

NDA-CDS 2 2024

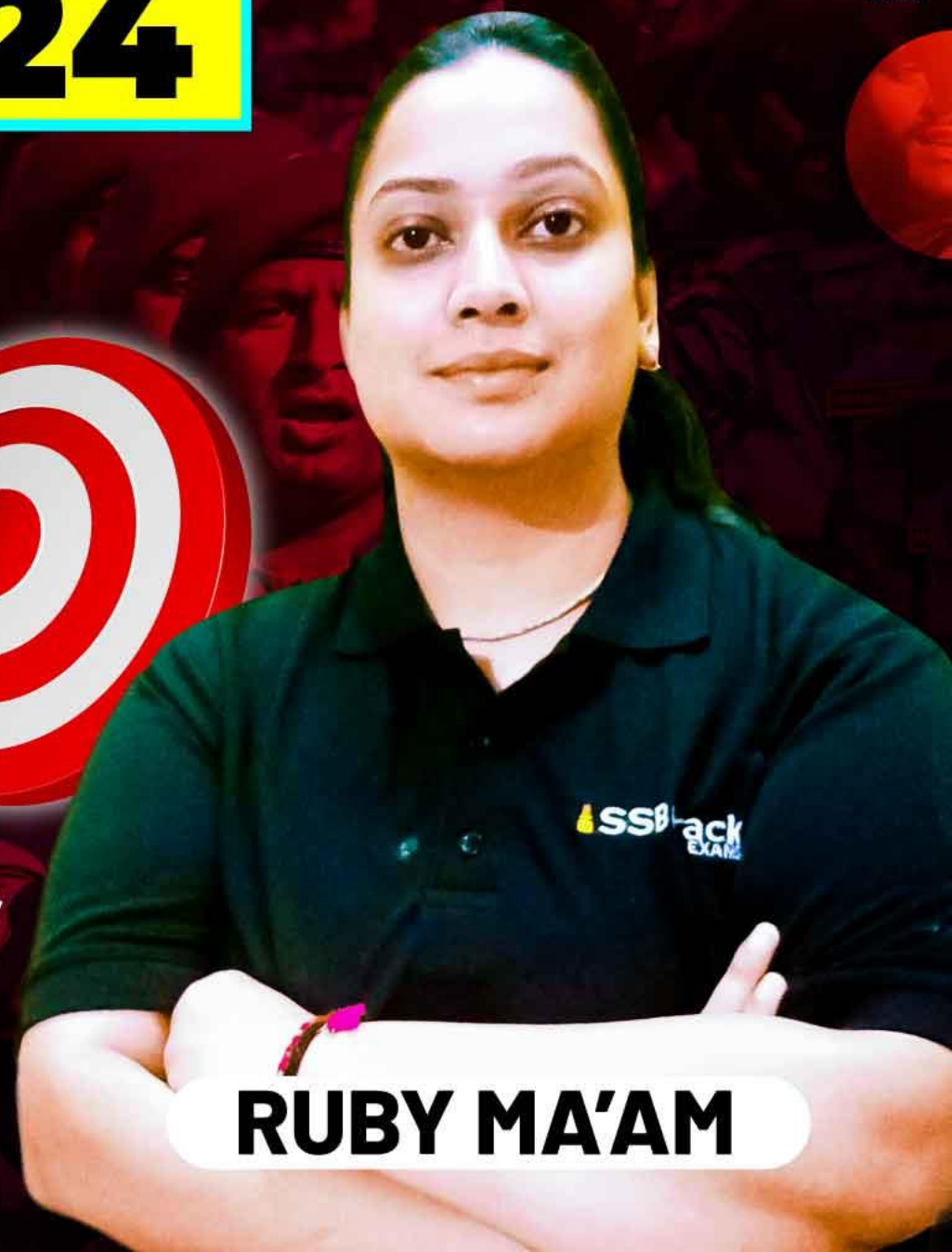
GK



LIVE ●

MEDIEVAL HISTORY

CLASS 1



RUBY MA'AM



25 June 2024 Live Classes Schedule

8:00AM --- 25 JUNE 2024 DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS --- RUBY MA'AM

9:00AM --- 25 JUNE 2024 DAILY DEFENCE UPDATES --- DIVYANSHU SIR

SSB INTERVIEW LIVE CLASSES

9:30AM --- MOCK PERSONAL INTERVIEW --- ANURADHA MA'AM

AFCAT 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

2:30PM --- STATIC GK - INTERNATIONAL DAYS, SUMMITS & MEETINGS 2023-24 --- DIVYANSHU SIR

4:00PM --- MATHS - PROBABILITY --- NAVJYOTI SIR

5:30PM --- ENGLISH - WORD SUBSTITUTION - CLASS 3 --- ANURADHA MA'AM

NDA 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

11:30AM --- GK - MEDIEVAL HISTORY - CLASS 1 --- RUBY MA'AM

2:30PM --- GS - CHEMISTRY MCQS - CLASS 2 --- SHIVANGI MA'AM

6:30PM --- MATHS - APPLICATIONS OF DERIVATIVES - CLASS 1 --- NAVJYOTI SIR

CDS 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

11:30AM --- GK - MEDIEVAL HISTORY - CLASS 1 --- RUBY MA'AM

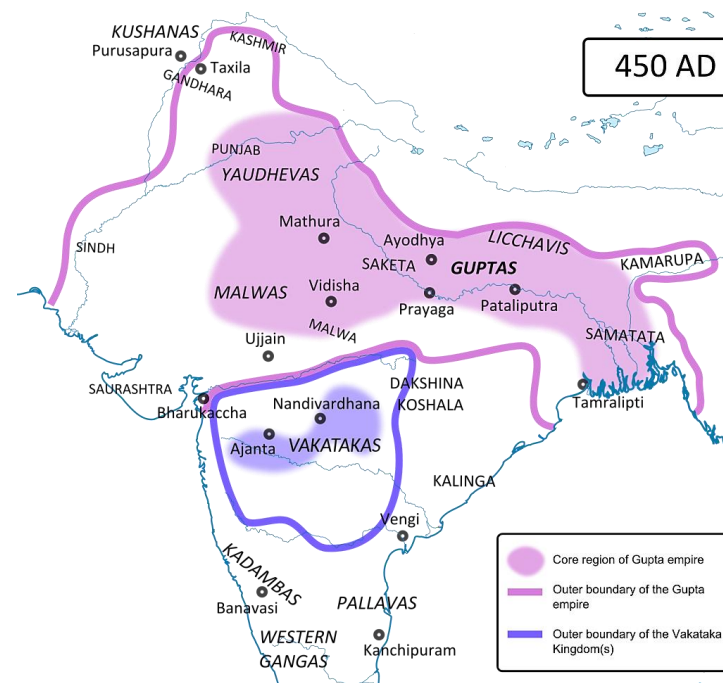
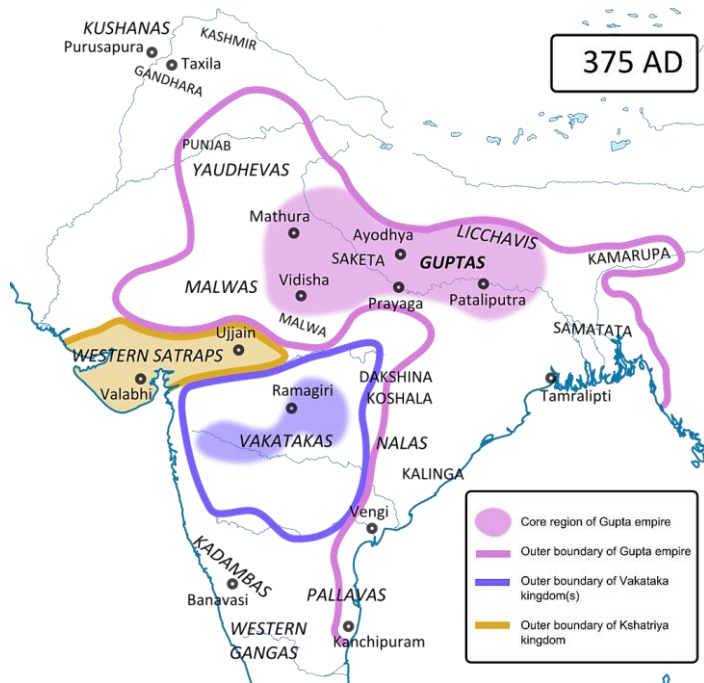
2:30PM --- GS - CHEMISTRY MCQS - CLASS 2 --- SHIVANGI MA'AM

4:00PM --- MATHS - PROBABILITY --- NAVJYOTI SIR



The Rise Of Gupta Empire (320-550 AD)

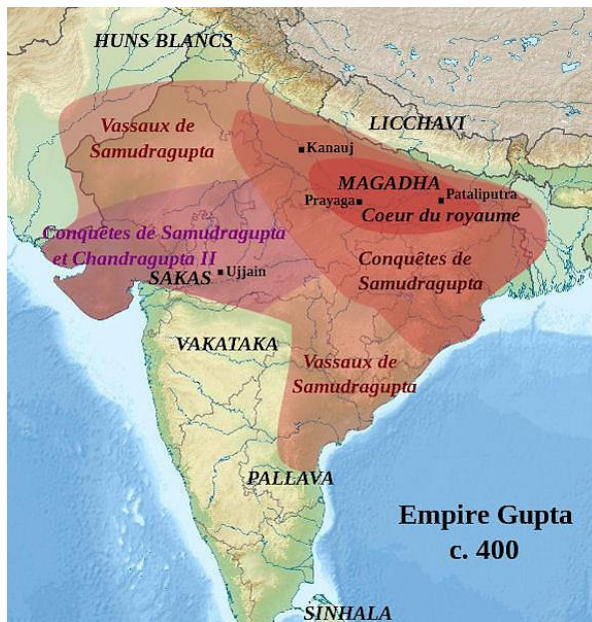
On The Ruins Of The Kushan Empire Arose A New Empire Of The Guptas, Who May Have Been Of Vaishya Origin. Not As Large As The Maurya Empire, It Kept North India Politically United From AD 335 To 455 AD.



Chandragupta I (319-334 AD):

He Married Kumara Devi, A Lichchhavi Princess. The Guptas Were Probably Vaishyas, And Hence Marriage Into A Kshatriya Family Lent Them Prestige.

He Assumed The Title Of Maharajadhiraja And Issued Gold coins.



Samudragupta (335-380 AD):

He Was The **Opposite Of Ashoka**. His **Court Poet Harisena** Wrote A Glowing Account Of The Military Exploits In '**Prayag Prashasti**'. **Historian A V Smith** Called Him The '**Napoleon Of India**'.



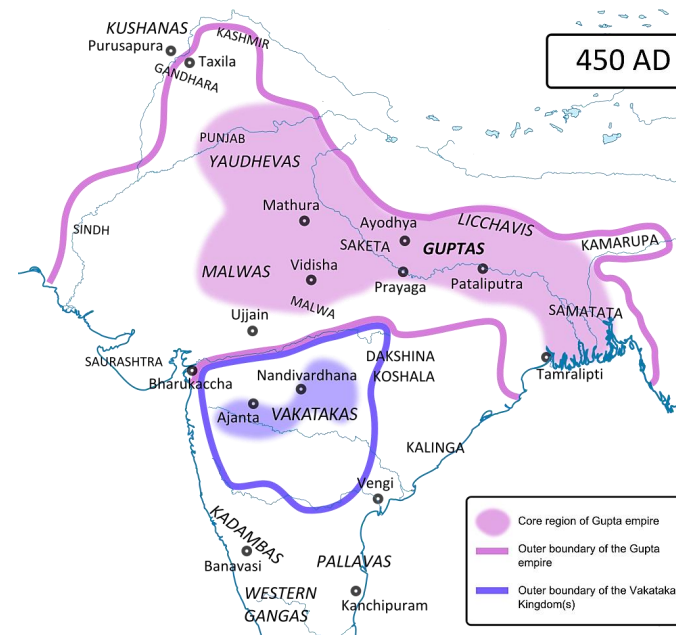
Chandragupta II (380 - 412 AD)

He Married His **Daughter Prabhavati** To A **Vakataka Prince** Of The Brahmana Caste And Ruled In **Central India**. He Occupied **Western Malwa And Gujarat**, Which Had Been Under The Rule Of The **Shaka Kshatrapas**.



Chandragupta II (380 - 412 AD)

Ujjain Seems To Have Been Made The 2nd Capital By Chandragupta II. The Exploits Of A King Called Chandra Are Glorified In An Iron Pillar Inscription Fixed Near Qutb Minar.



Chandragupta II (380 - 412 AD)

His Court Was Adorned By **Navaratnas ("Nine Gems")** And Numerous Scholars Including **Kalidasa, Amarasimha, Dhanvantari** Etc. **Chinese Pilgrim Fa-Hsien (AD 399 - 414)** Visited India During His Reign.



Gupta dynasty - Administration

Administration

- Kings adopted various titles
- King was assisted by a council of ministers
- Civil and criminal crimes were demarcated clearly

Territorial divisions

- Bhuktis
 - Governed by Uparaka
- Vishayas or Bhogas
 - Sub-division of Bhuktis
 - Governed by Vishayapati
- Gramas
 - Smallest unit
 - administered by headman called Gramapati or Gramadhyaksha

Guilds

- Chiefs of Guilds were called Nagarseths
- Trading and artisan communities formed guilds

Tax structure

- Bali
 - Compulsory offerings
- Bhaga
 - 1/6th of produce
- Bhoga
 - Gifts
- Shulka
 - Customs
- Udinanga
 - Social security tax
- Klipta
 - tax for selling or purchasing lands
- Halivakara
 - Ploughshare tax
- Hiranya
 - Gold tax
- Kara
 - irregular tax

Trade

- Trade contacts were well established with roman empire
- Ujjain became a major commercial center
- Silk, Pearls, Leather goods, Jewellery, Ivory and spices formed a major part of trade

Gupta dynasty - Culture

Society

Rigid Caste system was followed

Religion

Hinduism took centre stage

Devotion and meditation was preferred over sacrifice

Bhakti tradition grew rapidly

Worship of female deities Increased

Science and Technology

Aryabhatta

Aryabhattachiya

Arya Siddhanta

Calculated the value of Pi

Calculated the length of a Solar year

Solved problems in Trigonometry

He developed Chakra Yantra, Gola Yantra and Shadow devices

Varahamihira

Panchasiddhantika

Five treatises on Astronomy

Philosophy

Six schools of Hindu philosophy was developed

Nyaya

Vaishesika

Sankhya

Yoga

Mimansa

Vedanta

**Gupta Dynasty -
Art and
Architecture**

Temple Architecture

Free standing temples were built extensively

Temples were built with Square shaped Sanctum sanctorum

Porches were pillared with multiple pillars

Shikaras were built in many temples

Temple styles

1) Nagara Style

2) Dravida style

3) Panchayatan style

Dasavatara temple at Deogarh

Termed as Golden age of India

Paintings

Ajanta cave paintings

Mural paintings

Nagaraja and Nagini

Mahaparinirvana Buddha

Cave architecture

Ajanta caves

5 Chaitya viharas

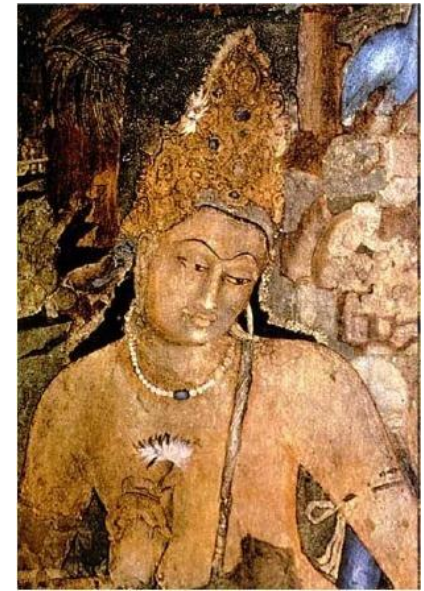
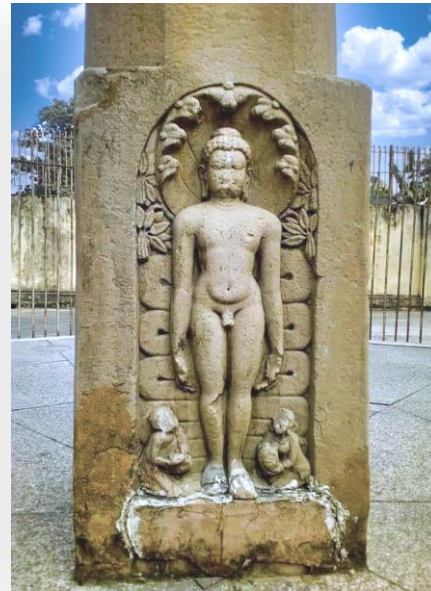
31 Rockcut cave monuments

Wall paintings found extensively

Caves after post gupta period were built by Vakataka kings.

Sculpture

Mathura school of art was followed



Gupta Coinage:

The Largest Number Of Gold Coins, Were Called **Dinaras**. Silver Coins Were Called The **Rupayakas**. The Face Of The Coins Generally Portrayed The **Governing King And Carried Legends**, While The Reverse Depicted The **Figure Of A Goddess**.

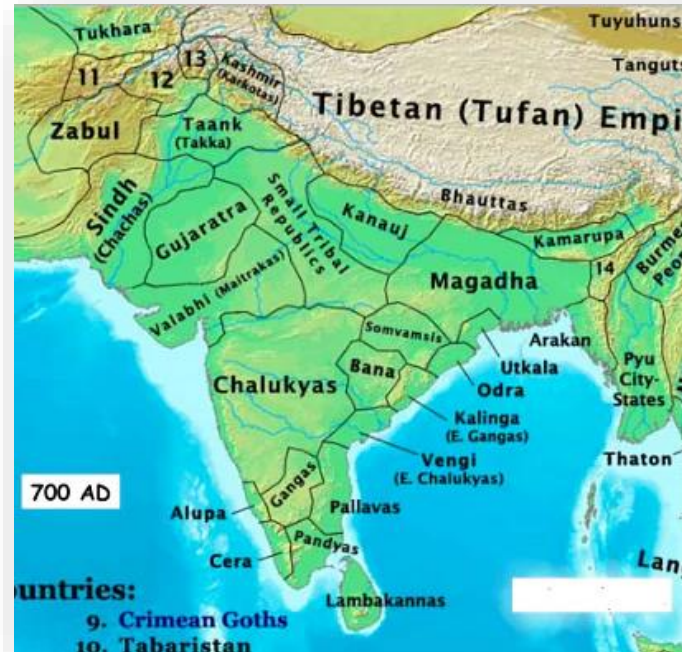


Reasons for the Fall of the Gupta Empire

- Invaders
 - Hunas (Byzantine Sources, cite Hephthalites, N.W. of the Empire
 - Excelled in Horsemanship
 - Stirrups made of metal
 - By 520 the Gupta Empire was reduced to a small Kingdom-forced to pay tribute to their conquerors
- Weakness in the Throne
 - Dynastic dissensions
 - Weak rulers
- Trade Decreased
 - Loss of Western India, Trade with the Mediterranean
 - Seen in the decrease in percentage of Gold in their coins
- Feudal States
 - Reduced the power, and tax collection of the Empire

The Era Of Harsha Vardhana (606 - 647 AD):

Post-Guptas Then North India Again **Split Up Into Several Kingdoms**. **Thanesar In Haryana** Extended Its Authority Over All The Other Feudatories. The Ruler Who Brought This About Was **Harshavardhana Of The Pushyabhuti Dynasty**.



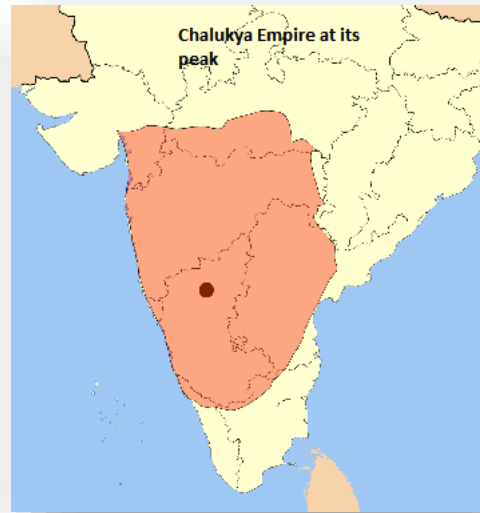
The Era Of Harsha Vardhana (606 - 647 AD):

Harsha Made **Kanauj His Seat Of Power**. Harsha's Reign Is Reconstructed From A Study By **Banabhatta**, Who Was His **Court Poet** And Who Wrote A Book Called **Harshacharita**. **Chinese Pilgrim Hsuan Tsang**, Visited & Stayed In The Country For **About 15 Years**.



The Era Of Harsha Vardhana (606 - 647 AD):

Harsha's Southward March Was Stopped At The Narmada River Around 618-19 AD By The Chalukya King Pulakeshin II, Who Ruled Over A Great Part Of Modern Karnataka And Maharashtra With His Capital At Badami In The Modern Bijapur District Of Karnataka.



The Era Of Harsha Vardhana (606 - 647 AD):

Harsha Is Remembered Not Only For His Patronage And Learning But Also For The Authorship Of Three Plays: **Priyadarshika, Ratnavali, And Nagananda.**

Bana Attributes Great Poetical Skill To Him, And Some Later Authors Consider Him To Have Been A **Literary Monarch.**

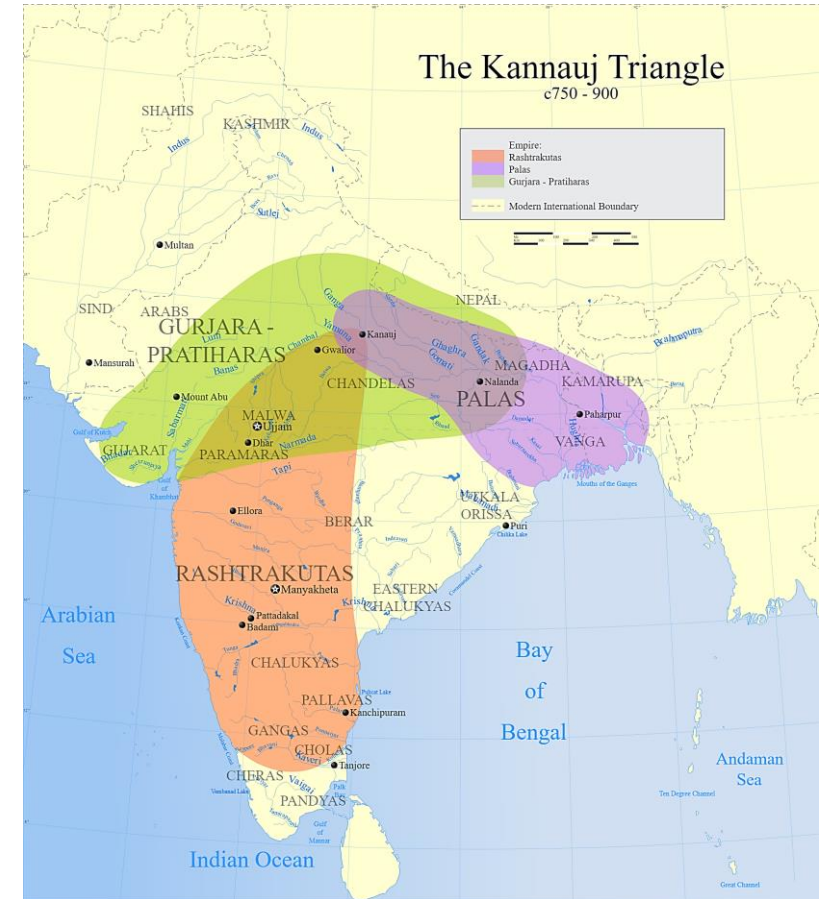


सुधासु सारसदा सुधासु सुधासु

sva ha sto ma ma ma ha ra ja ad hi ra ja o ri Ha ra ha ya

The Tripartite Struggle (8 - 9 AD):

Post Harsha's Death Absence Of A Powerful Dynasty Allowed The Rajput Pratiharas Of Bhinmal (Rajasthan), The Palas Of Bengal And Bihar, And The Rashtrakutas Of The Manyakheta (Karnataka) Fought Against Each Other For Supremacy Over Kannauj.



The Chalukyas:

- The Chalukyas Ruled Parts Of **Southern And Central India** Between The 6th Century And The 12th Century. They **Claimed Their Descent From Brahma Or Manu Or The Moon**.
- They Established Their Capital At Vatapi, Modern Badami, In The District Of Bijapur, Which Forms A Part Of Karnataka.



The Chalukyas:

- ✓ **Badami Chalukyas:** The Earliest Chalukyas Jayasimha Was The First Ruler Of The Chalukyas. They Ruled From The Mid-6th Century And Declined After The Death Of Their Greatest King, Pulakesin II In 642 AD.
- ✓ **Eastern Chalukyas:** Emerged After The **Death Of Pulakesin II** In Eastern Deccan With **Capital At Vengi**. They Ruled Till The 11th Century.
- ✓ **Western Chalukyas:** Descendants Of The Badami Chalukyas, Emerged In The Late 10th Century And Ruled From **Kalyani**.

Art And Architecture Of The Chalukyas:

They **Built Cave Temples** Depicting Both Religious And Secular Themes With **Beautiful Mural Paintings**. Hight Of The **Vesara Style Of Architecture**. This Is Also Called The **Deccan Style Or Karnataka Dravida Or Chalukyan Style**. It Is A Combination Of **Dravida And Nagara Styles**.



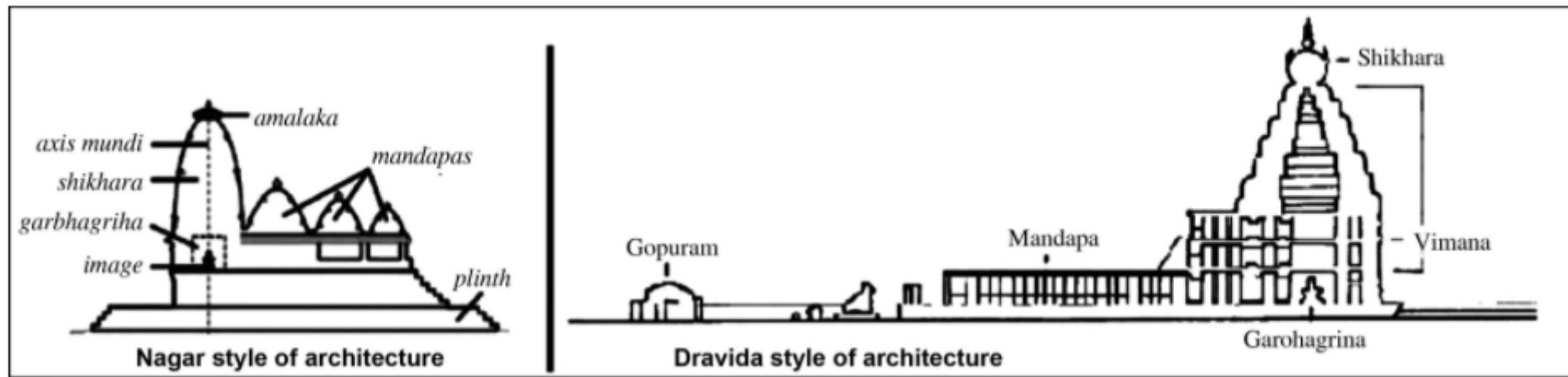
Nagara



Dravida

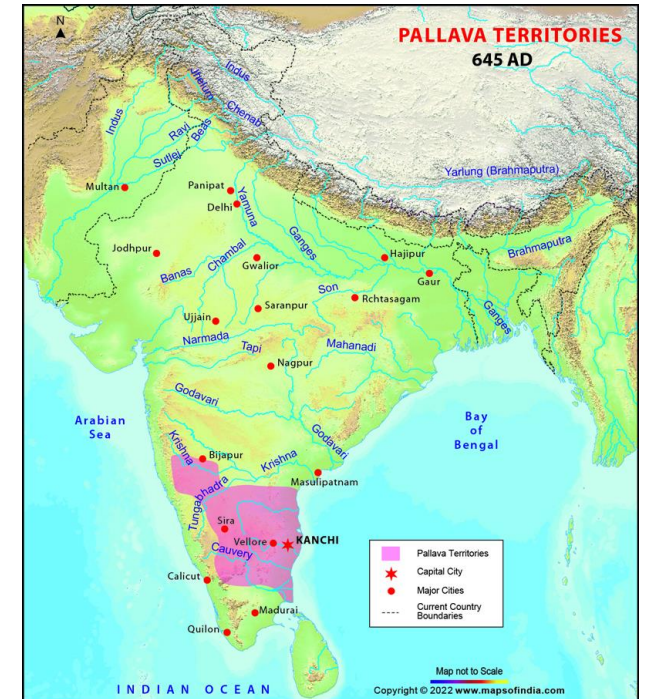


Vesara



The Pallava Dynasty (275 AD - 897 AD):

- They Gained Prominence After The **Downfall Of The Satavahana** Dynasty, With Whom They Had Formerly Served As Feudatories.
- The Pallavas Became A Major Power During The Reign Of **Mahendravarman I (600 - 630 CE)** And **Narasimhavarman I (630 - 668 CE)**.



The Pallava Dynasty (275 AD - 897 AD):

The Pallavas Are Most Noted For Their **Patronage Of Architecture**, The Finest Example Being **The Shore Temple**, A UNESCO World Heritage Site In **Mamallapuram**. Kancheepuram Served As The Capital Of The Pallava Kingdom. The Chinese Traveler **Xuanzang Visited Kanchipuram** During Pallavas.



The Chola Empire (850 AD - 1200 AD):

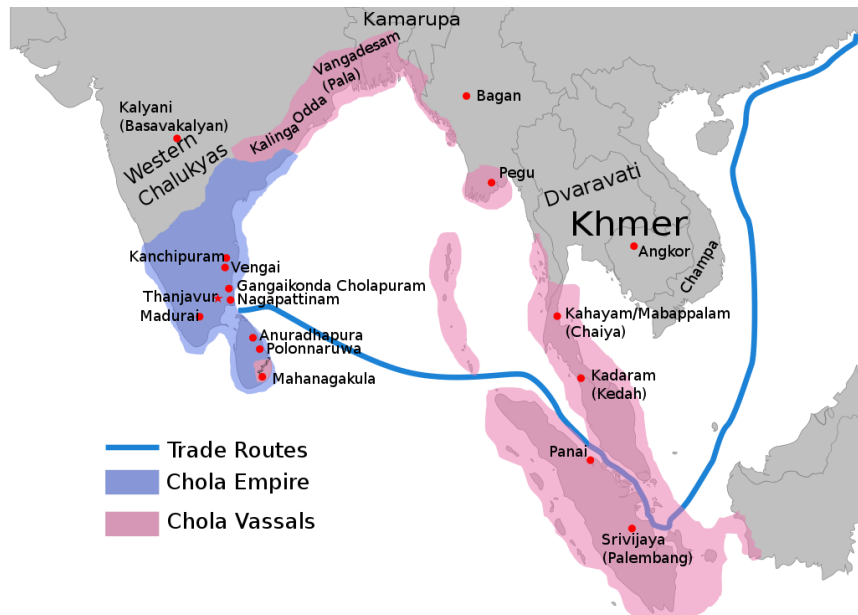
The Re-emergence Of Cholas Began With **Vijayalaya (850 - 871 AD)**

Conquering The **Kaveri Delta**, Built The City Of **Thanjavur**, And Est Of The **Chola Kingdom In 850**. **Rajaraja I (985 - 1014 AD)** Famous **Rajarajeshwara Temple Or Brihadisvara Temple At Tanjore In 1010 A.D.**



The Chola Empire (850 AD - 1200 AD):

Rajendra I (1012 - 1044 AD) Founded The City Of **Gangaikonda Cholapuram** And Constructed The Famous **Rajesvaram Temple**. His Naval Expedition To **Kadaram Or Sri Vijaya(Indonesia)**. He Got The Title 'Kadaramgonda'.



The Chola Empire (850 AD - 1200 AD):

- ✓ The Chola Empire Was Divided Into **Mandalams** And Each Mandalam Into **Valanadus And Nadus**.
- ✓ The Royal Princes Or Officers Were In Charge Of Mandalam.
- ✓ The **Valanadus Was Under Periyannattar And Nadu Under Nattar**.
- ✓ The Town Was Known As **Nagaram** And It Was Under The Administration Of A Council Called **Nagarattar**.

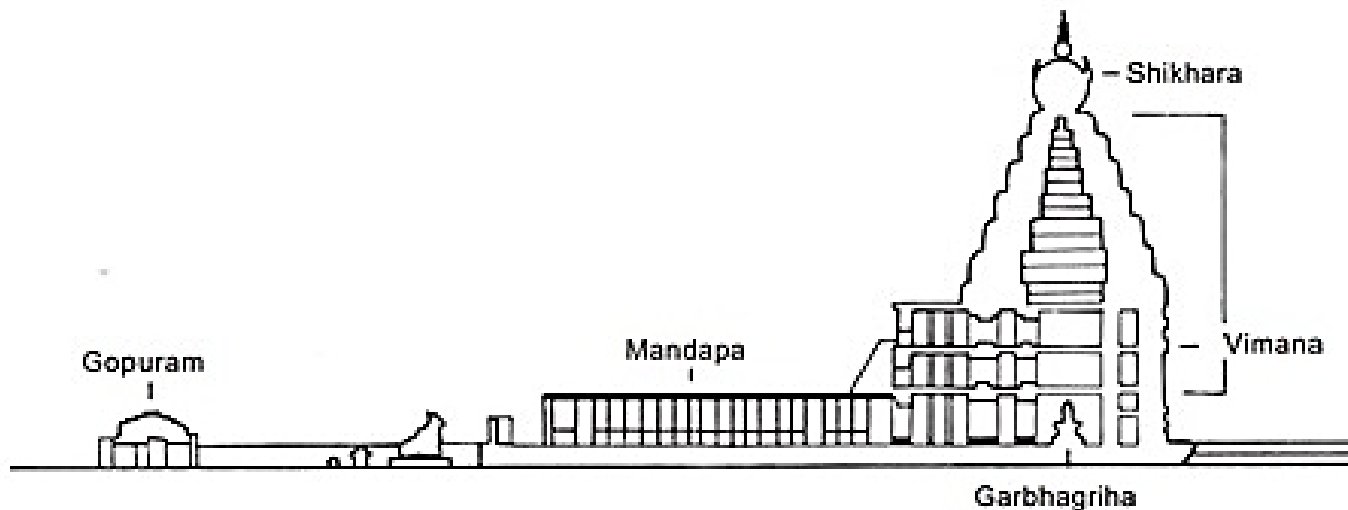
The Chola Empire (850 AD - 1200 AD):

To Assess Tax, The Cholas Undertook **Extensive Land Surveys And Revenue Settlements**. The Department Of Land Revenue Is Known As **Puravuvarti-Tinaikkalam**. Various Units Of The Land Measurement Are **Kuli, Ma, Veli, Patti, Padagam, Etc.**



The Chola Empire (850 AD - 1200 AD):

The Temples Had A **Garbhagriha** (Deity Room); **Vimana** (Brihadeshvara Temple); **Shikhara** (stone Weighing 90 Tonnes); **Mandap**. Temples Were Covered With Exquisite Well-composed Sculptures. The Presence Of A **Water Tank** Is The Unique Feature Of Chola Architecture.



Q. Which one of the following statements about the Gupta period in Indian History is *not* correct?

- (a) Sanskrit language and literature, after centuries of evolution, reached what has been described as a level of classical excellence through royal patronage.
- (b) The status of women was redefined. They were entitled to formal education and hence there were women teachers, philosophers and doctors. Early marriage was prohibited by law and they were given the right to property.
- (c) Decentralization of administrative authority was impacted by increased grants of land and villages with fiscal and administrative immunities to priests and temples.
- (d) Land grants paved the way for feudal developments and emergence of serfdom in India, resulting in the depression of the peasantry.

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ANSWER: B

Option B Is Not Correct. Indeed It Was The Quiet Opposite To What Is Given.

Q. Which One Among The Following Was Not An Attribute Of Samudragupta Described In Prayag Prashasti?

- A. Sharp And Polished Intellect
- B. Accomplished Sculptor
- C. Fine Musical Performances
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According To **Allahabad Prasasti's Or Prayag Prashasti** Exaggerated Picture, 'Samudragupta Was Man Of Many-sided Genius. **Samudragupta** Was A Man Of Exceptional Abilities And Unusual Varied Gifts - **A Warrior, Statesman, General, Poet Musician, And Philanthropist**, He Was All In One.



Q. Which One Among The Following Statements About The Coins Of The Gupta Rulers Is Correct?

- A. The Obverse And Reverse, Both, Had Only The King's Portrait And Date
- B. The Obverse And Reverse, Both, Had Only An Image Of A Deity And Date
- C. The Obverse Generally Had King's Portrait And Reverse Had An Image Of A Deity Or A Motif
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Q. The Agrahara In Early India Was:

- A. The Name Of A Village Or Land Granted To Brahmins
- B. The Garland Of Flowers Of Agar
- C. The Grant Of Land To Officers And Soldiers
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Agraharams Were Also Known As

Chaturvedimangalams In Ancient Times.

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