

## Ancient Kingdoms of the South

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### EXERCISE [PAGE 47]

#### Exercise | Q 1.1 | Page 47

##### Can you tell?

Whose name did the Satavahana kings write before their own?

**Solution:** The Satavahana kings were known to follow the custom of writing their mother's name before their own.

#### Exercise | Q 1.2 | Page 47

##### Can you tell?

The ancient name of Kolhapur.

**Solution:** The ancient name of Kolhapur was 'Kuntal'.

#### Exercise | Q 2 | Page 47

Complete the table by reading the map in the lesson.

Pallav	Kanchi
	Aihole, Badami, Pattdakal
Satavahana	

**Solution:**

Pallav	Kanchi
Chalukya	Aihole, Badami, Pattdakal
Satavahana	Ajanta, Ellora, Nashik, Bhokardan

#### Exercise | Q 3 | Page 47

Tabulate the following names as dynasties and their capitals :

Satavahana, Pandya, Chalukya, Vakataka, Pallava, Madurai, Pratishthan,  
Kanchipuram, Vatapi

S.No.	Dynasty	Capital
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		

**Solution:**

S.No.	Dynasty	Capital
1.	Satavahana	Pratishthan
2.	Chalukya	Vatapi
3.	Yakataka	Yatsagulm
4.	Pallava	Madurai

### Exercise | Q 4 | Page 47

Observe any three pictures in the lesson and write in your own words what you learn from them.

**Solution: The Kallas Temple:**

The Kailas temple at Ellora in Maharashtra was carved out during the reign of Krishna Raja I. This temple is the largest rock-cut monolithic ancient Hindu temple. This temple gets its name Kallas as it symbolizes mount Kallas, the home of Lord Shiva.



### **A Satavahana coin**

Indian trade was at its zenith during the Satavahana period. Indian goods were exported to western countries and even as far as Rome. Trade took place by sea and this fact is known through coins which have the image of a ship carved on it.



### **The Ratha or chariot temples**

The rathas or shrines shaped as temple chariot are hewn from the granite rock. They are a perfect example of the monolithic rock-cut architecture of the Pallava dynasty. These group monuments at Mahabalipuram has been classified as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.



### **Exercise | Q 5.1 | Page 47**

**Answer in one sentence.**

Name the ancient dynasties of Southern India.

**Solution:** The Cher, Pandya, and Chola dynasty was the ancient dynasties of Southern India.

**Exercise | Q 5.2 | Page 47**

**Answer in one sentence.**

After the decline of the Maurya Empire which local kings became independent?

**Solution:** After the decline of the Mauryan Empire, the local kings in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka became independent.

**Exercise | Q 6.1 | Page 47**

Write about the achievements of Mahendra varman.

**Solution:**

- a. Mahendra Yarman was an able Pallava ruler.
- b. He expanded the Pallava kingdom.
- c. He was also a playwright.

**Exercise | Q 6.2 | Page 47**

What is meant by 'Tri-samudra-toyapeet-vahana'.

**Solution:** Tri-samudra-toya-peet-vahnah means 'one whose houses have drunk the water of three seas'. It simply means to describe the one whose kingdom is so vast that it extends to the three seas, i.e. Arabian sea, the Bay of Bengal, and the Indian Ocean.

**Exercise | Q 6.3 | Page 47**

What goods were exported from the Muziris port?

**Solution:** Goods like spices, pearls, precious stones were exported from the Muziris port.