

south, and from the Makran coast of Baluchistan in the west to Meerut in the northeast. The civilization was marked by the emergence of cities for the first time in the history of the Indian sub-continent.

- The Indus Valley cities were prominently located on the banks of the river Indus and its tributaries. Some of its important cities included Harappa, Mohenjo-Daro, Lothal, Rakhigarhi, Kalibangan, etc.
 - The city of **Mohenjo-Daro** was located on the banks of the **river Indus**. The city is known for a number of finds including the Great bath, a sculpture of a Bronze Dancing girl, a stone statue of Bearded Man etc. **Hence pair 1 is correctly matched.**
 - The **city of Harappa** was **located on the river Ravi**. It was the first city to be discovered and hence the IVC is also known as the Harappan Civilization. **Hence pair 2 is correctly matched.**
 - The **city of Kalibangan** was located on the **banks of the Ghaggar-Hakra River** in the present-day state of Rajasthan whereas the river Beas flows through the states of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab. The site has given evidence of ploughed agricultural fields and fire altars. **Hence pair 3 is not correctly matched.**

Q 14.D

- **Pushyabbutis or Vardhana dynasty of Thanesar:** An important ruling family to gain prominence after the fall of the Gupta was the Pushyabbutis who had their capital at Thanesar (Thanesvara in Kurukshetra). The dynasty became influential with the **accession of Prabhakarvardhana, who was able to defeat the Hunas** and strengthen his position in the regions of Punjab and Haryana. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- After his death, his elder son **Rajyavardhana** came to the throne but he was treacherously killed by Shashanka, the king of Bengal and Bihar. **Harshavardhana then ascended the throne in AD 606**. He was only sixteen years of age at that time. Still, he proved himself to be a great warrior and an able administrator.
- We have two valuable sources that throw important light on the life and times of Harshavardhana (606–647). These are Harshacarita written by his court poet Banabhatta and Si-Yu-Ki, the travel account of the **Chinese Buddhist pilgrim Hsuan Tsang, who visited India during AD 629–644**. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
 - **Fa-Hien visited India during the reign of Chandragupta II.**
- After his accession, Harshavardhana united his kingdom with that of his widowed sister Rajayashri (see above) and shifted his capital to Kanauj, and is described as the lord of the north (sakalauttarapathanatha). He brought Punjab, Uttara Pradesh, Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa under his control. Harsha wanted to extend his power in the Deccan.
- **But he was defeated by Pulakesin II, the Chalukya ruler, on the banks of river Narmada. The river thus became the southern boundary of his kingdom.** The death of Harsha in AD 647 was followed by a political confusion that continued up to the eighth century when the Gurjara Pratiharas, the Rajput rulers, emerged as a big force in northern India. **Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**

Q 15.B

- The most remarkable figure in the Bahmani kingdom during the period was **Firuz Shah Bahmani** (1397–1422). He was well-acquainted with the religious sciences, that is, commentaries on the Quran, jurisprudence, etc., and was particularly fond of the natural sciences such as botany, geometry, logic, etc. He was a good calligraphist and a poet and often composed extempore verses.
 - According to Ferishta, he was well versed not only in Persian, Arabic and Turkish but also in Telugu, Kannada and Marathi.
 - He had a large number of wives in his haram from various countries and regions, including many Hindu wives, and we are told that he used to converse with each of them in their own language.
- The most remarkable step taken by Firuz Shah Bahmani was the induction of Hindus in the administration on a large scale. It is said that from his time the Deccani Brahmans became dominant in the administration, particularly in the revenue administration.
- **Firuz Shah Bahmani encouraged the pursuit of astronomy and built an observatory near Daulatabad.** He paid much attention to the principal ports of his kingdom, Chaul and Dabhol, which attracted trading ships from the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, and brought in luxury goods from all parts of the world.
- In 1419, the Bahmani kingdom received a setback when **Firuz Shah Bahmani was defeated by Deva Raya I**. This defeat weakened the position of Firuz. He was compelled to abdicate in favour of his brother, Ahmad Shah I, who is called a saint (wali) on account of his association with the famous sufi saint, Gesu Daraz.
- **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**