

CLASS NOTES

Class: **6th**

Topic: *HISTORY CHAPTER-10*

NEW EMPIRES AND KINGDOMS

Subject: **SOCIAL SCIENCE**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

NOTE:

- ✓ Write all the questions and answers in your notebook with proper heading.
- ✓ No need to write true or False in notebook.

Let's Recall Page No 112

1. State whether true or false:

- (a) Harishena composed a prashasti in praise of Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni.
- (b) The rulers of Aryavarta brought tribute for Samudragupta.
- (c) There were twelve rulers in Dakshinapatha
- (d) Taxila and Madurai were important centres under the control of the Gupta rulers.
- (e) Aihole was the capital of the Pallavas.
- (f) Local assemblies functioned for several centuries in south India.

Solution 1:

- (a) Harishena composed a prashasti in praise of Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni. – False
- (b) The rulers of Aryavarta brought tribute for Samudragupta.- False
- (c) There were twelve rulers in Dakshinapatha – True
- (d) Taxila and Madurai were important centres under the control of the Gupta rulers.- False
- (e) Aihole was the capital of the Pallavas.- False
- (f) Local assemblies functioned for several centuries in south India. – True

2. Mention 3 authors who wrote about Harshavardhana.

Solution 2:

The 3 authors were.

1. Banabhatta
2. Xuan Zang

3. Ravikirti

3. What changes do you find in the army of this time?

Solution 3:

Changes found in the army of this time were:

1. Weapons Used
2. Advancements in the type and range of weapons
3. War strategies
4. Mode of transportation of troops

4. What were the new administrative arrangements in this period?

Solution 4:

1. Administrative posts turned out to be hereditary
2. On some occasions, one man had multiple posts.
3. The nagara shreshthi or chief banker, head of kayasthas or scribes had a say in local assemblies.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Question: Name the different types of rulers described by Samudragupta's court poet Harishena.

Answer:

- 1) The rulers of Aryavarttha.
- 2) The rulers of Dakshinapatha
- 3) The inner circle of neighbouring states.
- 4) The rulers of outlying areas.

Question: How does the Samudragupta's Prashasti describe him?

Answer:

- 1) Samudragupta was a great warrior who won victories in battle.
- 2) He was a learned king and the best of poets.
- 3) He was brave ruler of the Gupta dynasty, whose area of influence spread far and wide.
- 4) He was equal to Gods.

Question: Explain the military expedition of Pulkeshin II.

Answer:

- 1) We came to know about Pulkeshin II from a Prashasti, composed by his court poet Ravikirti.
- 2) He led expeditions along both the west and east coasts. He checked the advance of Harshavardhana towards Deccan.

3) He also attacked the Pallava king, who took shelter behind the walls of Kanchipuram.

Question: Explain the three local assemblers as mentioned in the inscription of Pallavas. Write in five points.

Answer:

- Pallavas assemblers were controlled by wealthy and powerful landowners and merchants.

The three assemblers were:

- **Sabha:** The assembly of entire Brahmins who owned lands.
- **Nagaram:** It was an organization of all the traders or merchants.
- **Ur:** The assemblies of all the people those who owned land and were not Brahmins.
- All these committees looked after the various departments like road, hospitals, irrigation facilities, etc.

Question: Give an account of Samudragupta as a warrior.

OR

Describe Samudragupta's policies towards the different kind of ruler.

Answer:

Samudragupta as a warrior:

- Samudragupta was a brave ruler of Gupta dynasty.
- He uprooted nine rulers of Aryavarta. Their Kingdoms were made a part of his empire.
- Twelve rulers of Dakshinapatha surrendered to him after being defeated. He then allowed them to rule again.
- The rulers of Assam, Bengal, Nepal etc. paid tributes and followed orders of Samudragupta. They attended his court from time to time.
- The rulers of the outlying areas of the subcontinent, perhaps the descendants of the Kushanas and Shakas, and ruler of Sri Lanka who surrendered before him and offered their daughters in marriage.

Question: Who were Samantas? How did they help the king?

Answer:

- 1) Samantas were military leaders who maintained a well- organized army.
- 2) They provided the king with troops whenever he needed.

Question: Harsha could not expand his territory beyond Narmada. Give reason.

Answer:

- 1) The region beyond Narmada River was ruled by Chalukya ruler Pulkeshin II.
- 2) He did not allow Harshavardhana to move beyond river Narmada.

This document is prepared at home.

Question: What was the condition of ordinary people in the kingdom?

Answer:

- 1) We came to know about their lives from play and other accounts.
- 2) In the play of Kalidas, the king, Brahmins were shown speaking Sanskrit.
- 3) Other men and women used Prakrit.
- 4) The condition of untouchable was not good. They used to live on the outskirts of the city.