

UNIT: 4 SOUTH INDIAN KINGDOMS

CLASS: VI

SUBJECT: SOCIAL (HISTORY)

I. Choose the correct answer

- Who among the following built the VaikundaPerumal temple?
a. Narasimhavarma II **b. Nandivarma II**
c. Dantivarman d. Parameshvaravarma
- Which of the following titles were the titles of Mahendra Varma I?
a. Mattavilasa b. Vichitra Chitta
c. Gunabara **d. all the three**
- Which of the following inscriptions describes the victories of Pulakesin II?
a. Aihole b. Saranath c. Sanchi d. Junagath

II. Read the statement and tick the appropriate answer

1. **Statement I:** Pallava art shows transition from rock-cut monolithic structure to stone built temple.

Statement II: Kailasanatha temple at Kanchipuram is an example of Pallava art and architecture.

- a. Statement I is wrong. b. Statement II is wrong.
c. Both the statements are correct d. Both the statements are wrong.

2. Consider the following statement(s) about Pallava Kingdom.

Statement I: Tamil literature flourished under Pallava rule, with the rise in popularity of Thevaram composed by Appar.

Statement II: Pallava King Mahendravarman was the author of the play MattavilasaPrahasana.

- a. I only b. II only c. Both I and II **d. Neither I nor II**
3. Consider the following statements about the Rashtrakuta dynasty and find out which of the following statements are correct.
- It was founded by Dantidurga.
 - Amogavarsha wrote Kavirajmarga.
 - Krishna I built the Kailasanatha temple at Ellora.
- a. 1only b. 2 and 3 c. 1 and 3 **d. all the three**
4. Which of the following is not a correct pair?
a. Ellora caves - Rashtrakutas b. Mamallapuram - Narasimhavarma I
c. Elephanta caves - Ashoka d. Pattadakal - Chalukyas
5. Find out the wrong pair.
a. Dandin - Dasakumara Charitam

- b. Vatsyaya - Bharathavenba
c. Bharavi - Kiratarjuneeyam
d. Amogavarsha - Kavirajamarga

III. Fill in the blanks

1. Pulakesin II defeated Harsha Vardhana on the banks of the river Narmada.
2. Narasimhavarma destroyed Vatapi and assumed the title VatapiKondan.
3. Ravikirti was the author of Aihole Inscription.
4. Paranjothi was the army general of Narasimhavarma I
5. The music inscriptions in Kudumianmalai and Thirumayam temples show Pallavas' interest in music.

IV. Match the following.

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|------------|
| 1. Pallavas | - | Kanchi |
| 2. Eastern Chalukyas | - | Vengi |
| 3. Western Chalukyas | - | Kalyani |
| 4. Rashtrakutas | - | Manyakheta |

V. State True or False :

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. The famous musician Rudracharya lived during Mahendravarma I. | True |
| 2. The greatest king of the Rashtrakuta dynasty was Pulakesin II. | False |
| 3. Mamallapuram is one of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites. | True |
| 4. Thevaram was composed by Azhwars. | False |
| 5. The Virupaksha temple was built on the model of Kanchi Kailasanatha Temple. | True |

VI. Answer in one or two sentences

1. Name the three gems of Kannada literature.

The three gems of Kannada literature were Pampa, Sri Ponna and Raima.

2. How can we classify the Pallava architecture?

- ❖ Rock - cut temples
- ❖ Mahendravarman style
- ❖ Monolithic Rathas and sculptural Mandapas - Mamallan Style
- ❖ Structural Temples - Rajasimhan style and Nandivarman style

3. What do you know of Gatika?

- ❖ Gatika means monastery or Centre of learning.
- ❖ It was popular during the Pallava times at Kanchi.
- ❖ It attracted students from all parts of India and abroad.
- ❖ Vatsyaya who wrote Nyaya Bhashya was a teacher at Kanchi (Gatika).

4. Panchapandavar rathas are monolithic rathas. Explain.

- ❖ The five rathas (chariots), Popularly called panchapandavar rathas, signify five different styles of temple architecture.
- ❖ Each ratha has been carved out of a single rock.
- ❖ So they are called monolithic.

5. Make a note on Battle of Takkolam.

- ❖ Krishna III was the last able ruler of Rashtrakuta dynasty.
- ❖ He defeated the Cholas in the battle of Takkolam (presently in Vellore Dt) and captured Thanjavur.

VII. Answer the following

1. Examine Pallavas' contributions to architecture.

- ❖ Pallava period is known for architectural splendour.
- ❖ Pallava's architecture can be classified as
- ❖ Rock-cut temples - Mahendravarman style.
- ❖ Monolithic Rathas and Sculptural Mandapas - Mamallan style.
- ❖ Structural Temples - Rajasimhan style and Nandivarman style.

1. Mahendravarman Style:

The best example of MahendraVarma style monuments are cave temples at Mandagapattu, Mahendravadi, Mamandur, Dalavanur, Tiruchirapalli, Vallam, Tirukazhukkundram and Siyamangalam.

2. Mamalla Style:

- ❖ The five rathas (chariots), popularly called Panchapandavar rathas, signify five different styles of temple architecture.
- ❖ Each ratha has been carved out of a single rock.
- ❖ So they are called monolithic.
- ❖ The popular mandapams they built are Mahishasuramardhini mandapam, Thirumoorthi mandapam and Varaha mandapam.

- ❖ The most important among the Mamalla style of architecture is the open art gallery.

3. Rajasimha Style and Nandivarma Style :

- ❖ Narasimhavarma II, also known as Rajasimha, constructed structural temples using stone blocks.
- ❖ The best example of the structural temple is Kailasanatha temple at Kanchipuram.
- ❖ This temple was built by using sand stones.
- ❖ Kailasanatha temple is called Rajasimheswaram.
- ❖ The last stage of the Pallava architecture is also represented by structural temples built by the later Pallavas.
- ❖ The best example is Vaikunda Perumal temple at Kanchipuram.

2. Write a note on Elephanta island and Kailasanatha temple at Ellora.

Elephanta island:

- ❖ Elephanta is an island near Mumbai. It is originally known as Sripuri and the local people called Gharapuri.
- ❖ The Portuguese named it as Elephanta after seeing the image.
- ❖ The Trimurthi Siva icon and the images of dwarapalakas are seen in the cave temple.

Kailasanatha temple at Ellora:

- ❖ Krishna I built Kailasanatha temple. It was one of the 30 temples carved out at Ellora.
- ❖ The temple covers an area of over 60,000 sq. feet and vimanam rises to a height of 90 feet.
- ❖ It portrays typical Dravidian features and has a resemblance of the shore temple at Mamllapuram.

VIII. HOTs

1. Give an account on Western Chalukyas of Kalyani.

Western Chalukyas of Kalyani:

- ❖ They were the descendants of Badami Chalukyas ruled from Kalyani (modern day Basavakalyan).
- ❖ In 973, Tailapa II, a feudatory of the Rashtrakuta mling from Bijapur region, defeated Parmara of Malwa.

- ❖ Tailapa II occupied Kalyani and his dynasty quickly grew into an empire under Someswara I.
- ❖ Someswara I moved the capital from Manyakheta to Kalyani.
- ❖ For over a century, both the Chalukyas and the Cholas fought many fierce battles to control the fertile region of Vengi.
- ❖ In the late 11th century, under Vikramaditya VI, vast areas between the Narmada river in the north and Kaveri river in the South came under Chalukya control.
- ❖ The Kasi Vishwesvara Temple at Lakkundi, the Mallikajuna temple at Kuruvatti, the Kalleshwara temple at Bagali and the Mahadeva temple at Itagi represent well known examples of the architecture of Western Chalukyas of Kalyani.

XI. Answer Grid

<p>Give examples for the structural temples of Pallava period. Ans: Vaikunda perumal kovil at kanchipuram.</p>	<p>Name the new style of architecture developed during Chalukya period. Ans: Vesara</p>	<p>What does Aihole inscription mention? Ans: Defect of Harsha vardhana by pulakesin II</p>
<p>Who built the Kailasanatha temple at Ellora? Ans: Krishna I</p>	<p>Name the sculptural mandapas of Mamallan style of architecture. Ans: Mahishasuramarthini Mandapam, Moorthi mandapam, Varaha mandapam.</p>	<p>Where do structural temples of Chalukya exist? Ans: Aihole, Badami and pattadakal.</p>
<p>Name two Saivite saints and Vaishnavite saints who practised bhakticult during Pallava period? Ans: Appar manikavasagar (saivism) Nammalvar Andal vainavism.</p>	<p>Who was the founder of Rashtrakuta dynasty? Ans: Dantidurga</p>	<p>What were the titles adopted by Narasimhavarma I? Ans: Mamallanva, Dapikondan.</p>