

Class VII - Social Science

Exploring Society India and Beyond Part II

Empires and Kingdoms: 6th to 10th Centuries

CBSE NOTES

Empires and Kingdoms: 6th to 10th Centuries - Revision Guide

Revise faster with structured summaries, key points, and important ideas.



Personal AI Tutor for CBSE Classes 6-12 & NCERT Help

edzy is a personal AI tutor for CBSE and State Board students, with curriculum-aligned guidance, practice, revision, and study plans that adapt to each learner.

1. Harshavardhana: A significant ruler.

Harshavardhana ruled from Kannauj, expanding his empire in northern India, 606 CE onward.

2. Xuanzang's journey to India.

Chinese pilgrim Xuanzang visited India, translating Sanskrit texts into Chinese around 630 CE.

3. Tripartite struggle for Kannauj.

After Harsha's death, Pālas, Gurjara-Pratīhāras, and Rāshtrakūṭas vied for control.

4. The Pāla dynasty's contributions.

Founded by Gopāla in 750 CE, the Pālas supported Buddhism and built universities like Vikramaśīlā.

5. Gurjara-Pratīhāras' dominion.

They ruled much of northern India, known for their patronage of Hinduism and art under King Bhoja.

6. Rāshtrakūṭa achievements.

Dantidurga, the first Rāshtrakūṭa ruler, overthrew Chālukyas, promoting architecture in Karnataka.



7. Cultural exchange during invasions.

Foreign invasions influenced Indian society, spreading ideas and resources through trade and conflict.

8. Harsha's assemblies at Prayāga.

Every five years, Harsha hosted assemblies, distributing wealth and promoting religious tolerance.

9. Rise of regional powers.

After the Gupta Empire, numerous kingdoms emerged, each with unique cultural and political frameworks.

10. Kannauj's significance as a political hub.

Kannauj was a vital center for power struggles and cultural convergence among competing dynasties.

11. Architectural innovations of the Pallavas.

The Pallavas were renowned for rock-cut temples, notably at Māmallapuram, showcasing their artistry.

12. Economic trade routes flourished.

Strong maritime trade led to economic prosperity, especially for the Pālas, enhancing urban development.



13. Intricate literature of the era.

Literary works from this period, such as those by Bāṇabhaṭṭa, provide insights into society and governance.

14. Diverse religious landscape.

Buddhism, Hinduism, and Jainism coexisted, influencing art, culture, and social practices.

15. Notable women rulers like Queen Diddā.

Women, such as Diddā of Kāśhmīra, played crucial roles in the political landscape of their time.

16. Military strategies of Harṣhavardhana.

Harṣha maintained a large army, engaging in military campaigns to protect and expand his realm.

17. Patronage of learning.

Kings like Dharmapāla and Bhoja invested in educational institutions like Nālandā, attracting scholars.

18. Influence of foreign monks.

Monks like Xuanzang fostered cultural and knowledge exchange between India and China.



19. Political instability post-Harsha.

Following Harsha's death, North India experienced significant turmoil and shifting power dynamics.

20. Decline of the Gurjara-Pratihāra Empire.

The empire weakened post-destruction of Kannauj, culminating in its fall by the Ghaznavids.

21. Patronage of the arts.

Rulers actively supported arts and architecture, leading to remarkable cultural development across regions.



Study smart, not hard - with Edzy!

For Students

- Practice past papers to get exam-ready
- Study with a timer to stay focused
- Revise regularly to build long-term memory

For Teachers

- Use Edzy to share quizzes instantly with students
- Save time with ready-made teaching aids
- Simplify test prep with structured resources

Before You Sleep:

Quickly review important notes - it helps memory consolidation.

Download Edzy App

Discover why we're called India's largest learning platform.



Personal AI Tutor for CBSE Classes 6-12 & NCERT Help

edzy is a personal AI tutor for CBSE and State Board students, with curriculum-aligned guidance, practice, revision, and study plans that adapt to each learner.