

## Social Science Assignment

### Class VI

#### Chapter 13: The Mauryan Dynasty

##### Q1. Fill in the blanks with correct answer:

- In 326 BCE, \_\_\_\_\_, the son of King Philip of Macedonia, invaded India and defeated King Poras (Puru).
- Magadha was ruled by a very unpopular Nanda ruler \_\_\_\_\_.
- Chanakya wrote \_\_\_\_\_, a famous book on political administration.
- Chandragupta established his capital at \_\_\_\_\_.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ proved to be a great turning point in Ashoka's life.
- Ashoka got his teachings are known as his \_\_\_\_\_ were engraved on rocks and stone pillars in local languages.
- Ashoka advised his sons and grandsons to go in for \_\_\_\_\_ i.e. winning the hearts of the people.
- Forests, wild animals, mines and natural resources were considered as \_\_\_\_\_ and protected by the state laws.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was killed by his Commander-in-Chief, Pushya Mitra Sunga

##### Q2. State true or false:

- Alexander successfully captured Magadha. FALSE
- Bindusar was a brave king and protected the empire and developed good relations with the Greeks. TRUE
- Ashoka was one of the greatest rulers in the world history who conquered the state of Kalinga to complete his rule over almost the whole of India. TRUE
- Ashoka adopted Buddhism before the Kalinga War. FALSE
- Ashoka advised his sons and grandsons to conquer new countries. FALSE
- Kashi, Kalinga and Madurai were the main centres for textiles. TRUE
- Cotton, wool, silk and jute products were the main items of internal and foreign trade during Maurya era. TRUE
- Brihadratha was the last ruler of the Mauryan dynasty. TRUE
- Agni Mitra founded a new dynasty called Sungas dynasty. FALSE

##### Q3. Match the following:

- |                            |                   |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| a) Death of Alexander      | Battle of Kalinga |
| b) commander of Alexander. | the Great Wall    |
| c) THE MAURYAN EMPIRE      | taxes             |
| d) A very fierce battle    | items for export  |
| e) Heavy punishment        | 323 BCE.          |

- f) The traders paid to the government. 185 to 73 BCE
- g) Spices and ivory goods cutting down green trees
- h) the Chinese emperors Selucus
- i) Pushya Mitra Sunga 321-297 BCE

#### **Q4. Short answer questions:**

**Q1.** Name the Five types of architectural monuments that were prevalent during Maurya period.

**Q2.** Briefly describe the Mauraya lineage

**Q3.** Give main reason for the decline of Mauryan empire.

**Q4.** Write a brief note on Chankya and his contribution in establishment of Mauryan rule.

**Q5.** List the various sources of information on Chandragupta Maurya.

**Q6.** Write a brief note on social system prevalent during Mauryan rule.

**Q7.** Give evidences that Ashoka's state was really a welfare state.

#### **Q5. Long Answer Questions:**

**Q1.** Write a note on the Mauryan administration

**Q2.** Mauryan rulers gave lot of importance to agriculture activities. Justify giving example.

**Q3.** Mention three examples that show that architecture was well developed during Maurya period.

#### **Q6. MAP Skills**

On a political map of world locate, the following states,label and colour where we can find:

1. The Caves dug by the Mauryan rulers for the monks to live in which have been found in Barabar and Nagarjuna hills and Yakshi at Didargunj near Patna.
2. Ashoka's pillar can also be seen in Feroz Shah Kotla in Delhi. Topra (Ambala), Kaushambi (Allahabad), Loria (Nandgarh), Sarnath (UP) and Sanchi (MP) also have such pillars.
3. Rock edicts were found in Rupnath (central province), Sahasrama (Bihar) and Bairat (Rajasthan).

## Answer Key

### Ans1. Fill in the blanks with correct answer:

- a) Alexander
- b) Ghananand
- c) Arthashastra
- d) Pataliputra
- e) Kalinga War
- f) Edicts
- g) Dharma Vijay
- h) public property
- i) Brihadratha

### Ans2. State true or false:

- a) FALSE
- b) TRUE
- c) TRUE
- d) FALSE
- e) FALSE
- f) TRUE
- g) TRUE
- h) TRUE
- i) FALSE

### Ans3. Match the following:

- |  |                           |
|--|---------------------------|
| a) Death of Alexander                  | 323 BCE                   |
| b) commander of Alexander.             | Selucus                   |
| c) THE MAURYAN EMPIRE                  | 321-297 BCE               |
| d) A very fierce battle                | Battle of Kalinga         |
| e) Heavy punishment                    | cutting down green trees. |
| f) The traders paid to the government. | taxes                     |
| g) Spices and ivory goods              | items for export          |
| h) the Chinese emperors                | the Great Wall            |
| i) Pushya Mitra Sunga                  | 185 to 73 BCE             |

### Ans4. Short answer questions:

**Ans1.** The five types of architectural monuments that were prevalent during Maurya period were-

- (i) Palaces      (ii) Stupas      (iii) Caves      (iv) Pillars      (v) Rock edicts.

**Ans2.**

- a. Chandragupta was the first Mauryan ruler who established this empire.
- b. Bindusar succeeded Chandragupta in 297 BCE and ruled up to 272 BCE. He died in 272 BCE.
- c. Ashoka (272-232 BCE) succeeded his father in 272 BCE but was crowned in 269 BCE.

**Ans3.** The decline of Mauryan empire which started after the death of Ashoka in 232 BCE is considered to be because of Ashoka's military policy of not waging any war.

**Ans4.** A brahmin teacher Chanakya (known as Kautilya), who was insulted by Ghananand, vowed to destroy the empire of the Nandas. He met Chandragupta Maurya. They collected a group of soldiers and captured Sindh and Punjab. Thereafter, they turned towards Magadha and defeated Ghananand and established the Mauryan rule under Chandragupta in 324 BCE. It extended from north to south and east to west including Afghanistan and Balochistan. Chanakya was Chandragupta's guru as well as his Prime Minister

**Ans5.** The various sources of information are listed below:

- a) Indica by Megasthenes, who was an ambassador of the Greek ruler Seleucus Nicator in the court of Chandragupta Maurya.
- b) Puranas,
- c) Buddhist and Jain literature,
- d) Kautilya's Arthashastra,
- e) Ashoka's edicts (inscriptions) on rocks and stone pillars and
- f) Remains of the monuments.

**Ans6.** The life of people was peaceful and prosperous in the society. Varna and Ashram systems of Rig Vedic period were in practice. Kautilya outlined the duties of each Varna under each Ashram. Most people married within their own caste and followed their parental trade or profession. People lived peacefully and harmoniously with each other and obeyed laws.

**Ans7.** Due to following evidences we can say that Ashoka's state was really a welfare state:

- a) He treated his people as a father would treat his children.
- b) He gave maximum facilities to his people.
- c) Trees were planted on both the sides of the roads, wells were dug, hospitals for people and animals were opened, orphanages and old age homes were also established during his rule.
- d) He appointed Dhamma Mahamatta who went from place to place teaching people about dhamma.

### **Ans5. Long Answer Questions:**

**Ans1.** The Mauryan administration was run under the guidance of Chanakya. The King was the Head of the State and enjoyed supreme powers of military, judiciary and civil administration. He had a Mantri Parishad (Council of Ministers) to advise and assist him. However, the king was not bound to follow their advice. The ministers were appointed on the basis of merit. He kept ladies as his body-guards. Amatya, Mahamatra Adhyaksha, Purohita, Senapati, Yuvraj were some of the officials in his court. There was a very efficient espionage system. The whole empire was divided into smaller units for efficient administration.

The city administration was under Nagradhyaksh or Nagrik (like mayor). He was helped by 30 members. They were divided into six boards of five members each. Each board was assigned different duties to be performed. The village administration was run by a group of officers. They kept records of the people, collected taxes and maintained law and order in their village.

**Ans2.** Mauryan rulers gave lot of importance to agriculture activities which can be explained due to following reasons.

- a) Agriculture was the basis of the village economy.
- b) Many dams and lakes were constructed to provide irrigational facilities.
- c) Canals were also dug. Sudarshan Lake, built by Chandragupta Maurya, is a good example of the irrigation system that was prevalent at that time.
- d) The state also gave financial help to the cultivators and traders.

### **Ans3.**

1. The palace of Ashoka was exquisitely beautiful. Fa-hien, a Chinese traveller was astonished to see it and remarked that the palace must have been constructed by gods, not by men.
2. The Stupa of Sanchi and its gateway is the best example of the architecture of that period.
3. The finest examples of architecture can be seen in the form of stone pillars with shining surfaces. These pillars were crowned with animal figures and *Dharmachakra*.

## Chapter 14: Early History of Deccan and South India

### Q1. Fill in the blanks with correct answer:

- a) The \_\_\_\_\_ were the first indication of megalithic culture in South India.
- b) Earlier the \_\_\_\_\_ believed that the megalith people were nomadic hunters and food gatherers.
- c) They used \_\_\_\_\_ to make their tools, weapons and utensils.
- d) The megalithic culture gave rise to the \_\_\_\_\_ culture.
- e) It is quite probable that the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Marathas, Kannada, Telugu and Tamils are the megalithic people.
- f) Some archaeologists believe that the megalithic people of South India and Deccan were invaders from \_\_\_\_\_.
- g) The region to the south of Vindhya and Narmada, called the Deccan, was known as \_\_\_\_\_ in earlier times.
- h) In the later period of Megalith culture, \_\_\_\_\_ kingdoms emerged powerful in the southern India.
- i) \_\_\_\_\_ developed trade and industry and also built a strong army and navy.
- j) King Karikala brought 12,000 Prisoners of War (POWs) from Sri Lanka and forced them to build a dam on \_\_\_\_\_.

### Q2. State true or false:

- a) Megalithic Culture spread over the whole of India but its main concentration was in the Deccan, South India only.
- b) The discovery of the remains of pottery and iron objects at burial sites indicate that they believed in life after death.
- c) Discoveries of iron tools at many sites have proved that the Megalith people were the first iron users of South India.
- d) The archaeological evidences indicate that the megalithic people went to Ireland to India by the sea-route.
- e) Satavahanans were highly influenced by the political system of the Mauryans.
- f) According to the Sangam literature, King Karikala could not defeat the Cheras, Pandyas and even Sri Lanka.
- g) King Karikala gave royal patronage to Tamil literature.
- h) The kingdom of the Pandyas was limited to southernmost part only and set-up their capital at Madurai.
- i) The trade of pearls was developed by Cheras.
- j) Chola King Parantaka-I captured Madurai and defeated the Pandyas

### Q3. Match the following:

- |  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| 1) Weapons like dagger, spear, knife and sword   | Karikala          |
| 2) A powerful kingdom in Deccan.                 | The Chola kingdom |
| 3) Ruled from third century to first century BCE | Satavahanans.     |

- 4) End of Satavahana dynasty
- 5) The 'divine powers of the kings'.
- 6) Vedic religion
- 7) Ruled south India between Pennar and Velar rivers.
- 8) Prospered from the trade with the Romans
- 9) The rule of Pandyas

megalith people  
 Satavahana rulers  
 the eleventh century CE  
 400 years  
 Kingdom of the Pandyas  
 220 CE

#### **Q4. Short answer questions:**

**Q1.** Describe Megalith Builders?

**Q2.** Explain the built of people of megalith period.

**Q3.** List the evidences that indicate that megalith people were agriculturists. Also name the crops grown in that period.

**Q4.** List the names of some important rulers of Satavahana kingdom.

**Q5.** List the measures taken by the Satavahana rulers to encourage trade. Name the countries with whom they had trade relations and also name the items they traded in.

#### **Q5. Long Answer Questions:**

**Q1.** List the evidences that megalith people were good potters.

**Q2.** Write a note on the religious beliefs of Satavahana rulers.

**Q3.** Write a short note on Chera Kingdom

**Q4.** Write a brief note on Society and Religious belief of South India.

**Q5.** What was the main occupation of the people of southern India.

#### **Q6. MAP Skills**

On a political map of world locate, label and colour the:

places in Deccan and South India along with Khalpa, Naikund, Mahurjhari in Maharashtra and Brahamgiri, Hardanhalli, Takalghat and Maski in South India.

## Answer Key

### Ans 1. Fill in the blanks:

- a) stone circles
- b) archaeologists
- c) iron
- d) Satavahana
- e) ancestors
- f) West Asia
- g) Dakshinapatha
- h) Three
- i) King Karikala
- j) River Cauvery

### Ans2. True or false:

- a) False
- b) TRUE
- c) TRUE
- d) FALSE
- e) TRUE
- f) FALSE
- g) TRUE
- h) FALSE
- i) FALSE
- j) TRUE

### Ans3. Match the following:

- |   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1) Weapons like dagger, spear, knife and sword        | megalith people         |
| 2) A powerful kingdom in Deccan.                      | Satavahanans            |
| 3) Ruled from third century to first century BCE      | 400 years.              |
| 4) End of Satavahana dynasty                          | 220 CE.                 |
| 5) The 'divine powers of the kings'.                  | Satavahana rulers       |
| 6) Vedic religion                                     | Karikala                |
| 7) Ruled south India between Pennar and Velar rivers. | The Chola kingdom       |
| 8) Prospered from the trade with the Romans           | Kingdom of the Pandyas  |
| 9) The rule of Pandyas                                | the eleventh century CE |

### Ans4. Short answer questions:

**Ans1.** Till the second century BCE, people in Megalithic region buried their dead and erected big pieces of stones called Megaliths around the graves. Hence, they were known as Megalith Builders.

**Ans2.** The remains of skeletons of the people of megalith people indicate that the people had a strong build with broad bones, thick skulls and protruding teeth.

**Ans3.** The evidences such as axe, hammer, ploughshare and sickle revealed that megalith were agriculturists. Though agriculture was not much advanced, they probably grew ragi and paddy in small fields on the hill slopes as the plains were covered with dense forests.

**Ans4.** Some important rulers of Satavahana kingdom are listed below:

- 1) King Simuka was the founder of the Satavahana kingdom.
- 2) Gautmiputra Satkarni was the greatest Satavahana ruler. He conquered large territories and extended the Satavahana kingdom.
- 3) His son Vasishthiputra Pulumavi set up his capital at Pratishthana (now Paithan in Maharashtra).
- 4) Yajnasari Satakarni was the last great ruler of Satavahana dynasty.

**Ans5.** The Satavahana rulers built roads and ships to encourage internal and external trade. They had trade relations with Rome, Arabia, Iran, Egypt, Burma and Malaya. They traded in wine, copper, tin, precious stones, etc.

#### **Q5. Long Answer Questions:**

**Ans1.** The remains of pottery of the megalith people indicate that the pots were well-baked and well-fired made on the potter's wheel. The remains of the pottery that have been found are mainly in black and red colours. Some pots still retain a shiny polish. The pottery pieces also have fine inscriptions which may be the trademarks of the potters. This clearly indicates that they were good potters.

**Ans2.** They were the followers of Hinduism. They worshipped Vishnu and Shiva. Many Buddhist Chaityas (temples) and Viharas (monasteries) were also built during this period. The rock-cut chaitya hall (cave) at Karle in Pune is a fine example of cave architecture. They also built beautiful stupas. The stupa at Amravati has carved panels depicting scenes from the life of Buddha.

**Ans3.** The Chera kingdom or Keralaputra consisted of a narrow strip of land between sea and the western ghats over Malabar, Cochin and Travancore, parts of modern Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Vanchi was the capital of Chera kingdom. Two great rulers of Chera dynasty were Nedunjeral and Senguttavan. The Cheras had trade relations with Rome and Egypt.

**Ans4.** The society of south India was also caste-ridden like north India. The Brahmins and the Kshatriyas dominated the other castes. The kings donated large pieces of land to the temples, which were the centres of worship as well as administration, culture and meeting places to solve the problems. The worship of God Vishnu became popular. The people living along the sea-coast also worshipped sea-god and God Murugan (Kartikeya in northern India). Some

people also followed Buddhism and Jainism. The people of south India loved music, dance and poetry. They celebrated fairs and festivals in their leisure time.

**Ans5.** Agriculture was the main occupation of the people. They used ploughshare, sickle and some other tools for cultivation. They grew rice, sugarcane, pulses, spices, etc. The kings built canals for irrigation. Land revenue and trade were the most important sources of the state income. All the three kingdoms had trade relations with many countries like Egypt, Rome, Arabs, Malaya and China. Small merchants lived along the coast. Muziris, Kaveripattnam, Korkai were the important trade centres of Cholas, Pandyas and the Cheras respectively. The main items of trade were pearls, precious stones, textile and ivory. The foreign traders brought copper, tin, glass, wine, gold and silver to India.

## Chapter 15: North India after Mauryas and Sungas (First Century BCE to Third Century CE)

### Q1. Fill in the blanks with correct answer:

- a) After the decline of Mauryan empire, the power came into the hands of the \_\_\_\_\_ in northern India.
- b) The \_\_\_\_\_ originally belonged to central Asia.
- c) The Shakas got divided into \_\_\_\_\_ branches and established their rule in Punjab and Afghanistan.
- d) The edict engraved on Girnar mountain in Junagarh (Gujarat) provides information about the period of \_\_\_\_\_.
- e) Kushans belonged to the province of \_\_\_\_\_ of western China.
- f) The last Kushan ruler in India was \_\_\_\_\_.
- g) He started the Saka era in CE 78. This era is now used by Indian Govt. as \_\_\_\_\_.
- h) The term 'horoscope' has been derived from the Greek term \_\_\_\_\_.

### Q2. State true or false:

- a) Kushans, the invaders, made India their home and settled here but never became a part of Indian society.
- b) The capital of Indo-Greek was Taxila, which is now named as Rawalpindi (in Pakistan).
- c) The Sakas rule was followed by Parthians and then by the Kushans.
- d) Kanishka was the most able and powerful Kushan ruler.
- e) Kushans never adopted Hinduism.
- f) Greeks updated their knowledge in astronomy and astrology from Indians.
- g) The Kushans introduced the use of stitched clothes like long coats and long boots, trousers and tunics.
- h) Kushans were accepted as Brhamains and they worshipped Shiva and Vishnu.

### Q3. Match the following:

- |   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1) He built a grand Dhvaj Pillar at Besnagar.           | Fine coins                |
| 2) He ruled from the province of Gandhar                | 78–123 CE                 |
| 3) The rule of Saka dynasty came to end after 200 years | Kushans                   |
| 4) Kushans rule   | Haliado                   |
| 5) They were known as Yueh-Chi.                         | in the fourth century CE. |
| 6) Kanishka is also known                               | Menander (Milinda)        |

#### **Q4. Short answer questions:**

Q1 Name two famous indo-greek rulers and the religion they followed.

Q2. Briefly explain the contribution of Indo-Greeks in various fields.

Q3. Explain how and why Kushans reached India. Also name the places to which their territories were extended.?

Q4. Briefly explain the contribution of Kanishka in promoting Buddhism.

Q5. Mention four things that Indian learnt to manufacture from Greeks.

#### **Q5. Long Answer Questions:**

**Q1.** Write a brief note about the kingdom of Rudradaman.

**Q2.** Kanishka was a great lover and patron of learning. How you will justify this statement.

**Q3.** There was 'give and take' between Indian languages, Greek and other languages. What evidences are available to support this statement.

**Q4.** Explain how the contact with Greeks, Sakas, Parthians and Kushans made a great impact on art and architecture of India.

#### **Answer Key**

##### **Ans 1. Fill in the blanks:**

- a) Sungas
- b) Shaka
- c) Five
- d) Rudradaman
- e) Kanes
- f) Vasudev
- g) National Era
- h) horasastra

##### **Ans2. True or false:**

- a) FALSE
- b) FALSE

- c) TRUE
- d) TRUE
- e) FALSE
- f) FALSE
- g) TRUE
- h) FALSE

**Ans3. Match the following:**

- |   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1) He built a grand Dhvaj Pillar at Besnagar.           | Haliordo                  |
| 2) He ruled from the province of Gandhar                | Menander (Milinda)        |
| 3) The rule of Saka dynasty came to end after 200 years | in the fourth century CE. |
| 4) Kushans rule   | 78–123 CE                 |
| 5) They were known as Yueh-Chi.                         | Kushans                   |
| 6) Kanishka is also known                               | fine coins.               |

**Ans4. Short Answer Questions:**

Ans1. Among Indo-Greeks, the most famous ruler was Menander (Milinda). He adopted Buddhism.

Another famous Indo-Greek ruler was Haliodorus. He adopted Vaishnavism. and established his rule over Punjab and Kashmir. He ruled from the province of Gandhar. His coins have been found in many parts of north India.

Ans2. The contribution of the Indo-Greeks is manifold in the fields of *natyashastra*, coinage, sculptures, philosophy and trade.

Ans3. Kushans were defeated by the Huns, so they moved out towards India and settled in Afghanistan after defeating the Sakas. They extended their territories to Sindh, Punjab and the greater part of the Gangetic basin.

Ans4. Kanishka supported Buddhism whole heartedly. Many Buddhist monasteries were built during this period. The Fourth Buddhist Council was held during his reign. He himself was the follower of Mahayana branch of Buddhism.

Ans5. Indian learnt:

1. The manufacturing of leather shoes.
2. Red pottery and use of burnt bricks.
3. Gold coins in India were made by the Kushans using Roman style.
4. Glass-work was also influenced by them.

### Ans5. Long Answer Questions:

Ans1. Rudradaman ruled from 130–150 CE. There was peace and prosperity in his kingdom. He had a Council of Ministers to advise him. He issued silver coins on which his figure was engraved. He was always ready to help his people. He repaired the Sudarshan Lake in Kathiavar (Gujarat) in order to provide good irrigation facilities. He was a great lover of Sanskrit.

Ans2. Kanishka was a great lover and patron of learning. This is evident from the facts that:

- a) He propagated Sanskrit language and literature, art and architecture, sculpture, science, etc.
- b) Mathura, Sarnath, Amravati and Gandhar were the main centres of development of art, architecture and sculpture.
- c) He himself was a great scholar.
- d) During the period of Kanishka, Ashvaghosh wrote an epic, *Buddha Charita* in Sanskrit.

Ans3. Following evidences indicate that there was 'give and take' between Indian languages, Greek and other languages:

1. We have adopted many words from them, e.g. *hora, kalam, plague, surang*, etc.
2. The Greeks also adopted many Sanskrit words, e.g. *karpas, sharkara, vaidurya*, etc.
3. The noted scholar Patanjali earned great fame for the evolution of words, language and grammar.
4. He also wrote *Mahabhasya* during this period, which is a great study on evolution of words and grammar.

Ans4. The contact with Greeks, Sakas, Parthians and Kushans made a great impact on art and architecture of India in following ways:

- Gandhar School of Art and Mathura School of Art were developed during this period.
- The art of sculptures was also deeply influenced. Their subjects were Indian but Greek in style in terms of hair and face.
- The Greeks contributed to the development of Indian theatre by introducing the use of *Yavanika* (curtain) on the stage.

## Chapter 16: The Gupta Empire

### Q1. Fill in the blanks with correct answer:

- The Gupta Empire was established by \_\_\_\_\_ in 275 CE.
- Chandrgupt I succeeded his father \_\_\_\_\_ in the year 319CE and ruled up to 335CE.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was the next powerful ruler who succeeded his father Chandragupta-I
- The three main sources of the period of Samudragupta is Inscription on Ashoka's pillar at Allahabad, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ of Samudragupta.
- According to inscription on the Iron Pillar at Mehrauli, near Qutub Minar (Delhi), he assumed the title of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Gupta rulers had military leaders known as \_\_\_\_\_, who supplied troops to the kings wherever needed.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was the main occupation of the people during Gupta period.
- Gupta period was the \_\_\_\_\_ period for Sanskrit literature.
- \_\_\_\_\_ a physician wrote Charak Samhita and Sushrut, a surgeon wrote Sushrut Samhita.

### Q2. State true or false:

- Ghatotkaccha Gupta assumed the title of Maharajadhiraj.
- Gupta empire was as large as that of the Mauryas.
- The inscription on the Iron Pillar at Mehrauli, near Qutub Minar tells us about the victory campaigns of Chandragupta-II.
- Chandragupt-II was the son of Samudragupta and succeeded him in 375 CE.
- The Gupta rulers had well-organised armies with elephants, chariots, cavalry and foot soldiers.
- Taxation was not the main source of revenue.
- Gupta period was the period of revival of Hinduism and Sanskrit language.
- The art and architecture during the Gupta period was highly developed in all its branches, i.e. sculpture, painting, temple building, metallurgy, music, etc.
- Nagarjuna was the famous scholar of physics.

### Q3. Match the following:

- |                                   |                            |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) Ghatotkaccha Gupta ruled       | farming land.              |
| b) information about Samudragupta | 280 CE to 319 CE           |
| c) Samudragupta                   | Gupta Period               |
| d) The farmers were the owners    | 335 CE.                    |
| e) Many Sun temples were built    | prashasti by poet Harisena |

#### **Q4. Short answer questions:**

- Q1.** Explain why Chandragupta-I was the first important ruler of this dynasty..
- Q2.** Explain why Samudragupta is also known as the Napoleon of India.
- Q3.** Chandragupt-II was a great patron of art and learning. Justify the statement.
- Q4.** Explain the social condition during Gupta Period especially the plight of woman.
- Q5.** List the facilities available for irrigation and also name the main crops
- Q6.** Name the religions followed or the religious belief during the Gupta empire.

#### **Q5. Long Answer Questions:**

- Q1.** Write a brief note on Chandragupta-II as an able administrator.
- Q2.** Explain why Inter-state trade flourished during Gupta period?
- Q3.** List the important export and import items during Gupta period and also name the countries with which export-import the foreign trade was carried out.
- Q4.** Mention how the temples become larger and grand in this era.
- Q5.** Explain in detail why Gupta Period is called as Golden Age of Ancient India.

#### **Q6. MAP Skills**

On a political map of India locate, label and colour the:

- State in which Ajanta and Ellora caves
- State in which a small one-roomed temple of Bhitargaon (Kanpur) and Deogarh

## Answer Key

### Ans1. Fill in the blanks

- a) Sri Gupta
- b) Ghatotkaccha
- c) Samudragupta
- d) Eran edict and coins
- e) Vikramaditya
- f) Samantas
- g) Agriculture
- h) Golden
- i) Charak

### Ans2. True or false:

- a) FALSE
- b) FALSE
- c) TRUE
- d) TRUE
- e) TRUE
- f) FALSE
- g) TRUE
- h) TRUE
- i) FALSE

### Ans3. Match the following:

- |                                   |                            |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) Ghatotkaccha Gupta ruled       | 280 CE to 319 CE           |
| b) information about Samudragupta | prashasti by poet Harisena |
| c) Samudragupta                   | 335 CE.                    |
| d) The farmers were the owners    | farming land.              |
| e) Many Sun temples were built    | Gupta Period               |

### Ans4. Short answer questions:

**Ans1.** It was during Chandragupta-I period that the Gupta empire expanded and their authority was established over almost the whole of north India and assumed the title of *Maharajadhiraj*.

**Ans2.** Samudragupta is known as Napoleon of India as he conducted his long military campaigns to north, east and south of India which established his sovereignty but not his direct rule.

**Ans3.** Chandragupt-II was a great patron of art and learning, this is evident from fact that he had many scholars, poets and artists in his court. The best nine were known as the Nav Ratna, e.g. Kalidasa was a renowned poet of his court.

**Ans4.** The people had a happy and peaceful family life. Joint family system was prevalent during this time. The condition of women was not so bad but it became worse during the later periods. Child marriage was prevalent. While education, was mostly limited to the upper class families. Celebration of festivals and animal fightings were the chief sources of entertainment.

**Ans5.** Facilities available for irrigation were wells, tanks, canals which were constructed during Gupta period. The main crops were wheat, rice, pulses, barley, sugarcane, cotton, jute, vegetables, etc.

**Ans6.** During this period, the king and most of the people were the followers of Vaishnavism or Shaivism.

They were followers of Buddhism and Jainism as well.

Sun was also worshipped by many people.

### **Ans5. Long Answer Questions**

Ans1. Chandragupt II was an able administrator:

- Chandragupt II was an able administrator as he ensured the welfare and happiness of the people.
- He had a Council of Ministers like *Mantri*, *Sachiv*, *Sandhi-Vigrahik*, *Maha Senapati*, etc. They advised and assisted him in administration.
- The empire was divided into provinces known as Bhuktis or Desh. They were governed by Uparika-maharaja or Bhogpati. Mostly, princes were appointed to these posts. Sometimes, other capable and wise persons were also appointed on this post.
- The provinces (*bhuktis*) were divided into *Vishyas* and their head was known as *Vishayapati*. They were helped by a four men non-governmental committee.
- The village administration was under the village headman (*Grameyak*).
- The *Gram Panchayat* looked after the needs of the villagers. This proves he divided and delegated the responsibilities which is essential for better administration.

**Ans2.** Inter-state trade flourished during this period because of following reasons:

- 1) Trade was carried on by land and river routes. Important places, like Peshawar (Pakistan), Mathura and Kaushambi (UP), Tamralipti (Bengal), Bharukaccha (Gujarat) and Ujjaini (MP) were all connected by roads.
- 2) The rivers, namely Ganga, Brahmaputra, Kaveri, Krishna and Godavari, provided waterways.

**Ans3.** The important export and import items during Gupta period were as follows:

- 1) India's important export items were pearls, diamonds, precious stones, garments, ivory products, indigo, etc.

2) The imports included gold, silver, copper, tin, silk, horses, etc.

The countries with which export-import the foreign trade was carried on:  
Brahmadesh (Myanmar), Java, Sumatra, Bali, Champa (Vietnam) and Kamboja (Cambodia) were some of the countries.

**Ans4.** Beginning of temple building started in this era. Initially, there used to be one-room temples, where the image of the main deity was installed with a decorated main gate. Later on, the size of the temples became larger and larger. A small one-roomed temple can be seen near the Sanchi, Bhitargaon (Kanpur) and Deogarh (Jhansi). The temples were decorated with beautiful and artistic sculptures.

**Ans5.** That is why the Gupta period is known as the 'Golden Age of Ancient India'. It is due to the establishment of political unity, peace and order. There was unprecedented progress in the fields of art, literature and science. Gupta rulers made great efforts for the progress of Hindu religions and Sanskrit language. The administration was ideal and hence, the subjects were happy and prosperous.

*Brahmins*, scholars, saints and women were respected in the society. Aryabhatta, Varhamihira, Nagarjuna were the famous scholars of this period. Students from far away places came to study in the universities of Nalanda, Kanauj, Taxila, Ujjain, etc. Gupta rulers encouraged the development of agriculture, industry and trade. They also introduced coins made of silver and gold.

## Chapter 17: The Era of Harsha

### Q1. Fill in the blanks with correct answer:

- a) The first ruler of Vardhman dynasty \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ was crowned as the King of Sthanvisvara (now Thanesar, Haryana) in 606 CE.
- c) Harshwardhan had council of Ministers who were known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ were the most popular sects of Hinduism during this period.
- e) After Harshwardhan's death \_\_\_\_\_ became more powerful.
- f) \_\_\_\_\_ was the centre of international trade.
- g) \_\_\_\_\_ was a famous port for foreign trade.
- h) Nalanda was situated near \_\_\_\_\_, the capital of Bihar.

### Q2. State true or false:

- a) The fall of the Gupta dynasty, led to disintegration but NO new kingdoms arose.
- b) Prabhakarvardhana conquered many places but could not establish a large kingdom.
- c) Harshavardhana was 16 years old when he was crowned as the King.
- d) Harsha administration was quite similar to that of the Guptas.
- e) Harshavardhan used to organise a conference at Prayaga, Allahabad, the *sangam* of Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati, every five years.
- f) The economy was not developed at the time of Harshwardhan.
- g) Farmers had to pay half of the produce as tax.
- h) Harshwarhan was very tolerant and respectful towards all the religions.

### Q3. Match the following:

- |   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| 1) Vardhman dynasty                         | Harsha Death           |
| 2) Rajyavardhana                            | 580 CE to 605 CE       |
| 3) Harshavardhana rule                      | The throne of Thanesar |
| 4) In 647 CE, Vardhan empire lost its glory | 606 CE to 647 CE       |

### Q4. Short answer questions:

- Q1. List the sources which provide information about Harshavardhana empire.
- Q2. Write a note on province system established at the time of Harshwardhan.
- Q3. Explain with example that Harsha had a great faith in Hinduism and Buddhism.
- Q4. Mention the social division at the time of Harshwardhan.

### Q5. Long Answer Questions:

Q1. Describe the economic conditions during the rule of Harshwardhan.

Q2. Give to reasons which indicate that Harshavardhana was a powerful King.

Q3. List the evidences that educating people was considered important at the time of Harshwardhan's empire.

Q4. Explain with example that Harsha was a benevolent ruler?

#### **Q6. MAP Skills**

On a political map of India locate, label and colour the:

Present day states which were part of Harshavardhana empire

(HINT:Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha and Bihar)

#### **Answer Key**

#### **Ans 1. Fill in the blanks**

- a) Prabhakarvardhana
- b) Harshavardhana
- c) Sachivs or Amatyas.
- d) Vaishnavism and Shaivism
- e) Chalukyas and Pallavas
- f) Kapisha
- g) Tamralipti
- h) Patna

#### **Ans2. True or false:**

- a) FALSE
- b) FALSE
- c) TRUE
- d) TRUE
- e) TRUE
- f) FALSE
- g) FALSE
- h) TRUE

### Ans3. Match the following:

- |   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| 1) Vardhman dynasty                         | 580 CE to 605 CE       |
| 2) Rajyavardhana                            | the throne of Thanesar |
| 3) Harshavardhana rule                      | 606 CE to 647 CE       |
| 4) In 647 CE, Vardhan empire lost its glory | Harsha Death           |

### Ans4. Short answer questions:

Ans1. Mainly from four sources provide information about Harshavardhana empire and these are:

- (i) Contemporary inscriptions, coins and some rock edicts,
- (ii) Travel account of Hiuen-Tsang, a Chinese traveller,
- (iii) *Harshacharita* written by Banabhatta,
- (iv) *Priyadarshika*, *Naganand* and *Ratnavali* written by Harsha himself.

Ans2. Province known as Bhuktis or Desh were divided into *Vishyas* or *Pradesh*. *Uparika* was the head of the province. His work was supervised by *Uparika-maharaja* or *Kumaramatya*, who was normally a prince. While there were village *panchayats* which were headed by *Gramik*. He looked after the needs of the villages. There were other officials also to help the *Gramik*.

Ans3. Harsha was a devotee of Shiva and worshipped Shiva and Surya. Some coins have been found in Farukhabad (UP) bearing images of Parvati and Surya. But after coming in contact with Hiuen-Tsang, there was a greater impact of Buddhism on him.

Ans4. The society was mainly divided into four *Varnas*, i.e. *Brahmins*, *Kshatriyas*, *Vaishyas* and *Shudras*. The *Brahmins* were highly respected. They led a pious life. People lived harmoniously. The *Shudras* did not have a good position in the society. They had to live outside the towns.

### Ans5. Long Answer Questions:

Ans1. The economy conditions were good as people were prosperous and happy. It seems economy was well-developed since Trade was flourishing as Kapisha was the centre of international trade and Tamralipti was a famous port for foreign trade. Agriculture was the main occupation of the people this is evident from fact that farmers had to pay low taxes only 1/6 th of the produce as tax.

Ans2. Harshavardhana was a powerful King:

- 1) He was the head of judicial and civil administration. As he controlled justice so naturally people will be under his control put of fear or respect.
- 2) Secondly he was also the Commander-in-Chief of his army and led his forces in war. This indicates he was brave and had a control on his army. In ancient times the person who had army under his control was considered to be powerful.

Ans3. It is evident from the following facts that educating people was considered important at the time of Harshwardhan's empire as:

- 1) Nalanda University was an international centre of education during his empire. Students from all over the world came to study at Nalanda.
- 2) Nalanda university had a very large library. A big library is an indication of importance of education.
- 3) Nalanda University was granted the income, received from 200 villages, for its development and maintenance. That means he spent lot of money on education, this indicates education was having high priority.

Ans4. Harsh built temples, *chaityas*, *vihars*, *dharmashalas*, schools, etc. Nalanda University was granted the income, received from 200 villages, for its development and maintenance. Besides he used to give alms to about five lakh needy and poor people of all religions at the time of Prayaga conference.

## Chapter 18: Deccan and South India

(Fourth century CE to Seventh century CE)

### Q1. Fill in the blanks with correct answer:

- a) The most important kingdom after the fall of Satavahanas was that of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) A painting of Pulkeshin II, receiving the ambassador of Iran, can be seen in the caves of \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) Chalukya built many magnificent temples at \_\_\_\_\_, a town of Badami and Pattadakal.
- d) A famous temple built by Chalukya in 740 CE is called as \_\_\_\_\_ Temple.
- e) The walls of temples were decorated with scenes from \_\_\_\_\_.
- f) After the decline of Satavahana kings, the \_\_\_\_\_ gained power in the south.
- g) \_\_\_\_\_ was the most powerful and famous Pallava king.
- h) The devotees of Shiva were known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- i) A group of saints from different castes preached that devotion, i.e. *bhakti* was a personal religious matter and everybody was free to worship any god.
- j) Shiva and Vishnu were the main \_\_\_\_\_ of worship.

### Q2. State true or false:

- a) After the fall of Satavahanas, after seventh century CE many kingdoms rose in Deccan and South India.
- b) Pulkeshin II who was contemporary of Harshavardhana was a famous ruler.
- c) The Chalukya kings patronised art and architecture.
- d) The last Chalukya king Keertivarman defeated Rashtrakuta king, Danti Durg.
- e) Pallavs made Kanchi (Kanchipuram) as their capital
- f) Mahendravarman was a follower of Jainism but later on, became a devotee of Lord Shiva.
- g) Mahendravarman succeeded Narsimhavarman.
- h) The temples were the important centres of education and community meetings to discuss common problems.

**Q3. Match the following:**

- |  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| a) The capital of Chalukyas                    | 690CE                  |
| b) Pulkeshin II defeated                       | 753CE                  |
| c) Papanatha Temple                            | Alvars                 |
| d) built cave shrines and beautiful sculptures | 630-668 CE             |
| e) ended rule of Chalukyas                     | Harshwardhan           |
| f) Narsimhavarman                              | Chalukya               |
| g) The devotees Vishnu                         | Vatapi (modern Badami) |

**Q4. Short answer questions:**

**Q1.** List five qualities of Mahendravarman the Pallav King.

**Q2.** Give two examples to prove that Narsimhavarman was a great warrior.

**Q5. Long Answer Questions:**

**Q1.** Explain the administration of Narsimhavarman.

**Q2.** Name the temple built by Pallava.

**Answer Key**

**Ans 1. Fill in the blanks**

- a) Chalukyas.
- b) Ajanta (Maharashtra)
- c) Aihole
- d) Virupaksha
- e) Ramayana
- f) Pallavas
- g) Mahendravarman
- h) Nayannars

**Ans2. True or false:**

- a) FALSE
- b) TRUE
- c) TRUE
- d) FALSE
- e) TRUE
- f) TRUE
- g) FALSE

h) TRUE

**Ans3. Match the following:**

a) The capital of Chalukyas	Vatapi (modern Badami)
b) Pulkeshin II defeated	Harshwardhan
c) Papanatha Temple	680 CE
d) built cave shrines and beautiful sculptures	Chalukya
e) ended rule of Chalukyas	753CE
f) Narsimhavarman	630-668 CE
g) The devotees Vishnu	Alvars

**Ans4. Short answer questions:**

**Ans1.** Mahendravarman the Pallav King was:

a great warrior, a very good poet, artist, dramatist and musician.

**Ans2.** Narsimhavarman was also a great warrior. This can be proved by fact that:

- 1) He defeated Pulkeshin II in three wars and brought his capital Badami under his rule.
- 2) He also defeated many other contemporary rulers and established his empire.

**Ans5. Long Answer Questions:**

**Ans1.** Narsimhavarman as an administrator enjoyed all supreme powers. He was the Chief Justice and the Chief of the Army. The princes, along with other officials helped him in the governance of his kingdom. There were many local assemblies which looked after different functions like construction of roads, irrigation, etc. Sabha was the assembly of brahmin land owners. The Ur was an assembly of non-brahmin land owners and Nagaram was an assembly of merchants.

**Ans2.** Some of the famous temples built by pallavs were as follows:

- a) Pallava kings built rock-cut halls with many pillars.
- b) Rock-cut Ratha (shaped like a chariot) temples of Mahabalipuram
- c) The Panch Rathas belong to *Dharmaraja* Yudhishtir, Bhima, Arjun, Nakul-Sahadav and Draupadi.
- d) The other notable are Kailashnath Temple and Shore Temple of Mahabalipuram.