

Chp -6 The Age of Reorganisation

Answer Key

Brihadeeswara Temple – Chōla

Thiruvanchikulam Mahadeva Temple – Cheṛa

Meenakshi Temple – Paṇḍya

PROGRESS MILESTONE

PAGE 93

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (✓) | 2. (✓) | 3. (✗) | 4. (✗) | 5. (✓) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

PROGRESS MILESTONE

PAGE 98

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (✗) | 2. (✓) | 3. (✓) | 4. (✓) | 5. (✗) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

LET US PRACTISE

PAGES 101–102

- A.**
- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. (b) Pus,hyamitra Śhunga | 2. (b) Haṭṭhīgumphaṭ inscription |
| 3. (a) Andhras | 4. (c) Kāveri |
- B.**
- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Heliodorus Pillar | 2. Karikaṭṭa Chōla |
| 3. Deccan | 4. Śhaka Samvat |
- C.**
- The three major Tamil Kingdom mentioned in Sangam literature are: Chōlas, Cheṛas, Pāṇḍyas
 - The famous dam built by Karikaṭṭa Chōla is the Kallan, ai (Grand Anicut) dam
 - The language commonly used in Saṭṭavaṭṭana inscriptions was Prakrit
 - The caves associated with Khaṭṭavela's patronage of Jainism are the Udayagiri-Khandagiri caves

- D. 1.** After the decline of the Mauryan Empire, many smaller regional kingdoms emerged across India. This period saw political fragmentation, the rise of local dynasties, and reorganisation of administration, economy, and society. Therefore, this period is known as the 'Age of Reorganisation'.
- 2.** Two contributions of the Saṭtavāhanas dynasty were:
- Developed extensive trade networks, including maritime trade with the Roman Empire.
 - Supported agriculture and issued coins with ship symbols, promoting commerce.
- 3.** Key features of Choṭla administration under Karikaṭla Choṭla were:
- Kingdom divided into provinces (mandalams) and districts (nadus).
 - Villages had self-governing assemblies (sabhas or manrams) with committees managing irrigation, agriculture, and justice.
 - Decentralised yet under imperial supervision.
- 4.** They adopted Indian religious practices, depicting deities like Vaṭsudeva and Lakṣmī on coins. Contributed to Gaṇḍhāra art and merged Greek administrative practices with Indian traditions.

E. 1. Key features of political, economic, and cultural developments during the Age of Reorganisation:

After the Mauryan decline, India fragmented into regional kingdoms. Politically, dynasties like the Śhūngas, Saṭṭavāḥanas, Chedis, Choḷas, and Pāṇḍiyas established centralised and decentralised governance systems. Economically, agriculture, trade, urbanisation, and innovations like the Kallanai dam strengthened regional economies. Culturally, temples and religious institutions became centres of learning, commerce, and community life. Art, architecture, literature, and religious tolerance flourished, while foreign rulers such as the Indo-Greeks, Śhakas, and Kuṣāṇas contributed to cultural fusion.

- 2.** Saṭṭavāḥanas: Ruled Deccan, strong trade with Roman Empire, maritime commerce, Prakrit inscriptions, promoted Buddhism and Brahmanism.

Choḷas: Ruled Tamil region, sophisticated village administration, large-scale temple construction, water management (Kallanai dam), naval expeditions to Southeast Asia, promoted Hinduism and Tamil literature.

- 3.** Religion and royal patronage played a major role in shaping art and architecture during this period. Temples and religious monuments functioned as centres of worship, learning, and economic activity. Rulers supported different religions, which encouraged artistic growth. For example,

Śhūngas patronised Buddhist art (Sanchi Stūpa, Bharhut Stūpa).

Choḷas built Brihadeeswara Temple and bronze Nataraja sculptures.

Saṭṭavāḥanas supported Buddhist architecture (Amaravati, Karla Caves).

Patronage of religion directly influenced artistic and architectural innovation.

- 4.** Foreign rulers like the Indo-Greeks played an important role in Indian history through their interaction with Indian society. They introduced Hellenistic artistic styles, advanced coinage, and new administrative practices. At the same time, they adopted Indian religious traditions, as seen in the Heliodorus Pillar, which honours Vāsudeva. This mutual exchange encouraged cultural assimilation, enriching Indian art, architecture, and trade networks.

F. 1. Dynasty that ruled the Deccan after Mauryas were Saṭṭavāḥanas.

- 2.** Prakrit language was used in inscriptions.

- 3.** One major contribution of Karikala Choḷa was the construction of the Kallanai (Grand Anicut) dam across the Kaveri River, which is one of the world's oldest dams and continues to support irrigation and agriculture in Tamil Nadu even today.

ASSERTION-REASON QUESTIONS

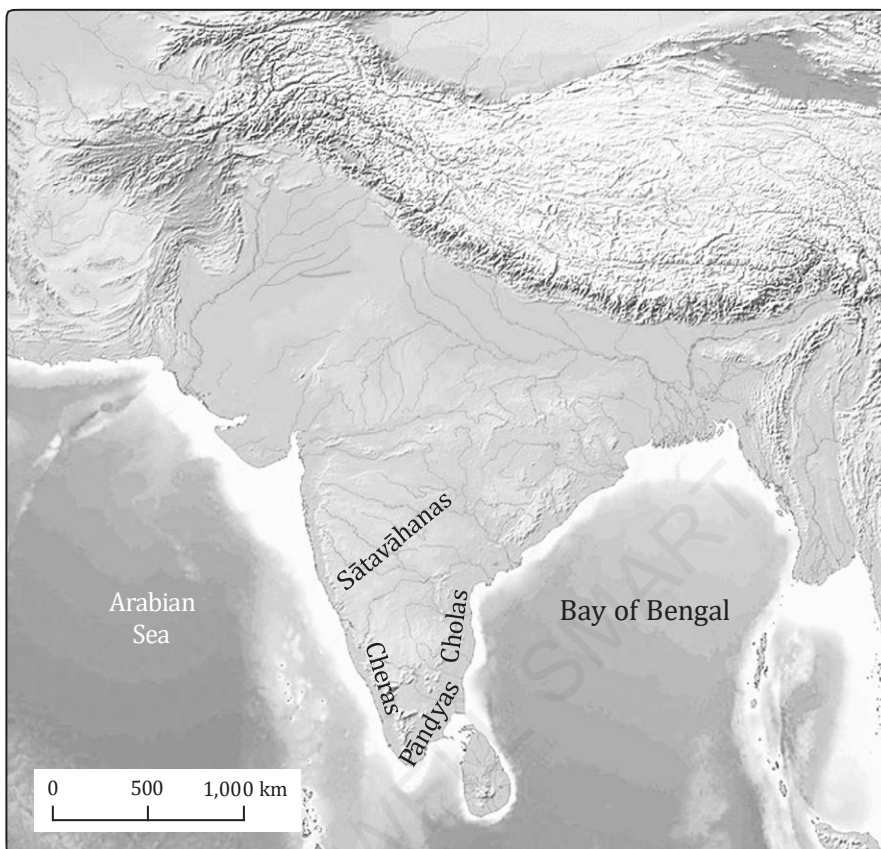
PAGE 102

- 1.** (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
2. (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

PICTURE-BASED QUESTIONS

PAGE 102

- 1.** Choḷa Dynasty built this structure.
2. The main purpose of building this structure was Irrigation and water management for agriculture.
3. The Significance of this structure is that it still functions to divert water for farming and contributes to Tamil Nadu's agriculture.


hOTS (hiGhEr-OrDEr ThInKiNg SKiLLS)
PAGE 103

Regional kingdoms like the Sa^ṁ tavāhanas and Cho^ṁ las focused on irrigation and trade because these helped improve agriculture and bring wealth through commerce. Their geography required better water management, and they preferred building economic strength rather than maintaining a large, costly empire like the Mauryas.

Life Skills
PAGE 103

We can learn to respect and celebrate cultural diversity in our communities by valuing each other's traditions, participating in different festivals, and being open to learning new customs, foods and languages. Treating everyone with kindness, avoiding stereotypes, and encouraging inclusive activities in schools and neighbourhoods also helps. When we appreciate what makes each culture unique, we create a more peaceful, respectful and united community.

(Answer may vary)