

HISTORY – VI

Chapter 8 : The Study of Indian History

- I.
1. History is about things that happened in the past. First of all, it is about lives of great men. Some were great rulers. They fought battles and conquered lands. Some of the great men were famous teachers, writers, explorers, scientists, artists and musicians. Besides great men and their lives, History is also about ordinary people. It tells about how they built their villages and cities.
 2. Today History is not only study of dates and events but it also includes many aspects of life. These are the study of culture that relates to art, architecture, literature and philosophy. Not only activities of a society can be studied in the History. It also includes the study of art and architecture, evolution, languages and literature and also about the religion. So, today it is very important to study History.
 3. Archaeology supplies the information of History of India. Archaeology means the study of the remains of the ancient past. This consists of monuments or buildings, coins, pottery, tools, bricks, figures, utensils, images, jewellery etc., which people living many centuries ago had used in their daily life. Thus, archaeology clues provide us the knowledge of how men and women lived in India.
 4. Early human beings did not cultivate crops and vegetables, they were lived off what they found on plants and trees and hunted animals instead of farming them, they are called food gatherers. As soon as they learnt about the growing of plants and taming animals, they were known as food producers.
 5. Trade encouraged movements of people. By the trade, there were also intermixing of the people. Exchange of items not only led to intermixing of people but also led to the mixing of different languages.
 6. Most of the people lived in the areas where they could survive. The Indus and the Ganga plains were fertile so they attracted the people most. Originally they were forested. Gradually the forests were cut and the land was brought under cultivation. Many people of big kingdoms flourished in these plains.
- II.
1. History 2. Culture, History 3. Manuscripts 4. Primitive
 5. Indus, Ganga 6. Himalayan
- III.
1. Fa-Hien and Hiuen-Tsang 2. Tribal people 3. Trade
 4. Archaeology 5. Classical languages 6. Manuscripts
 7. primitive 8. passes
- IV.
1. Inscriptions are the writings which are engraved either on a stone surface or on metal or brick.
 2. Archaeology means the study of the remains of the ancient past. This consists of monuments or buildings, coins, pottery, tools, bricks, utensils etc.
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3. Ancient books are written in different languages like Pali, Prakrit, Sanskrit, Arabic, Tamil etc. South Indian literature is mostly written in Tamil or Sanskrit languages. These are called classical languages and the History of many parts of the world is recorded in these languages only.
4. Manuscripts are the ancient books, written by hand either on dried palm leaves or the thick bark of the birch tree or on paper.
5. Primitive people were the early humans who were largely dependent on nature for their day to day life. Their food was not cooked and their clothes were not sewn and they had no houses.

Chapter 9 : The Early Humans : Farmers and Herders

- I.
 1. Early man knew how to make sharp-edged tools by hitting stone against stone. The period when stone tools were used is known as the Stone Age.
 2. It is divided into four phases :
 - (a) Paleolithic Age or Old Stone Age
 - (b) Mesolithic Age or Middle Stone Age
 - (c) Neolithic Age or New Stone Age
 - (d) Chalcolithic Age or Bronze Age
 3. The tools of this time were of two kinds - core tools and flake implements. Core tools were made by chapping away portions of a piece of rock, till they got the desired shape. Flake implements were used as choppers for removing skins from dead animals. These tools were made by a large flake cut off from a rock and then shaped into a tool. They used these tools for hunting animals and cutting wood etc.
 4. Early man started drawing rough figures on walls and ceiling of the caves. But, later on, this line drawing developed into beautiful designs and sculptures. There are depictions of running wild bisons, bears, horses, stage and herds of other animals in beautiful designs. Paintings also show men and women dancing, hunting, food gathering and other aspects of life. These drawings show that the early man was great artist.
 5. Discovery of fire and invention of wheel brought a revolution in the early man's life.
 6. Early human beings appeared on the earth only about four millions years ago in Africa. Later they moved to Asia and Europe. Some evidences found in several parts of India show that early man lived here about 17,00,000 years ago.
 7. With the beginning of agriculture, man started growing corn, vegetables and fruits near his hut and harvested them. Thus, he became a food producer instead of food gatherer. Its led to a settled life. Now he started living in river valleys because there water was available in plenty and soil was fertile. Now man greatly improved his tools and weapons. From settled life, rose the early villages where many families learnt to live together for mutual cooperation and better protection.

8. In Mesolithic Age, early men developed certain religious beliefs like they worshipped their ancestors as they feared that otherwise they might get annoyed and hinder their life. They also believed in some magical powers. They were afraid of the lightning and thunder.

In Neolithic Age, Man worshipped the God Earth. Small clay images of the earth in the form of Mother Goddess were worshipped. He also worshipped nature, the sun, water and fire as he feared off the fury of nature.

- II. 1. Paleolithic age also known as old stone age, is as old as 3.5 millions of years. In this age, man lived on hunting and food gathering. Stone tools of this age have been found in the valley of the river son and the upper Jhelum river area. Men of this time led a nomadic life. In this age, the early men often lived in hilly areas or by the side of a river or lake.

Neolithic Age, also known as New Stone age, is not older than 8,000 B.C. People of this age used tools and implements of polished stone. The man of the New Stone Age made the discovery of agriculture. He was food producer instead of food collector. He began to lead a settled life. He tamed animals to solve their food problems, clothing and also manure. Man learnt the technique of making vessels and jars out of clay and baskets from bamboo. The discovery of the wheel was an informant achievement of the man in the Neolithic Period. A new profession called pottery was emerged as a result of this discovery. The wheel was used in horse carts and bullock carts which made transport quite easy and quick. Man, in this age, worshipped the God Earth, Mother Goddess, the Sun, water and fire.

2. In old and middle stone age, man did not know how to grow fruits or grains. He lived on flesh of wild animals, honey and plant foods like fruits, roots, tubers, seeds and nuts. Thus man of this age was called good gatherer. In new stone age man made the discovery of agriculture. He started growing plants and crops. He grew corn, vegetables and fruits near his hut and harvested them. As he was now known to fire and its uses, he learnt to cook food. Thus the man of this age was called food producer.
3. The duration of Mesolithic age is 10,000 B.C. to 8,000 B.C. The tools of this time were of two kinds– core tools and flake implements. Core tools were made by chipping away portions of a piece of rock, till they got the desired shape. Flake implements were used as choppers for removing skins from dead animals. Man did not know how to grow fruits or grains. He lived on flesh of wild animals, honey and plants foods like fruits, roots, tubers, seeds and nuts. He ate food raw. After several lakhs years later, man discovered fire. He learnt the uses of fire. He used fire to keep himself warm or to roast meat and nuts. He also used it to protect himself from wild animals. Fire also brought light. Man in this age started living in old natural caves to protect himself from bad weather and wild animals. He drew rough figures on walls and ceiling of the caves. Later on, these drawings developed into beautiful designs and sculptures. During this age, early man developed certain religious beliefs. He worshipped his ancestors and some magical powers.

During chalcolithic age, man began to use copper along with tiny stone implement. One major discovery that proved a vital leap in the direction of modern civilisation was the discovery and use of metals. The metal age in India is well-marked by the use of copper and subsequently of bronze. Metal tools were more durable. Other metals discovered during this time were zinc and tin. Bronze, an alloy obtained by mixing copper with tin, was used for making tools, weapons and utensils.

- III. 1. Megaliths 2. copper 3. copper, bronze 4. Metal
5. Wheel 6. History 7. Core 8. everywhere
9. fire 10. magical
- IV. 1. true 2. false 3. true 4. false 5. true 6. true
7. false 8. true 9. true 10. true
- V. 1. Core tools, Flake implements
2. The valley of the river son, the upper Jhelum river area
3. running bisons, man hunting animals
4. Jammu and Kashmir, Assam
5. axes, bronze
6. copper, bronze
7. Brahmagiri in Mysore and Navada Toil on the Narmada.
- VI. 1. About 4 million years ago. 2. about 17,00,000 years ago.
3. the caves of Altamira in Spain and Lascaux in France.
4. ancestors 5. Neolithic age
6. dog 7. fire and wheel
8. earth
- VII. Core tools, fire, sickle, agriculture, taming of animals, villages, wheel, metal. tools

Chapter 10 : The Emergence of City Life

- I. 1. The archaeologists called the Harappa and Mohenjodaro, the civilisation because these cities and other sites of this time were sharing the same culture. But for the last forty years, the new towns found in northern and western India resolvable with the culture of Indus Valley.
2. Harappan civilisation developed in all over north-western India. Some of the cities found at Rupa and Rakhnigarhi in Punjab, Mehargarh in Baluchistan, Dholagira in the Rann of kutch, Lothal near Ahmedabad and Kalibangan in Rajasthan.
3. The Harappan civilisation was basically an urban civilisation and the people lived in well-planned and well-built towns which were also centres of trade. The cities were divided into two parts, one of which was built on a raised ground. It was called the citadel. The lower part is known as the lower town. Citadel included public buildings, places of worship, workshops and granaries. In case of any attack or flood, the

people used to take shelter in the citadel. The other part, which included the main city, was much larger. The people worked and lived in that part. The streets of the Harappan civilisation were quite broad. They cut each other at right angle. This plan divided the city into large rectangular blocks. Even in the modern world this kind of town planning began only around the eighteenth century A.D.

The drainage system was elaborate. House drains emptied into the main drains. Drains were not left open. They were covered with bricks or stones. Every house had its own soak-pit which collected all the sediments and allowed only the water to flow into main drain.

4. On the sites of Harappan civilisation, buildings found were like *Assembly Hall*, a high pillered hall of about 80 square feet. There was found a building *Great Public Bath*. The actual bathing pool is about 139 feet in length, 23 feet in breadth and a foot deep. *Granaries* have also been found at Harappa, Lothal and Kalibangan. These rectangular buildings stood close to the river so that grains could be transported easily and cheaply. Near the granaries, there were *workshops*. The presence of a furnace close to a workshop makes it clear that the Harappan people made objects of metals such as copper, bronze, lead and tin.
5. Many clay figures of the Mother Goddess have been found. Pashupati (the figure appearing like Lord Shiva) was one of the principal deities of the Harappan people. The Great Bath at Mohenjodaro was used for religious purposes.

The Harappan people worshipped trees and animals. Peepal tree was regarded as sacred. Many animals like humped bulls and elephants were also worshipped. These people worshipped Shiva in the form of Linga.

6. 1. In Harappan culture, people lived civilised life. They lived in well-planned cities, well-planned houses, where there was good drainage system. Roads were wide.
2. In Harappan culture, people were good traders. They had commercial relations with southern and eastern India and with other countries of Asia. They were aware of the usage of different metals.

- II. 1. Mesopotamia, Sind
2. Mother Goddess, Pashupati
3. Gold, silver
4. A dancing girl, bearded noble man
5. Thirsty Crow, Cunning fox
6. Recurring floods, Deforestation
7. Well planned roads; Good drainage system
8. Ox, buffalo
9. Rattles, Whistles
10. gold, silver

- III. 1. 1920 2. Indus Valley 3. Citadel, lower town 4. trade
5. buildings, worship, workshops, granaries 6. right 7. Granaries,
kalibangam 8. mud, reed, wood 9. Mohenjodaro 10. script
- IV. 1. Pashupati 2. Zoro seals 3. Peepal 4. Linga
5. Pictograph 6. Zoro seals 7. Dancing girl
8. rectangular buildings 9. R. D. Banerjee 10. Granary
- V. 1-e, 2-a, 3-c, 4-b, 5-d
- VI. 1. true 2. false 3. true 4. false 5. true 6. false
7. true 8. true

Chapter 11 : Life in the Age of the Vedas

- I. 1. The books which are part of the Vedic Literature are : the Rigveda, the yajurveda, the Samaveda and the Atharvaveda.
2. Aryans first of all settled in Saptasindhava, which included Punjab, Sindhu, Kashmir, Kabul and kandhara. Gradually they moved south-eastwards into the region just north of Delhi. As mentioned still further eastwards into the Ganga Valley, clearing the thick forests as they went along. People expanded to other areas fo northern India, mainly U.P, Bihar, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh.
3. The Samiti and the Sabha were the two elected assemblies of the king. These bodies exercised a check on the absolute power of the king. Samiti was a large assembly and took policy decisions, the Sabha was small and more a selected body of experienced, wise and elders.
4. Cow was the most important and sacred animal. Killing of the cow was prohibited. The cow was called Aghnya. The Vedas prescribed punishment for injuring or killing the cow by expulsion from the kingdom or by death penalty, as the case may be.
5. The four fold divisions (four varnas) of the society : the Brahmins, the kshatriyas, the Vaishyas and the Shuddras were based on the occupations of the people.
6. Sacred books of this period give enough idea about science.
Mathematics was known to them as ganitha which includes :
- ◆ Arithmetic (anka ganita)
 - ◆ Geometry (rekha ganita)
 - ◆ Algebra (bija ganita)
 - ◆ Astronomy and Astrology (jyotisha)
- Vedic people knew the methods of making squares equal in area to triangle or circles, calculate the sums and differences of squares. The zero was known and due to this large calculations could also be recorded. Also the positional value of each number with its absolute value was known; cubes, cube roots, square roots and under roots were also known and used.

Astronomy was well developed. They knew the movement of heavenly bodies and calculated their position at different times. It helped them in accurately preparing their calendars and predicting the time of solar and lunar eclipses. They also knew that the earth moved on its own axis and around the sun. They also tried to calculate the time period taken by bodies for revolution and distances among heavenly bodies from the sun. All the evidence are sufficient to prove that the Aryans knew about the science.

- II. 1. Nishaka was the name of the coins used.
 2. The Aranyakas were meant for the hermits who lived in forests.
 3. Sabha was a selected body of experienced, wise and elders.
 4. Samiti was a large assembly and took policy decisions.
 5. The Srenis were the craftsmen who came into existence during this time.
 6. The head of the village was called Gramani.
 7. The cow in Vedic period was called Aghnya.
 8. Later on, when the occupation became hereditary and people associated with the same occupations, it was called Jati.
 9. Aryans had a joint family system and father was known as Grihapati.
 10. Upanishadas were the works of most profound philosophy in any religion.
- III. 1. true 2. false 3. false 4. true 5. false
 6. true 7. false 8. true 9. false 10. true
- IV. 1. Ghee, Butter 2. Sura, Soma 3. Agni, Varuna
 4. Sabha, Samiti 5. Rigveda, Yajurveda 6. Arithmetic, Geometry
 7. Earrings, necklaces 8. Bharatas, Tritrus 9. Bulls and oxen
 10. Rice, Wheat
- V. 1-e, 2-d, 3-a, 4-f, 5-b 6-c
- VI. 1. Aryans 2. Vedas 3. Vedic age 4. Gramani
 5. Aryans

Chapter 12 : Indian History (600 to 100 B.C.) : The Age of Janapadas and Mahajanapadas

- I. 1. By about 600 B.C., the Ganga plain was cleared and the area was distributed in various states. These states were called Janapadas . These were Gandhara (modern Afghanistan), Kuru, Panchala and Videha located in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.
 2. With the passage of time, these Janapadas conquered the neighbouring territories and thus were formed the Mahajanapadas. Buddhist and Jain literature shows that around 600 B.C., the whole of northern India was divided into 16 kingdoms, these were known as Mahajapadas.

The Mahajanpadas were :

Anga, Magadha, Karhi, Koshala, Vajji, Malla, Chedi, Vatsa, Kuru, Panchala, Matsya, Surasena, Assoka, Avanti, Gandhara and Kamboj.

Those were ruled by kings. They had their own capital also. Rajgriha, Kausambi, Mathura and Kashi were the capitals of some of those Mahajanpadas.

3. Four of the Mahajanpadas, Magadha, Koshala, Vatsra and Avanti were powerful enough. Later on, Magadha became the most powerful kingdom of the period. Bimbisara was the ruler and founder of Magadha. The capital of Magadha was Rajgriha (near Patna). Bimbisara ruled for about 50 years and was succeeded by his son Ajatashatru. After the death of Ajatashatru, Magadha gradually lost its splendour. Two important dynasties— Sishunagas and the Nandas ruled Magadha. But ultimately the throne passed into the hands of the Nanda dynasty, founded by Mahapadma Nanda. After them Maurya dynasty ruled.
 4. States which were ruled by hereditary kings, were known as monarchy. Republics were the states where the head of the state was elected by the people.
 5. The barter system was found inconvenient. Money was introduced to ease the business activities.
- II. 1. Mahajanpadas 2. 16 kingdoms 3. Republic
 4. Ajatashatru 5. Bimbisara 6. Aamatya
- III. 1. pura, mahanagar 2. mud, burnt 3. Agriculture, cattle rearing
 4. jati 5. Karshapana, Niksha, Suvarna 6. Compulsory

Chapter 13 : Major Religion

- I. 1. (i) Hindus believed that soul itself is immortal but it has to go through an unending cycle of births and rebirths as a result of karma.
 (ii) Salvation or Moksha is the aim of everyone's life.
 (iii) There are three ways to achieve Moksha—*Karma Marg* means the way of good deeds, the *Gyan Marg* or the way of true knowledge and the *Bhakti Marg* or the way of divine devotion.
 (iv) Hinduism laid stress on Varnashram Dharma. It means life of a person is divided into four stages—Brhamacharya, Grihastha, Vanprastha and Sanyasa.
 (v) Hindus worship nature also. Animals and plants are revered. Surabhi is regarded as the mother of all cows. Tulsi, peepal and banyan trees are sacred.
2. The Four Great Truths are —
 (a) The world is full of misery.
 (b) Cause of the pain and misery is desire of craving
 (c) The pain can be ended by killing or controlling the desires.
 (d) The desire can be controlled by following the eight-fold path.
3. The three ways to achieve Moksha are :
 (i) The Karma Marg — the way of good deeds.
 (ii) The Gyan Marg — the way of true knowledge.
 (iii) The Bhakti Marg — the way of divine devotion.

4. There were 24 tirthankaras. The founder of Jain religion was first Tirthankara Adinath. After him 21 tirthankaras were there but we don't know much about them. Twenty-third tirthankara was Parshanath and Vardhaman Mahavira was the twenty fourth tirthankara.
 5. (i) Jainism believes in the doctrine of non-violence.
(ii) According to Jains, the highest aim of life is Nirvana.
(iii) Mahavira preached that the aim of life was to make free oneself from the cycle of births and rebirths.
(iv) Jainism teaches five doctrines—speak truth, not to kill anybody, not to take anything which is not given freely, to preserve charity and to renounce pleasure.
- II. a. Shiva ; Ramayana ; India, Combodia, Myanmar, Indonesia and Sri Lanka
b. Gautama Buddha ; Tripitakas ; Central Asia, Afghanistan, Tibet, Japan, Korea, Vietnam, Thailand, Myammar, Sri Lanka and Indonesia.
c. Lord Mahavira, Angas and Purvas ; India
- III. 1. Jina means conqueror. At the age of 42, Mahavira attained kaivalya or Supreme knowledge. Therefore he conquered the feeling of pleasure and pain and was hailed as Jina.
2. Hindus believes in Vasudhaiva kutumbakam which means world is one family.
3. Buddha is a title and not a name. It means ‘the Enlighted One’. It means one who knows the truth.
4. Ahimsa means one should not cause injury to any living being animal or man.
5. If anyone does noble deeds in this world, he will get reward in the next world. It was the Buddhist religious order which was regardless of caste of occupation. Women were also admitted to the Sangha.
6. Buddha's teachings are recorded in Tripitakas or Three baskets consisting of the Vinaya Pitaka, that deals with the rules of discipline, the Sutta Pitaka lays down stress on the religious doctrine and the Abhiddamuma Pitaka that contains some philosophical principles.
7. Gautama attained enlightenment at the age of 35 under peepal tree at Bodh Gaya in Bihar.
8. Tri Ratnas are the chief doctrines of Jainism which mean every Jain believes in three things : Right Faith, Right knowledge and Right Conduct.
9. Svetambara is one of the two main sects of the Jains which is dressed in white.
10. The other main sect of the Jains is Digambara. Digambaras remain naked.
- IV. 1. Karma Marg, Gyan Marg, Bhakti Marg
2. Matsya, Kurma, Varaha

3. Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva
 4. Ganga, Saraswati, Kaveri
 5. Vedas, Upanishadas, Kaveri
 6. World is full of misery, cause of the pain and misery is desire. Pain can be ended by controlling the desires.
 7. Vinaya Pitakas, Sutta Pitaka, Abhidhamma Pitaka
 8. Right Faith, Right Knowledge, Right Conduct
 9. Tulsi, Peepal, Banyan
 10. Mother Goddess, Shiva Pashupati, Shiva Lingas
- V. 1. Hindu Religion 2. Surabhi 3. Gautama Buddha
 4. Sarnath 5. First Tirthankara Adinath 6. Nirvana
 7. The Preserver 8. Krishinara 9. Jainism 10. Tri Ratna
- VI. 1. Brahma, Preserver, Shiva
 2. 6th century BC 3. religious 4. twenty-fourth
 5. non-violence 6. Angas, Purvas 7. Kaivalya
 8. Patwa 9. Kailasa, Vaikuntha

Chapter 14 : The Mouryan Empire

- I. 1. Kautilya the other name of Chanakya was wise counsellor and trainer of Chandragupta Maurya—the founder of the Mauryan empire. He wrote Arthashastra which is an important source of information about the Mauryan period. He laid down the principles of politics and the art of government. He was the Amatya (Prime Minister) of the unified empire of Chandragupta Maurya.
2. The war brought about a complete change in Ashoka's life. From that time onwards Ashoka preached nothing but peace. He preached Dhamma throughout his life. He became a follower of Lord Buddha. The rest of his life he devoted towards the propagation of Buddhism far and wide.
3. Ashoka treated his people as his own children. He also built hospitals for men and animals. Wells had been dug and rest houses were constructed for the benefit of the travellers. Ashoka accepted Buddhism, but he allowed his people to have their own religion beliefs. He treated the Jains, the Brahmins and followers of other sects alike.
4. We know about Mauryas from different literary texts :
- ◆ The Arthashastra book written by Kautilya.
 - ◆ Description by Megasthenes, Greek ambassador to India in the court of Chandragupta.
 - ◆ Inscriptions of Ashoka
 - ◆ Edicts engraved on stone pillars and rocks
 - ◆ Archaeological excavations

5. Dhamma never meant exactly religion. It was used for duty. It contained the best of all religion faiths. Ashoka's life and work showed the path of humanity. His inscriptions on rocks and pillars in Prakrit language were a source of great historical interest. Ashoka favoured a pure and simple life. Anger, cruelty, pride and jealousy were great sins. In one of his edicts, Ashoka said that obedience must be tendered to the father and the mother. He advised people to respect teachers and elders.

Ashoka engraved the principles of his Dhamma on rocks and pillars. So that all should read them carefully. He used local Pali language.

6. The Maurayan was a vast empire so it required the presence of a big administrative structure. The king was the head of the administration. He was also the Chief Justice and the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. The king was assisted by a council of ministers called Mantriparishad. The king was described in this period as Devanampriya, that is the beloved of the Gods.
7. The stone pillars are the best specimens of the Mauryan art. These pillars are found in various parts of India like Sanchi, Sarnath, Allahabad and Nandangarh. The Lion capital of the Sarnath Pillar is carved art of the capital of a single block of stone. On the upper portion of the capital there are the figures of the four lions standing back to back. Above them the dharmachakra is placed. Modern India has given our recognition to the lion capital at Sarnath. Stupass are the another feature of Maurayan architecture. It is a dome like structure mode of stones or bricks. The stupas at Bharhut and Sanchi are extremely impressive. A stone sculpture found at Didarganj near Patna, named Yakshi is also impressive.

II. 1. 1-(e), 2-(a), 3-(f), 4-(c), 5-(b) 6-(d)

III. 1. stone pillars ,rocks 2. Alexander 3. Indica 4. Bindusara
5. Kalinga, Buddha 6. Dhamma 7. Pali 8. King
9. provinces 10. peaceful, prosperous

IV. 1. Magraka 2. Purushas 3. Rajukas 4. Mukhya
5. Stupas 6. Yakshi 7. Mahapadma Nanda
8. Chandra gupta 9. Megasthenes 10. Ashoka

V. Do it yourself.

Chapter 15 : India From 200 BC to AD 300

- I. 1. Megalith means a huge stone. Such huge stones were specially placed to mark the sites of burials. From the inspection of these megalithic burials historians have derived much information about the life of the people in the Deccan especially from 200 BC to AD 300. The people during this time were mostly herdsmen and cultivators who used iron implements, travelled on horses and had ornaments made of beads and gold. There are a variety of burials, formed of simple stone slab enclosures in the ground to rock-cut caves.

2. Khalpa, Takalghat, Naikund and Mahurjhari in the Maharashtra are the most famous megalithic sites.
3. Satavahanas were ancient people. They were also called Andharas. The founder of the Satavahana dynasty was Simuka. The capital of Satavahanas was Pratishthana (modern Paithan in Maharashtra). They ruled for about 400 years from 1st century BC to AD 3rd century.
4. After Simuka, their greatest king was Gautamiputra Satakarni. He was a great conqueror who added Berar and Malwa in central India and Hyderabad to his empire. He waged successful wars against the foreigners and destroyed the power of the Shakas, Yavanas and the Parthians.
5. The Satavahanas helped the people of the north and south and brought them closer. Some of the forests had been cleared and villages were established. Roads were built and now travelling was safe along that route. The Satavahana kingdom was prosperous and well administered. That state was divided into provinces, ruled by civil and military governors. The headman of each village was responsible for collecting the revenue or tax.
6. The Satavahana kings traded with other kingdoms. Roman ships visited the Malabar coast and the east coast of Tamil Nadu in search of trades. The empire of Rome controlled all the lands of the Mediterranean at that time and there was great demand for Indian luxury goods in the markets of Rome. Rich Romans wanted from India such things like spices, textiles, precious stones, birds such as the peacock and animals like the monkey. The Romans would fill their ships with the goods they wanted and paid for them in gold and returned to Rome. The Roman gold made the south Indian kingdoms very rich.
7. Important source of information about the people of Deccan during this age is the Sangam literature. Sangam means an assembly or gathering. Sangam literature was written over a period of three to four centuries. Tamil poets and scholars gathered together from time to time at Madurai (in Pandya kingdom). Three such sangams were held between second century BC and third century AD. All the literature approved in this assembly was compiled in book form. Only one such compilation survived today, two have been lost.
8. The Satavahanas, Cholas, Pandyas and Cheras were the earliest kingdoms of south India.
9. Kanishka of Kushana empire came in contact with great Buddhist scholar called Ashvaghosha. The king heard from him about the many wonderful things Buddha had taught and became his follower. He tried to spread Buddha's teachings among his subjects.
10. Kanishka of Kushana tried to spread Buddhism in other countries. He build Buddhist monasteries, stupas and temples in Bactria,

Afghanistan etc. Later on, when Buddhism divided into two main sects namely Mahayana and Hinyana, The Mahayana Buddhists sent missionaries to China. Soon Buddhism spread throughout the central Asia and China.

- II.
 1. In ancient times, area situated south of the Vindhya mountain and the Narmada river, was known as Dakshina patha.
 2. Buddhist temples were called Chaityas.
 3. Buddhist temples were called Viharas.
 4. Sangam means an assembly or gathering.
 5. Indo-Greeks were the descendants of the Greek generals who ruled over Bactria and Parthia. They were called Yavanas.
 6. The provincial governors of the Saka empire were called Satrap.
 7. Mahayana was sect with many rites and ceremonies and worship of Bodhisattvas.
- III.
 1. Mahayana, Hinyana
 2. Greeks, Indo-greeks
 3. Cholas, Pandyas
 4. Buddhism, Christianity
 5. Amaravati Shipa, Stupa of Sanchi
 6. Elora, Karikala
 7. Murugan, Sea-God
- IV.
 1. Yajñashri Satakarni
 2. Gandhara School of Art
 3. Cholamandalam
 4. Pratihthana
 5. Chaityas
 6. Kural
 7. Nadurijelijyam
 8. Amaravati Stupa
 9. Asvaghosha
 10. Arikamedu
- V.
 - 1-d,
 - 2-g,
 - 3-a,
 - 4-f,
 - 5-b,
 - 6-e,
 - 7-c
- VI.
 1. Pennar, Velur
 2. Shiva, Buddha
 3. Simuka
 4. Karle in Pune
 5. Bactria, Parthia
 6. Megelith
 7. Agriculture
 8. Viharas
 9. assembly
 10. Madurai
 11. Arasar, Kadaisiyar
 12. Virakkal

Chapter 16 : The Gupta Empire and Harshavardhana

- I.
 1. The Gupta age has been called the golden age of Sanskrit literature. The Guptas made Sanskrit as their court language. Kalidasa, the greatest poet and dramatist enriched the Sanskrit language. Some of his works are Abhijyanshakuntalm, Vikramurvashi and Malvikagnimitra, Meghaduta, Ritusamhara etc.
 2. Trade and commerce flourished during that time. There were many ports both on the eastern and western coasts. Trade with the countries of south-east Asia such as Brahamdesh (Myanmar and Kamboja

(Combdia), Suvarnavipa (Java, Sumatra and Malaya, Peninsula and Bali), Champa (Vietnam) was carried out through Tamralipti and other sea-ports on the east coast of India.

3. Chinese pilgrim Fa-Hien visited India during his time. He wrote that the country was rich and the people led a moral and honest life.
 4. Harshavardhana conquered eastern Punjab, Kanauj, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and many other states in just six years. Narmada became the southern limit of his empire.
 5. Hieun-Tsang was a Chinese scholar. He visited India during Harsha's reign. He spent 15 years in India. After reaching China, he wrote a book Si-yu-ki or the Records of the Western World which is a valuable source of information regarding Harsha and his time.
 6. Nalanda University was founded by Kumara gupta in fifth century AD and it had developed into a famous centre of learning during that time. Hiuen Tsang also wrote in his books that system of education was well organised there. He himself studied for some years in that university.
 7. Pulakeshin of Chalukyas defeated the Pallava king Mahendravarman. Hieun Tsang also paid tribute to the powers and virtues of Pulakeshin II. Later on Pallaves defeated the Chalukyas and killed Pulakeshin II in 642.
 8. The Pallava kings built beautiful rock-cut temples of Mahabalipuram near Chennai. There are eight Rathas of which the Draupadi Ratha is the smallest, while the Dharmaraja Ratha is the largest. Rock cut temples were also built at Kanchipuram.
- II. 1. Vatapi 2. Chandragupta II 3. Sanskrit 4. Pulakeshin II
5. Kanauj 6. Kumargupta 7. Kanchi
- III. 1. Myanmar 2. Java, Sumatra and Malaya Peninsula and Bali
3. Vietnam 4. Cambodia 5. Badami in Karnataka
- IV. 1. 1-c, 2-e, 3-a, 4-b, 5-d
- V. 1. Srigupta 2. Tara 3. Vikramaditya 4. Surya Siddhanta
5. Banabhatta 6. Megha Mela 7. Buddhism
8. Varahamihara 9. Ajanta 10. Chandragupta II
- VI. 1. false 2. true 3. false 4. true 5. true
6. false 7. true 8. false 9. false 10. true
- VII. 1. Mahendravarman, Narasinhavarman
2. Mudra Rakshasa, Amarkosha
3. Mathura, Sarnath
4. Ratnavali, Nagananda
5. Vishnu Temple of Badami, Shiva Temple of Pattadakal