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## Class –VI HISTORY

### New Empires and Kingdoms

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**Answer1:**

- (a) Harishena composed a prashasti in praise of Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni. (**False**)
- (b) The rulers of Aryavarta brought tribute for samudragupta. (**False**)
- (c) There were twelve rulers in Dakshinapatha. (**True**)
- (d) Taxila and Maduari were important centres under the control of Gupta rulers. (**False**)
- (e) Aihole was the capital of the Pallavas. (**False**)
- (f) Local assemblies functioned for several centuries in south India. (**True**)

**Answer2:** The two authors who wrote about Harsha-vardhana are:

- (1) Banabhatta, who wrote harshacharita.
- (2) Xuan-Zang, the Chinese traveller who left a detailed account of what he saw in the court.

**Answer3:** The changes made in the army at this time were:

- (1) Like earlier rulers, the king maintained a well organized army, with elephants, chariots, cavalry and foot soldiers.
- (2) There were military leaders who provided the king with troops whenever the king asked for them. They were not given regular salaries, but got grants of land. They collected the revenue and used it to maintain soldiers and horses and provide equipment for warfare. These men were known as samantas.

**Answer4:** The new administrative arrangements during this period were:

- 1. Some important administrative posts were made hereditary, e.g, the post Harishena was a maha-danda-nayaka or the chief judicial officer, like his father.
- 2. One person held many offices, e.g, besides being a maha-danda-nayaka, Harishena was kumar-amatya which means an important minister, and a sandhi-vigrahika meaning minister of war and peace.
- 3. Important men probably had a say in local administration. These included negar-shreshthi or chief banker or merchant of the city, the sarthavah or leader of the merchant caravans, the prarthamm-kulika or the chief craftsman and the head of the Kayasthas or scribes.

**Answer5:** If Arvind would have to do if he was acting as Samundragupta would have to:

- (1) Lead the army and successfully plan his campaign in almost all parts of India.
- (2) Establish an efficient administration and a strong government.
- (3) Look after the welfare of the people.
- (4) Hear complaints and decide cases.

**Answer6:**

- (1) The prashasti in praise of Samundragupta was written in Sanskrit language, the language of the learned people.
  - (2) The prashasti was composed in very long sentences. So the people may not have understood the prashasti.
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