

HISTORY
CLASS VI
KINGDOMS OF SOUTH INDIA
MODEL QUESTION PAPER

A.Fill in the blanks:

1. The **Cheras**, **Cholas** and **Pandyas** established their kingdoms in south india.
2. The capital of pallava empire was at **kanchipuram**.
3. Narasimhavarman-I defeated and killed the **chalukya** king **pulakesin-2**
4. The **Shore Temple** at **mahablipuram** was built during Rajasimha.
5. The pallava period saw the rise of **Bhakti Movement** led by the **Alwars** and the **Nayanars**.

B.True And False

1. The most powerful ruler of chola dynasty was pulesin the second.
{False}
2. The bhakti movement stressed on bhakti,or personal devotion to God {True}
3. The pallavas were not the patrons of archtitecture and sculpture.
{False}
4. The chola rulers used Tamil as well as Sanskrit in their inscriptions.
{True}
5. Pallava rule started from the end of the ninth century. {False}

C.Multiple Choice Questions

1. The pallava capital was at..

- (a)Madhurai
- (b)Thanjavur
- (c)Kanchipuram
- (d)Mahabalipuram

Answer: (c) Kanchipuram

2. The meaning of Gangaikonda Chola is

- (a) An Empire close to the river Ganga
- (b) Conqueror of the Ganga
- (c) Worshipper of Ganga
- (d) One who trades over the river Ganga

Answer: (b) Conqueror of the Ganga

3. The metal most used by the Cholas to make statues was:

- (a) Copper
- (b) Gold
- (c) Bronze
- (d) Silver

Answer: (c) Bronze

4. Kamban's famous work of literature was a translation of

- (a) The Panchatantra
- (b) The Mahabharata
- (c) The Ramayana
- (d) The Mrichhakatika

Answer: (C) The Ramayana

5. The foreign traveller Xuanzang came to India during the time of

- (a) Rajendra Chola the first
- (b) Simhavishnu
- (c) Harshavardhana
- (d) Pulakesi the second

Answer- (c) Harshavardhana

KINGDOMS OF SOUTH INDIA

A. Answer in a sentence or two. (one-mark questions)

1. Name some of the dynasties that ruled South India and the Deccan.

Ans: Dynasties that ruled South India—Cheras, Cholas, Pandyas, Pallavas, Hoysalas

Dynasties that ruled the Deccan—Satavahanas, Chalukyas

2. Where was the capital of the Pallavas?

Ans: The capital of the Pallavas was at Kanchipuram.

3. Give an example of monolithic rock-cut architecture at Mahabalipuram.

Ans: The Pancha Ratha (five chariots) complex

4. Who led the Bhakti Movement?

Ans: Saint-mystics known as the Alvars and the Nayanars led the Bhakti Movement.

5. Who was the most powerful ruler of the Chola dynasty?

Ans: Rajaraja Chola I was the most powerful ruler of the Chola dynasty.

6. When did Rajendra Chola name himself Gangaikonda Chola?

Ans: Rajendra Chola named himself Gangaikonda Chola after he defeated Manipal I of Bengal and the Chalukyas at Musangi.

7. What are the bronze statues of the Chola period known for?

Ans: The exquisite bronze statues of the Chola period are known for their grace and life-like appearance.

B. Answer in two–three sentences. (two-mark questions)

1. Describe the temples built during the reign of the Pallava king Rajasimha.

Ans: The Shore Temple at Mahabalipuram (Mamallapuram) and the Kailasanatha Temple at Kanchipuram built during the reign of king Rajasimha are impressive examples of Pallava

- architecture. They are both structural temples built with blocks of cut stone. They are adorned with beautiful sculptures.
2. Write a short note on the Bhakti Movement.

Ans: The Pallava period saw the emergence of the Bhakti Movement led by the Alvars and Nayanars, saint-mystics who left behind a legacy of devotional poems and songs. The Alvars were followers of Vishnu and the Nayanars were devotees of Shiva. The Bhakti Movement taught that the way to reach god was through devotion, or *bhakti*, rather than through rituals.

3. How did the Cholas contribute to art and architecture?

Ans: The Chola rulers were active patrons of art. During their reign, poetry, drama, music and dance flourished. They also constructed enormous stone temple complexes with intricate carvings of Hindu gods, including the famous Brihadishvara Temple at Thanjavur. The exquisite bronze statues, including those of Nataraja, sculpted during the Chola period are known the world over for their grace and life-like appearance.

4. Write a brief note on the Brihadishvara Temple.

Ans: Rajaraja Chola I built the famous Brihadishvara Temple at Thanjavur between 1003 and 1010 CE. Shiva is worshipped at this temple. Its grandeur has not diminished with time. There is a massive statue of Nandi, the sacred bull of Shiva, in the central courtyard of the temple.

C. Answer the questions.

1. Describe the achievements and contributions of these kings of South India:

- (a) Narasimhavarman I [3]
(b) Rajaraja Chola [3]
(c) Rajendra Chola I [4]

Ans:

- (a) The Pallava king Narasimhavarman I defeated and killed the Chalukya king, Pulakesin II. He invaded Sri Lanka and helped its king regain his lost kingdom. It was during his reign that the monolithic rock-cut structures of the Pancha Ratha complex and the magnificent relief of 'Arjuna's Penance' or the 'Descent of the Ganga' were sculpted at Mahabalipuram.
- (b) Rajaraja Chola I was the most powerful ruler of the Chola dynasty. He fought the Pandyas, the Cheras and the Chalukyas. He strengthened his navy and annexed north Sri Lanka. Rajaraja Chola I was also a good administrator. He was tolerant towards all religions. He built the famous Brihadishvara Temple at Thanjavur between 1003 and 1010 CE.
- (c) Rajendra Chola I was the successor of Rajaraja Chola I. Under him, the Cholas conquered the whole of South India. He extended his empire up to the Ganga and asserted his power over Sri Lanka, the Nicobar Island and parts of the Malay Peninsula. Rajendra Chola defeated Manipal I of Bengal and the Chalukyas at Musangi. After this, he named himself Gangaikondachola meaning the conqueror of the Ganga. Rajendra Chola founded a new capital near Thanjavur and named it Gangaikondacholapuram.

