

Chapter – 6 | The Age of Reorganisation

QUIZ-01

1. Why is the post-Maurya period called the “Age of Reorganisation”?

- A. Because one empire ruled all India
- B. Because new kingdoms emerged after the Maurya Empire broke up
- C. Because trade stopped completely
- D. Because no cultural development happened

(B)

Explanation: After the Maurya Empire declined, many new kingdoms emerged and political power was reorganised across the Subcontinent.

2. Who assassinated the last Maurya emperor around 185 BCE?

- A. Kaṇiṣhka
- B. Karikāla
- C. Puṣhyamitra Śhunga
- D. Khāravela

(C)

Explanation: Puṣhyamitra Śhunga, the commander-in-chief, assassinated the last Maurya emperor and founded the Śhunga dynasty.

3. Which Vedic ritual did Puṣhyamitra Śhunga perform to establish his power?

- A. Rajasuya yajña
- B. Aśhvamedha yajña
- C. Agnihotra
- D. Upanayana

(B)

Explanation: The aśhvamedha yajña was performed by rulers to declare their supremacy and power.

4. Which dynasty ruled large parts of the Deccan from the 2nd century BCE onward?

- A. Sātavāhanas
- B. Indo-Greeks
- C. Cheras
- D. Śhakas

(A)

Explanation: The Sātavāhanas ruled large parts of the Deccan, especially present-day Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, and Maharashtra.

5. What do Sātavāhana coins showing ships suggest?

- A. They avoided trade
- B. Maritime trade was important
- C. They had no contact with other regions
- D. They only used land routes

(B)

Explanation: Ships on Sātavāhana coins show that sea trade and navigation were important parts of their economy.

6. Who was known as a powerful Sātavāhana ruler named after his mother?

- A. Gautamīputra Sātakaṛṇi
- B. Puṣhyamitra Śhunga
- C. Khāravela
- D. Alexander

(A)

Explanation: Gautamīputra Sātakaṛṇi was named after his mother, Gautamī Balaśhrī, showing the importance of the mother’s name in Sātavāhana tradition.

7. Khāravela belonged to which dynasty?

- A. Chedi dynasty
- B. Chola dynasty
- C. Maurya dynasty
- D. Kuṣhāṇa dynasty

(A)

Explanation: After the decline of the Mauryas, Kalinga rose under the kings of the Chedi dynasty, including Khāravela.

8. Sangam literature is mainly connected with which region?

- A. North India
- B. South India
- C. Central Asia
- D. Afghanistan

(B)

Explanation: Sangam literature is the oldest literature of south India and is linked with the Sangam Age.

9. Which Chola king is associated with the Kallaṇai or Grand Anicut?

- A. Karikāla
- B. Kaṇiṣhka
- C. Menander
- D. Dhana Nanda

(A)

Explanation: Karikāla built the Kallaṇai or Grand Anicut, which helped irrigation and agriculture in the Kāveri delta.

10. Which Kuṣhāṇa ruler is called “king of kings” in an inscription?

- A. Kaṇiṣhka
- B. Porus
- C. Chandragupta Maurya
- D. Aśhoka

(A)

Explanation: The inscription on Kaṇiṣhka’s statue calls him “mahārāja rājadhīrāja devaputra kaṇiṣhka,” meaning great king, king of kings, son of God.