

## 6

## The Age of Reorganisation

## Section A: Fill in the blanks.

1. The last Maurya emperor was assassinated around \_\_\_\_\_ BCE.
2. The commander-in-chief who assassinated the last Mauryan ruler was \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ founded the Shunga dynasty.
4. Satavahana coins have been found from Gujarat to \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The Naneghat caves are located near \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The empire fragmented in the \_\_\_\_\_ century CE.
7. The Udayagiri-Khandagiri caves are located near \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Kannagi is still worshipped in \_\_\_\_\_ and Kerala.
9. The Heliodorus pillar is located near \_\_\_\_\_ in Madhya Pradesh.
10. The Gandhara style used \_\_\_\_\_ schist stone.

## Section B: Match the following.

A	B	Ans.
a. Kushanas	i. Fish symbol	a. _____
b. Sangam Literature	ii. Tiger symbol	b. _____
c. Pandyas	iii. Bow and Arrow	c. _____
d. Cholas	iv. Started the Shaka Era	d. _____
e. Cheras	v. Tamil	e. _____

## Section C: Choose the correct option and tick (✓) the right answer.

1. Who assassinated the last Mauryan emperor?
 

a. Ashoka	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Karikala	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Pushyamitra Shunga	<input type="checkbox"/>	d. Kharavela	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. What were peaceful methods used for territorial control?
 

a. Ashvamedha yajnas	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Farming	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Rock edicts	<input type="checkbox"/>	d. Matrimonial alliances	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. What language gained popularity for scholarly works in the Shunga period?
 

a. Pali	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Prakrit	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Tamil	<input type="checkbox"/>	d. Sanskrit	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. The Bharhut Stupa is located in which modern-day state?
- |                   |                          |                  |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Bihar          | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Gujarat       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Madhya Pradesh | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Uttar Pradesh | <input type="checkbox"/> |
5. Which of these goods was not mentioned as imported?
- |                       |                          |                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Glass              | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Perfumed ointments | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Gold-plated pearls | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Elephants          | <input type="checkbox"/> |
6. Which queen's inscription was found in Nashik?
- |                   |                          |                     |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Rani Durgavati | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Gautami Balaśhrī | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Kannagi        | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Razia Sultan     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
7. Who among the following ruled from Central Asia into India?
- |             |                          |           |                          |
|-------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| a. Mauryas  | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Cholas | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Kushanas | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Cheras | <input type="checkbox"/> |
8. Which religious path did King Kharavela primarily follow?
- |             |                          |             |                          |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| a. Buddhism | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Jainism  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Vedic    | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Shaivism | <input type="checkbox"/> |
9. The Indo-Greek ruler who issued coins with Indian deities was:
- |             |                          |                |                          |
|-------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| a. Menander | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Alexander   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Diodotus | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Antialcidas | <input type="checkbox"/> |
10. Which river was crucial for Satavahana agriculture?
- |            |                          |             |                          |
|------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| a. Ganga   | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Godavari | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Narmada | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Kaveri   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
11. The Cheras were famous for the export of:
- |         |                          |           |                          |
|---------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| a. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Spices | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Wool | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Silver | <input type="checkbox"/> |
12. Who was the powerful Chola king known for defeating Cheras and Polynyas?
- |             |                          |              |                          |
|-------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| a. Rajendra | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Ashoka    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Karikala | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Kharavela | <input type="checkbox"/> |
13. What is the main theme of Silappadikaram?
- |                       |                          |                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Architecture       | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Justice and dharma | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Travel & geography | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Military victories | <input type="checkbox"/> |
14. Where did Kannagi go after the destruction of Madurai?
- |           |                          |                  |                          |
|-----------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Puhār  | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Chera kingdom | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Andhra | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Lanka         | <input type="checkbox"/> |

15. Which ancient Greek writer mentioned the Polynyas?

a. Aristotle

☐

b. Homer

☐

c. Megasthenes

☐

d. Herodotus

☐

16. When was the Shaka Samvat adopted as India's national calendar?

a. 1947

☐

b. 1957

☐

c. 1975

☐

d. 1962

☐

17. The Shaka Samvat began in:

a. 58 BCE

☐

b. 78 CE

☐

c. 100 CE

☐

d. 185 BCE

☐

18. Which city was the capital of the Cholas?

a. Vanji

☐

b. Madurai

☐

c. Uraiyur

☐

d. Nashik

☐

19. The Kushana empire was strong along the:

a. Silk Route

☐

b. Spice Route

☐

c. Amber Road

☐

d. Incense Road

☐

20. The Mathura school used which material mainly?

a. Marble

☐

b. Grey-black schist

☐

c. Red sandstone

☐

d. White stone

☐

#### Section D: Write T for True and F for False in the box.

1. The Shunga Empire lasted for over three centuries.

☐

2. The Shunga Empire was smaller than the Maurya Empire.

☐

3. Bharhut Stupa was completely built by the Shungas.

☐

4. Trade with the Roman Empire was active during their rule.

☐

5. The Ashvamedha yajna was performed by a widow queen.

☐

6. Sangam literature was written by a single author.

☐

7. Kannagi cursed the city of Madurai after her husband's death.

☐

8. The Indo-Greeks ignored Indian culture and remained isolated.

☐

9. Indo-Greek coins were made of gold, silver, copper, nickel.

☐

10. Sanskrit literature like the Mahabharata flourished during the Kuṣhāṇa period.

☐

**Section E: One Word Answer.**

1. Name the time-travel tool used by Bhavisha and Dhruv. :- \_\_\_\_\_
2. Name the ritual involving a wandering horse. :- \_\_\_\_\_
3. Another name for the Satavahanas. :- \_\_\_\_\_
4. A famous Satavahana capital. :- \_\_\_\_\_
5. Name the script used in the inscriptions. :- \_\_\_\_\_
6. Name the king who ruled the Chedi. :- \_\_\_\_\_
7. Name the age defined by southern poetry collections. :- \_\_\_\_\_
8. Name the Chola capital city. :- \_\_\_\_\_
9. Calendar introduced by the Shakas. :- \_\_\_\_\_
10. Art style influenced by Greco-Roman tradition. :- \_\_\_\_\_

**Section F: Answer the following questions.**

1. How did the Shunga dynasty come to power?  
Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. How did the Shungas support cultural growth?  
Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What do Satavahana coins tell us about their economy?  
Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Name some trade goods exported and imported during Satavahana rule.  
Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Which three kingdoms were prominent in South India during this time?  
Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. What donations were mentioned in the Naneghat inscriptions?  
Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Which religious traditions were supported by the Satavahanas?  
Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

8. What is rock-cut architecture? Give an example.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

9. What does the Heliodorus pillar inscription promote?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

10. What does the presence of Buddha and Shiva on Kanishka's coins suggest?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Section G: Give reason.**

1. Why is the post-Mauryan period called the Age of Reorganisation?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

2. Why is the Bharhut Stupa important?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

3. Why was Gautamiputra Satakarni named so?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

4. Why is King Kharavela known as bhikshu-raj?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

5. Why did Ashoka not conquer South Indian kingdoms?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

6. Why did Kannagi curse Madurai?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

7. Why is the Kushana period important in Indian history?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Section H: Long Answer Questions.**

1. Describe the contributions of the Shunga dynasty to religion, art, and literature.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Explain the economic and cultural importance of the Satavahana Empire.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Describe the key features of life and religion under the Satavahanas.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Describe the role and achievements of King Kharavela of the Chedi dynasty.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Describe the contribution of the Indo-Greeks and the Shakas to Indian history and culture.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. Explain the contributions of the Kushanas to Indian art, culture, and trade.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Answer****Section A: Fill in the blanks**

- |                       |                |                |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. 185 BCE            | 5. Pune        | 9. Vidisha     |
| 2. Puṣhyamitra Śhunga | 6. 3rd         | 10. Grey-black |
| 3. Puṣhyamitra Śhunga | 7. Bhubaneswar |                |
| 4. Andhra Pradesh     | 8. Tamil Nadu  |                |

**Section B: Match the following**

- |           |          |          |           |            |
|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. a – iv | 2. b – v | 3. c – i | 4. d – ii | 5. e – iii |
|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|------------|

**Section C: MCQs**

- |                             |                           |                      |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. c) Pushyamitra Shunga    | 8. b) Jainism             | 15. c) Megasthenes   |
| 2. d) Matrimonial alliances | 9. a) Menander            | 16. b) 1957          |
| 3. d) Sanskrit              | 10. b) Godavari           | 17. b) 78 CE         |
| 4. c) Madhya Pradesh        | 11. b) Spices             | 18. c) Uraiyur       |
| 5. d) Elephants             | 12. c) Karikala           | 19. a) Silk Route    |
| 6. b) Gautami Balashrī      | 13. b) Justice and dharma | 20. c) Red sandstone |
| 7. c) Kushanas              | 14. b) Chera kingdom      |                      |

**Section D: True or False**

- |          |         |          |         |          |
|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| 1. False | 2. True | 3. False | 4. True | 5. True  |
| 6. False | 7. True | 8. False | 9. True | 10. True |

**Section E: One Word Answer**

- |                          |               |                 |
|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Itihasa               | 5. Brahmi     | 9. Shaka Samvat |
| 2. Ashvamedha yajna      | 6. Kharavela  | 10. Gandhara    |
| 3. Andhras               | 7. Sangam Age |                 |
| 4. Paithan (Pratisthana) | 8. Puhar      |                 |

**Section F: Short Answer Questions**

- By assassinating the last Mauryan emperor, Puṣhyamitra Śhunga established the Shunga dynasty in 185 BCE.
- By reviving Vedic rituals, promoting Sanskrit, and supporting Buddhist art like the Bharhut Stupa.
- They show a strong economy with wide trade networks and maritime trade, especially through depictions of ships.
- Exports: spices, textiles, pearls, sandalwood, ivory. Imports: glass, perfumes, luxury goods.
- Chera, Chola, and Pāṇḍya kingdoms.
- Land, cows, horses, elephants, silver coins, and gifts to priests, monks, and scholars.
- Vedic Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism.
- Structures carved directly into rock; example: Udayagiri-Khandagiri caves.
- Self-restraint, charity, and consciousness; praises Vāsudeva.
- Religious tolerance and respect for both Buddhism and Hinduism.

**Section G: Give reason**

1. Age of Reorganisation: Many new kingdoms emerged after the Mauryas; regional powers reorganised politically and culturally.
2. Bharhut Stupa: Important for early Buddhist art; Shunga additions show rich reliefs of Buddha's life.
3. Gautamiputra Satakarni was named after his mother Gautami Balashrī, showing matrilineal respect.
4. Kharavela is called bhikshu-rajā because he followed Jainism and supported all religions while living a modest life.
5. Ashoka did not conquer the south as kingdoms like the Cholas, Cheras, and Pandyas remained independent.
6. Kannagi cursed Madurai after her husband was falsely executed; she proved his innocence and called divine justice.
7. Kuṣhāṇa period is important due to its fusion of Indian-Greek culture, trade on the Silk Route, and flowering of art and Sanskrit literature.

#### Section H: Long Answer Questions

1. Shunga dynasty's contributions: The Shunga dynasty revived Vedic rituals and Brahmanical traditions after the fall of the Mauryas. Pushyamitra Shunga performed the Ashvamedha yajna. Sanskrit became prominent, and literature flourished. They supported Buddhist art, especially by adding decorative railings and reliefs to the Bharhut Stupa. The period promoted religious tolerance and cultural revival.
2. Satavahana economic & cultural importance: The Satavahanas boosted trade, especially maritime trade, with the Roman Empire. Agriculture flourished in the Krishna-Godavari basin. Their coins featured ships and were found across regions, proving economic reach. They supported art, literature, and religions like Buddhism and Jainism through land grants and donations.
3. Life & religion under Satavahanas: Life under the Satavahanas showed matrilineal naming (e.g., Gautamiputra). They supported multiple religions—Vedic, Jain, and Buddhist—by donating land and wealth. Inscriptions at Naneghat mention donations by queens. The empire was agriculturally rich, culturally active, and religiously tolerant.
4. Kharavela's achievements: Kharavela, a Jain king of the Chedi, expanded his kingdom and promoted religious freedom. He built the Udayagiri-Khandagiri caves for Jain monks. The Hathigumpha inscription details his achievements—military victories, donations, temple repairs, and the formation of a council of sages. He is remembered as a just and devout ruler.
5. Indo-Greeks & Shakas: The Indo-Greeks blended Greek and Indian culture, issuing coins with Indian deities. The Heliodorus pillar proves their respect for Indian religion. The Shaka, who followed, introduced the Shaka Samvat calendar and promoted trade and cultural exchange. Both contributed to art, governance, and religious harmony.
6. Kushanas' contributions: The Kushanas, under Kanishka, controlled the Silk Route and promoted trade. They issued coins featuring Buddha and Shiva, showing religious tolerance. Their art schools—Gandhara and Mathura—blended Indian and Greco-Roman styles. The period saw the rise of temple architecture and the spread of Sanskrit literature, including the Mahabharata and Ramayana.