ashvaghosh wrote an epic,\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Sanskrit.
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were accepted as Kshatriyas and they worshipped Shiva and Vishnu.
9. The Greek contributed to the development of Indian theatre by introducing the use of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the stage.
10. India updated their knowledge in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and astrology.
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_ coins in India were made by Kushans using Roman style.
12. Multiple choice questions
13. The grand Dhwaj pillar at Besnagar was built by
14. Menander b) Milindia c) Haliodorus d) none of the above
15. The rule of Saka dynasty came to an end after \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years.
16. 100 b) 200 c) 250 d)210
17. The fourth Buddhist Council was held during the reign of
18. Huns b) Kanishka c) Rudradaman d) Sungas
19. The epic Buddha Charita was written in
20. Hindi b) Sanskrit c) Greek d) none of the above
21. The use of stitched clothes in India was introduced by
22. Greeks b) Sakas c) Kushans d) Sanghas
23. Match the following

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  Column A |  Column B |
| Buddha Charita in Sanskrit |  Kanishka |
| Accepted as Kshatriya ad worshipped Shiva and Vishnu |  Kushans |
| Edict engraved on Girnar mountain | Sakas |
| Had capital at Taxila | Rudradaman |
| Follower of Mahayana branch of Buddhism | Ashvaghosh |

1. Who had power in northern India after the decline of Maurayan Empire?
2. Who was the most famous Indo-Greek ruler and what did he adopt?
3. Who adopted Vaishnavism and built the grand Dhwaj pillar?
4. In how many branches the Shakas got divided and what was extent of their rule?
5. What provides us information about Rudradaman? Write few lines about his reign.
6. Where did Kushans come from? And why did they move towards India?
7. Name the most powerful khushan ruler and why is it said that he supported Buddhism whole heartedly?
8. Name the main centres of development of art architecture and sculpture under Kanishka rule.
9. Which era is used as National Era by Indian government?
10. Who wrote an epic Buddha Charita?
11. How did contact with the Greeks, Sakas, Parthians and Kushans made deep impact on Indian society?
12. Who affected the coins of India and how?
13. Name the 2 sects in which Buddhism was divided and how were they different from each other?
14. Why do we say the sculptures of Gandhar and Mathura school were influenced?
15. Who contributed to development of Indian theatre and how?
16. What changes occurred in science and technology in India under Kushans?
17. There was ‘give and take’ between Indian languages, Greek and other languages during this period, explain.
18. On the political map of the world locate and mark the following places
19. Capital of Shakas
20. Province of Kanes of western China
21. Afghanistan
22. Sindh
23. On the outline map of India mark the following
24. Mathura
25. Sarnath
26. Amravati
27. Girnar mountain in Junagarh

 **Chapter 16**

 **The Gupta Empire**

1. Browse the internet and write a paragraph on achievement made in the field of science during the Gupta period.
2. Collect pictures of Gupta period and make a collage depicting Gupta period as the ‘Golden period of ancient India’.
3. Fill in the blanks
4. The Gupta Empire was established by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 275CE.
5. Chandragupta-1 assumed the title of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. The empire was divided into provinces known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or Desh.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ looked after the needs of villagers.
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a physician wrote Charak Samhita.
9. Education in Gupta Empire was limited mainly to the \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ families.
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ adorned the court of Chandragupta-II and was one of the nine gems of the court.
11. During Gupta Empire, king and most of people were the followers of Vaishnavism or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
12. Multiple choice questions
13. The Gupta Empire was established by
14. Sri Gupta b) Ghatotkaccha c) Chandragupta d) Vasudev
15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ court had Nav Ratna
16. Chandragupta I b) Samudragupta c) Chandragupta II d) Sri Gupta
17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was famous scholar of chemistry.
18. Charak b) Sushrut c) Nagarjuna d) none of the above
19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were the chief sources of entertainment.
20. Celebrating festivals b) animal fighting c) a and b d) education
21. The Gupta period was time of revival of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ language.
22. Hindi b) Urdu c) Sanskrit d) none of the above.
23. State whether given statements are true/false
24. The last powerful ruler of Kushan was Vasudev.
25. Chandragupta I succeeded Ghatotkaccha in 319 CE.
26. Chandragupta –II was not only a great warrior and an able administrator, but also a great patron of art and learning.
27. The village administration was under the head known as Vishayapati.
28. Agriculture was the main occupation of people.
29. Who was the last powerful Kushan ruler?
30. Which next large empire was established after a large gap of many centuries following the decline of Kushan rulers and by whom?
31. What was the main source of revenue during Gupta period
32. Who was the first important ruler of Gupta dynasty?
33. Name the sources of information about the period of Samudragupta rule.
34. What was Samudragupta famous for?
35. Who assumed the title of Vikramaditya and what was he famous for?
36. The king was all powerful but assured the welfare and happiness of the people, how?
37. Who were appointed as Uparika- maharaja?
38. What was social condition of people during Gupta Empire?
39. How was inter-state trade carried on during this period?
40. Name the following
41. 3 items that were exported from India.
42. 3 items imported to India.
43. 3 main crops
44. 3 countries with which foreign trade was carried.
45. What was the main occupation of the people? And how were they provided water needed for the occupation?
46. What were the different religions followed during the Gupta period?
47. Explain with example that art and architecture during Gupta period was highly developed in all its branches.
48. Why Gupta period was considered the golden period for Sanskrit literature?
49. Name the following
50. 2 works of Kalidas
51. Play written by Vishakhdatta
52. Work of Harisena
53. Work of Pt Vishnu Sharma
54. What was the contribution of Gupta period to medical science?
55. What was the contribution of the period to chemistry?
56. Who was Aryabhatta ? And what was his contribution to field of science and mathematics?
57. Why was Gupta period known as the ‘Golden Age of ancient India’?
58. On the outline political map of India mark the following
59. Important trade centres like Mathura, Ujjaini
60. Rivers- Krishna, Godavari
61. Allahabad
62. Delhi