

NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science History

Chapter 10: Section-Wise Solutions

NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science History Chapter 10 has been provided below for CBSE class 6 students. Interested students can find the complete solutions to history chapter 10 here!

NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science History Chapter 10: In the NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science History Chapter 10, students will study Samudragupta, Harshavardhana, and South Indian kingdoms, exploring their victories and accomplishments. The set of questions includes eight queries, and we've supplied responses to all of them in the

NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science History Chapter 10 "New Empires and Kingdoms." These solutions are crafted following a thorough examination of the curriculum and exam structure. The answers are presented in plain language to ensure easy comprehension for students. Reviewing these solutions will simplify their exam readiness.

NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science History Chapter 10 New Empires and Kingdoms

NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science History Chapter 10 are given below for CBSE class 6 students to refer to:

Question 1.

State whether true or false:

1. Harishena wrote a prashasti, praising Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni.
2. Leaders from Aryavarta presented gifts to Samudragupta.
3. Dakshinapatha had twelve rulers.
4. Taxila and Madurai were significant places governed by the Gupta leaders.
5. Aihole served as the Pallavas' capital.
6. In South India, local assemblies operated for many years.

Answer:

1. False
2. True
3. True
4. False
5. False
6. True.

Question 2.

Mention three authors who wrote about Harshavardhana.

Answer:

The following three authors wrote about Harshavardhana:

1. Banabhatta
2. Xuan Zang (Hien T-Sanga)
3. Ravikirti
4. It is claimed by some historians that Harshavardhana, himself also wrote some books about himself and the people of his kingdom. **(Any three)**

Question 3.

What changes do you find in the army at this time?

Answer:

We find the following changes in the army at this time:

1. The king or ruler maintained a standing army that was well-organised.
2. Soldiers employed various weapons like battle-axes, arrows, spikes, spears, barbed darts, swords, iron clubs, javelins, barbed arrows, long arrows, etc.
3. On the royal grounds, elephants, chariots, cavalry, and foot soldiers were used.
4. Additionally, there were military leaders who supplied the king with troops when needed. Instead of regular salaries, some of them were given land grants. They earned revenue from the land to support soldiers, horses, and obtain war equipment. These men were called Samantas. If the ruler was weak, Samantas attempted to gain independence.

Question 4.

What were the new administrative arrangements during this period?

Answer:

The following new administrative arrangements were noticed during this period:

1. Kings took various measures to gain the support of influential individuals, whether due to their economic, social, or political and military prowess. Some significant administrative roles became passed down within families, where sons inherited positions from their fathers. For instance, the poet Harishena, like his father, held the position of a Maha-danda-nayaka, which is a chief judicial officer.
2. At times, a single person assumed multiple roles. Harishena, in addition to being a Maha-danda-nayaka, served as a Kumar-amatya, signifying an important minister, and a Sandhi-Vigrahika, indicating a minister responsible for matters of war and peace.
3. Moreover, influential individuals likely had a say in local governance. These figures encompassed the nagara-shreshthi, who was the chief banker or merchant of the city, the Sarthavaha, the leader of merchant caravans, the Prathama-Kulika, the chief craftsman, and the head of the Kayasthas, who were the scribes.

Question 5.

What do you think Arvind would have to do if he was (were) acting as Samudragupta?

Answer:

Arvind would have to do the following things if he was (were) acting as Samudragupta:

1. He had to march solemnly in splendid robes, to twirl his moustaches and wield the silver-paper wrapped sword with gusto.
2. He had to sit on the throne and play the veena and recite poetry.
3. He had to fight several battles.
4. He had to keep and help Harishena, a poet of Sanskrit in his court.

Question 6.

Do you think ordinary people would have read and understood the prashastis? Give reasons for your answer.

Answer:

I think ordinary people would have not read and understood the prashastis because they were illiterate and did not know Sanskrit in which the prashastis were written.

Question 7.

If you had to make a genealogy for yourself, who are the people you would include in it? How many generations would you like to show? Make a chart and fill it.

Answer:

If I had to make a genealogy for myself, I would like to include the following persons in it:

1. Name of my great grandfather.
2. Name of my grandfather.
3. Name of my father and mother.
4. The name/names of son or sons.
5. The name/names of my grandchildren.

I would like to show the following five generations:

1. Great Grandfather
2. Grandfather
3. Parents
4. My own name
5. Names of my son and grandson.

Question 8.

How do you think wars affect the lives of ordinary people today?

Answer:

Today wars affect the lives of ordinary people today in the following ways:

1. Many people lose their lives in great numbers.
2. Their houses, shops, and other belongings get ruined.
3. Wars bring about violence and unrest in society.
4. Government initiatives for the well-being of the people, like development projects and welfare programs, face disruptions and delays.
5. Wars deplete economic and other resources, leading the government to often impose additional taxes on the people.

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Choose the correct option to complete the statements given below:

(i) The first ruler of the Gupta dynasty who adopted the grand title of maharaj- adhiraja was

- (a) Samudragupta
- (b) Chandragupta
- (c) Skandagupta
- (d) Both (a) and (c).

(ii) We learn about Gupta rulers from the

- (a) Inscriptions

- (b) Prashastis
- (c) Coins
- (d) Both (a) and (c).

(iii) Harsha's brother-in-law was the ruler of

- (a) Kanauj
- (b) Patliputra
- (c) Ujjain
- (d) Prayaga.

(iv) Pulakeshin II was a ruler of

- (a) Chalukya dynasty
- (b) Pallava dynasty
- (c) Gupta dynasty
- (d) Chola dynasty.

(v) We come to know about Harshavardhana from

- (a) The biography was written by Banabhatta
- (b) The account of Xuan Zang
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Neither (a) nor (d).

Ans.

(i) – (b), (ii) – (d), (iii) – (a), (iv) – (a), (v) – (c).

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to complete each sentence.

1. Kumara Devi, the mother of Samudragupta belonged to the gana.
2., a Chinese pilgrim, spent a lot of time at Harsha's court and left a detailed account of what he saw.
3. Harshavardhana's success was checked by, a chalukya ruler.
4. The two important ruling dynasties in south India during this period were the and the
5. The Raichur Doab was situated between the rivers and
6. The and were the new dynasties which took the place of the Pallavas and the Chalukyas.
7. Whenever the Samantas found the ruler weak and inefficient, they tried to become
8. The untouchables during this period were treated badly and were expected to live in the city.

Answer:

1. Lichchhavi
2. Xuan Zang
3. Pulakeshin II
4. Pallavas, Chalukyas
5. Krishna, Tungabhadra
6. Rashtrakuta, Chola
7. independent
8. outskirts

III. TRUE/FALSE

State whether these sentences are true (C) or false (F).

1. The military leaders earned money from the land they were given and used it for their families.
2. The rulers of dakshinapatha gave up to Samudragupta after losing and were not allowed to rule again.
3. The descendants of the Kushanas and Shakas governed the distant areas during this time.
4. Harshavaradhana became the king of Thanesar after his father and older brother passed away.
5. Harshavardhana did not succeed in the east.
6. Aihole was a crucial centre for business.
7. The main cities of the Pallavas and Chalukyas were not very wealthy.
8. The prathama-kulika referred to the main craftsman.

Answer:

1. False
2. False
3. True
4. True
5. True
6. False
7. True
8. False.

IV. MATCHING SKILL

Match the items in column A correctly with those given in column B.

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| (i) Kalidasa | (a) The court poet of Pulakeshin II |
| (ii) Aryabhatta | (b) The court poet of Samudragupta |
| (iii) Ravikirti | (c) A renowned poet during this period |
| (iv) Harishena | (d) The court poet of Harshavardhana |
| (v) Banabhatta | (e) An astronomer |

Ans. (i)–(c), (ii)–(e), (iii)–(a), (iv)–(b), (v)–(d).

V. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Who was Samudragupta? [Imp.]

Ans: He was a famous ruler of the Gupta dynasty.

2. How do we know about him?

Ans: We know about him from a long inscription, which is a poem in Sanskrit composed by his court poet, Harishena.

3. Where is this poem inscribed?

Ans: This poem is inscribed on the Ashokan pillar at Allahabad.

4. What was prashastis? [V. Imp.]

Ans: Prashastis were poems composed by the court poets in praise of their rulers.

5. During which dynasty did prashastis gain importance?

Ans: Prashastis gained importance during the Gupta dynasty.

6. What does Samudragupta's prashasti tell us?

Ans: Samudragupta's prashasti tells us that he was a great warrior who owned several battles.

7. Name the four different kinds of rulers described by Samudragupta's court poet, Harishena. [V. Imp.]

Ans:

- The rulers of Aryavarta
- The ruler of Dakshinapatha
- The inner circle of neighbouring states
- The rulers of the outlying areas.

8. Banabhatta wrote Harshavardhana's biography. What is the name of this book? [V. Imp.]

Ans: The biography written by Banabhatta is called the Harshacharita.

9. In which language is Harshacharita written?

Ans: Harshacharita is written in Sanskrit.

10. When did Harshavardhana become the ruler of Kanauj?

Ans: Harshavardhana became the ruler of Kanauj after his brother-in-law was killed by the ruler of Bengal.

11. What happened when Harshavardhana tried to cross the Narmada?

Ans: He was stopped by Pulakeshin II, the best known Chalukya ruler

12. Name the capital of the Pallavas.

Ans: Kanchipuram.

13. Name the capital of the Chalukyas.

Ans: Aihole.

14. From whom did Pulakeshin get the kingdom?

Ans: He got the kingdom from his uncle.

15. Harishena held more than one office? Name them.

Ans: Harishena held more than one office. Besides being a maha-danda-nayaka, he was a Kumar-amatya and a sandhi-vigrahika.

16. What was nagaram?

Ans: It was an organisation of merchants.

17. Who controlled the local assemblies?

Ans: Wealthy and powerful landowners and merchants controlled the local assemblies

18. How do we know about the lives of ordinary people during this period?

Ans: We come to know about the lives of ordinary people from plays like Kalidasa's Abhijnana Shakuntalam and accounts left by Chinese pilgrims like Fa Xian.

VI. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. How does Samudragupta's prashasti describe him? [V. Imp.]

Ans: In the praise poem about Samudragupta, the poet spoke highly of him. As per this writing, Samudragupta was an excellent fighter, winning battles. He was a knowledgeable king and a top-notch poet. The prashasti considered him comparable to the gods. Samudragupta, a courageous ruler of the Gupta dynasty, had a wide-ranging influence.

2. Describe Samudragupta as a warrior as mentioned in the prashasti?

Ans: Samudragupta, a notable leader of the Gupta dynasty, was also a courageous fighter. He achieved success in various battles. His physique was attractive, adorned with numerous scars from battle-axes, arrows, spikes, spears, barbed darts, swords, iron clubs, javelins, barbed arrows, long arrows, and various other weapons.

3. What was the difference between the way in which Samudragupta treated the rulers of Aryavarta and Dakshinapatha?

Ans: Samudragupta had strict rules for the leaders of Aryavarta. He defeated all nine of them strongly and included their kingdoms in his empire. However, when dealing with the rulers of Dakshinapatha, Samudragupta showed a more submissive attitude. Twelve rulers surrendered to him after being defeated, and he permitted all of them to rule again.

4. What do you know about Harshavardhana? Describe the main events of his career.[V. Imp.]

Ans:

- Harshavardhana governed around 1400 years in the past.
- Information about him is found in his biography, written by his court poet Banabhatta.
- This biography is called Harshacharita and is written in Sanskrit.
- Another way to learn about him is from Xuan Zang's record that he left behind.
- Harshavardhana became the ruler of Thanesar after his father and elder brother passed away.
- He took control of the kingdom of Kanauj after his brother-in-law was killed by the ruler of Bengal.
- Harsha led an army against the ruler of Bengal.
- He achieved success in the east, conquering both Magadha and Bengal. However, he faced defeat when attempting to cross the Narmada.

5. What do you know about the genealogies of the Guptas? Mention in brief.

Ans: We learn about the ancestry of the Guptas from the prashastis. These writings talk about Samudragupta's family, including his great grandfather, grandfather, father, and mother. Samudragupta's mother, Kumara Devi, was part of the Lichchhavi group, and his father, Chandragupta, was the first Gupta ruler to take on the important title of maharaj-adhiraja. Samudragupta also used this title. His great grandfather and grandfather are simply mentioned as maharajas. In the family tree, Samudragupta included the name of his son Chandragupta II. Chandragupta II led a campaign to western India, where he successfully defeated the last of the Shakas.

6. Pulakeshin II was the best-known Chalukya ruler. Explain in brief. [V. Imp.]

Ans: We come to know about Pulakeshin II from a prashasti, composed by his court poet Ravikirti. According to this prashasti Pulakeshin got the kingdom from his uncle. He led expeditions along both the west and the east coasts. Besides, he checked the advance of Harshavardhana when he tried to cross the Narmada to march into the Deccan. The prashasti also tells us that Pulakeshin also attacked the Pallava king, who took shelter behind the walls of Kanchipuram.

7. What was the condition of ordinary people in the kingdoms? Describe in brief.

Ans: The plays and writings of travellers from other countries, like the Chinese pilgrim Fa Xian, especially focus on the lives of regular folks.

- Kalidasa's plays give us a glimpse into life at the king's court. In his works, the king and most Brahmins speak Sanskrit, while others, like women and men, use Prakrit.
- Fa Xian's writings shed light on the challenges faced by the untouchables. Powerful and influential people mistreated these individuals in the kingdom, directing them to reside strictly on the city outskirts.

8. The king's army on the move has been vividly described by Banabhatta. Write the whole description in your own words. [V. Imp.]

Ans: The ruler used to journey with many items, like tools for daily tasks such as pots, pans, furniture, golden footstools, and food.

- He also had animals like goats, deer, rabbits, etc., along with carts carrying vegetables and spices.
- A group of musicians travelled with the king's large army.
- People from villages brought presents like curds, gur, and flowers for the king. They also offered shelter for the animals.
- Once the army moved through, the entire area was covered in dust. Elephants sometimes flattened the huts of villagers.

VII.LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1.Describe Samudragupta's policies towards the

- rulers of Aryavarta
- rulers of Dakshinapatha
- inner circle of neighbouring states, and
- rulers of the outlying areas. [V. Imp.]

Ans: Samudragupta, a skilled warrior from the Gupta dynasty, emerged victorious in numerous battles. In a prashasti, Harishena details four types of rulers and sheds light on Samudragupta's approach to them.

- The Aryavarta rulers, totaling nine, saw their kingdoms assimilated into Samudragupta's empire after being uprooted.
- In Dakshinapatha, twelve rulers faced defeat by Samudragupta. Despite surrendering, Samudragupta displayed mercy, allowing them to resume their rule.
- Neighbouring states like Assam, Coastal Bengal, Nepal, and various gana Sanghas in the northwest paid tribute to Samudragupta, obeying his commands and attending his court.
- Rulers from outlying regions, potentially descendants of the Kushanas and Shakas, along with the ruler of Sri Lanka, submitted to Samudragupta and offered their daughters in marriage.

2. Who were the Pallavas and Chalukyas? Describe them in detail. [V. Imp.]

Ans:In South India at that time, two well-known ruling families were the Pallavas and Chalukyas.

- The Pallavas. The Pallavas' rule extended from the area near their capital, Kanchipuram, to the Kaveri delta.

- The Chalukyas. The Chalukyas' realm was focused on the Raichur Doab, located between the rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra. Their main city was Aihole, serving as a significant trade and religious hub with numerous temples.

The Chalukyas and Pallavas used to compete a lot. They were big rivals, always trying to take each other's lands. They focused on capturing the capital cities because those were wealthy places.

However, the fame of the Chalukyas and Pallavas didn't stay for a long time. They lost their power and were eventually replaced by the Rashtrakuta and Chola dynasties.

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9. **Encourages Critical Thinking:** The questions and activities provided in NCERT solutions often encourage critical thinking and analytical skills. This approach helps students go beyond rote memorization and develop a deeper understanding of historical concepts.

NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science History Chapter 10 FAQs

1. **Are there any real-world examples that relate to the trade routes discussed in the chapter?**
Yes, the historical Silk Route mirrors the modern-day concept of international trade, emphasising the enduring impact of ancient trade networks on global commerce.
2. **What role did geography play in the establishment of trade routes and kingdoms?**
Geography significantly influenced the development of trade routes and the emergence of kingdoms, shaping the movement of people, goods, and ideas.
3. **How can visual aids enhance the study of historical concepts in Chapter 10?**
Visual aids, such as maps and timelines, offer a visual representation of historical events, making it easier for students to grasp the spatial and temporal aspects of the chapter.
4. **Is there a connection between the events in Chapter 10 and the present day?**
Yes, the historical developments discussed in Chapter 10 have left a lasting impact on contemporary trade patterns and cultural exchanges, shaping the modern world.
5. **Can you recommend additional resources for further exploration of the chapter?**
Supplement your studies with books, documentaries, and online resources that delve deeper into ancient trade routes, kingdoms, and pilgrimage traditions for a more holistic understanding.