

Name: _____ Date: _____

New Empire and Kingdoms

Q1. What were the new administrative arrangements during this period?

Ans. _____

Q2. Write a note on Pulakeshin II.

Ans. _____

Q3. Write a short note on Harshavardhana?

Ans. _____



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Q1. What were the new administrative arrangements during this period?

Ans. There were some new developments. Kings adopted a number of steps to win the support of men who were powerful, either economically, or socially, or because of their political and military strength. For instance:

- i. Some important administrative posts were made hereditary.
- ii. Sometimes, one person held many offices.
- iii. Besides, important men probably had a say in local administration.

Q2. Write a note on Pulakeshin II.

Ans. The best-known Chalukya ruler was Pulakeshin II. We know about him from a prashasti, composed by his court poet Ravikirti. This tells us about his ancestors, who are traced back through four generations from father to son. Pulakeshin evidently got the kingdom from his uncle. According to Ravikirti, he led expeditions along both the west and the east coasts. Besides, he checked the advance of Harsha.

Q3. Write a short note on Harshavardhana?

Ans. Harsha was not the eldest son of his father, but became king of Thanesar after both his father and elder brother died. His brother-in-law was the ruler of Kanauj and he was killed by the ruler of Bengal. Harsha took over the kingdom of Kanauj, and then led an army against the ruler of Bengal. Although he was successful in the east, and conquered both Magadha and Bengal, he was not as successful elsewhere. He tried to cross the Narmada to march into the Deccan, but was stopped by a ruler belonging to the Chalukya dynasty, Pulakeshin II.