



LESSON-16 POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

SOLUTIONS:

EXERCISES:

Q. 1. Answer each question in a word or a sentence:

- a) Write the extent of the Gupta Empire in the reign of Chandragupta I.

Ans: Chandragupta I extent upto Magadha after he received Magadha, as a dowry by marrying Kumaradevi.

- b) Which Chinese pilgrim visited India during the Gupta period?

Ans: Fa-Hien visited India during the Gupta period.

- c) Name the brothers of Rajshree.

Ans: Brothers of Rajshree were Rajyavardhana and Harshvardhana.

- d) What public works did Harsha do?

Ans: Harsha planted trees and constructed rest houses along the road side. These were the public works done by Harsha.

Q. 2. Answer each question is about 30 words.

- a) Write the provincial administration of the Guptas.

Ans: There was a hierarchy of administrative division from top to bottom. The empire was divided into 26 provinces. Provinces were also divided into Vishayas and put under the control of the Vishayapatis. A Vishayapati administered with the help of the council of representatives.

- b) Why did Harsha stop his plan to extent his empire to the southern India?

Ans: Harsha stopped his plan to extent his empire to the southern India because he was stopped by Pulakeshin II, the Chalukya king. Harsha's army was defeated by Pulakeshin on the banks of the river Narmada in 620 AD.

- c) Write the significant contributions of the Chalukyas.

Ans: The Chalukyas were Brahmanical Hindus. They however, gave respect to Buddhism and Jainism. The Chalukyas perfected the art of stone building. Their building made of stone was finely joined without mortar.

d) Write the development of science during the reign of the Gupta dynasty.

Ans: The Gupta period is well known for the development in the field of science and technology. One of the prominent scholars of this period was Aryabhata. Aryabhata is believed to be the first to come up with the concept of Zero. Aryabhata also proposed that the earth is not flat, but is instead round and rotates about its own axis. He discovered that the Moon and planets shine by reflected sunlight. He also stated that the theory of the Earth moving round the Sun. He explained eclipses in terms of shadows cast by and falling on the Earth.

e) Write the literary works carried out during the reign of Harsha.

Ans: Harsha wrote three Sanskrit plays- Nagananda, Ratnavali and Priyadarsika. His reign is comparatively well documented by Banabhatta, his court poet and Hieun Tsang, the Chinese Buddhist pilgrim. Banabhatta composed an account of Harsha's rise to power in Harsha Charita, the first historical poetic work in Sanskrit language. Hieun Tsang .wrote a full description of his travels in India.

Q. 3. Fill in the blank by using appropriate terms.

a) Around 320 AD the Gupta dynasty ascended the throne.

b) Harsha ascended the throne at the age of 16.

c) Name of Book(s)	Name of writer
Meghdutt	<u>Kalidasha</u>
Harsha Charita	<u>Banabhatta</u>
Priyadarshika	<u>Harshavardhana</u>
Kritajuniyand	<u>Bhairavi</u>
Dhashakumaracharitan	<u>Dandin</u>

Q. 4. Choose the odd one out.

a) Ghatotkacha

b) Chandragupta I

c) Samudragupta

i) Founded the Gupta dynasty

ii) Assumed the title of Maharajadhiraja

iii) Napoleon of India

Ans: a) Ghatotkacha

i) Founded the Gupta dynasty

Extra Questions And Answers:

Q. 1. When did Gupta dynasty ascended the throne?

Ans: The Gupta dynasty ascended the throne in 320 AD.

Q. 2. Who founded the Gupta Empire?

Ans: The Gupta Empire was founded by Maharaja Sri Gupta.

Q. 3. Who was described as the 'Napoleon of India'?

Ans: Samudragupta was described as the 'Napoleon of India'.

Q. 4. What did he perform to underline the importance of his conquest?

Ans: Samudragupta performed Ashwamedha yajna (horse sacrifice) to underline the importance of his conquest.

Q. 5. Who succeeded Samudragupta?

Ans: Samudragupta was succeeded by his eldest son Ramagupta.

Q. 6. How did Chandragupta II become the new king of the Guptas?

Ans: Chandragupta II removed Ramagupta from the throne and became the new king of the Guptas.

Q. 7. Who was considered to be the last king of the Guptas?

Ans: Skandaguta was considered to be the last king of the Guptas.

Q. 8. Name the most notable rock caves of the Gupta period.

Ans: The most notable rock caves of the Gupta period were the Ajanta and Ellora caves in Maharashtra and Badami cave in Madhya Pradesh.

Q. 9. Name some prominent scholars of the Gupta period.

Ans: Some prominent scholars of the Gupta period were Kalidasa, Amarashima and Vatsyayana.

Q. 10. Write some literary works of Kalidasa.

Ans: Some literary works of Kalidasa were Sakuntalam, Raghuvamsha, Meghdutt etc.

Q. 11. Who became the king after the death of Prabhakaravardhan in 606 AD?

Ans: Rajyaavardhana became the king after the death of Prabhakaravardhan in 606 AD.

Q. 12. Who was Rajshree's husband?

Ans: Rajshree's husband was Grahavarman, a Maukhari king.

Q. 13. How did Harshavardhan become king?

Ans: His brother Rajyavardhan was treacherously murdered by Sasanka, king of Gauda. On hearing about the murder of his brother, Harshavardhan became the king.

Q. 14. Name the three Sanskrit plays written by Harsha.

Ans: The three Sanskrit plays written by Harsha were Nagananda, Ratnavali and Priyadarsika.

Q. 15. When did the Pallavas become powerful?

Ans: The Pallavas became powerful during the 7th and 8th centuries AD.

Q. 16. Name one of the first important kings of Pallavas.

Ans: Simhavishnu was one of the first important kings of the Pallavas.

Q. 17. Name the greatest king of the Pallavas.

Ans: Narasimhavarman was the greatest king of the Pallavas.

Q. 18. When and who defeated the Pallavas?

Ans: By the end of the 9th century AD, the Cholas defeated the Pallavas.

Q. 19. Write the significant contributions of the Pallavas.

Ans: The Pallavas were famous for their contributions in the temple architectures. The rock cut temple at Mahabalipuram and the Kailasnath temple at Kanchi were built by the Pallavas. The Pallavas took great role in the spread of Indian culture in South East Asia. Till the 8th century AD, Pallavas influence was predominant in Combodia. Kanchi, the capital of Pallavas was a great centre of Sanskrit learning.

Q. 20. Who founded the Chalukya Empire?

Ans: Pulakeshin I founded the Chalukya Empire.

Q. 21. Name the capital of the Chalukyas.

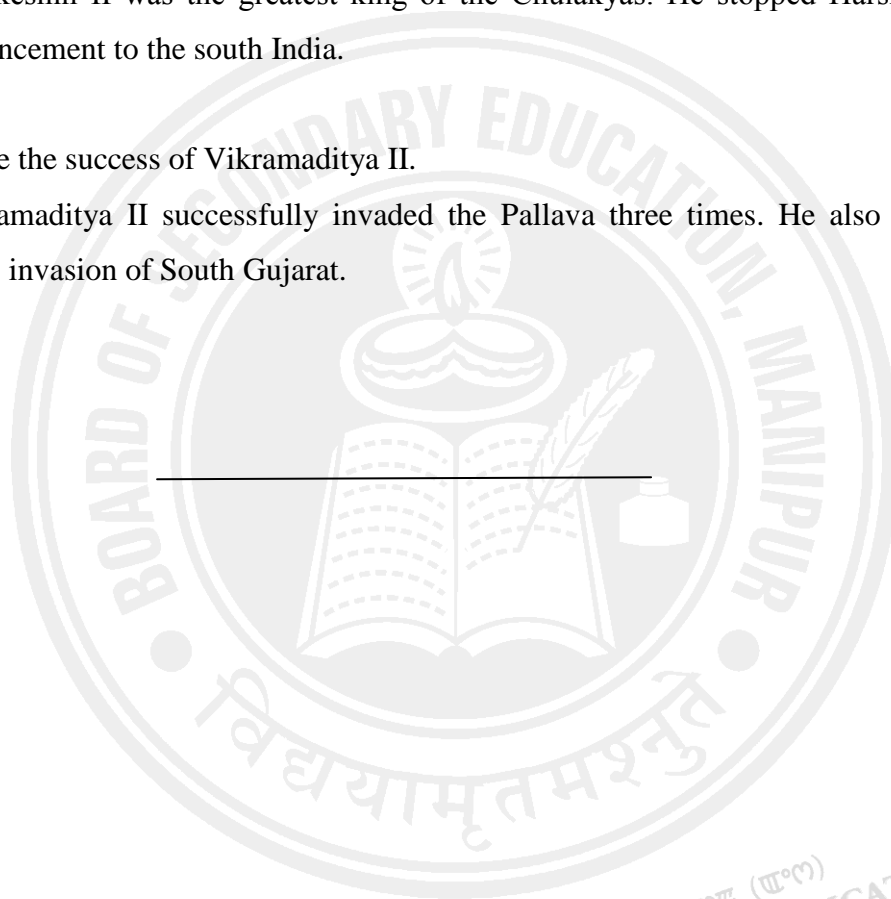
Ans: Badami was the capital of Chalukyas.

Q. 22. Who was the greatest king of the Chalukyas? What did he do to Harsha's army?

Ans: Pulakeshin II was the greatest king of the Chalukyas. He stopped Harsha's military advancement to the south India.

Q. 23. Write the success of Vikramaditya II.

Ans: Vikramaditya II successfully invaded the Pallava three times. He also defeated the Arab invasion of South Gujarat.



শিক্ষা বিভাগ
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (S)
Government of Manipur