Chapter 12

New Empires and Kingdoms

I Multiple choice questions

1. Samudragupta

2. Dakshinapath

3. Kanchipuram

4. South India

5. Pulakesin II

6. Banabhatta

II Very Short answer type Questions.

1. The Gupta rule known as the golden age of ancient Indian history because under the Gupta rule, India made image progress in almost every field.

2. Prashati is a Sanskrit word that means 'in praise of'. It was used especially in the praise of King.

3. Samudragupta os called the Indian Napoleon.

4. Samudragupta among the Gupta rulers was very fond of playing the Veena.

5. The Ur was the village assembly of non Brahmin land owners.

6. The Nagaram was an assembly of merchants.

III Short Answers Type Questions.

1. 1. Samudragupta is considered to be the greatest ruler of the dynasty. his empire extended from east to west and from the Himalayas in the north to south.

2. It is said that samudragupta defeated 9 Kings in the north and 12 Kings in the south.

3. His most important military exploit was his Deccan campaign in which he covered long distance of 3000 miles through dense forests. That is why, he is called the the Indian Napoleon.

2. Bhanabhatta, Chinese Buddhist Traveller Zuan Xang and Ravikirti poet of Pulakesin II wrote about Harshavardhana.

3. Navaratans means nine gems of learnt men in the court of Chandragupta II.

4. 1. Chalukyas had established a powerful kingdom in the north Deccan.

2. Their kingdom of the Chalukyas spread between the rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra.

3. Aihole what's the capital of the chalukyas. This was also an important trading centre. The city had a number of temples.

5. Long answer type questions.

1. During this period, there were a number of new administrative arrangements that has significant impacts on the kingdom.

During this period, Kings adopted a number of steps to win the support of socially or economically or politically and military powerful men.

These steps were as follows :-

1. Some important administrative post became hereditary.

2. One person could hold many offices.

3. Important man participated in local administration.

2. We find many changes in the army at this time. They are as follows:-

1. Military leaders who provided the king with troops whenever he required them.

2.They did not get regular salaries but received grants of land.

3. Samantas collected revenue from the land. They used to this revenue to maintain soldiers and horses and provide equipment for warfare.

4. Whenever the king was weak the samantas tried to become independent. The king travelled with the huge amount of equipment and army.

3. Yes I agree that ordinary people would not have read and understood the prashastis . This was because:-

1. Prashastis were written in Sanskrit. It was the language of elite class and learned people.

2. Ordinary people used prakrit language. It was common language of them.

3. The prashasti was composed in very big long sentences which would be difficult to understand for ordinary people.

4. Samudragupta deal with different kinds of rulers they are as follows:-

1. Aryavarta- samudragupta uprooted the rulers of Aryavarta who were 9 in numbers their kingdoms were made a part of Samudragupta's empire and they were ruled directly by him.

2. Dakshinapatha- Samudragupta defeated 12 rulers of the Deccan and for south these kingdoms were not annaxed.If they surrendered to Samudragupta after being defeated and he then allowed them to rule again

3. Frontier states of eastern and western India- They accepted his power followed his orders brought tribute and attended his Court.

4. North Western kingdoms and Sri Lanka- These rulers submitted to Samudragupta, paid tribute and offer daughters in marriage.

V State true or false.

1. False

2. True

3. False

4. True

5. False