

**Subject- S. S. T Class-7 Topic- Greater India
Learn and Write**

Use Cordova Smart Class Software on the smart phone to practice the exercises.

- Choose the correct options.
 - How many Sanskrit scriptures are mentioned in this chapter?

(i) more than 50	<input type="checkbox"/>	(ii) more than 70	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) more than 150	<input type="checkbox"/>	(iv) more than 100.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
 - Which Kamboj King has created four scriptures of 50,75 93 and 108 stanzas?

(i) Jayverman	<input type="checkbox"/>	(ii) Yashovarman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Rajvarman	<input type="checkbox"/>	(iv) Bahuvvarman	<input type="checkbox"/>
- What is the name of the most popular idol of Java? *Bhasat Guru*
- Write the name of four *varnas* described in Indian *varna* system. *Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya & Shudra*
- What is Vayang? Explain. *P-143*
- Write a short note on the temples of 'Borobudur' and 'Loro-Jangrang'. *P-144*
- Write a short note on Angkor Vat temple. *P-145*
- Describe the effects of Indian culture in the field of language and literature. *P-140*
- Describe the effects of Indian culture in the field of 'society and religion'. *P-141*
- Analyse the statement of Deurosyle describing 'Anand temple' of Burma. *P-145*

Activity

Try to know about the influence of Indian culture on other countries and write it in your notebook.

Additional Questions For Practice

- A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)–Tick (✓) the correct answers.**
- Which source of entertainment in 'Greater India' was influenced by Indian culture?

(a) chess	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) music	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(c) bull fight	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) wrestling	<input type="checkbox"/>
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 - King Yashovarman was fond of

(a) Kavyas	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Shastras	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Puranas	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Both (a) and (b)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
 - Which language was commonly used in the Buddhist religious scripts of India and Java?

(a) Pali	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(b) Prakrit	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Both (a) and (b)	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) None of these	<input type="checkbox"/>
- B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.**
- Only Indian scholars and intellectuals were allowed in the important universities of ancient India. **F**
 - Foreign travellers became the very first carriers of Indian culture to distant lands. **T**
 - Literary works of Java had a deep influence of ancient Indian culture. **F**

... system, which is still found in ...
4. It is said that Rajindraverman established 100 ashrams to take care of helpless people like old, sick and poor students. E

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. ... Cotton ... and ... Silk ... were the two goods of India which were in great demand in foreign lands.
2. Lord Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva were known as Trimurti.
3. The people of Java follow Buddhism religion.
4. The best specimen of temple architecture in Burma is Aungmye Temple of Pagan.

D. Very Short Answer Questions

1. List the universities established in ancient India. Nalanda, Takshashila, Gaya
2. What is the [reminisce of ancient Indian varna system?] Vishvamshila
3. Which religion is followed in Burma? Buddhism
4. Who was the king of Kamboj? Which scriptures were he fond of? Behoraverman, Shastras & Korise

E. Short Answer Questions

1. Why are [the idols of Mendut's Bodhisattva considered to be one of most beautiful samples of the art of sculpture?] The divine expression on the face of these idols
2. What is the term 'Greater India' used to define? is the main feature of the
3. What is the example of the extent and impact of Indian culture? Scriptures

F. Long Answer Question

Write a short note on trade relations of ancient India. P-139

ACTIVITY

Exercise

1. Choose the correct options.
(a) (iv) more than 100 (b) (ii) Yashovarman
2. The idol of Bharat Guru
3. The four varnas are *Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya* and *Shudra*.
4. *Vayang* is a popular form of drama, also known as *Chhaya Natak*. It is said that the story of *Vaygan* has been inspired from the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata*.
5. **Borobudur Temple** : It was built between 750 to 850 BCE under the care of *Shailendra*. The temple is a grand nine-storey structure. On the top of the temple there is a bell shaped stupa. The long corridors of the temple are adorned with rows of idols. There are eleven series of the rows of idols and their total number is approximately 500.
Loro-Jangrang : It is situated in the *Prambnan* valley. There are eight main temples in it. *Shiva* idol is the most famous of all. In the north temple resides the idol of *Lord Vishnu* whereas the south temple is the abode of the idol of *Brahma*. The inner verandah has forty-two faces engraved on it which depicts the entire story of the *Ramayana*.
6. The temples in *Angkor Vat* are a magnificent example of the Indian style of temple architecture. A ditch that measures 650 feet in length and 36 feet in breadth, made up of stone is built around the boundary of the temple. There is a 1560 feet long and 7 feet tall road that reaches the first corridor at the west gate. The central top of the last floor is at a height of 210 feet.
7. Several works of Sanskrit Literature have been found in *Burma, Siam, Malay, Prayadweep* and *Java*. More than 100 scriptures have been found in *champa*. It is evident from these scriptures that the scholars were well-versed in Sanskrit and had a firm grip on its grammar and aesthetics. These scriptures also give a vivid description of the study of *vedas, vedantas* and *smritis*. The writings of ancient Indian scholars, *Panini, Patanjali, Manu* have also been found. The king of *Kamboj, Yashovarman* was fond of *Shastras* and *Kavyas*. The people of *Java* had also translated the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata*.

8. The traces of varna system can be seen in the culture of other countries as well. The caste system, which is still found in Bali and Kamboj, is reminiscent of the ancient Indian varna system. Their form of marriage, rituals and customs were also influenced by the Indian culture. The system of sati was also prevalent. Their means of recreation such as gambling, cock fight, music, dance and drama was also influenced by the Indian culture.
9. The best specimen of temple architecture in Burma is Anand temple of Pagan. The temple is square in shape and the main structure of the temple is made of bricks. It is situated in the middle of 564 square metre open space called *angina*.
The beauty of the temple is enhanced by various sculptures, carved from the stone, and faces made of mud. These sculptures and faces adorn the walls of the temple and give a distinct character to it.
The engraved sculptures, made in carved stones, are 80 in number and depict the major events from the life of Buddha.
This temple was developed in a typical Indian style and was inspired and influenced by the temple architecture found in India. The temples similar to this style are found in Bengal, and it seems that the Ananda temple drew its inspiration from one such temple.

Additional Questions For Practice

- A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) – Tick (✓) the correct options.**
- (b) Music
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)
 - (a) Pali
- B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.**
- F
 - T
 - T
 - F
- C. Fill in the blanks.**
- Cotton and silk
 - Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva
 - Buddhism
 - Anand Temple
- D. Very Short Answer Questions**
- The universities established in ancient India were Nalanda, Takshashila, Vikramshila and Gaya.
 - The caste system, which is still found in Bali and Kamboj, is reminiscent of the ancient Indian varna system.
 - Buddhism is followed in Burma.
 - The King of Kamboj was Yashovarman. He was fond of *Shastras* and *Kavyas*.

E. Short Answer Questions

1. The Buddhist idols of Mendut's Bodhisattva is considered to be one of the most beautiful samples of the art of sculpture. The divine expression on the faces of these idols is the main characteristic of these sculptures.
2. The term 'Greater India' is used to define the historical and geographical extent of all political entities of the Indian subcontinent, and also the regions which are culturally linked to India or which was influenced significantly by the Indian culture.
3. People from diverse groups and culture, for example, forest dwellers of Cambodia to people of Java, who belonged to a slightly advanced civilisation, embraced and accepted Indian culture to a great extent.

F. Long Answer Question

Trade Relations of Ancient India:

India had trade relations with various countries as Indian goods like muslin, cotton, silk, indigo, spices, etc., were in great demand in foreign lands. India established trade relations with south-east Asian countries like Java, Sumatra and even western and central Asian countries.

Such maritime trade resulted not only in prolonged socio-economic relations but also cultural interactions that stimulated their culture, art, literature, science, religion and philosophy.
