

Chapter 13: India, Shri Lanka & Southeast Asia

EXERCISE [PAGE 101]

Exercise | Q Q.1 (A) (1) | Page 101

Choose the correct alternative and complete the sentence.

Buddhaghosh was an Indian in _____ Sri Lanka.

1. Thinker
2. **Philosopher**
3. King
4. Priest

SOLUTION

Buddhaghosh was an Indian in Philosopher Sri Lanka.

Exercise | Q Q.1 (A) (2) | Page 101

Choose the correct alternative and complete the sentence.

The founder of Pagan empire was _____.

1. Kyanzittha
2. **Anwrahta**
3. Ayuttha
4. Jayavarman

SOLUTION

The founder of Pagan empire was Anwrahta

Exercise | Q 1 (A) (3) | Page 101

Choose the correct alternative and write the complete sentence.

The ancient name of Cambodia was _____.

1. **Kambuja Desh**
2. Laos
3. Angkorwat
4. Sumatra

SOLUTION

The ancient name of Cambodia was Kambuja Desh.

Exercise | Q Q.1 (B) | Page 101

Find the incorrect pair from set B and write the correct ones.

Set 'A'	Set 'B'
(1) Finest example of architecture pagoda in Myanmar	Shwedagon stupa



(2) Saivaite temples in Champa kingdom	My Son
(3) The world famous temple in Cambodia	Angkorwat
(4) The centre of Angkorthom	Dieng Temples

SOLUTION

Set 'A'	Set 'B'
(4) The centre of Angkorthom	Bayon Temple

Exercise | Q Q.1 (C) (1) | Page 101

Write the name.

Son of Emperor Ashoka -

SOLUTION

Thera Mahinda

Exercise | Q Q.1 (C) (2) | Page 101

Write the name.

Ancient kingdom in Laos -

SOLUTION

Lao Sang

Exercise | Q Q.1 (C) (3) | Page 101

Write the name.

Kingdom of 'Cham' people -

SOLUTION

Champa

Exercise | Q Q.1 (C) (4) | Page 101

Write the name.

Last king of Malayu -

SOLUTION

Eskandar Shah

Exercise | Q Q.2 (1) | Page 101

Write short notes on -

Chenla kingdom

SOLUTION

- i. The first kingdom, established in Cambodia was known by the name of 'Chenla'.
- ii. The people who established Chenla were known as 'Khmer'.
- iii. The influence of Indian culture in Cambodia dates back to the Chenla period.
- iv. The kingdom of Chenla was established by Jayavarman II. His capital's name was
- v. 'Hariharalaya'.
- vi. The kings of Chenla expanded their empire from Vietnam to Myanmar and to China in the north.
- vii. After King 'Jayavarman VII' the Khmer empire began to decline.

Exercise | Q Q.2 (2) | Page 101

Write short notes on -
Visnhu temple at Angkorwat

SOLUTION

- i. The world-famous temple of 'Angkorwat' was built in Yashodharpura, the capital city built by Suryavarman II.
- ii. The temple area is about 500 acres, that is about 2 sq. km.
- iii. The main entrance is at the west and the temple is surrounded by a moat, which is 200 metres in depth.
- iv. Among the sculptural panels on the southeast walls of the temple, the panel of 'Samudra Manthan' is notable. Later, it was turned into a Buddhist temple

Exercise | Q Q.2 (3) | Page 101

Write short notes on -
Majapahit kingdom

SOLUTION

- i. In the 13th century C.E., in Eastern Java arose a kingdom known as 'Majapahita'.
- ii. The name of the founder King of Majapahit was, 'Vijaya'.
- iii. He established his supremacy in some of the islands like Java, Bali, and also some other islands and extended the kingdom of Java into an empire.

Exercise | Q Q.2 (4) | Page 101

Write short notes on -

Champa kingdom

SOLUTION



- i. 'Champa' was an ancient kingdom in the coastal region of Vietnam.
- ii. Champa was named after the 'Cham' tribe.
- iii. The names of the cities in Champa were 'Indrapur', 'Amaravati', 'Vijay', 'Kauthara' and 'Panduranga'.
- iv. The city of Vijay was the capital of the Champa kingdom.
- v. The inscriptions of Champa mention the names of its kings and queens and the temples of Hindu deities especially Shiva temples.

Exercise | Q Q.3 (1) | Page 101

Answer the following question in detail.

Explain the spread of Indian culture in Thailand.

SOLUTION

- i. Thailand was referred to as 'Mueng Thai' by the ancient than people. However, it was known as 'Siam' in the world. In the 20th century, its name was changed to 'Thailand'.
- ii. Thailand was ruled from the 6th century to the 11th century by 'Mon' people. Indian culture was spread at this time.
- iii. The Indian traditions of sculpture, literature, ethics, judicial science, etc. had a great role in shaping up the Mon culture.
- iv. Dvnravati although smaller and weaker contributed greatly to the development of writing, arts, administration, religion, science, etc. in other kingdoms.
- v. The remains of sculptures and architecture of the period have been found in Lop Buri (Lao Puri) and Ayutthaya (Ayodhya). The sculptures include Buddha images a few Shivalingas and images of Vishnu.
- vi. In the 14th century C.E, a new kingdom of Ayutthaya was established in Thailand and the kings of Ayutthaya bore names with the prefix 'Ram'.
- vii. Thai Ramayana developed into an independent tradition. It is known as 'Ramakien (Ram Akhyana).
- viii. The stories of 'Ramakien' have been preserved in all Thai art traditions including sculpture, folk music, dance, and theatre.

Exercise | Q Q.3 (2) | Page 101

Answer the following question in detail.

Write about the cultural interrelationship between India and Myanmar.



SOLUTION

- i. 'Myanmar' is a neighbouring country of India. It was earlier known as 'Brahmdesh'. In the 2nd century B.C.E. there were city-states known as 'Pyu' in the north and central regions of Myanmar.
- ii. Among the new 'Pyu' cities that came into existence at a later period were the cities of 'Halin' and 'Shrikshetra' were important.
- iii. Shrikshetra was the largest among the 'Pyu' cities. The founders of Shrikshetra belonged to the Shakya clan of Gautam Buddha.
- iv. The three Pyu cities of Halin, Beikthano, and Shrikshetra where archaeological excavations were conducted, have brought into light many remains of buildings like stupas, cemeteries, and structures built for water management. The three sites have been declared as World Cultural Heritage sites.
- v. The 'Shwedagon' pagoda built between the 6th - 10th century C.E. at Yongan (Rangoon) is one of the finest examples of stupa architecture in Myanmar.
- vi. The 'Shwedagon' pagoda contains the hair of Gautama Buddha. This pagoda is covered with sheets of gold.
- vii. The 'Anand Temple' is another important monument built during the reign of Kyanzittha, the emperor of Pagan in the 11th century C.E. It is the finest example of the combined architectural style of India and Pagan.

