

Indian Society and Civilization After Harshvardhan's Period

The period from 7th century to 18th century has been called Medieval Age in Indian history. During this time, rule of Rajput, Turks, Afghans, Mughals and Maratha had been established. Many small and big independent kingdoms have been established in India during this time. Most of the states were Rajputa kingdoms. That is why this era is known as 'Rajput Era' in history of India.

Two great kings emperor Harshwardhan in Northern India and Pulkeshi II in Southern India were there in 7th century. After demise of Harsha and Pulkeshi, there had been no strong king in Northern or Southern India. Their empires were broken in to pieces out of which many smaller and bigger Rajput states were established.

The Rajputs were brave, staunch, fearless and martial. Bravery and self esteem were in thier blood. They had not hesitated to sacrifice everything for thier native land and their promise. They would feel proud to give away their lives for the sake of their country and religion. They were guardian and protector of cows and Brahmins. They respected women very highly. Instead of retreating when defeated in war, they would like to do 'Kesariya' that is fighting till death. They have enriched the legacy of Indian civilization.

Language and Literature

Sanskrit :

Sanskrit had maintained its status as main language in 7th century. During this time poetry inspired by 'Ramayan' and 'Mahabharat' had been written. Poet Jayadev wrote 'Geeta Govinda' which is cosidered the most beautiful poem of Sanskrit. 'Geet Govind' is presented in all types of music and dance forms in India. This book is translated in 20 European languages. Poet Kalhal had written a book narrating history of Kashmir in poetic verses named 'Raj Tarangini'. This is India's first recognized historical book. A book based on life and poetry of Chalukya king Vikramditya VI. 'Vikramnakdev Charita' was written at this time. Also much Sanskrit literture was created in Southern India. Rajshekhar wrote a play named 'Bal Ramayan'. Vishnu Sharma wrote a collection of children stories named 'Hitopdesh'.

Regional Language

Along with rise of new states, regional language got encouragement and literary creation in regional languages began. Books had been written in Hindi, Kannad, Tamil, Telugu, Avadhi, Maithili, Khidiboli and Gujarati at this time.

Hindi :

'Veergatha' (Heroic tale) in Hindi literarcy age began at this time. 'Alha', 'Vddal', 'Raso' are heroic tales of this time which were written in Rajputana regions.

Kannad :

Most of kannad literature created during this time had been based on Jain religion. Poets Pamp, Ponna and Ranna were called 'Triratna' of Kannad literature.

Tamil and Telugu :

Poet Nanaiya was a Telugu poet. He translated Mahabharat in Telugu. Songs of Nayanars (Shaivite saints) were collected and included in books like 'Tiruvsangam', 'Tiruttodattogai' and 'Tirumandiram'. While Alvar were Vaishnav saints whose songs were collected in 'Naliyr Divya Brabandh'.

Pre Middle Age Literary Creations

Language	Creation	Creator
Sanskrit	Somdev	Kathasaritsagar (11 century)
Sanskrit	Kalhan	Rajtarangini (11 century)
Sanskrit	Jaydev	Geet Govind (11 century)
Sanskrit	Shankaracharya	Bhashya
Hindi	Chand Bardai	Pruthviraj Raso
Kannad	Nruptung	Kavi Rajmarg
Kannad	Pampa	Adipurana
Kannad	Ponna	Shantipurana
Kannad	Ranna	Ajithnath Purana
Kannad	Krishna Mishra	Prabodh Chandroday (play)
Kannad	Rajshekhar	Karpur Manjari (play of 9 th century)
Kannad	Narayan Bhatt	Venisamhar (8 th century)
Kannad	Bilhan	Chaur Panchashika (Epic -11 th century)

The first book of India during this time (704) is Buddhist book 'Dharmasutra'. 'Bhavisatkaha' is believed to be the first book in Gujarati written by poet Dhanpal in 10th century. King Bhoj of 10th century was called 'king poet'. 'Saraswati Kanthabharan' written during his time is a notable book in grammar in king Bhoj's time. Saint Gyaneshwar wrote Bhagwat Geeta in Marathi in 12th century.

Many books were written in Jain religion also during this time. Among them, Digambar Jinesensuri had created an epic called 'Harivanshpuran'. A grammar book named 'Siddhahem Shabdanusan' written by Hemchandracharya is very famous. A procession of this book was done putting it on elephant howdah while king Siddhraj Jaysinh and Hemchandracharya walked barefeet. Moreover, Hemchandracharya wrote a book called 'Duyashray' which is a history book written in Gujarati. Some Jain monks have written biographies of kings in Sanskrit.

Religion and Contemplation

This age is also called Acharya Age. This time was of Acharyas and religious preachers who gave a new direction to the current of thinking in Indian civilization. Among them, Kumaril Bhatt, Shankaracharya, Utpalacharya, Udyanacharya, Gorakhnath, Ramanujacharya, Saint Gyaneshwar and Hemchandracharya were prominent.

Tamil saints of South India gave importance of worship of Vishnu and initiated Bhakti sect in Hindu religion. Saints of Bhakti sect preached that by worshipping God, we can get salvation. In regional language. Ramanujacharya (1017 to 1137) propagated Bhakti sect on major scale. He insisted on equality among human beings in his preaching. During that time, Shankaracharya established four monasteries (math) in Dwarika, Badrinath, Kanchi and Jagannathpuri and increased importance of Hindu religion. The purpose behind establishing four monasteries in four direction was to maintain unity in India. The three books written by Shankaracharya are called Prasthantrayi (Upnishad, Brahmasutra and Geeta). He wrote commentary on it. After that all Acharyas maintained that tradition. After this Buddhist religion came

to contabescence. It had become limited to East India. Jain religion rose in Gujarat and Rajasthan. Jain religion offered important contribution in cultural development of Gujarat. A great scholar Acharya of Jain religion named Hemchandrachary lived during this time. He and other jain Acharyas made Jain religion popular in common people. In Sindh, Saint Zulelal was there in 10th century. He liberated Hindu and Muslim people from unjust rule of rulers of Sindh and made them fearless. So Hindus and Muslims started worshipping him. His birthday is celebrated as 'chetichand'.



Adi Shanakracharya

Most of the kings after Harshvardhan's time bent towards Hindu religion. Adi Shankaracharya inspired people to have faith in Hindu religion. he adopted some popular elements and methods of Buddhist and Jain religion. He advised people to be one with God. He gave principle of advaitvad and acomplished resurrection of Hindu religion.

Instead of ancient gods and goddesses, worship of new gods had started in Hindu religion. People started worshipping Mahaveer Swami and Gautam Buddha as incarnation of God. Thus, middle age started with idol worshipping. Big and small temples had been built at all places of India of all gods and goddess. Kings of Kashmir, Kanoj, Patan and Dharangari and in Southern India Rashttrakoot, Pallav and Chaul kings had provided great

patronage to scholars. Maitrak kings of Vaibhavi and other kings made themselves known as Param Maheshwar (Devotees of Shiva). Shaivite, Vaishnav, Buddhist and Jain religion rose in Gujarat during this time.

Adi Shanakracharya	Kumaril Bhatt
- Born in Kaldi village of Kerala in 788	- Born in Assam in 8 th century
- Give precept 'Brahma true, world illusory	- Preached Karma and worship
- This world is illusory. True element is Brahma	- Gave importance to religions deeds than knowledge
- Gave principle of oneness. (advaitvad) creature and god are one.	- He gave principle of special dwet.
- Advocate of path of knowledge	- Popularized sacrifice and rituals
- Gave importance to path of monasticism.	

In brief, great kings like Rajendra Chol, Mihir Bhoj, Raja Bhoj, Siddharj Jaysinh, Kumarpal had maintained tradition of good will based religious and spiritual tradition in this age.

Under leadership of Alvar (Vaishnav) saints in North and Nayanar (Shaivite) saints in South India, Bhakti movement got momentum. Worship of the Sun was also very much prevalent. Worship and adoration of Shakti goddesses like kali, Durga and Amba Bhavani were popular among people. Some kings made them known as 'worshippers of Sun'.

In short, many temptations had been created to enter Buddhist Viharas due to patronage provided to the Buddhist religion from time of Emperor Ashoka. Some men and women started wearing yellow clothes as there was no restriction after entering the viharas. The sentiment of work had slowed down and comfort entered in the lifestyle. On the other side, powerful literature was being created in Hindu religion like the Ramayan, the Mahabharat, the Bhagavd Geeta, Puranas and Smruti Granthas. While in Buddhist religion, no other talented saint was born other than writer Ashwa Ghosh. As a result, Adi Shankaracharya accomplished the task of removing Buddhist religion from India in 9th century.

Social Condition

The social arrangement of Harsha's time had not changed much. Festivals, celebrations and pilgrimage had become more popular. Many new castes and sub castes as well as some professions based castes like carpenter, black smith, bards, shepherds, charan, vanzara, weavers had developed. Along with it increased prejudices and variety and differences higher and lower and the feeling of equality and brotherhood had decreased. In the beginning of this age, women were highly respected. Woman could not marry with a person of her choice or caste. But caste rigidity increased with time. But with advancement of time evil customs like *dudhpiti* (infanticide) and *sati* had become prevalent.

Brahmins had acquired the highest position in the society. The situation of the Shudras was the most pathetic. The custom of untouchability was prevalent during this age. But women had been confined to the four walls of the house from free environment of the society.

Women had a right to inherit. Widows could remarry. Veiling system came to existence after arrival of Muslims in India. In southern India women occupied high positions. They served as accountants at palace of the king, astrologers as well as bodyguards.

Vaishyas maintained trade and business as per custom and used to earn plenty of money. They did not limit the use of this money to their personal comfort or luxury. They used to build *vihars*, monasteries, temples and inns and donate to Brahmins, orphans and widows, used money to dig wells and stepwells for welfare of people. Date of wedding were fixed according to astrology. People used wheat, rice, bajri (maize), ghee, milk, curd, dates, berries, mangoes as meals in this time. Men used to cover heads with turban or caps. Common people did not wear shoes. Royal and high society people used to wear leather as well as jute shoes of different shapes like that of scorpion, feather of peacock and of different colours like red, yellow or black. Women and men also used to apply *kajal* or *surma* in their eyes. On wedding occasions, they would tie hair with silk band or will keep some hair loose on cheeks. Women used to wear ear rings, necklace and decorate hair with fillet of pearls. Bangles were favourite ornament of women. They used to wear anklet and waistband also. Celebrations were organized for coronation of kings or at birth of princess. *Pinddan* was believed to be a sacred duty for dead soul. Foreign travellers have praised people's culture, knowledge, courtesy, respect for elders and teachers and cleanliness of people of that time.

Economic Condition

The chief profession of people was agriculture industry and trade also developed. Information regarding agricultural production and instruments had been found from a book written at this time '*Krushiparasar*'. There had been variety in production of woollen, silk and cotton clothes. Many type of Hindi craft, sculpture and other industry were also at work. Associations of trade and business people were in existence. It was considered respectable to be a member of such association.

India had trading relation with countries of south east and western Asia. As noted by Chinese traveller *I-tsing* things from India like specimen of woodcraft, sandalwood, camphor, nutmeg, cloves, coconut, malmal (muslim), things made of ivory were exported. Things like horses of the best Arabian breed (from Arabian countries) dates and wine had been imported from abroad.

After death of Harshvardhan, new feudal economic system had emerged in big and small states of India. Rajput kings gifted some village from their states to their favourite ministers and lords and assigned them the task to collect the revenue. They would submit some part of the revenue in royal treasure in return and would provide soldiers if the king asked for it. All the land of the state was owned by the

king. Landlords were appointed by birthright and they had rights like kings over those under their region. They behaved like kings. Kings would donate some land to Brahmins and Viharas and writing regarding authority was carved on copper sheets.

Arts and Architecture

In architecture field, temples were built on the largest scale in this age. Art of this age can be divided into two parts. Sculpture of Northern India and arts of Southern India. The architectural style of Northern India is known as *Nagar* style. While Architectural style of Southern India is known by names of kings of different dynasty or called Dravid style also, for example Pallav style, Chalukya style and Chola style. Among them, by carving hills like caves, they are known as 'Mandapam'. They are also known as cave temples. Among these cave temples best known is 'Undvalli Mandapam' built by Pallav king, Mahendra Varma. Excellent architecture is also exemplified by 'Kalidas Mandir' built by a Rashtrakoot king.

In temple architecture, features like *roundpath* around sanctuary, *mandap*, *mukhmandap* as well as summit in shape of pyramid platforms are seen. The speciality of temples of North Indian temples are its round summits and chambers without pillars. In northern India, temples were built with circular shaped summits while in southern India, pointed cone shaped summits were built on temples. These summits look like pyramid with one floor on the other. The gateway of temples known as 'Gopuram' is one of special features of temples of Southern India. The art of making sculpture from metals had also developed in this age. Statue of 'Natraj' found from Chiltur district is the excellent example of metal sculpture of this era.



Kalidas Mandir

Brihadeshwar Temple

This Shiva temple was built by a great king of Chola dynasty, Chola Rajaraja in Tanjore. So their temple is also called as Raj Rajeshwar temple. Having 65 meter height, this architecture is the biggest



Brihadeshwar Temple

temple of India. The amazing thing about this temple is its shadow does not fall on the earth.

Khajuraho (between 950 to 1050) : 80 temples were built in capital of Chandel dynasty at Khajuraho in 11th century by granite stones. It is in present Madhya Pradesh. At present only 25 temples exist out of 80. The main temples are of Shiv, Lakshman, Parvati Chaturbhuj.

Khajuraho has sculptures related to Kamasutra. These sculptures are considered to be the best sculpture art in India. Hampi's Vitthal temple is the example of supreme sculpture art created in Vijayanagar empire. In the temple, there are seven pillars. If one knocks on them

one gets sound of tabla, veena, flute or 'Saragamapadhnisa' sounds of music. Most of the temples of South India are created in Tamilnadu. So it is called the state of capital of temples.

Chariot Temples

These chariot temples are constructed by carving a single mountain or hill. Among them notables are five chariot temples of Mahabalipuram and Sun temple of Konark.

Mahabalipuram

It is situated 60 kilometers away from Chennai. It is named by the nick name of king Nrusinh verman I of Pallav dynsty 'Mahamalla'. This king had built seven chariot shaped rock cut temples here. Out of which two have disappeared in the sea. Only five of them exist here. They are named after names of five Pandavas. The smallest

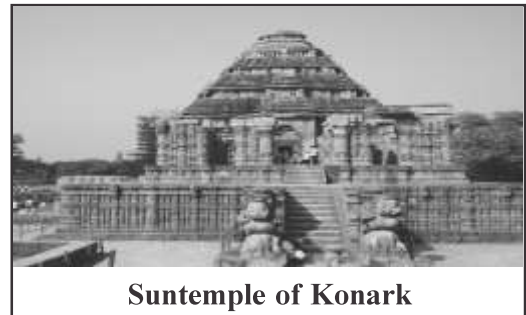
is of Draupadi and the biggest is of Udhishthir. All temples are different from each other in shape and type. Statues of Vishnu in laughing pose and Mahisharmardini are things to see here.



Mahabalipuram

Sun temple of Konark

The Sun temple is located in the Puri district of Orissa. Black stones are mainly used here. So it is also known as black Pagoda. Numberless art lovers visit to see this Chariot like temple having 12 huge wheels run by seven horses.



Sun temple of Konark



Sun temple of Modhera

Sun temple of Modhera

King Bhimdev I of Solanki dynasty had built this Sun temple at Modhera (Mahesana district). Having classic architecture and art. It is said that in past when rays of Sun from East facing gateway was falling on the gem in the crown of Sun statue in the sanctuary of the temple the whole temple was lighted up with Sunlight. Now, only relics of this grand temple are found.

Kailas Temple

India's biggest architecture and sculpture based temple is located in Ellora caves in Aurangabad district of Ellora caves. It is not constructed but caved out of a big mountain rock. King of Rashtrakoot dynasty - Krishnaraj I built it in 760 AD. The height of this temple is 30 metre, length 50 metre and width is 33 metre. Here a big sculpture of an elephant is also located.

Architecture of Buddhist and Jain Religion

There had been a great influence of Jain and Buddhist religion on sculpture and architecture of India. Temples on Shetrunjaya mountain and Abu mountain are specimen of Jain architecture. And Vihars,

Chaityas and paintings on the walls of cave temples narrating life incidents of Lord Buddha are proud possessions of Indian art. Caves of Ajanta and Ellora of Maharashtra are world famous. King Devpal of Pal dynasty had built Mahabodhi temple (Bodhgaya).

Jain temples of Delwara

The Jain temples of Delwara are the best architectural units made from marbles built by kings of Gujarat in Solanki age. Two Baniya ministers - Vastupal and Tejpal had built these temples in 12th century.

City Architecture

King Rajendra Chola from Chola dynasty founded and developed a new port city named 'Ganga Kaud Cholapuram'. King Bhoja of Parmar dynasty of Malwa had built a new city named Dharanagari for his capital, also he founded a new city named Bhojpur on his own name.

Moreover, many famous forts of Patan, Zinzuvada, Dabhoi, Junagarh, Chittodgarh had been built during this time.

Other Famous Architecture of Gujarat



Delwada Temples

Patan	Sahasraling lake, Ranki stepwell	Kerakot (Bhuj)	Shiv temple
		Kumbhariya (Ambaji)	Panch derasar
Siddhapur	Kirthitoran	Ghoomli (Porbandar)	Navlakho temple

Art of Painting

In old times, Indian painting was done on tadpatras. In this time wall paintings were created in South India. Wall paintings of Ellora and Elephanta were considered to be the supreme examples of wall paintings in caves. Wall paintings were also done on the walls of palaces and temples. Art of wall painting is the main feature of middle age paintings. Jaipur, Kishangarh, Mevad, Boondi, Bikaner and Jodhpur were main centres of Rajasthani paintings. In Jain religion, painting was also prevalent. These pictures were smaller in size and red colour was used often.

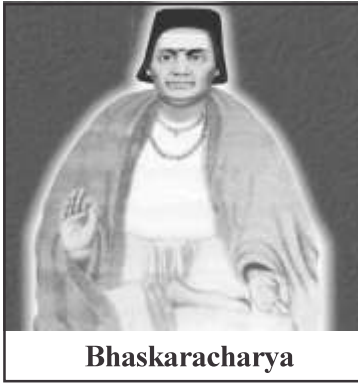


Lingraj Temples

Science and Technology

Chinese traveller Hiuen-Tsang had especially praised *vaidakshastra* of this time. Among vaidakshastris, Vagbhatt from 9th century was very famous. He wrote a famous book called 'Ashtang Hriday'. Indian mathematics was carried to European countries by Arabs.

In this age there lived the famous mathematician Bhaskaracharya. He wrote a book named 'Leelavati' on his daughter's name in subject of Algebra. He had mentioned that any number divided by



zero gets the result till eternal numbers. The method to find out area of a tetragon by its side is mentioned in his books. In addition to that he also wrote 'Siddhant Shiromani' in four parts. This book is translated in to Arabic and Persian. The books written on medicine 'Charak Sambita' and 'Sushrut Sambita' also got translated in Arabic and Tibetan languages. Mahadev had written many research books on medicine. Govind Bhagat wrote a book related to chemistry named 'Ras Hriday' in 9th century and Manjula wrote a book named 'Astronomy'. All these facts show India's progress in these spheres in that time.

Trade and commerce

During this time Varanasi and Mathura in North India, Madurai and Erikamedu in South India were major centres of business and industry. Rich ports were there like Tamralipti in Bengal and Kaveripattanam in South. By these ports, goods of India exported to countries like Iran, China and South East Asia and middle Asia as well as western countries.

Baniya and businessmen of our country traded with people of far off countries by road and water transport. Valabhi, Bhargukachch (Bharuch), Dwarika Prabhaspatan, Stambhirth Stambbher (Khambhat) were business centres in Gujarat. From this ports goods like cloth, leather, spices, sugar, guggal, sealing wax were sent abroad and traders earned plentiful money, gold, silver and copper were imported from abroad. Businessman like Jagdusha from Gujarat had a trade with Iran on a large scale. Animals, carts and boats were used for communication. Vanjara community worked for transportation.

Means of measurement were Pali, Paval and mound in gold 'Bhar' and in liquid 'Ghodi' were the biggest size. Deals were done by barter system. For money, a coin named 'Dram' was used.

Handicraft and Craftsmanship Industry

Handweaving industry was on its peak during 9th century. The making and weaving of the clothes made at this time was so soft that the whole pack of cloth could pass from a ring. These clothes were in high demands in Greece, Egypt and Arabic countries.

In 'Yantra Vigyan' chapter of the book 'Samarangan sutradhar' by Bhojdev, methods to make different kinds of special machines are given. Thus people of this time had known to make different machines. Crafts related to making ornaments and diamonds and pearls had developed.

The art of handicrafts was acquired by lineage. Goldsmiths used to make gold and silver jewellery cobblers were expert to make different types of shoes. Craftsmen of carpentry and blacksmith work were every where making ploughs and chariots. Industry for making clay vessels, brick and beads and meenakam had developed. Weapons and tools were made out of iron. Moreover, profession like confectioner, ood, painter, vintner, sculptors, coppersmith and cobbler were also popular.

Looking at buildings, forts, lakes and construction of temples of Kanoj, Tajor, Puri, Ujjain, Patan and Dholka, it is realized that architecture, sculpture, stonework, masonry and engineering had developed to the fullest extent at this time.

Spread of Indian Civilization in Foreign Countries with Special Reference to Countries of South East Asia and East Asia

The flow of ancient Indian civilization has flown continuously to its neighbouring countries. India has never tried to win other countries at the tip of the sword or thrust own religion or civilization over other people. They spread it with love and peace. There had been no conscious efforts to spread the

civilization. Many business men to get money, religious propagandists to spread religion and kings to try their luck went abroad crossing the ocean and facing many difficulties. Those countries came under Indian influence and impressed by lifestyle, thinking, traditions, customs, language, literature, arts and religions of India. Gradually they accepted Indian civilization in all countries of South East Asia, Indians have founded colonies. As a result of all this, India had developed strong relations with Asian countries.

People of India, were vegetarians. Their main diet was of rice and wheat. After meal they chew betels. Here kings respected everyone. Buddhist religion was popular in Brahmadesh, Siyam and Cylone. In rest of the countries, ancient religion had maintained its hold. Shaivite religion was much in vogue in Hindu religion. In Bali islands, even today Brahmins chant Sanskrit shlokas and make them do actions following *shastrokta* methods on the occasions like wedding, janoi and death. Here idols of all the gods and goddesses of Shaivite and Vaishnav goddesses are included in Indian gods. Idol of Rishi Agastya is also found at many places. He is also known as 'Bhattaguru' by local people.

Present Country	Ancient Names
Vietnam, Hindchin	- Champa, Annam
Campuchia	- Kamboj, Funan, Cambodia
Thailand	- Siam
Malasia	- Malay, Malaya
Indonasia	- Java (divp), Sumatra (Shreevijay), Bali, Borneo
Myanmar	- Brahmdesh
Shrilanka	- Ceylone

Shrilanka

The Sinhali people here follow Buddhist religion. A grand celebration was organized on Vaishakhi full moon day and religious diksha. Here temples of Lakshman and Indra are also found.

East Asia

Indian civilization and religion had deeply influenced countries of East Asia - Japan, China, Korea and Tibet via China. Buddhist religion had been widely spread till 7th century here.

Japan

It is found that kings of Sun dynasty have also ruled in Japan. A Bronze idol of lord Buddha is found from Japan. It is 15 metre high and has circumference of 29 metres. It weighs 450 tons.

China

Buddhist pilgrims from China like Fahian, Hiuen-Tsang, Itsing (763 to 688) travelled to India. While Acharya Shantrakshit and Padmasambhav of famous Nalanda Vidyapith of India went to Tibet in 8th century. Itsing in 7th century had made notes about status of Buddhist religion in India and South-East Asia. Due to these china travellers, many original scripts of Buddhist religion not found in India, are found in chinese language. Moreover, many books related to Indian religion, astronomy, mathemetic and vedakshastra are found in Chinese language.

Sumatra (Shri Vijay) Sinnpur (Singapore)

Shri Vijay empire had played pivotal role in trade and business between China in East, India in West and Arabian countries. The famous ports of Shri Vijay - Palambang and Kedah were important

centres of meeting of different civilizations. Sinhpur is also that type of capital. In this time, people of Asia were coming closer culturally. People of Hindu, Buddhist and Muslim religion travelling by same ship would travel together and share science, knowledge and ideas.

Moreover, festival of Holi is beautifully celebrated in Burma, Thailand and Cambodia. It is called 'Tilotsav'. Similarly, Ganeshotsav is celebrated as 'Mahapain' there. Nepal is birthplace of many great people of Nepal. Capital of king Janak - Janakpur or 'Mithila' is also located in Nepal.

Indian names are still prevalent in Mauritius. For example, Anandgram, Chitrakoot, Krishinagar, Sonamukhi, Maheshwari nagri, Mayapuri, Dharanagar. Afghanistan - Gandhar (till 1000) was attached to India. It had been part of the reign of Chandragupta. Maurya and Emperor Ashok. Gandhari was princess of this region. Panini - creator of basic Sanskrit, Grammar also belonged to Gandhar. Indonasia had been a Hindu state for centuries. Lasting impressions of Indian civilization is seen even today in the countries like Korea, Siberia, Australia, USA, Africa, Mangolia, Miser, Masopotamia, Khotan, Russia, Arebia, Iran and Vietnam.

EXERCISE

1. Answer the following questions in detail :

- (1) What is the importance of the book 'Geeta Govinda' ?
- (2) Which industries were there after the time of Harshavardhan ?
- (3) Give a detailed account of social status of Indian society after Harshwardhan.
- (4) Provide information regarding Chariot temples.
- (5) Give a detail information about preaching of Indian culture in the countries of South-East.

2. Answer the following questions briefly :

- (1) Who were two great kings in North India in 7th century ?
- (2) Mention Characteristics of South Indian temples.
- (3) Name the great kings of India during 7th to 12th century.
- (4) What did Kumaril Bhatt Preach ?
- (5) Where are temples of Delwara situated ?

3. Choose the correct option from the given alternatives and give answers :

- (1) Which Chinese traveller came to India immediately after Harsha's death ?
(A) Itsing (B) Fahian (C) Hiuen-Tsang (D) Al Beruni
- (2) Which Mathematician wrote 'Leelavati' and 'Algebra' books ?
(A) Aryabhata (B) Brahma Gupta (C) Bhaskaracharya (D) Varahmihir
- (3) Which temple is located in Ellora caves ?
(A) Rama temple (B) Kalidas temple (C) Sun temple (D) Ganpati temple
- (4) In which religion wall paintings are popular ?
(A) Buddhist religion (B) Jain religion (C) Hindu religion (D) Islam religion
- (5) Which temple sculpture art is considered supreme sculpture art of India ?
(A) Khajuraho (B) Brihadeshwar (C) Kailas (D) Somnath

