

6th Social Science Lesson 18 Questions in English**18. South Indian Kingdoms**

1. Who's reign in North synchronized with Pallava kings of Kanchipuram?

- a) Gupta
- b) Maurya
- c) **Harsha**
- d) Indo – Bactrian

Explanation

By the early 7th century, synchronising with the Harsha's reign in the north, the far south had come under the control of the Pallava kings of Kanchipuram.

2. Who's domain included under Pallava sovereignty?

- 1) Chola
 - 2) Chera
 - 3) Pandya
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 1, 2, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) **1, 2**

Explanation

Pallava sovereignty included the domains of the Cholas and the Pandyas. The latter were then emerging as ruling dynasties in their respective river valley regions.

3. Which of the following statement is correct about South Indian Kingdoms?

- 1) Much of the central and eastern Deccan was under the Chalukyas of Badami (Vatapi), who were then pushed away by the Rashtrakutas
 - 2) There was no single imperial power like Mauryas or Guptas who exercised control over the greater part of India in this period.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) **1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Much of the central and eastern Deccan was under the Chalukyas of Badami (Vatapi), who were then pushed away by the Rashtrakutas. The medieval period in India was marked by the emergence

of regional centres of power. There was no single imperial power like Mauryas or Guptas who exercised control over the greater part of India in this period.

4. Who among the following created strong Pallava kingdom after destroying the Kalabhras?

- a) **Simhavishnu**
- b) Simhavarman II
- c) Narasimhavarman II
- d) Nandivarman II

Explanation

There were early Pallava rulers who were feudatories of Satavahanas. Simhavishnu, son of Simhavarman II (around 550 AD (CE), created a strong Pallava kingdom after destroying the Kalabhras.

5. Who among the following is the son of Simhavishnu?

- a) Simhavarman II
- b) **Mahendravarman I**
- c) Narasimhavarman I
- d) Narasimhavarman II

Explanation

Simhavishnu defeated many kings in the south including the Cholas and the Pandyas. His able son was Mahendravarman I.

6. Who was the last Pallava ruler?

- a) Rajasimha
- b) Narasimhavarman II
- c) Mahendravarman I
- d) **Aparajita**

Explanation

There were early Pallava rulers who were feudatories of Satavahanas. Simhavishnu, son of Simhavarman II (around 550 AD (CE), created a strong Pallava kingdom after destroying the Kalabhras. The last Pallava ruler was Aparajita.

7. Which religion was followed by Mahendravarman I in his early days?

- a) Buddhism
- b) **Jainism**
- c) Saivism
- d) Vaishnavism

Explanation

Mahendravarman (c.600–630AD (CE)) contributed to the greatness of the Pallava kingdom. Mahendravarman I was a follower of Jainism in the early part of his rule.

8. Who converted Mahendravarman I to Saivism?

- a) **Appar**
- b) Thirungyanasambandar
- c) Sundarar
- d) Iyarpagaiar

Explanation

Mahendravarman I was converted to Saivism by the Saivite saint Appar (Tirunavukkarasar). He was a great patron of art and architecture.

9. Who is known for introducing a new style to Dravidian architecture?

- a) Narasimhavarman II
- b) Nandivarman II
- c) **Mahendravarman I**
- d) Simhavishnu

Explanation

Mahendravarman I was a great patron of art and architecture. He is known for introducing a new style to Dravidian architecture, which is referred to as 'Mahendra style'.

10. Who among the following wrote MattavilasaPrahasana?

- a) Narasimhavarman II
- b) Simhavishnu
- c) **Mahendravarman I**
- d) Nandivarman II

Explanation

Mahendravarman also wrote plays, including (c.620) MattavilasaPrahasana. (The Delight of the Drunkards) in Sanskrit, which denigrates Buddhism.

11. Who among the following killed Pulakesin?

- a) Narasimhavarman II
- b) Narasimavarma I
- c) **Mahendravarman I**
- d) Simhavishnu

Explanation

Mahendravarman son Narasimavarma I (c. 630–668) avenged the defeat by capturing Vatapi, the capital of Chalukyas. He set Vatapi on fire, killing Pulakesin in the process.

12. Who's reign involved constant battles with the Western Chalukya kingdom of Badami?
- a) Nandivarman II
 - b) Narasimhavarman II
 - c) Narasimavarma I
 - d) **Mahendravarman I**

Explanation

Mahendravarman's reign involved constant battles with the Western Chalukya kingdom of Badami under Pulakesin II. Pulakesin seems to have defeated Mahendravarman in one of the battles and taken over a large part of his territory (Vengi) in the north.

13. Who among the following is the army general of Narasimhavarman I?
- a) **Paranjothi**
 - b) Rajasimha
 - c) Avanisimha
 - d) None

Explanation

Narasimhavarman I's army general was Paranjothi. Popularly known as Siruthondar (one of the 63 Nayanmars), Paranjothi led the Pallava army during the invasion of Vatapi. After the victory he had a change of heart and devoted himself to Lord Siva.

14. Who among the following is known as Rajasimha?
- a) Mahendravarman
 - b) Nandivarman II
 - c) **Narasimhavarman II**
 - d) Narasimhavarman I

Explanation

Narasimhavarman II (c. 695–722), also known as Rajasimha, was a great military strategist. He exchanged ambassadors with China.

15. Who built famous Kailasanatha temple at Kanchipuram?
- a) Mahendravarman
 - b) **Narasimhavarman II**

- c) Nandivarman II
- d) Narasimhavarman I

Explanation

Narasimhavarman II reign was comparatively free from any political disturbance. Therefore, he could concentrate on temple-building activities. During his reign, the famous Kailasanatha temple at Kanchipuram was built.

16. Which among the following not a title of Mahendravarma I?

- a) Gunabhara
- b) Mattavilasa
- c) Vichitra Chitta
- d) **Vatapi Kondan**

Explanation

Titles Adopted by Mahendravarma I are Sankirrajati, Mattavilasa, Gunabhara, Chitrakarapuli, Vichitra Chitta. Narasimhavarman titles are Mamallan, Vatapi Kondan.

17. The Varaha cave at Mamallapuram was built in_____ century

- a) 6th
- b) **7th**
- c) 8th
- d) 9th

Explanation

The Shore Temple and various other temples carved from granite monoliths and the Varaha cave (7th century) at Mamallapuram, are illustrious examples of Pallava architecture.

18. In Which year Mamallapuram was added to the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites?

- a) **1984**
- b) 1994
- c) 1974
- d) 1985

Explanation

Pallava period is known for architectural splendour. In 1984, Mamallapuram was added to the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

19. Which of the following are correctly matched?

- 1) Rock-Cut temples – Mahendravarman style
- 2) Monolithic Rathas and Sculptural Mandapas – Mamallan style
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Pallava architecture can be classified as 1. Rock-Cut temples – Mahendravarman style 2. Monolithic Rathas and Sculptural Mandapas – Mamallan style 3. Structural Temples – Rajasimhan style and Nandivarman style.

20. Which of the following is carved out of single rock?

- a) **Panchapandavar rathas**
- b) Mahishasuramardhini mandapam
- c) Thirumoorthi mandapam
- d) Varaha mandapam

Explanation

The five rathas (chariots), popularly called Panchapandavar rathas, signify five different style of temple architecture. Each ratha has been carved out of a single rock. So they are called monolithic.

21. _____ is considered to be the world's largest open-air bas relief

- a) Varaha mandapam
- b) Mahishasuramardhini mandapam
- c) Panchapandavar rathas
- d) **Great Penance**

Explanation

The fall of the River Ganga from the head of Lord Siva and the Arjuna's penance are notable among them. The Great Penance panel is considered to be the world's largest open-air bas relief.

22. Which of the following temple is built using sand stone?

- a) Thirumoorthi temple
- b) **Kailasanatha temple**
- c) Mahishasuramardhini temple
- d) Varaha temple

Explanation

Narasimhavarma II, also known as Rajasimha, constructed structural temples using stone blocks. The best example for the structural temple is Kailasanatha temple at Kanchipuram. This temple was built by using sand stones. Kailasanatha temple is called Rajasimheswaram.

23. Which of the following is an example of Nandivarma Style?

- a) Thirumoorthi mandapam
- b) Varaha mandapam
- c) Kailasanatha temple
- d) **Vaikunda Perumal temple**

Explanation

The last stage of the Pallava architecture is also represented by Nandivarma Style structural temples built by the later Pallavas. The best example is Vaikunda Perumal temple at Kanchipuram.

24. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) The Pallavas supported Jainism, Buddhism and the Vedic faith.
- 2) Among the Vaishnavites were Nammazhvar and Andal.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) **1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

The Pallavas supported Jainism, Buddhism and the Vedic faith. They were great patrons of music, painting and literature. Some of the Pallava kings patronised the Azhwars and Nayanmars. Among the Saivites were Appar and Manikkavasakar. Among the Vaishnavites were Nammazhvar and Andal.

25. Which of the following statement is correct during pallava reign?

- 1) The Bhakti movement aimed at preaching a popular faith, in which prayers in Tamil were preferred to those in Sanskrit.
- 2) The Tamil devotional cult was competitive with Buddhism and Jainism
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) **1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

The Bhakti movement during Pallava reign aimed at preaching a popular faith, in which prayers in Tamil were preferred to those in Sanskrit. Women were encouraged to participate in the religious

congregations. The Tamil devotional cult was competitive with Buddhism and Jainism. Therefore, the latter suffered a gradual decline in most parts of Tamil country.

26. who wrote Nyaya Bhashya?

- a) Mahendravarma I
- b) Dandin
- c) **Vatsyaya**
- d) Appar

Explanation

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

27. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) The treatise on Dakshin Chitram (Paintings of South India) was compiled during the reign of Mahendravarma I.
- 2) Gatika (monastery or centre of learning) at Kanchi was popular during the Pallava reign
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) **1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Gatika (monastery or centre of learning) at Kanchi was popular during the Pallava times and it attracted students from all parts of India and abroad. The treatise on Dakshin Chitram (Paintings of South India) was compiled during the reign of Mahendravarma I.

28. Who composed Dashakumara Charita?

- a) Bharavi
- b) **Dandin**
- c) Vatsyaya
- d) None

Explanation

The great Sanskrit scholar, Dandin, lived in the court of Narasimhavarma I. Dandin composed Dashakumara Charita.

29. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) Bharavi, the great Sanskrit scholar, lived in the time of Simhavishnu.

- 2) Dandin wrote Kiratarjuniya, an epic in verses
- 1 alone
 - 2 alone**
 - 1, 2
 - None

Explanation

Bharavi, the great Sanskrit scholar, lived in the time of Simhavishnu. Bharavi wrote Kiratarjuniya, an epic in verses.

30. who among the following was patronized by Nandivarman II?

- Dandin
- Bharavi
- Perundevanar**
- Vatsyaya

Explanation

Perundevanar, who was patronized by Nandivarman II, translated the Mahabharata into Tamil as Bharathavenba.

31. Who among the following composed Nalayradivyaprabantham?

- Nayanmars
- Azhwars**
- Perundevanar
- All the above

Explanation

Tamil literature had also flourished during the Pallava rule. Thevaram composed by Nayanmars and Nalayradivyaprabantham composed by Azhwars, which are still chanted by devout people.

32. Which of the following statement is correct?

- The music inscriptions in Kudumianmalai and Thirumayam temples show Pallavas' interest in music.
- The famous musician Rudracharya lived during Nandivarman II
 - 1 alone**
 - 2 alone
 - 1, 2
 - None

Explanation

The Pallava kings had also patronised fine arts. The music inscriptions in Kudumianmalai and Thirumayam temples show Pallavas' interest in music. The famous musician Rudracharya lived during Mahendravarma I. The sculptures of this period depict many images in dancing postures.

33. _____ was the capital of Chalukyas.

- a) Vengi
- b) Kalyani
- c) **Vatapi**
- d) None

Explanation

The Chalukyas ruled larger parts of west and centre of South India, consisting of Maratha country with Vatapi (Badami) as their capital.

34. Who among the following is known as Western Chalukyas?

- a) Chalukyas of Badami
- b) Chalukyas of Vengi
- c) **Chalukyas of Kalyani**
- d) None

Explanation

There were three distinct but closely related and independent Chalukya dynasties. They were (1) Chalukyas of Badami, (2) Chalukyas of Vengi (Eastern Chalukyas) and (3) Chalukyas of Kalyani (Western Chalukyas).

35. Who among the following were in the East of Chalukyas?

- a) **Kalinga**
- b) Pallavas
- c) Cheras
- d) Harsha

Explanation

The Chalukyas held Harsha in the north, the Pallavas in the south and Kalinga (Odisha) in the east.

36. Who's Foreign Notice acts as source of Chalukyas?

- a) **Hiuen Tsang**
- b) It – Sing
- c) Marcapolo
- d) Fahien

Explanation

Foreign notice such as Accounts of Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang. Inscriptions of Badami Cave, Inscription of Mangalesha acts as a source.

37. In Which temple Aihole Inscription is found?

- a) Kanchi Kailasanatha Temple
- b) Virupaksha Temple
- c) **Meguti Temple**
- d) Vithula temple

Explanation

Aihole Inscription is found at Meguti Temple in Aihole (Bagalkot district, Karnataka). It makes a mention of the defeat of Harsha Vardhana by Pulakesin II.

38. Aihole Inscription is Written by_____

- a) Kautaliya
- b) Pulakesin II
- c) **Ravikirti**
- d) Fahien

Explanation

Aihole Inscription is written in Sanskrit by Ravikirti, a court poet of Chalukya king Pulakesin II. It makes a mention of the defeat of Harsha Vardhana by Pulakesin II.

39. Who conquered territory between Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers and Western Ghats?

- a) **Pulakesin I**
- b) Kirtivarman I
- c) Vishnuvardhana
- d) Simhavishnu

Explanation

Pulakesin I, a petty chieftain of Pattadakal in the Bijapur district, took and fortified the hill fort of Vatapi around 543 AD (CE). He soon conquered the territory between the Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers and the Western Ghats.

40. Who brought the Konkan coast under Chalukya control?

- a) Pulakesin I
- b) Pulakesin II
- c) **Kirtivarman I**

d) Vishnuvardhana

Explanation

Pulakesin I son Kirtivarman I (c. 566 to 597) brought the Konkan coast under Chalukya control.

41. Between which year Pulakesin II emerged as the most powerful ruler?

- a) **610 to 642**
- b) 610 to 624
- c) 566 to 597
- d) 566 to 579

Explanation

Pulakesin I son Kirtivarman I (c. 566 to 597) brought the Konkan coast under Chalukya control. Pulakesin II (c.610 to 642) emerged as the most powerful ruler of the dynasty.

42. Who sent an embassy to the court of Pulakesin II?

- a) Khusru I
- b) **Khusru II**
- c) Fahien
- d) Khusru III

Explanation

Pulakesin II (c.610 to 642) emerged as the most powerful ruler of the dynasty. The Persian (Iran) king Khusru II sent an embassy to the court of Pulakesin II.

43. Which river was fixed as border between Harsha and Chalukyas?

- a) Krishna
- b) Tungabhadra
- c) **Narmada**
- d) Tapti

Explanation

Pulakesin succeeded in seizing parts of Gujarat and Malwa. He defied the North Indian ruler Harsha and according to an agreed understanding Narmada river was fixed as the boundary between the two.

44. About Which year Pulakesin II conquered the kingdom of Vengi?

- a) **624**
- b) 426

- c) 346
- d) 646

Explanation

About 624, Pulakesin II conquered the kingdom of Vengi and gave it to his brother Vishnuvardhana, the first Eastern Chalukya ruler.

45. During Which years Pallavas ravaged the Deccan and captured Vatapi?

- a) **641–647**
- b) 641–643
- c) 643–647
- d) 645–647

Explanation

During 641–647 the Pallavas ravaged the Deccan and captured Vatapi, but the Chalukyas had recaptured it by 655.

46. Who captured Kanchipuram but spared the city?

- a) Vikramaditya I
- b) **Vikramaditya II**
- c) Kirtivarman I
- d) Kirtivarman II

Explanation

Vikramaditya I (655 to 680) and Vikramaditya II, the successor of Vikramaditya I captured Kanchipuram but spared the city.

47. Who was the successor of Vikramaditya II?

- a) Vishnuvardhana
- b) Pulakesin II
- c) **Kirtivarman II**
- d) Pulakesin III

Explanation

Kirtivarman II, the successor of Vikramaditya II was defeated by Dantidurga, the founder of the Rashtrakuta dynasty.

48. Who defeated Parmara of Malwa?

- a) **Tailapa II**

- b) Tailapa III
- c) Somesvara I
- d) Somesvara II

Explanation

In 973, Tailapa II, a feudatory of the Rashtrakuta ruling from Bijapur region defeated Parmara of Malwa.

49. Under whom Kalyani dynasty grew into an empire?

- a) Somesvara I
- b) Somesvara II
- c) Tailapa II
- d) Tailapa I

Explanation

Tailapa II occupied Kalyani and his dynasty quickly grew into an empire under Somesvara I. Somesvara I moved the capital from Manyakheta to Kalyani.

50. During Western Chalukyas who was ruling Thanjavur?

- a) Chola
- b) Chera
- c) Pallava
- d) Pandya

Explanation

For over a century, the two empires of southern India, the Western Chalukyas and the Chola dynasty of Thanjavur, fought many fierce battles to control the fertile region of Vengi.

51. Vikramaditya VI in the late 11th century, ruled vast areas between_____

- a) Narmada and Tapti
- b) Kaveri and Tapti
- c) Kaveri and Krishna
- d) Narmada and Kaveri

Explanation

During the rule of Vikramaditya VI in the late 11th century, vast areas between the Narmada River in the north and Kaveri River in the south came under Chalukya control.

52. During which century Rashtrakutas ruled parts of India?

- a) 8th to 9th
- b) 8th to 10th**
- c) 2nd to 5th
- d) 6th to 9th

Explanation

The Rashtrakutas ruled not only the Deccan but parts of the far south and the Ganges plain as well from 8th to 10th century AD(CE).

53. The mother tongue of Rashtrakutas is_____

- a) Tamil
- b) Telugu
- c) Kannada**
- d) Sanskrit

Explanation

The Rashtrakutas ruled not only the Deccan but parts of the far south and the Ganges plain as well from 8th to 10th century AD(CE). They were of Kannada origin and their mother tongue was Kannada.

54. Who was the founder of Rashtrakutas dynasty?

- a) Amogavarsha
- b) Govinda
- c) Parantaka
- d) Dantidurga**

Explanation

Dantidurga was the founder of Rashtrakuta dynasty. He was an official of high rank under the Chalukyas of Badami.

55. Who succeeded Dantidurga?

- a) Pulakesin II
- b) Krishna I**
- c) Krishna II
- d) Pulakesin I

Explanation

Krishna I succeeded Dantidurga. He consolidated and extended the Rashtrakuta power. He was a great patron of art and architecture.

56. Kailasanatha temple at Ellora was built by_____

- a) Narasimhavarma II
- b) Rajasimha
- c) **Krishna I**
- d) Dantidurga

Explanation

Krishna I succeeded Dantidurga. He consolidated and extended the Rashtrakuta power. He was a great patron of art and architecture. The Kailasanatha temple at Ellora was built by him.

57. Vesara is a_____ building styles

- a) Dravida
- b) Nagara
- c) None
- d) **Combination of both a and b**

Explanation

Vesara is a combination of south Indian (Dravida) and north Indian (Nagara) building styles. They used soft sandstones in construction.

58. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) As supporters of both Saivism and Vaishnavism, the Chalukyas contributed richly to art and architecture.
- 2) A new style of architecture known as Vesara was developed.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) **None**

Explanation

As supporters of both Saivism and Vaishnavism, the Chalukyas contributed richly to art and architecture. A new style of architecture known as Vesara was developed.

59. The Chalukyas used_____ stones

- a) Soft limestone
- b) Hard limestone
- c) **Soft Sandstone**
- d) Hard Sandstone

Explanation

The Chalukyas used soft sandstones in construction. As supporters of both Saivism and Vaishnavism, the Chalukyas contributed richly to art and architecture.

60. Who among the following perfected the art of stone building without mortar?

- a) Pallava
- b) Chola
- c) **Chalukyas**
- d) Rashtrakutas

Explanation

As supporters of both Saivism and Vaishnavism, the Chalukyas contributed richly to art and architecture. They perfected the art of stone building without mortar.

61. The Chalukyas structural temples dedicated to_____

- a) Siva
- b) Vishnu
- c) Brahma
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

The Chalukyas built a number of rock-cut cave-temples and structural temples dedicated to Siva, Vishnu and Brahma.

62. The structural temples of Chalukyas exist at_____

- a) Aihole
- b) Badami
- c) Pattadakal
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

They built a number of rock-cut cave-temples and structural temples dedicated to Siva, Vishnu and Brahma. The structural temples of Chalukyas exist at Aihole, Badami and Pattadakal.

63. Which of the following are correctly matched?

- 1) Vishnu temples at Badami and Aihole
 - 2) Virupaksha Temple at Pattadakal
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) **1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

The important stone temples are the Vishnu temples at Badami and Aihole and the Virupaksha or Siva Temple at Pattadakal in Bijapur district in present-day Karnataka.

64. The Vishnu temple at Badami was built by_____

- a) Pulakesin I
- b) Pulakesin II
- c) **Mangalesha**
- d) Vikramaditya II

Explanation

The Vishnu temple at Badami was built by Mangalesa of the Chalukya Dynasty and contains the Aihole inscription of Vikramaditya II.

65. Which temple contains the Aihole inscriptions?

- a) **Vishnu temple at Badami**
- b) Virupaksha Temple at Pattadakal
- c) Vithula temple
- d) None

Explanation

The Vishnu temple at Badami was built by Mangalesa of the Chalukya Dynasty and contains the Aihole inscription of Vikramaditya II.

66. The Cave temples of Chalukyas are found at_____

- a) Ajanta
- b) Ellora
- c) Nasik
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

The cave temples of Chalukyas are found at Ajanta, Ellora and Nasik. The cave temples at Badami contain fine sculptures of Vishnu reclining on Sesha Nag; Varaha, the Boar; Narasimha or the lion-faced man; and Vamana, the dwarf.

67. Which of the following is example of the architecture of Western Chalukyas?

- a) Kalleshwara Temple at Bagali
- b) Kasi Vishweshvara Temple at Lakkundi
- c) Mallikarjuna Temple at Kuruvatti

d) All the above

Explanation

The Kasi Vishweshwara Temple at Lakkundi, the Mallikarjuna Temple at Kuruvatti, the Kalleshwara Temple at Bagali and the Mahadeva Temple at Itagi represent wellknown examples of the architecture of Western Chalukyas of Kalyani.

68. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Chalukyas adopted the Pithora style in paintings
- 2) Some of the frescoes of the caves of Ajantha were created during the reign of Chalukyas
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone**
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Chalukyas adopted the Vakataka style in paintings. Some of the frescoes of the caves of Ajantha were created during the reign of Chalukyas.

69. The reception given to the Persian embassy by PulakesinII is depicted in a painting at___

- a) Ajanta**
- b) Ellora
- c) Nasik
- d) None

Explanation

The reception given to the Persian embassy by PulakesinII is depicted in a painting at Ajanta. Chalukyas adopted the Vakataka style in paintings.

70. How many temples are there in Pattadakal village?

- a) 10**
- b) 14
- c) 4
- d) 6

Explanation

Pattadakal (UNESCO World Heritage Site) is a small village in Bagalkot district of Karnataka. It has ten temples.

71. How many nagara style temples are there in Pattadakal?

- a) 10
- b) 12
- c) 6
- d) 4

Explanation

Pattadakal (UNESCO World Heritage Site) is a small village in Bagalkot district of Karnataka. It has ten temples. Out of them, four were built in northern style (Nagara), while the rest six are in the southern (Dravida) style.

72. Which of the following is Nagara style temple?

- a) Virupaksha Temple
- b) Sangameshwara Temple
- c) **Papanatha temple**
- d) All the above

Explanation

Virupaksha Temple and Sangameshwara Temple are in Dravida Style and Papanatha temple is in Nagara style.

73. _____ temple is built on the model of Kanchi Kailasanatha temple

- a) Sangameshwara
- b) **Virupaksha**
- c) Papanatha
- d) All the above

Explanation

The Virupaksha temple is built on the model of Kanchi Kailasanatha temple. Sculptors brought from Kanchi were employed in its construction.

74. The greatest king of the Rashtrakuta dynasty was _____

- a) Krishna II
- b) Krishna III
- c) **Amogavarsha**
- d) Dantidurga

Explanation

The greatest king of the Rashtrakuta dynasty was Amogavarsha. The Rashtrakutas ruled not only the Deccan but parts of the far south and the Ganges plain as well from 8th to 10th century AD(CE).

75. Which Rashtrakutas ruler built a new capital at Manyakheta?

- a) Dantidurga
- b) Krishna I
- c) Krishna II
- d) **Amogavarsha**

Explanation

The greatest king of the Rashtrakuta dynasty was Amogavarsha. He built a new capital at Manyakheta (now Malkhed in Karnataka) and Broach became the port.

76. Which among the following is the port of Rashtrakuta?

- a) **Broach**
- b) Manyakheta
- c) Malkhed
- d) All the above

Explanation

The greatest king of the Rashtrakuta dynasty was Amogavarsha. He built a new capital at Manyakheta (now Malkhed in Karnataka) and Broach became the port.

77. Who succeeded his father Amogavarsha?

- a) Dantidurga II
- b) Govinda III
- c) Govinda II
- d) **Krishna II**

Explanation

Krishna II was the son of the greatest king of the Rashtrakuta dynasty was Amogavarsha. He built a new capital at Manyakheta.

78. Who suffered a defeat in the battle of Vallala?

- a) Amogavarsha
- b) **Krishna II**
- c) Krishna III
- d) Govinda III

Explanation

Krishna II, who succeeded his father Amogavarsha, suffered a defeat in the battle of Vallala (modern Tiruvallam, Vellore district) at the hands of Cholas under Parantaka in c. 916.

79. Who among the following is the last able ruler of Rashtrakuta dynasty?

- a) Amogavarsha
- b) Krishna II
- c) **Krishna III**
- d) Govinda III

Explanation

Krishna III (c. 939–967) was the last able ruler of Rashtrakuta dynasty. Krishna II, who succeeded his father Amogavarsha, suffered a defeat in the battle of Vallala (modern Tiruvallam, Vellore district) at the hands of Cholas under Parantaka in c. 916.

80. In which battle, the Cholas were defeated by Krishna III?

- a) **battle of Takkolam**
- b) battle of Mangulam
- c) battle of Adyar
- d) battle of Wandiwash

Explanation

Krishna III defeated the Cholas in the battle of Takkolam (presently in Vellore district) and captured Thanjavur.

81. Who among the following built Krishneshwara temple at Rameshwaram?

- a) Amogavarsha
- b) Krishna II
- c) **Krishna III**
- d) Krishna I

Explanation

The Chalukyas under Krishna III contested with other ruling dynasties of north India for the control of Kanauj. He built Krishneshwara temple at Rameshwaram.

82. Who was the last ruler to hold the Rashtrakuta empire intact?

- a) Krishna III
- b) Krishna II
- c) **Govinda III**
- d) Govinda II

Explanation

Govinda III was the last ruler to hold the Rashtrakutas empire intact. After his death, the Rashtrakuta power declined.

83. By Whom Amogavarsha was converted to Jainism?

- a) **Jinasena**
- b) Appar
- c) Mahavir
- d) Sangamitra

Explanation

The greatest king of the Rashtrakuta dynasty was Amogavarsha. Amogavarsha (c. 814–878) was converted to Jainism by Jinasena, a Jain monk.

84. Kavirajamarga composed by_____

- a) **Amogavarsha**
- b) Parantaka
- c) Krishna III
- d) Govinda III

Explanation

Kavirajamarga composed by Amogavarsha was the first poetic work in Kannada language. The greatest king of the Rashtrakuta dynasty was Amogavarsha.

85._____ language became more prominent of Rashtrakutas

- a) Tamil
- b) Telugu
- c) **Kannada**
- d) Prakrit

Explanation

Kannada language became more prominent language of Rashtrakutas. Court poets produced eminent works in Kannada.

86. Who among the following is one of the gems of Kannada literature?

- a) **Sri Ponna**
- b) Dharuni
- c) Bahuni
- d) All the above

Explanation

The three gems of Kannada literature during the period of Rashtrakutas were Pampa, Sri Ponna and Ranna.

87. Who wrote Vikramarjunavijaya?

- a) **Pampa**
- b) Ranna
- c) Sri Ponna
- d) None

Explanation

Adikavi Pampa was famous for his creative works Adipurana and Vikramarjunavijaya. The three gems of Kannada literature during the period were Pampa, Sri Ponna and Ranna.

88. Which literature contains the life of Rishabadeva?

- a) **Adipurana**
- b) Vikramarjunavijaya
- c) Thirukural
- d) Thiruvadhurai

Explanation

Adikavi Pampa was famous for his creative works Adipurana and Vikramarjunavijaya. The life of Rishabadeva, the first Jain Tirthankara is depicted in Adipurana.

89. Who is identified with Arjuna, epic hero of Mahabharatha in Vikramarjunavijaya?

- a) **Chalukya Arikesari**
- b) Chalukya Pulakesin
- c) Dantidurga
- d) Amogavarsha

Explanation

In Vikramarjunavijaya Pampa's patron, Chalukya Arikesari, is identified with Arjuna, epic hero of Mahabharatha.

90. Who made significant contribution to Indian Art?

- a) Chalukyas
- b) **Rashtrakutas**
- c) Pallava
- d) Chola

Explanation

The Rashtrakutas made significant contribution to Indian Art. The art and architecture of the Rashtrakutas can be found at Ellora and Elephanta.

91._____ number of temples carved out of the hill at Ellora.

- a) 45
- b) 30**
- c) 25
- d) 15

Explanation

Kailasanatha Temple was one of the 30 temples carved out of the hill at Ellora. It was built during the reign of Krishna I.

92. What is the height of vimanam of Kailasanatha Temple – Ellora?

- a) 50 feet
- b) 90 feet**
- c) 70 feet
- d) 80 feet

Explanation

Kailasanatha Temple is known for its architectural grandeur and sculptural splendour. The temple covers an area of over 60,000 sq. feet and vimanam (temple tower) rises to a height of 90 feet.

93. Which among the following has resemblance to the shore temple at Mamallapuram?

- a) Kasi Vishwesvara temple
- b) Kailasanatha Temple – Ellora**
- c) Vaikundanathar temple
- d) Jain Narayana Temple

Explanation

Kailasanatha Temple – Ellora has resemblance to the shore temple at Mamallapuram. The Kailasanatha temple portrays typical Dravidian features.

94. Elephanta is an island near_____

- a) Chennai
- b) Mumbai**
- c) Kolkata
- d) Goa

Explanation

Originally known as Sripuri and called Gharapuri by the local people, Elephanta is an island near Mumbai.

95. Who among the following named Sripuri as Elephanata?

- a) English
- b) French
- c) **Portuguese**
- d) Dutch

Explanation

The Portuguese named Sripuri or Gharapuri as Elephanta, after seeing the huge image of an elephant.

96. Whose icon is portrayed in the Cave Temple of Elephanta?

- a) **Siva**
- b) Brahma
- c) Vishnu
- d) Buddha

Explanation

The Trimurthi (three-faced) Siva icon is an illustrative of the sculptural beauty portrayed in the Cave Temple of Elephanta. There are impressive images of dwarapalakas (entrance guards) at the entrance of the Temple.

97. Which of the following temple is built by Rashtrakutas?

- a) Jain Narayana temple
- b) Kasi Vishwesvara temple
- c) Kailasanatha Temple – Ellora
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Rashtrakutas built temples in the complex of Pattadakal. The Jain Narayana temple and the Kasi Vishwesvara temple were built by Rashtrakutas. Kailasanatha Temple – Ellora was built by Rashtrakutas.