

PARAGON CONVENT SCHOOL, SECTOR 24B, CHANDIGARH

CLASS- VI (HISTORY)

CHAPTER-11 INDIA DURING THE AGES (4TH CENTURY TO 7TH CENTURY)

TEXTBOOK WORK

***MCQs (Page no. 81)**

1. a
2. c

***MCQs (Page no. 83)**

1. b
2. a

EXERCISE

***MCQs**

1. b
2. a

***WHO AM I?**

1. I am the chief banker of the city.

Ans. Nagarshreshthi

2. I am the leader of merchant caravans.

Ans. Sartavaha

3. I am the chief Craftsman and head of the *kayasthas*.

Ans. Prathamakulika

4. I composed a *prashashti* that gives information about Pulakeshin II.

Ans. Ravikirti

5. I am a Chinese Pilgrim who visited India during Harsha's reign.

Ans. Xuan Zang

***WRITE (T) FOR TRUE AND (F) FOR FALSE STATEMENTS**

1. True
2. False
3. False
4. True

NOTEBOOK WORK

***MCQs**

1. a
2. b

***SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

Q1. List the sources that give us information about the Gupta period.

A1. The Allahabad Pillar inscription, coins, temples, paintings and the accounts of Fa Xian and the works of Kalidas gives us information about the Gupta period.

Q2. Who was Xuan Zang.

A2. Xuan Zang was a Chinese Pilgrim who visited India during Harsha's reign. He spent 8 years at his court and left a detailed account of what he saw.

Q3. What is *Prashasti*.

A3. A *prashasti* is an inscription of a special kind. In Sanskrit, it means 'in praise of'.

Q4. How do we know that trade and administration were in the hands of the rich and influential people?

A4. Rich and powerful landowners and merchants controlled trade and administration. They looked after the various assemblies which were the base of the administration and trade, like *Nagaram* and *Ur*. They were chief bankers or the leader of merchant caravans.

***LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS**

Q1. List the achievements of Samudragupta as described in Prayag Prashasti.

A1. Hari Sena, in his *Prayag Prashasti*, tells us that Samudragupta uprooted nine rulers of the *Aryavarta* and made it part of his empire. The 12 rulers of the South were defeated and they surrendered to Samudragupta, who allowed them to reign again. Foreign kings paid homage to him and offered their daughters' hand in marriage. He is described as being equal to God. He supported the poor, the miserable and the helpless. His wonderful and noble deeds are worth being praised for a long time.

Q2. What information do we get from Xuang Zang and Fa Xian about the administrative system of that time?

A2. They wrote that the empire was headed by the king, who was helped by a council of ministers. The empire was divided into provinces, each province was administered by a governor who was usually a prince. Each province was divided into districts which comprised many villages. A district was managed by an ayukta. The village was the basic unit of administration. Important posts were often hereditary and sometimes one person held many posts. Local administration was also well organised and had its divisions.

Q3. What information do we get about the assemblies of this period?

A3. There were a number of assemblies.

1. **Sabha:** Assembly of Brahmins and land owners who looked after different sections of local administration. This looked after irrigation, roads, local temples and agricultural operations.
2. **Ur:** Was a village assembly of non-Brahmin land owners.
3. **Nagaram:** Was a powerful organization of merchants. All these assemblies were controlled by rich and powerful land owners.

Q4. Write short notes on

A4. A) Pallavas: The Pallavas Dynasty ruled North of Tamil Nadu and South of Andhra Pradesh (present day) with its capital at Kanchipuram. Its important rulers were Mahendra Varman I and Narsimhavarman I. Continuous military conflicts weakened the Pallavas and their rule ended in the 9th century.

B) Chalukyas: The kingdom of Chalukyas centered around the Raichur Doab between the river Krishna and Tungabhadra. Its capital was Vatapi or Badami.

Their most famous ruler was Pulakeshin II who ruled for 34 years. He led expeditions to the east and west coasts and gained victory against Harshavardhana and Mahendravarman I. After the end of the Chalukyas, a new dynasty emerged called the Rashtrakutas.