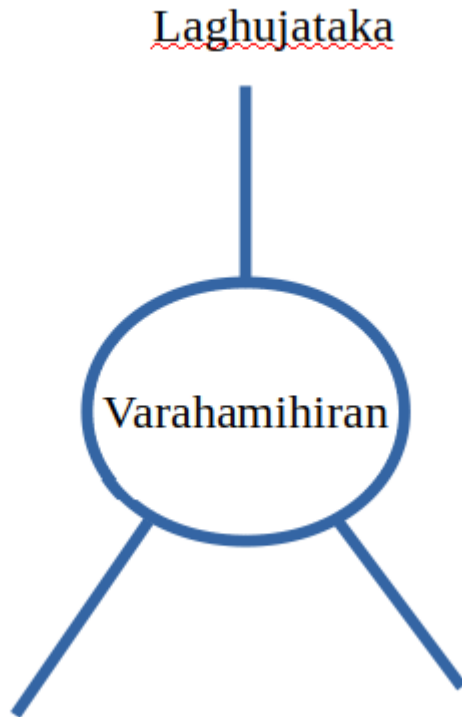


Magadha Muthal Thaneswarom Vare

Question.1. Complete the word web.[Marks :(2)]



Ans.

- Panchusiddhantika
- Brihajjataka

Question.2. Some descriptions about Gupta rulers are given below. Identify and write about each king.[Marks :(3)]

a.The first powerful Gupta ruler

b. Royal court involved in Navratnas

c. The ruler described in 'Allahabad Prashasti'.

Ans. a. Chandragupta I

b. Chandragupta II

c. Samudragupta

Question.3. What was the collective name of the experts in various fields who adorned the palace of Chandragupta II?[Marks :(1)]

Ans. Navaratnas

Question.4. Where is Harisena's Prashsti inscribed?[Marks :(1)]

Ans. On the pillar in Allahabad

Question.5. What information do we get about Samudragupta from the Allahabad Pillar? [Marks :(2)]

Ans.

- He conquered the northern state of India
- He took control of the Southern state.

Question.6. Whose period of rule was the towns of Amaravati and Nagarjunakonda emerged?[Marks :(1)]

Ans. Satavahana period

Question.7. Name the rulers who increased the power and extend of the Satavahana kingdom?[Marks :(2)]

Ans.

- Gautamiputra Satakarni
- Vasishthiputra

Question.8. Mahayana Buddhism contributed to the development of Gandhara art. Elucidate the statement[Marks :(4)]

Ans.

- The Mahayana sect is a group of people who worshiped the statues of Buddha
- Kanishka declared Mahayana Buddhism as the official religion of the country.
- Gandhara art is a blend of Greek, Roman and Indian art.
- During the Kushan rule, many sculptures were made in the Gandhara style

Question.9. In whose period was Charaka and Susrutha lived? In which areas were their contribution? [Marks :(4)]

Ans. During the period of Kushans

Medicine

Question.10. Which dynasty issued the first gold coins in India?[Marks :(1)]

Ans. The Kushans

Question.11. When was the saka era was started ?[Marks :(1)]

Ans. In CE 78

Question.12. How did the spread of agriculture cause social inequalities during the Mauryan rule?[Marks :(5)]

Ans. Farming became more widespread

Based on occupation, castes were created

This made the work-based caste system stronger.

seven sections of society

There were slaves also.

Question.13. Who were sent by Ashoka to Sri Lanka to propagate Buddhism?[Marks :(2)]

Ans. Mahendra and Sangamitra

Question.14. Where is the Topra Pillar located?[Marks :(1)]

Ans. Delhi

Question.15. Name the ambassador of Seleucus Nicator who was sent to the court of Chandragupta Maurya?[Marks :(1)]

Ans. Megasthenes

Question.16. Who wrote the book 'Indica'?[Marks :(1)]

Ans. Megasthenes

Question.17. What are the features of the Gandhara art?[Marks :(3)]

Ans. A blend of Greek, Roman and Indian art

Many of these sculptures were made in Kandahar, Afghanistan.

The statues of the Buddha were made.

Question.18. Who was the author of the plays 'Ratnavali' and 'Nagananda'?[Marks :(1)]

Ans. Harsha Vardhana

Question.19. Who were the powerful rulers in ancient India after the Guptas?[Marks :(1)]

Ans. Vardhana Kings

Question.20. Complete the table[Marks :(4)]

Books	Writers
Kumarasambhava	A
B	Sudraka
Amarakosha	C
D	Aryabhatiyam

Ans. A - Kalidasa

B - Mrichchhakatika

C - Amarasingha

D - Aryabhata

Question.21. How is the landgrant system during Gupta period different from Satavahana period ?[Marks :(6)]

Ans.

Gupta period

Jain monks, Buddhist monks, Brahmins, palace officials and temple officials were given extensive land donations.

He had the authority to transfer land.

Workers were employed by the farmers.

The condition of the farmer was miserable.

Satavahana period

The land was given to Buddhist monks and Brahmins

Increasing the extent of agricultural land

Given the rule of land.

Question.22. In whose time was the capital of the Gupta Empire shifted from Pataliputra to Ujjain?[Marks :(1)]

Ans. Chandragupta II

Question.23. Explain how the growth of trade led to the formation of guilds?[Marks :(4)]

Ans. Growth of trade

Exchange of coins

The emergence of cities

The emergence of a variety of arts and occupations centered on cities

Formation of Guilds, a group of merchants who controlled production and distribution.

Question.24. What was the name of the sculpture developed during the time of Kanishka? How was it formed?[Marks :(2)]

Ans. Gandhara sculpture

Mixing of the Greek and the Roman sculpture into Indian style.

Question.25. Name the Buddhist scholars who lived in Kanishka's palace?[Marks :(1)]

Ans. Asvaghosha, Vasumithra

Question.26. After the fall of the Mauryan Empire, which major group of people reached India through the Northwest Frontier?[Marks :(1)]

Ans. Kushana

Question.27. Complete the table [Marks :(4)]

Taxes	Sectors in which the tax was imposed
Bhaga	A
B	Tax on Water
Bali	C
D	Tax on export and import of goods

Ans. A – Tax on Land

B -Udagabhaga

C - Tax on fruits and flowers

D - Shulka

Question.28. The state was in control of economic activity during the Mauryan period. Explain? [Marks :(4)]

Ans. Cultivation under the control of the Emperor

Irrigation facilities were provided for the advancement of agriculture

The growth of agriculture and villages led to the development of trade.

Roads were built for the advancement of trade.

Roads connecting cities

Question.29. Which was the most important stupa founded by Ashoka ?[Marks :(1)]

Ans. Sanchi stupa

Question.30. What steps did Asoka take to make the Dhamma concept popular?[Marks : (2)]

Ans. The edicts were established in different parts of the country.

Engraved on the rocks.

Question.31. What are the factors that brought the Mauryan kingdom the status of the first empire in India?[Marks :(3)]

Ans. The country was very spacious

The rule was centered on the king

Unified governance system

Question.32. Specify the features of the Mauryan rule.[Marks :(5)]

Ans. The doctrine of Saptanga

Ministers who help king in administrative matters.

Expanded kingdom

Strong armies

Judicial system

Taxes

Alliances with many countries

Question.33. Compare the Mauryan period and the Gupta period based on the following points.[Marks :(6)]

Social life

Agriculture

Ans. The Mauryan period

Social life - Unity, peace and harmony prevailed among the people in the vast country. Growth of villages and development of trade. There were 7 segments of society. Joint family system prevailed.

Agriculture - Irrigation facilities were under the control of the emperor. The growth of agriculture has led to the development of trade.

Gupta period

Social Life - Land grant. Those who owned the land had the right to pass it on. There were discriminations in society. The varna system became rigid. Many temples were built.

Agriculture - Agriculture was widespread. Farmers got land for cultivation but they had no right on the land. The condition of the farmer was miserable.

Question.34. Emperor Ashoka delivered his ideas to the people in various part of the country. Validate the statement.[Marks :(5)]

Ans.

Ashoka's inscriptions were placed in various parts of the country and engraved on the rocks.

Ashoka sent officials to all over the country to spread the Dhamma.

Asoka installed stupas containing the relics and left overs of Buddha in various parts of the country.

The Mauryan empire and the places where Dhamma was propagated were free from conflicts and sectarianism

Question.35. What are the characteristics of the land grant system during the Satavahana period?[Marks :(3)]

Ans. The land was given to Buddhist monks and Brahmins

Goal - to increase the extent of cultivated land

Kings lost the power over the land.

Question.36. Classify the following as Major Rock[Marks :(3)]

edicts ,Minor Rock Edicts and Pillar edicts

(Kalsi, Amravati, Rupnath, Bahapur, Meerut, Dhauli)

Major Rock Edicts	Minor Rock Edicts	Pillar Edicts

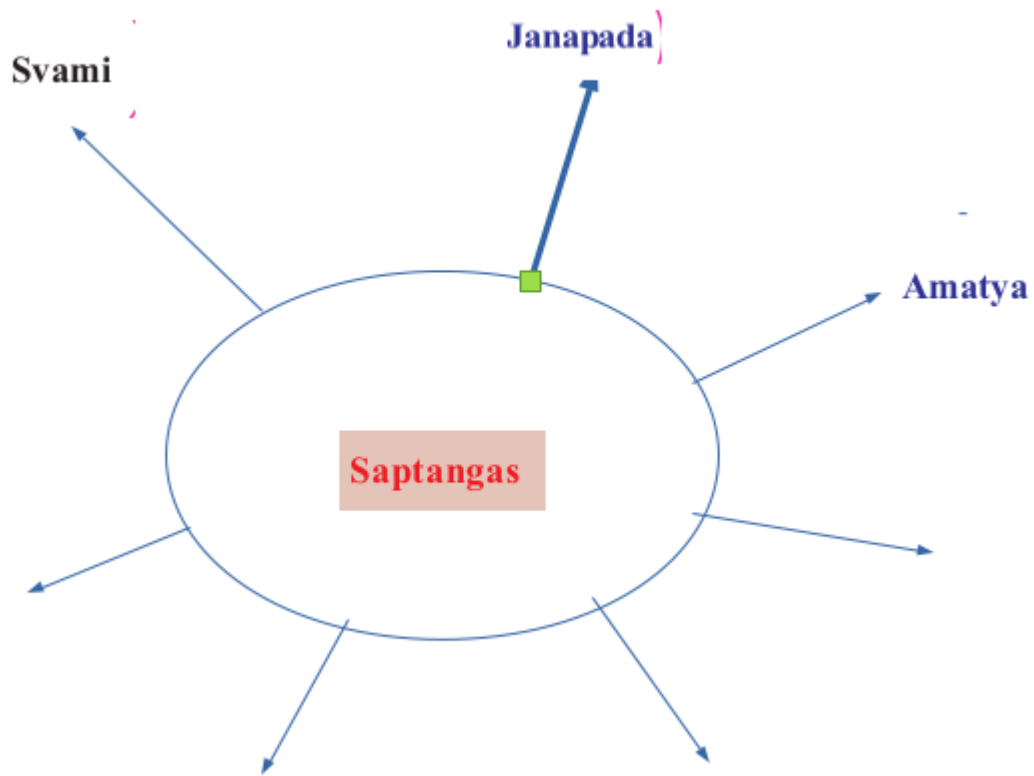
Ans.

Major Rock Edicts	Minor Rock Edicts	Pillar Edicts
Kalsi	Rupnath	Amaravati
Dhauri	Bahpur	Meerut

Question.37. What was the purpose of implementing the concept of Dhamma?[Marks :(2)]

Ans. To maintain harmony and peace among the people in the vast country where Brahmins and non-Brahmins and sramanas inhabited

Question.38. Complete the word web[Marks :(4)]



Ans. Kosa

Danda

Durga

Mitra