

# NDA-CDS 2 2024

# GK



**LIVE** 

## ANCIENT HISTORY

**CLASS 3**

**RUBY MA'AM**



## 24 June 2024 Live Classes Schedule

8:00AM --- 24 JUNE 2024 DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS --- RUBY MA'AM

9:00AM --- 24 JUNE 2024 DAILY DEFENCE UPDATES --- DIVYANSHU SIR

### SSB INTERVIEW LIVE CLASSES

9:00AM --- MOCK PERSONAL INTERVIEW --- ANURADHA MA'AM

### AFCAT 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

2:30PM --- STATIC GK - IMPORTANT STRAITS & INTERNATIONAL BORDERS --- DIVYANSHU SIR

4:00PM --- MATHS - SET THEORY --- NAVJYOTI SIR

5:30PM --- ENGLISH - WORD SUBSTITUTION - CLASS 2 --- ANURADHA MA'AM

### NDA 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

11:30AM --- GK - ANCIENT HISTORY - CLASS 3 --- RUBY MA'AM

2:30PM --- GS - CHEMISTRY MCQS - CLASS 1 --- SHIVANGI MA'AM

6:30PM --- MATHS - DIFFERENTIATION - CLASS 2 --- NAVJYOTI SIR

### CDS 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

11:30AM --- GK - ANCIENT HISTORY - CLASS 3 --- RUBY MA'AM

2:30PM --- GS - CHEMISTRY MCQS - CLASS 1 --- SHIVANGI MA'AM

4:00PM --- MATHS - SET THEORY --- NAVJYOTI SIR



# Shunga Dynasty (185 BC - 73 BC):

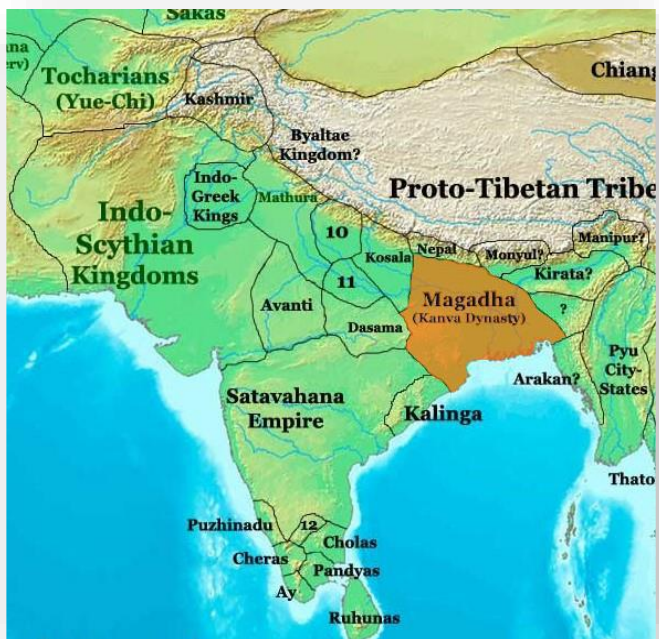
Pushyamitra Shunga founded The Shunga Empire And Controlled Areas Of The Central And Eastern Indian Subcontinent From Around 185 To 73 BCE.

The Last Of The Shunga Emperors Was Devabhuti (83 - 73 BCE). He Was Assassinated By His Minister Vasudeva Kanva.



# Kanva Dynasty (73 BC - 28 BC):

**Vasudeva** Was Initially A Minister Of The Shunga Emperor **Devabhuti**, Who Then **Assassinated** The Former. **There Were 4 Kanva Rulers**. The **Last Ruler, Susarman**, Was Killed By **Andhra King Simuka**.



## Rulers of Kanva dynasty

Vasudeva (c. 75 – c. 66 BCE)

Bhumimitra (c. 66 – c. 52 BCE)

Narayana (c. 52 – c. 40 BCE)

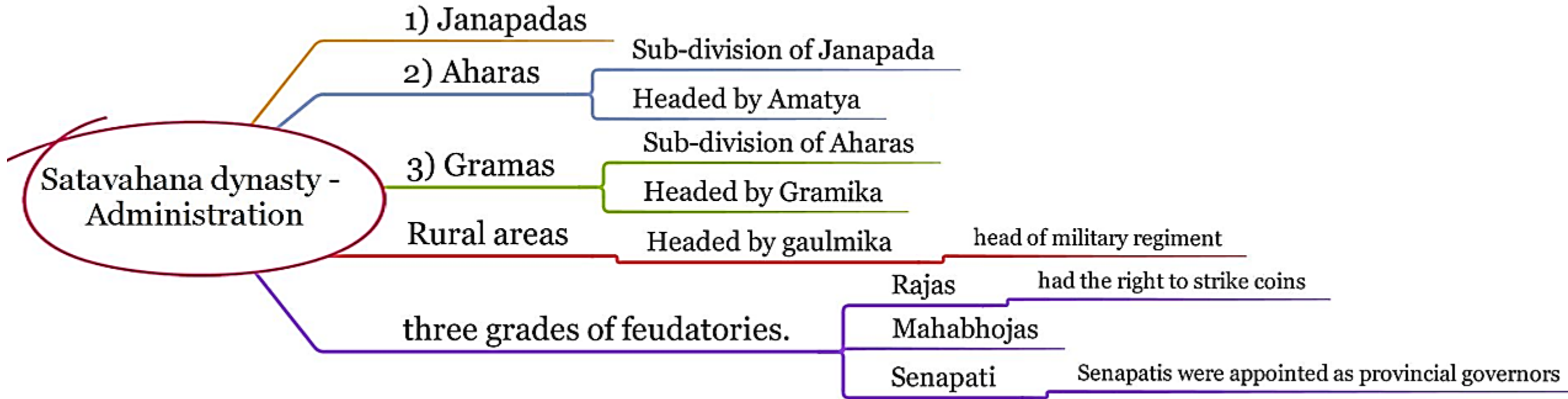
Susharman (c. 40 – c. 30 BCE)

# Satavahana Dynasty (3 BC - 2 AD):

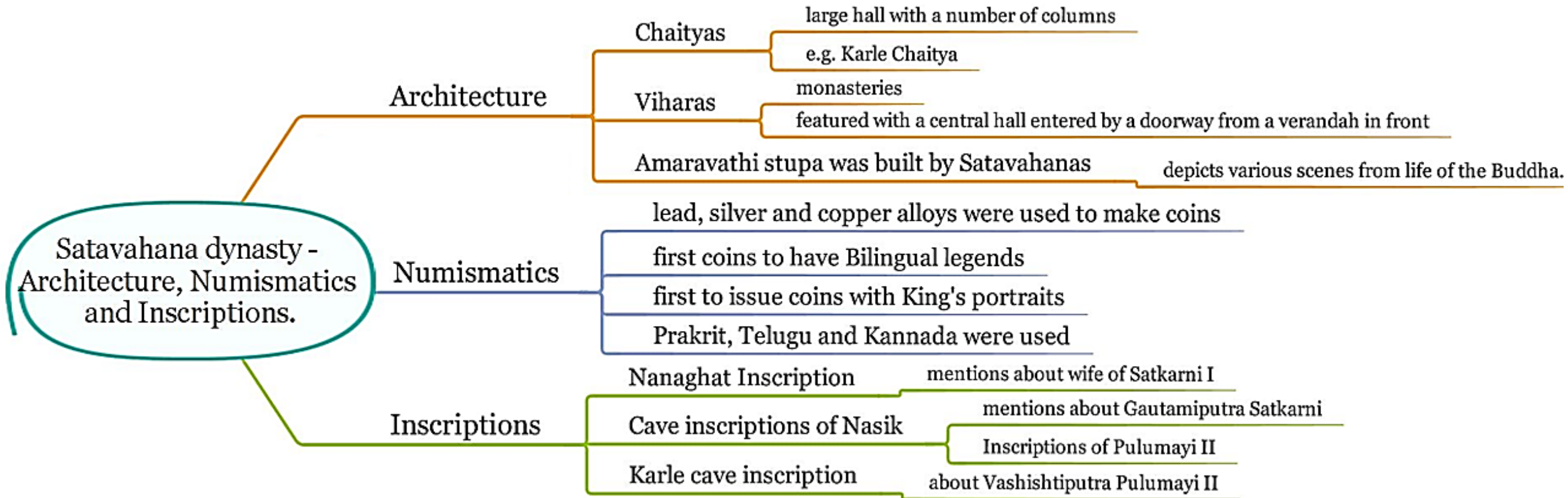
They Are Referred To As **Andhras In The Puranas**. **Pratishthana (Paithan)** And **Amaravati** Were Their Capitals. They Were The **First Native Indian Rulers To Issue Their Coins With The Portraits Of The Rulers**.



# Salient Features Of Satavahana Dynasty:



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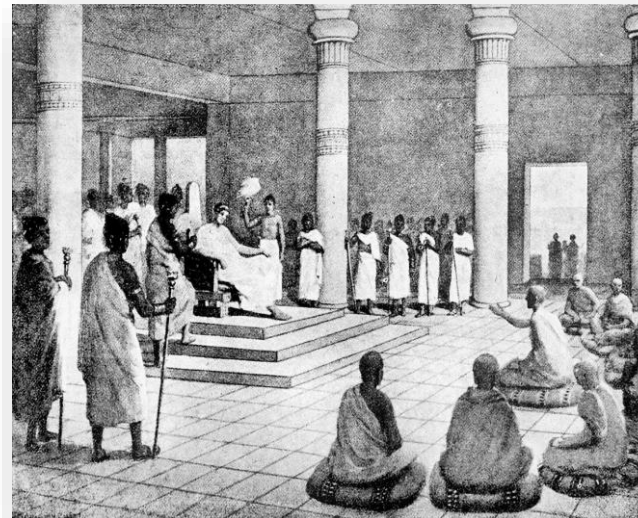
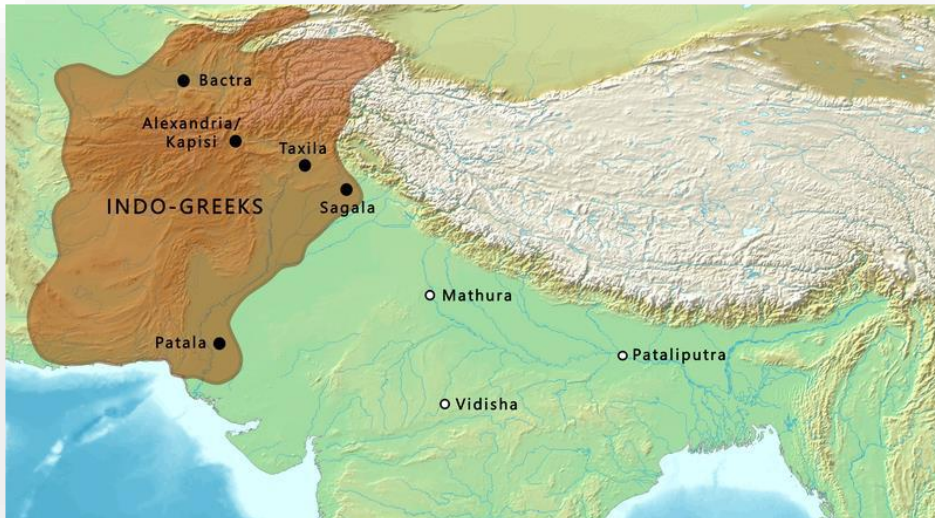
**Agriculture Was The Backbone Of The Economy.** There Were **Silver, Copper, Lead, And Potin Coins.** Satavahana Coins Were Of **Different Shapes** - Round, Square, Rectangular, Etc. **Various Symbols** (Eg: Chaitya, Chakra, Lotus, Etc ) & **Animal Motifs** Were Found On The Satavahana Coins.





# The Indo-Greeks (2<sup>nd</sup> Century BC):

**Indo-Bactrians Or Yavana Kingdom (Yavanarajya) Was Established Around 180 BC. Menander (165 - 45 BC) Asked Nagasena Many Questions Relating To Buddhism. These Questions Were Recorded In The Form Of A Book Known As Milinda Panho.**



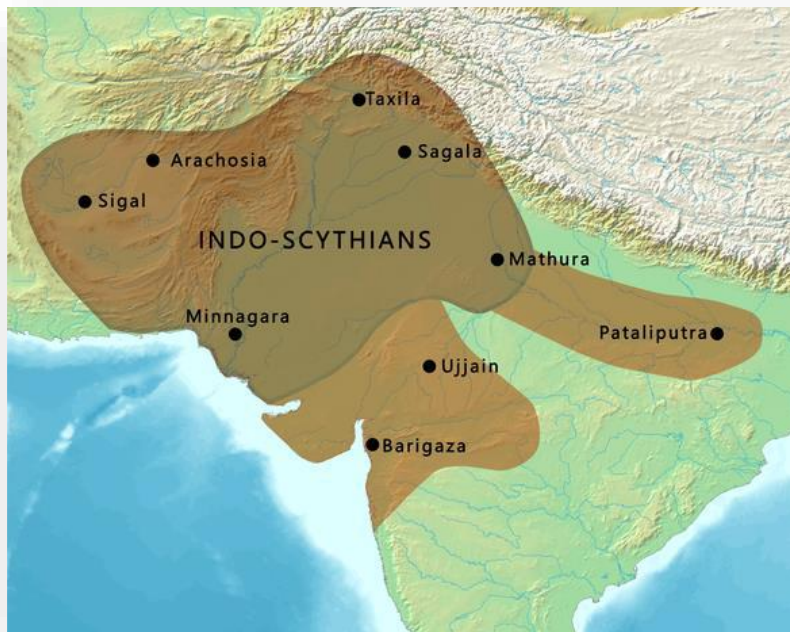
# The Indo-Greeks (2<sup>nd</sup> Century BC):

**1<sup>st</sup> Rulers In India To Issue Gold Coins & That Can Be Definitively **Attributed To Particular Kings. The Last Indo-Greek King Was Strato II. Their Rule Ended With The Invasions Of The Indo-Scythians (Sakas).****



# The Sakas (1 BC - 4 AD):

There Were **5 Branches Of The Shakas** With Their Seats Of Power In Different Parts Of **India And Afghanistan**. They Benefited From The **Sea-Borne Trade In Gujarat** And Issued Numerous **Silver Coins**.



# The Sakas (1 BC - 4 AD):

- In About **57–58 BC** We Hear Of The **King Of Ujjain** Who Effectively Fought Against The Shakas And Succeeded In **Driving Them Out** During His Reign.
- He Called Himself **Vikramaditya**, And An Era Called **Vikrama Samvat** Is Reckoned From His Victory Over The Shakas In **57 BC**.



# Rudradaman I (AD 130 - 150):

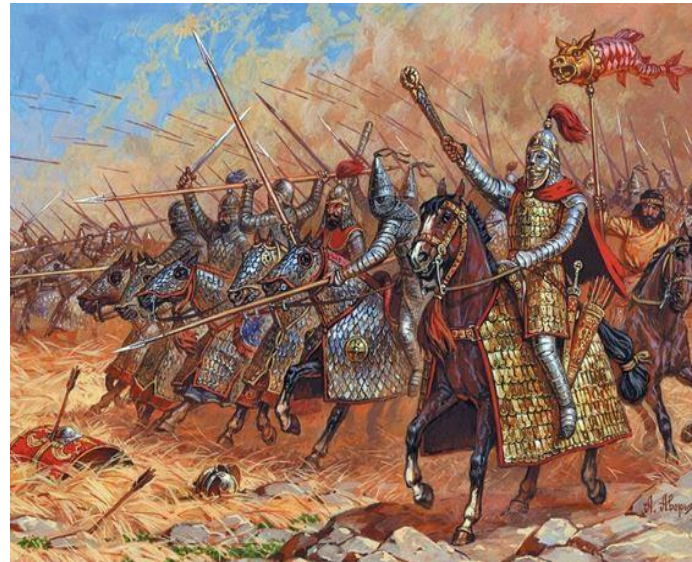
He Ruled Over **Western Kshatrapas** And Was The Most Famous Shaka Ruler Not Only Over Sindh, But Also Over A Substantial Part Of **Gujarat, Konkan, The Narmada Valley, Malwa, And Kathiawar**. He Is Famous In History Because Of The Repairs He Undertook To Improve The **Sudarshana Lake**.



# The Parthians (1 BC - 1AD):

Parthians Or The Pahlavas Lived In Iran From Where They Moved To India.

Gonophores (19 - 46 AD): St Thomas Is Said To Have Come To India To Propagate Christianity.



# Kushan Dynasty (30 AD - 375 AD):

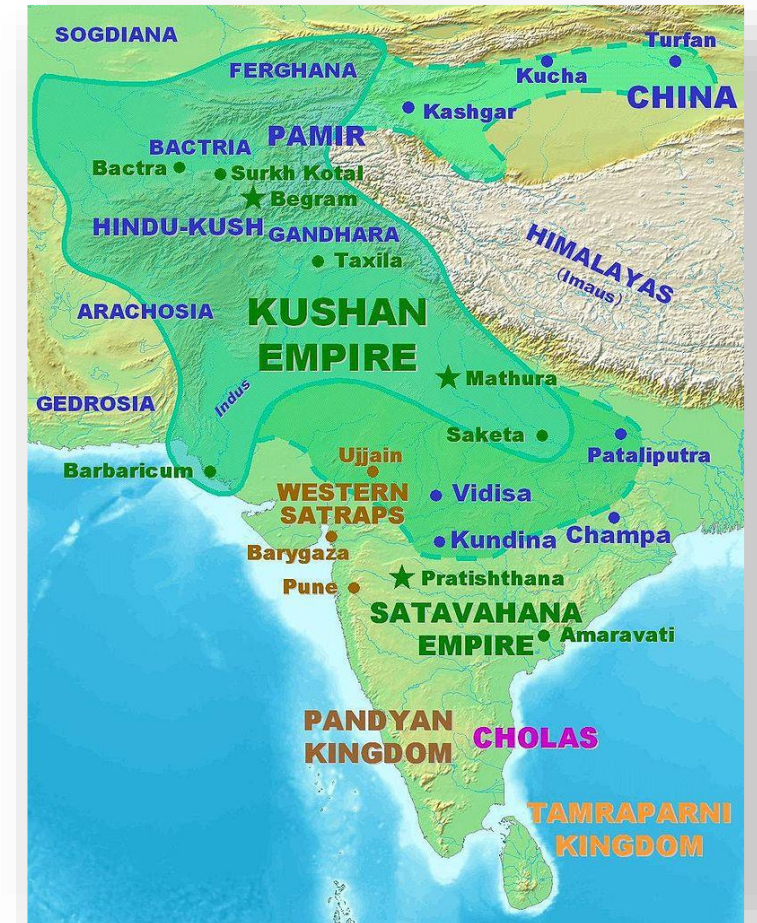
➤ Belonged To The Yuezhi Tribe Of Central Asia.

There Were 2 Successive Dynasties Of Kushans.

➤ The First Was Founded By A House Of Chiefs

Who Were Called **Kadphises** And Who Ruled For **28 Years**.

➤ The **House Of Kadphises** Was Succeeded By That Of **Kanishka**.



# Kanishka Of Kushan Dynasty (127 AD - 150 AD):

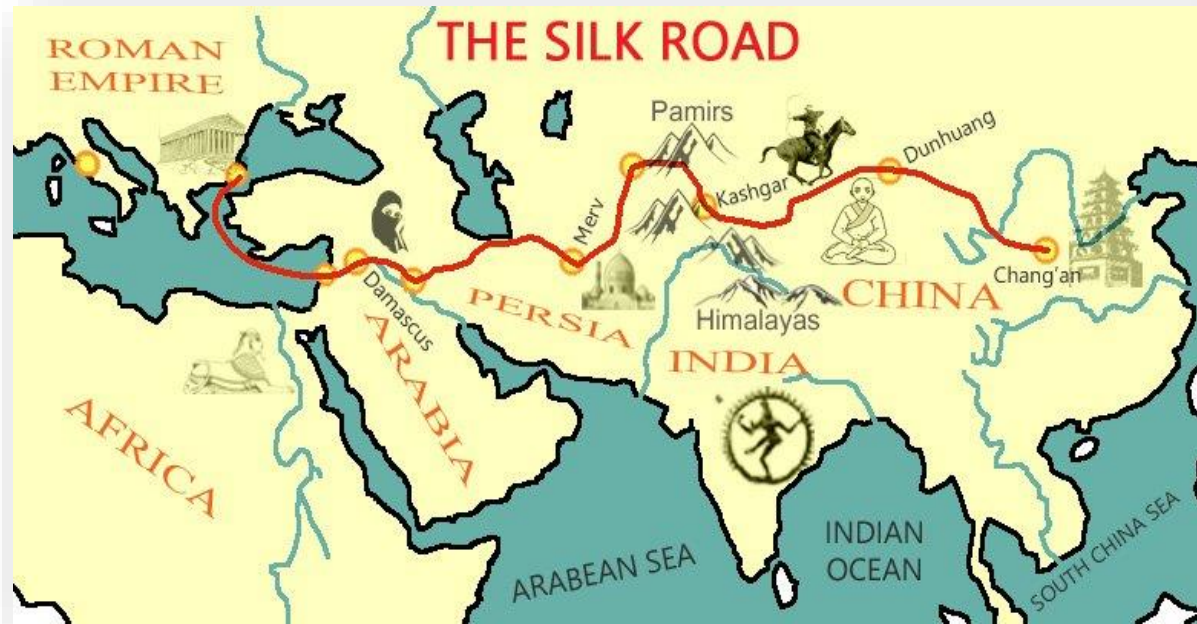
His Main Capital Was Purushpura. The Scholars In His Court Included Parsva, Ashvaghosha, Vasumitra, Nagarjuna, Charaka, Mathara, And Greek Engineer Agesilaus.





# Kanishka Of Kushan Dynasty (127 AD - 150 AD):

Convened The 4<sup>th</sup> Buddhist Council At Kundalvana In Kashmir. The Gandhara School Of Art Flourished Under Him. Propagated The Mahayana Buddhism And Spread It In China. It Is Not Known How He Died.



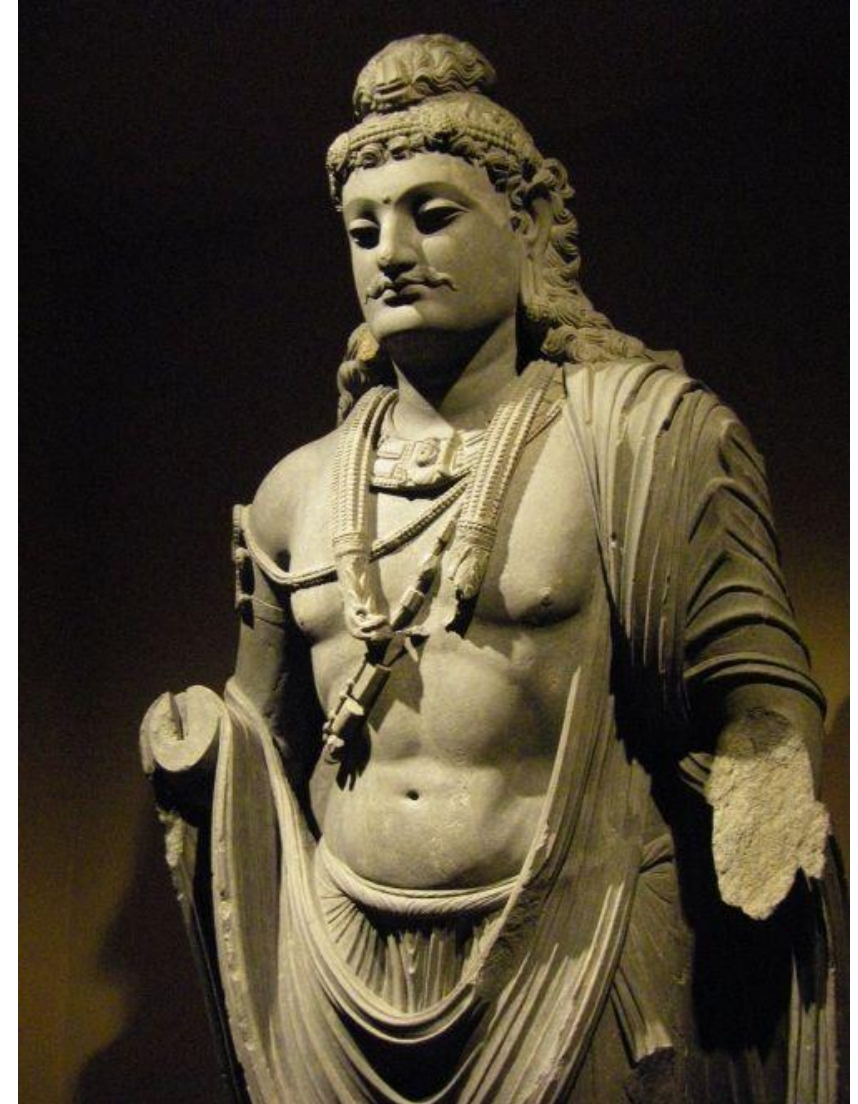
# Significance Of The Kushana Empire:

**Sanskrit Literature** Began To Be Developed, **Ashvaghosha** Is Considered To Be The **First Sanskrit Dramatist**. **Gandhara School** In Northwest India, **Amaravati School** In Andhra, And The **Mathura School** In The Ganges Valley. **Vasudeva I** Was The Last Great King Of The Kushanas. He Probably **Died In 232 AD**.



# Gandhara School In Northwest India:

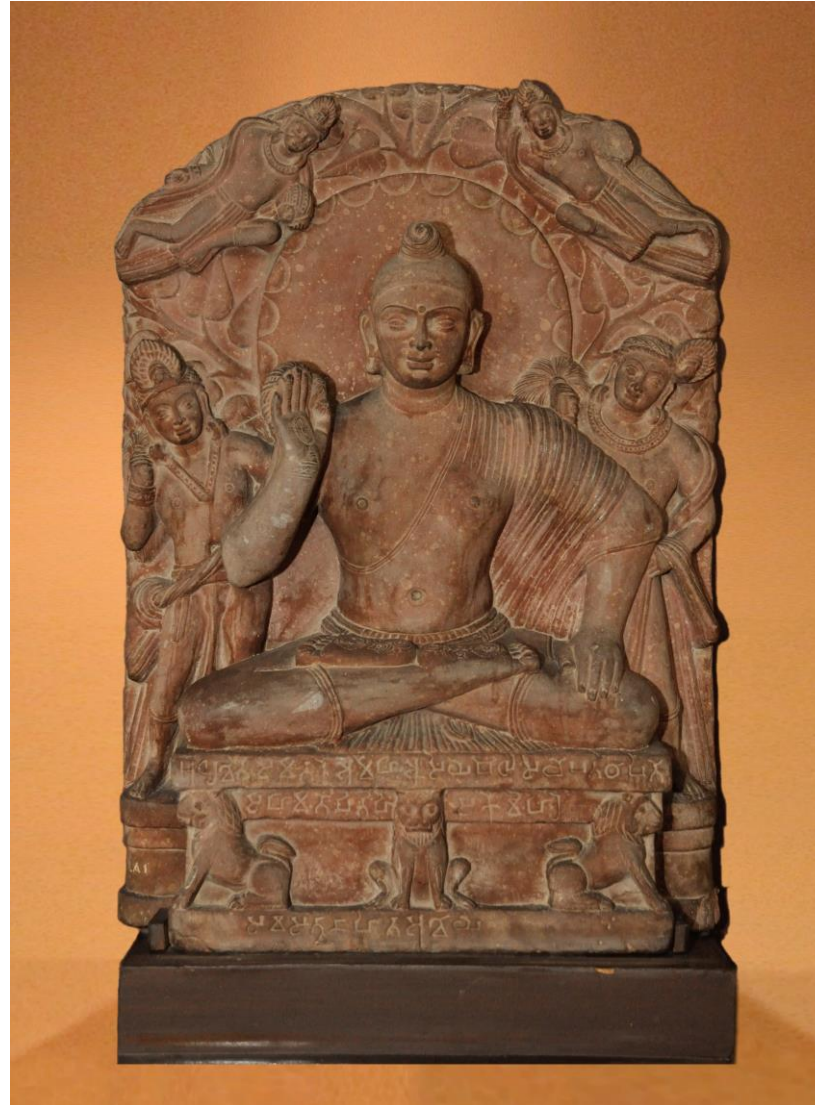
Gandhara
1. High influence of helenistic and greek art features.
2. Grey-sandstone is used. (we also find images made of stucco with lime plaster)
3. Mainly Buddhist images are found
4. Patron- kushana
5. Found in north-west india
6. Spiritual Buddha images. Very stylish with wavy hair,
7. Has beard and moustache.
8. Lean body.
9. Both seated and standing images are found.
10. Eyes are half closed and ears are large



# The Mathura School In The Ganges Valley:

## Mathura

1. Indegenous in nature
2. Spotted red sandstone
3. Buddhism, Jainism and hindu images are found.
4. Kushana
5. North india. Mainly region of Mathura
6. Delighted Buddha and not spiritual look
7. No beard and moustache
8. Strong muscular feature
9. Most of them are seated.
10. Eyes are open with small Ears.



# Amaravati School In Andhra:

## Amravati

1. Indigenous in nature

2. White marble

3. Mainly Buddhism

4. Shatavahanas

5. Deccan region near Krishna-godavari delta.

6. Mainly depicts stories of jatakas.



# Sangam Period:

The Sangam Period Spanning From **6<sup>th</sup> BC To 3<sup>rd</sup> AD**. Famous **Sangam Academies** Of Poets And Scholars Centered In The City Of **Madurai**. The Term **‘Tamilakam’** Referred To Present-day **Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Parts Of Andhra Pradesh, Parts Of Karnataka, And Northern Sri Lanka Also Known As Eelam.**



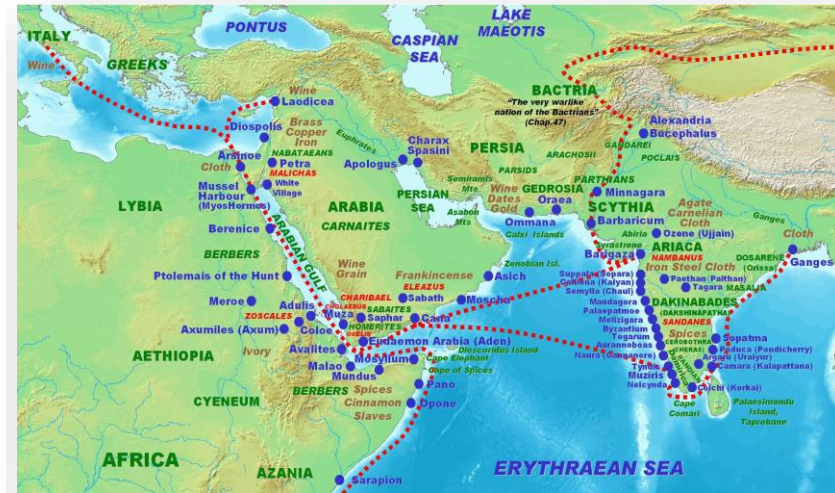
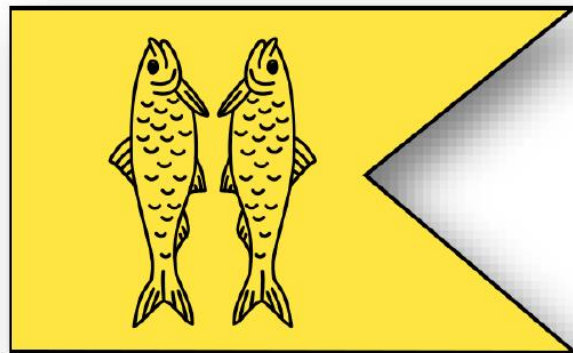
# Muvendar - The Early Three Kingdoms:

- Sangam Poems Mention The “Muvendra”.
- This Is A Tamil Word Meaning Three **Chiefs**, Used For The Heads Of **Three Ruling Families**, Who Became Powerful In The Southern End Of The Indian Peninsula Situated **South Of The Krishna** River Was Divided Into Three Kingdoms - **Chola, Pandya, And Chera**.



# Pandyas:

The Pandyas Are First Mentioned By **Megasthenes**, Stating That Their Society Was **Matriarchal**. The **Sangam Literature** Mentions Pandya Kings Benefited From The Trade With The **Roman Empire**.





# Cholas:

**Cholamandalam Or Coromandel:** The Earliest Reference Are In Inscriptions From The **3<sup>rd</sup> BC** Left By **Ashoka**. Maintained An **Efficient Navy**. The Main Source Of Wealth Was Their **Trade-In Cotton Cloth**.

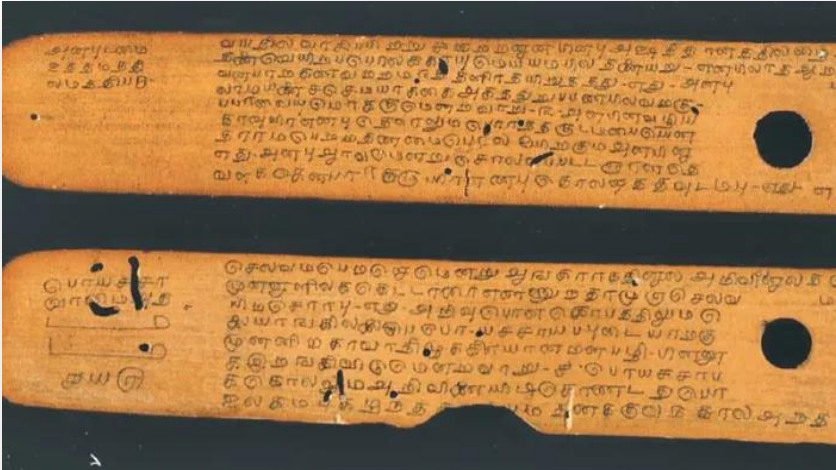
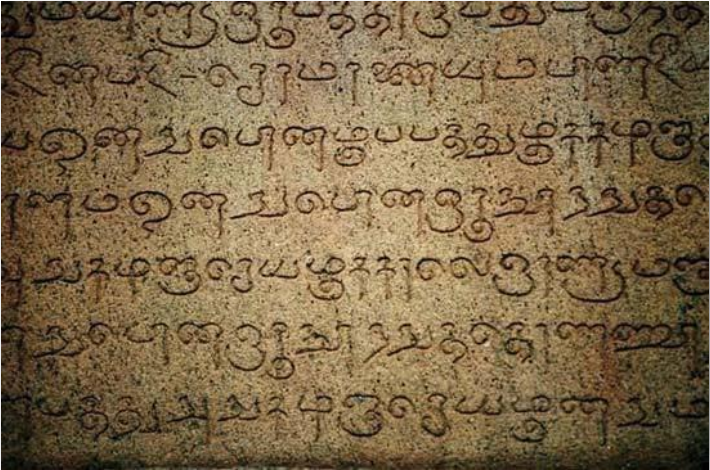


# **Sangam Assembly (3 BC To 3 AD) - Muchchangam**

- ✓ **1<sup>st</sup> Sangam:** It Is Believed To Be Held At **Madurai**, Under The Chairmanship Of **Agastya**. **No Literary Work** Of This Sangam Is Available.
- ✓ **2<sup>nd</sup> Sangam:** It Was Held At **Kapatapuram**, Under **Agastya And Tolkappiyar** - Disciple Of Agastya, Compiled **Tolkappiyam** Book On **Tamil Grammar**.
- ✓ **3<sup>rd</sup> Sangam:** Presided Over By **Nakkirar At Madurai**. Most Of The **Surviving Literature** Is From The Third Sangam.

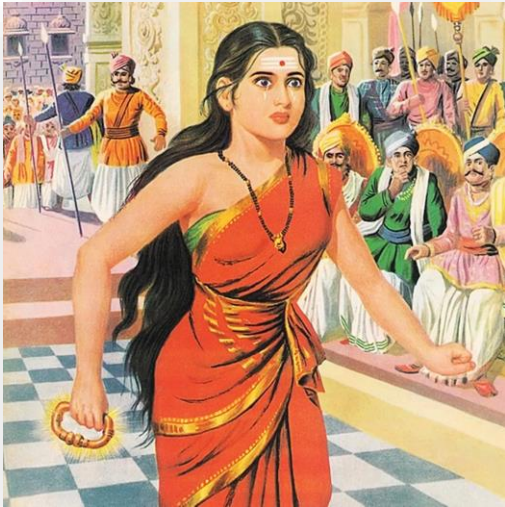
# Sangam Literature:

Sangam Literature Gives A Clear Picture Of The Contemporary Society And Culture Of Tamilakam. Thiruvalluvar's Tirukkural Work On Ethics, Philosophy, Polity Etc Is Considered The 5<sup>th</sup> Veda Of Tamil Nadu.



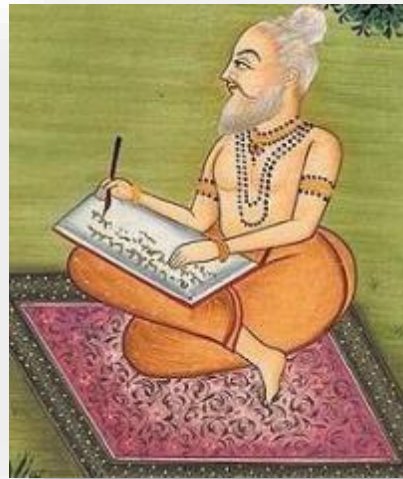
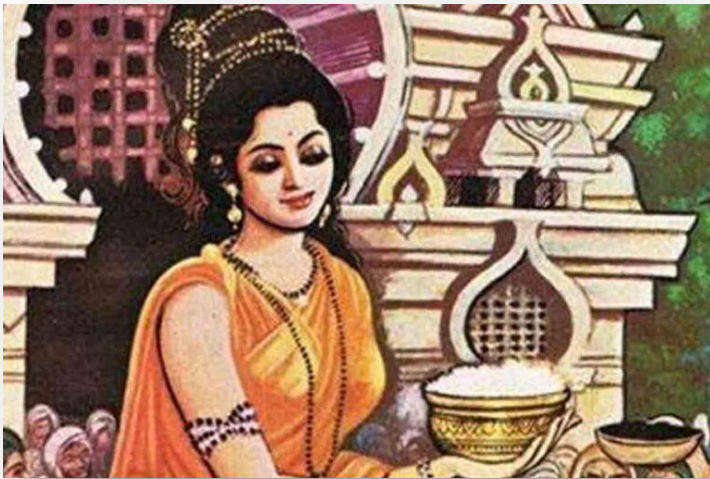
# Sangam Literature:

**Tamil Epics - Silappadikaram And Manimekalai** Are Also Well-known Sangam Texts. **Silappadikaram**, Poem By **Ilango Adigal** Deals With The **Love Story Of Kovalan**, Who Prefers A Courtesan **Madhavi Of Kaveripattinam** To His Noble Wedded Wife **Kannagi**.



# Sangam Literature:

**Manimekalai** Composed By **Seethalai Sattanar**, Is A **Sequel To Silappadikaram** And Is Called The '**Odyssey Of Tamil Poetry**', Which Deals With The Adventures Of The **Daughter Born Of The Union Of Kovalan And Madhavi** And Her Subsequent **Conversion To Buddhism**.



# Features Of Sangam Society:

The Kingdom Was Divided Into:

- Mandalam/Nadu (Province)
- Ur (Town)
- Perur (Big Village)
- Sirur (Small Village)
- Pattinam (Name Of Coastal Town)
- Puhar (Harbour Areas)
- Cheri (Suburb Of Town)



# Features Of Sangam Society:

Women Were Allowed To **Choose Their Life Partners**. But **Life Of Widows Was Miserable**. There Is Also A Mention About The **Practice Of Sati** Being Prevalent In The Higher Strata Of Society Was Called **“Tippayadal”**.



# Decline Of Sangam Age:

The Sangam Period Slowly Witnessed Its Decline Towards The End Of The **3rd Century A.D.** The **Kalabhras** Occupied The Tamil Country During Post-Sangam Period Between **300 AD To 600 AD**, Whose Period Was Called An Interregnum Or '**Dark Age**' By Earlier Historians.





# SUMMARY

- POST MAURYA
- SANGAM



Q. Which of the following is/are the feature(s) of the Brahmadeya Grants during c 600–1200 AD?

1. Their creation meant a renunciation of actual or potential sources of revenue by the State.
2. These grants could vary from a small plot to several villages.
3. Most grants were made in unsettled areas.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

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**ANSWER: C**

Brahmadeya (Sanskrit For "Given To Brahmana") Was Tax Free Land Gift Either In Form Of Single Plot Or Whole Villages Donated To Brahmanas In The Early Medieval India.

Q. At which one of the following places was a Shiva temple *not* constructed under the patronage of the Chola rulers ?

- (a) Chidambaram
- (b) Thanjavur
- (c) Gangaikonda Cholapuram
- (d) Naneghat

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- (d) Naneghat



**ANSWER: D**

**Naneghat Caves** In Maharashtra Are Probably Known For Ancient Satavahana Inscriptions And Has Hardly To Do Something With Chola Timeline As Well As Region Under Their Rule.

**Q. Choose The Incorrect Statements About Distinct Schools Of Art That Flourished Under Kushans:**

**1. Gandhara School In Northwest India**

**2. Amaravati School In Andhra**

**3. Mathura School In The Ganges Valley**

A. 1 Only

B. 2 Only

C. 3 Only

D. None

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**Q. Odd One Out With Reference To Notable Personalities During Gupta Period And Their Works**

- A. Varahamihira : Brihadsamhita
- B. Kalidasa : Malavikagnimitram
- C. Shudraka: Mṛcchakatika
- D. Vishnu Sharma : Mudrarakshasa



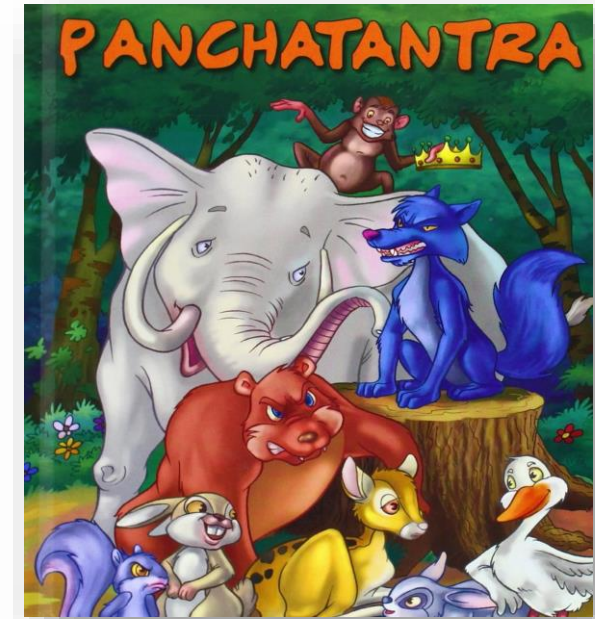
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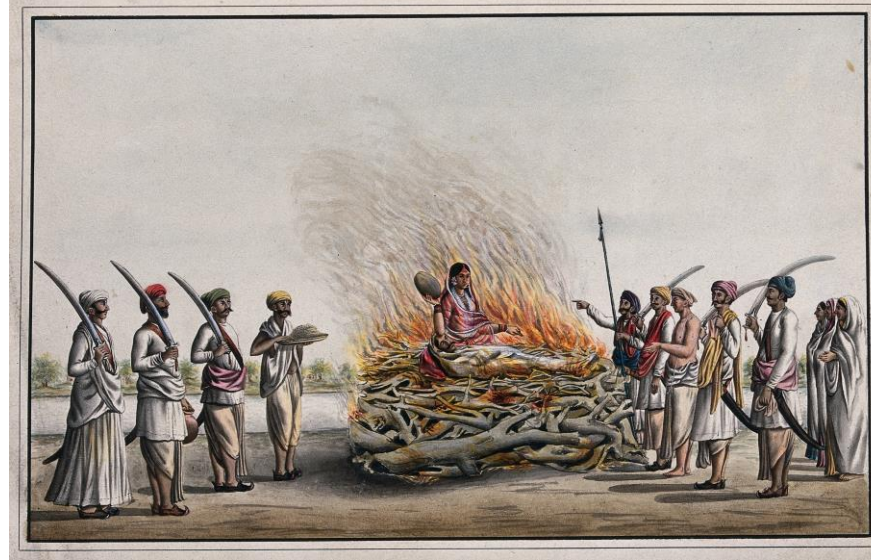
**D. Vishnu Sharma : Mudrarakshasa**



**Vishnu Sharma Wrote Panchatantra While  
Vishakhadatta Composed Mudrarakshasa.**

Q. The Practice Of 'Sati' In Ancient Tamizhakam Was Known As \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Avvaiyar
- B. Nachchellaiyar
- C. Tippiyadal
- D. Kakkaipadiniyar



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Q. The Lilavati Of Bhaskara Is A Standard Text On:

A. Mathematics

B. Surgery

C. Poetics

D. Linguistics



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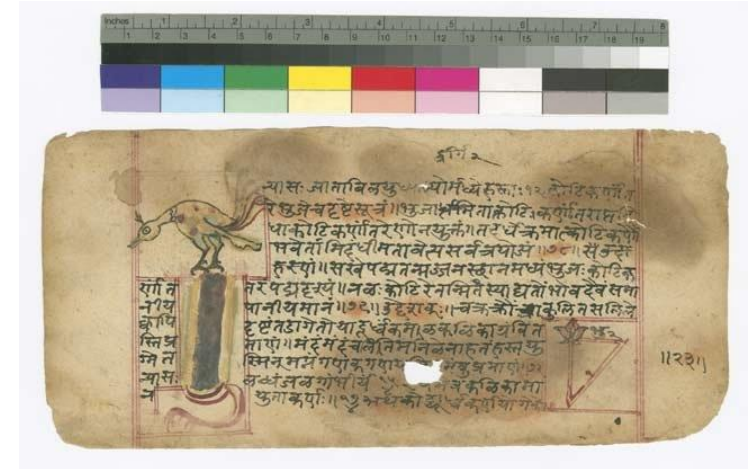
A. Mathematics

B. Surgery

C. Poetics

D. Linguistics

The Lilavati Is Indian Mathematician Bhaskara  
Treatise On Mathematics, Written In 1150.



Q. Which river is praised in the fifth century Tamil epic, *Silappadikaram*?

- (a) Cauvery
- (b) Godavari
- (c) Saraswati
- (d) Ganges

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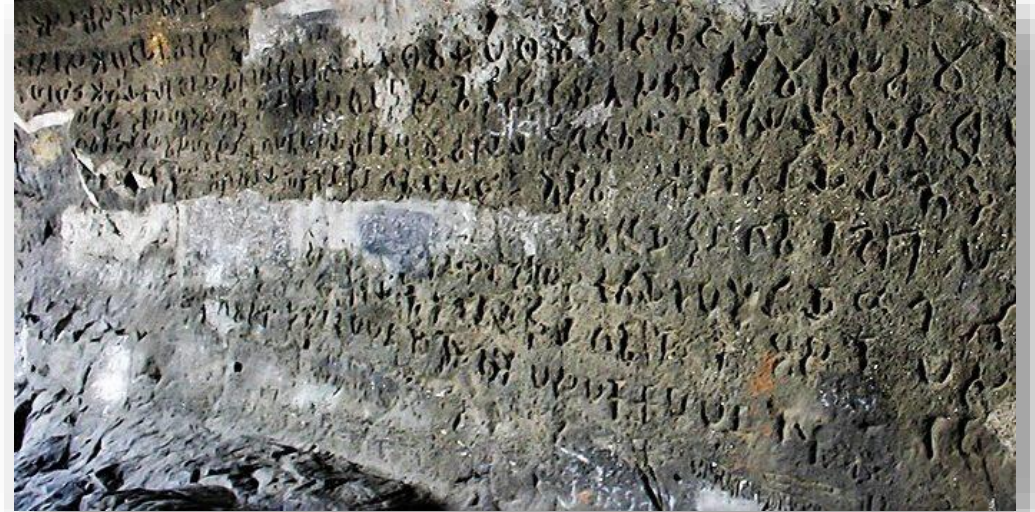
- (a) Cauvery
- (b) Godavari
- (c) Saraswati
- (d) Ganges

**ANSWER: A**

**Silapathikaram By Ilango Adigal, Is The Earliest Jain Tamil Semi Legendary Epic. The Epic Is A Tragic Love Story Of An Ordinary Couple, Kannagi And Her Husband Kovalan In The Town Of Puhar Next To The River **Cauvery**.**

## Q. Naneghat Inscription Is Associated With

- A. Simuka
- B. Hala
- C. Gautamiputra Satakarni
- D. Satakarni I





## Q. Naneghat Inscription Is Associated With

- A. Simuka
- B. Hala
- C. Gautamiputra Satakarni

### D. Satakarni I



**Satakarni I (70 BC - 60 BC):** His Queen Was **Nayanika** Who Wrote The Naneghat Inscription Which Describes The King **As Dakshinapathapati**. He Performed **Ashvamedha** And **Revived Vedic Brahminism**.

**Q. Choose The Correct Statements About Satavahana Dynasty:**

**1. They Are Referred To As Andhras In The Puranas**

**2. Pratishthana (Paithan) And Amaravati Were Their Capitals**

**3. Simuka Founded The Dynasty**

**4. First Native Indian Rulers To Issue Their Coins With The Portraits Of The Rulers**

A. 1, 2 & 3 Only

B. 1 & 3 Only

C. 2 & 4 Only

D. All The Above

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Coins during Satavahana Dynasty

**Q. Which Personality Is Mentioned In The Buddhist Text 'Milinda Panho'?**

- A. Surdas
- B. Kalidas
- C. Nagasena
- D. Chanakya



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A. Surdas

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**C. Nagasena**

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Nagasena Is Mentioned In The Buddhist Text

'Milinda Panho'. It Contains The Conversation That

Took Place Between **Buddhist Monk Nagasena**

And **Indo-Greek Ruler Menander I Of Bactria**. King

Menander Is Also Known As King Milinda.

Q. According to the Tamil Sangam texts, who among the following were the large landowners?

(a) Gahapatis

(b) Uzhavars

(c) Adimais

(d) Vellalars

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**ANSWER: D**

In The Tamil Region, Large Landowners Were Known As **Vellalar**, Ordinary Ploughmen Were Known As Uzhavar, And Landless Labourers, Including Slaves, Were Known As Kadaisiyar And Adimia.

Q.

*List I**(Ethnic  
Territorial  
Segment)**List II**(Related  
Occupational  
Pattern)*

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| A. Maruta Makkal  | 1. Pastoralists   |
| B. Kuravan Makkal | 2. Fishing people |
| C. Mullai Makkal  | 3. Ploughmen      |
| D. Neytal Makkal  | 4. Hill people    |

**Code :**

- |     | <b>A</b> | <b>B</b> | <b>C</b> | <b>D</b> |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| (a) | 3        | 1        | 4        | 2        |
| (b) | 2        | 1        | 4        | 3        |
| (c) | 3        | 4        | 1        | 2        |
| (d) | 2        | 4        | 1        | 3        |



Q.

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(Ethnic  
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	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>
(a)	3	1	4	2
(b)	2	1	4	3
(c)	3	4	1	2
(d)	2	4	1	3

**ANSWER: C**

According To Tamil Literature

**Maruta Makkal** - Ploughmen Living In Villages And Inhabiting Fertile Tracts

**Kuravan Makkal** - Hill People Who Told People Their Fortunes

**Mullai Makkal** - Pastoralist, Shepherds.

**Neytal Makkal** - Fishing People Living In Coastal Villages Called Pattinam.

**Palai Makkal** - People Of The Dry Plains.

Q. Kanishka Of The Kushan Dynasty Propagated The \_\_\_\_\_ Form Of Buddhism

- A. Hinayana
- B. Mahayana
- C. Theravada
- D. Vajrayana



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Q. Who is the author of *Manimekalai*?

(a) Kovalan

(b) Sathanar

(c) Ilango Adigal

(d) Tirutakkatevar

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- (a) Kovalan
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- (c) Ilango Adigal
- (d) Tirutakkatevar

**ANSWER: B**

Manimekalai, Is A Tamil Epic Composed By Seethalai Sattanar Probably Around The 6th Century. It Is An "Anti-love Story", A Sequel To The "Love Story" In The Earliest Tamil Epic Silapathikaram, With Some Characters From It And Their Next Generation.

**Q. Which One Of The Following Is The Common Element Between The Kailasanatha Temple At Ellora And The Shore Temple At Mamallapuram?**

- A. Both Are Examples Of Nagara Architecture.
- B. Both Are Carved Out From Solid Rocks.
- C. Both Are Gupta Period Temples.
- D. Both Were Built Under The Patronage Of Pallava Kings.

**Q. Which One Of The Following Is The Common Element Between The Kailasanatha Temple At Ellora And The Shore Temple At Mamallapuram?**

- A. Both Are Examples Of Nagara Architecture.
- B. Both Are Carved Out From Solid Rocks.**
- C. Both Are Gupta Period Temples.
- D. Both Were Built Under The Patronage Of Pallava Kings.

**Kailasanatha Temple Was Constructed By Rashtrakutas King Krishna I.  
Shore Temple At Mamallapuram Was Built During The Reign Of  
Narasimhavarman II Of The Pallava Dynasty.**





Q. The story *Gandatindu Jataka* was written in which language?

- (a) Sanskrit
- (b) Telugu
- (c) Tamil
- (d) Pali



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- (a) Sanskrit
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**ANSWER: D**

The Jataka Tales Were Written In The Pali Language. The Stories Mostly Deal With Buddha From Previous Births. Gandatindu Jataka Was Written In Pali Language.