

Grade VII

Lesson 2. NEW KINGS AND KINGDOMS

HISTORY

I. Multiple Choice Questions

- Rashtrakutas ruled in.
a) Deccan b) Karnataka c) Both of these d) None of these
- Dantidurga was the ruler of.
a) Rashtrakuta b) Deccan c) Karnataka d) None of these
- Nagabhata was the King of .
a) Deccan b) Gwalior c) Pratihara d) None of these
- Sultan Mahmud ruled in.
a) Ghazni b) Ghori c) both of these d) None of these
- Chalukyas ruled in.
a) UP b) Gujarat c) Ajmer d) None of these
- Tripartite struggle was for.
a) Ajmer b) Kannauj c) Delhi d) None of these

1) a

2) a

3) c

4) a

5) b

6) b

II. Multiple Choice Questions

- Many new dynasties emerged after _____ century .
a) Fifteenth b) Seventh c) Eleventh d) Twelfth
- In the mid-eighth, Dantidurga, a _____ chief, overthrew his Chalukya overlord,
a) Rashtrakuta b) Chola c) Brahmana d) Samanta
- Kings often rewarded Brahmanas by grants of _____.
a) Money b) Land c) Gold d) Big palace
- Prashastis were composed by _____.
a) Kings b) Samantas c) Learned brahmanas d) Armymen

5. Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni came from _____.

- a) China b) Arab c) Afghanistan d) Russia

6. Settlements of prosperous with the spread of irrigation agriculture.

- a) Panchayat b) Mandal c) Ur d) Nadu

7. Brahmanas often received land grants called as .

- a) Jagir b) Brahmadeya c) Devadana d) None of these

1. b	2. a	3. b	4. c	5. c	6. c	7. b
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III. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which new dynasty developed in eastern part of the country?

- a) Cholas b) Palas c) Chahamanas d) Rashtrakutas

2. What was the other name of the great lord of a 'circle' or region?

- a) Samantas b) Subordinates
c) Maha - Samantas d) Maha - mandaleshvara

3. When were Samantas declared Maha - Samantas.

- a) When they bring gifts for their kings.
b) When they provide kings with military support.
c) When they gain power and wealth .
d) None of these

4. What is the literal meaning of hiranya - garbha .

- a) Rashtrakutas b) Dantidurga c) Golden womb d) Golden deer

5. From whom was the Revenue also collected?

- a) Traders b) Merchants c) Peasants d) Artisans

6. What is Vetti?

- a) Rent b) Tax c) Revenue d) None of these

7. What was the use of money collected from taxes?

- a) To finance the king's establishment b) Construction of temples and forts
c) To fight wars d) All of these

8. The functionaries for collecting revenue were recruited from.
- a) Peasants b) Artisans c) Traders d) Influential families
9. Prashastis tell us how rulers wanted to depict themselves as .
- a) Leader b) Valiant victorious warriors c) Achiever
- d) All of these
10. In which language was the prashasti found in Gwalior written?
- a) Hindi b) English c) Sanskrit d) Urdu
11. Who was Nagabhata?
- a) Gupta ruler b) Chakrayudha c) Malava d) Pratihara king
12. Brahmana were rewarded by grants of land recorded on.
- a) Copper plate b) Iron plate c) Silver plate d) None of these
13. The person who received the land could collect taxes on.
- a) Betal leaves b) Woven clothes c) Vehicles d) All of these
14. Who invaded the Somnath temple in Gujarat?
- a) Akbar b) Muhammad Ghori c) Mahmud Ghazni d) None of them
15. Who ruled in Tamil Nadu?
- a) Cholas b) Chalukyas c) Rashtrakutas d) None of these
16. Muttariyar held power in this delta region :
- a) Kaveri b) Krishna c) Mahanadi Godavari

1. b	2. c	3. a	4. c	5. c	6. a	7. b	8. d	9. d	10. b
11. c	12. d	13. a	14. d	15. c	16. a	17. a			

IV. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Many new dynasties emerged after :
- a) Fifteenth century b) Seventh century
- c) Twelfth century d) Eleventh Century
2. These people were expected to bring gifts for their kings in the 17th century.
- a) Traders b) Samanta c) Overloads d) None of these.
3. Rashtrakutas were subordinate to.
- a) Cheras b) Cholas c) Chalukyas d) None of these

4. From whom the revenue was also collected ?

- a) Traders b) Merchants c) Artisans d) Peasants

5. Land granted in Brahmanas was recorded on :

- a) Silver plates b) Iron plates c) Betal leaves d) Copper plates

6. In which language was the Prashasti found in Gwalior, written:

- a) Sanskrit b) Hindi c) English d) Urdu

7. Who was considered as the most powerful Chola ruler?

- a) Babur b) Rajendra c) Rajaraja d) Prithviraj Chauhan

8. Brahmanas often received land grants called as :

- a) Jagir b) Brahmadeya c) Devadana d) None of these

1. b	2. b	3. c	4. a	5. d	6. c	7. c	8. b
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I Fill in the blanks

- Somnath temple is in
- ruled in western U.P.
- Rich peasants of Cholas belonged to caste.
- Kings often rewarded by grants of land.
- Lord of the three worlds was called
- Al - Biruni wrote

1. Gujarat	2. Gahadavalas	3. Vellala	4. Brahmanas
5. Tribhuvana chakravartin		6. Kitab-al-Hind	

II Fill in the blanks

i. Kadamba Mayurasharman and the Gurjara - Pratihara Harichandra were _____ who gave up their traditional professions and took to arms successfully establishing kingdoms in _____ and _____ respectively.

- ii. Many of the kings adopted high - sounding titles such as _____ and so on.
- iii. The new kings often share power with their _____ as well as with associations of _____, _____ and Brahmanas.
- iv. Kalhana wrote along poem in Sanskrit containing the history of kings who ruler over _____.
- v) The temples of Thanjavur and Gangaikondacholapuram were built by _____ and _____.

i) Brahmanas, Karnataka, Rajasthan	ii) Maharaja - Adhiraja	iii) Samantas, Peasants, traders
iv) Kashmir	v) Rajaraja, Rajendra	

III Fill in the blanks

- _____ defeated Md. Ghori.
- _____ Wrote Kitab al - Hind.
- Gurjara - Pratiharas, _____ and _____ fought the Tripartite struggle.
- Temple at Thanjavur was for goddess _____.
- Group of our formed larger units called _____.
- Most of the Brahmadeya land was in _____ valley.

1. Prithviraja III	2. Al-Biruni	3. Rashtrakutas, Palas	4. Nishumbhasudini
5. Nadu	6. Kaveri		

IV Fill in the blanks

- Revenue was also collected from _____.
- In the mid of 8th century _____ overthrew his Chalukya ruler.
- Kings often rewarded Brahmanas by grants of _____.
- _____ contain details that may not be literally true.
- Prashastis were composed by learned _____.
- Chauhan ruled over the region around _____ and _____.

7. Many of the new kings adopted high sounding title such as _____, _____ and so on.

8. _____ composed a poem about rulers of Kashmir.

9. _____ was considered most powerful Chola ruler.

10. Pithiviraja III was Chahamana ruler who defeated an Afghan ruler named _____.

1. Traders	2. Dantidurga	3. Land	4. Prashastis	5. Brahmanas
6. Delhi, Ajmer	7. Maharaja-adhiraj, Tribhuvana - Chakravartin	8. Kalhana	9. Rajaraja I	10. Sultan Mohammad Ghori.

I Match the Following

Column A	Column B
1. Gurjara - Pratiharas	a) Western Deccan
2. Rashtrakutas	b) Bengal
3. Palas	c) Gujarat and Rajasthan
4. Cholas	d) Tamil Nadu
5. Prithviraja III	e) Cholas
6. Afghan ruler	f) Chola king
7. Rajendra I	g) Muhammad Ghori
8. Bronze images	h) Chauhan ruler

1. c	2. a	3. b	4. d	5. h	6. g	7. f	8. e
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II Match the Following

Column I	Column II
i) Dantidurga	a) Kashmir
ii) Maharaja - adhiraja	b) Lord of the three the worlds
iii) Kalhana	c) Along Sanskrit poem depicting kings rule
iv) Tribuvana - chakravartin	d) Rashtrakuta chief
v) Prashastis	e) Great king, overlord of kings
vi) Prithviraja III	f) Al-Baruni
vii) Kitab-al-Hind	g) Rajaraja
viii) Temple of Thanjavur	h) Defeated Muhammad Ghori in 1191

i) d	ii) e	iii) a	iv) b	v) c	vi) h	vii) f	Viii) g
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III Match the Following

Column A	Column b
1. Tribuvana - chakravartin	a) Arabic scholar
2. Al-Baruni	b. Great lord of a region
3. Ur	c) Land of non Brahmanas
4. Muvendavalen	d) Peasant serving three kings
5. Vellanvagai	e) Lord of three world
6. Maha - Mandaleshvara	f) Settlement of peasants

1. e	2. a	3. f	4. d	5. c	6. b
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IV Match the Following

Column A	Column B
a) Nagabhata	i) Kaveri
b) Chola rule	ii) Kitab-e- Hind
c) Vetti	iii) Pratihara King
d) Muttaiyar power	iv) Tax
e) Ai - Baruni	v) Tamil Nadu

a. (iii)	b. (v)	c. (iv)	d. (i)	e. (ii)
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I True or False

- Kings did not assume high - sounding titles
- Chauhans were in conflict with Chalukyas.
- Association of traders were Nagaram.
- Rajraja Chola and Rajendra Chola were the most powerful Chola rulers.
- Prithviraj III defeated Ghori in 1191.

i) False	ii) True	iii) True	iv) True	v) True
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II True or False

- Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni destroyed the temple of Somnath.
- Kitab al-Hind, an Arabic work, still remains an important source for historians.
- Sultan Muhammad Ghori defeated Prithviraja III in 1191.
- The big temples of Thanjavur and Gangaikondacholapuram were built by Rajaraja and Rajendra.
- Inscriptions from Uttaramerur in Chingleput district, Tamilnadu provide details of the way in which the sabha was organized.

i) True	ii) True	iii) False	iv) True	v) True
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III True or False

1. Palas ruled over present state of TamilNadu.
2. Kalhan composed a poem about rulers of Kashmir.
3. Chaahamanas rulers ruled over the regions around Delhi and Ajmer.
4. In the mid of 8th century Dantidurga overthrew his Chola ruler
5. Land for maintenance of a school was called Pallichchhandam.
6. Land gifted to temples was called devadana,

1. False	2. True	3. True	4. False	5. False	6. True
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III True or False

1. In the mid of 8th century Dantidurga overthrew his Chola ruler.
2. Palas ruled over present state of Tamil Nadu.
3. Land gifted to temples was called devadana.
4. Chahmanas rulers ruled over the regions around Delhi and Ajmer.
5. Kalhan composed a poem about rulers of Kashmir.

1. False	2. False	3. True	4. True	5. True
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Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. **Who were the parties involved in the 'tripartite struggle'?**

Gujara - Pratihara, Rashtrakuta and Pala dynasties.

2. **What were the two major cities under the control of the Chahamanas?**

Regions around Delhi and Ajmer.

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3. What kind of irrigation works were developed in the Tamil region?

A variety of methods were used for irrigation in the Tamil region. In some areas wells were dug. In other places, huge tanks are constructed to collect rain water. The river were used for irrigation purpose.

4. Look at Map 1 (NCERT Textbook) once more and find out whether there were any kingdoms in the state in which you live.

Yes, the state is Uttar Pradesh and Delhi,

5. Name the dynasties which ruled in the Deccan.

This region lay between river Krishna and Narmada. It had some great dynasties - The Rashtrakutas, Hoysala and Kakatiyas.

6. Name the main kingdoms of South India.

South India saw the rise of three powerful kingdoms - The Pallavas, the Pandyas and the Cholas.

7. Write a note on the Pallavas.

The Pallavas ruled around the region around the areas of Kanchi. They were great builders of temple. The Cholas defeated the Pallavas and their rule ended in 9th Century.

8. Write a note on the Pandyas.

The Pandyas ruled around the region around modern Madurai. Marco Polo, a foreign traveller visited the Pandya Kingdom. The kingdom started declining in the 14th Century.

9. Who were Cholas?

The Cholas established a powerful empire in South India by Vijayalaya. They ruled in South India for over four centuries. Rajaraja Chola and Rajendra I were the most powerful rulers of Chola dynasty.

10. Write a note on provincial administration of Cholas.

The Chola administration was divided into nine provinces. These were called mandalams. The king appointed viceroy to look after the provincial administration. They sent regular information to the king.

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Short Answer Type Questions

1. What development took place in the 7th century?

i) By 7th century, many new landlords and warrior chieftains emerged in the subcontinent called Samantas.

ii) The wealth and influence of samantas increased due to which they became Mahasamanta or Mahamandaleshwara (Lord of the circle).

iii) They started ruling over independent kingdoms.

2. Write a short note on Gurjara - Pratiharas.

The Gurjara - Pratiharas ruled around areas of Gujarat and Rajasthan. Bhoja (836 - 882) was their most powerful ruler. He had conquered Kannauj. His son Mahendrapala was also a competent ruler. His successors were however weak and in 1018 Mahmud of Ghazni defeated the Gurjara- Pratihara ruler.

3. Give main achievements of the Rashtrakutas.

i) The Rashtrakutas rose to prominence in 8th Century under Dantidurga.

ii) The Rashtrakutas fought against the Gurjara - Pratiharas and Palas in the North and against Pallavas, Pandyas and Cholas in the south.

iii) They were patrons of architecture, Kailasa Temple on Ellora and rock cut caves at Elephanta were carved out during their rule.

4. How was the Chola administration divided?

i) The Chola kings followed a highly efficient and organised system of administration.

ii) The entire empire was divided into mandalams and Valanadus.

iii) Tanjore was the capital of Cholas.

iv) The Cholas had three major divisions - Central Government, Provincial Administration and Local Administration.

5. How was the Central government formed under the Cholas?

The central government was under the administration or head of a king. The heir apparent was called Yuvaraj. Kings had tigers as their royal emblem. There was a council of ministers to assist the king. The higher officials were called Peruntaram.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. How did the Rashtrakutas become powerful?

[NCERT]

i) Rashtrakutas dynasty was a remarkable dynasty which produced a long list of warriors and able administrators.

ii) The kingdom was founded by Dantidurga.

iii) The Rashtrakutas soon dominated the entire area of northern Maharashtra.

iv) They also engaged with the Pratiharas for the overlordship of Gujarat and Malwa.

They also fought constantly against eastern Chalukyas.

2. What were the activities associated with Chola temples?

i) Chola temples often became the nuclei of settlements which grew around them.

ii) These were centers of craft production

iii) The pillared hall of the temple acted as an audience hall and was a place for various other activities such as ceremonial dances which were performed by the devadasis.

iv) Thus, temples were not only places of worship, but they were the hub of the economic, social and cultural life as well.

3. Contrast the "elections" in Uttaramerur with present-day panchayat elections.

Present Day – Panchayat

i) In present day panchayat elections, any person (male or female) of India, no matter whether she / he is illiterate can file nomination for fighting elections.

ii) Each candidate is required to fill the form and if the form is accepted by the election office, the applicant becomes a candidate.

iii) The Panchayat members are elected by secret vote of the people of particular area.
Election of Sabha in Uttaramerur.

i) In this, names of candidates were written on small tickets of palm leaf.

ii) These tickets were put into an earthenware pot from which a young boy was asked to take out the tickets, one by one for each committee.

iii) Further, only educated, honest males were allowed to contest elections in Sabha.

4. What were the effects of Ghazni's raids?

- i) In 1006 AD, Mahmud captured Multan . During his raids, thousand of people were killed.
- ii) He attacked Nagarkot, Kangra, Thaneshwar, Mathura and Kannauj.
- iii) Mahmud used this wealth to build palaces, mosques, schools and libraries in Ghazni.
- iv) These invasions opened India to migration of people who came as soldiers, traders and workers.

5. How were new kingdoms administered? What was the revenue system in these kingdoms?

- i) The rulers of these new kingdoms used high-sounding titles like maharaja - adhiraja (overlord of kings), tribhuvana - chakravartin (Lord of the three worlds).
- ii) The producing classes - artisans, peasants and cattle keepers were forced to pay a part of their produce as rent or tax to the landlord.
- iv) Revenue was also collected from traders.

6. How did Chola dynasty expand ? Why did it decline?

- i) The Chola dynasty was a Tamil dynasty in 9th century.
- ii) Under Rajaraja I and his son Rajendra I , Chola dynasty became a military, economic and cultural power in South Asia and South - east Asia.
- iii) Rajaraja Chola annexed peninsular South India including parts of what is now Sri Lanka while Rajendra Chola sent a military expedition to North India that defeated the Pala ruler, Mahipala.
- iv) The successors of Rajendra Chola continued to fight against the neighbouring kingdoms leading to decline of empire.

7. What do Prashastis tell us about land grants?

Prashastis are details of a king composed by a learned Brahman, who helped in the administration. They tell us of feat of the king.

- i) Kings often rewarded Brahmanas by grants of lands
- ii) These were recorded on copper plates, which were given to those who received the land.
- iii) Those who received land could collect taxes from it.

8. How did land use take place in new kingdom?

i) Land use of that time included fruit-bearing trees, water, land, wells, open space, villages, ant-hills, platform, canals, ditches, rivers, silt-lands, tanks, fish ponds, pastureland, etc.

ii) The people who received land grants had a right to collect taxes imposed by the state.

iii) These included taxes on betel leaves, woven cloth, vehicles, etc.

iv) The person getting the land grant even had the responsibility to build tanks, plant trees and ensure that water was not wasted.

9. Describe the local administration of the Cholas.

i) The settlements of peasants were called Urs.

ii) The larger units or groups of such villages were known as Nadu.

iii) The village council and Nadu had the function of administration, collection of taxes and delivering justice.

iv) Rich landowners got titles like Araiayar (chief), Muvendavelan (peasant serving three kings), etc, as a mark of respect.

v) Further, even Brahmins got a lot of grants, in peninsular India near Kaveri. They were called Brahmadeya.

vi) Each Brahmadeya was looked after by an assembly or Sabha.

vii) The assemblies worked efficiently.

viii) The administrative function in towns was performed by association of traders called nagarams.

10. What were the conditions for becoming a member of the Sabha? What was the committee system under Chola?

i) For becoming a member of a Sabha, a person should be a landlord, have his own home, be between 35 and 70 years of age, must know Vedas, be well-versed in administrative matters and be honest.

ii) The Sabha had separate committees whose members were elected.

iii) The names of eligible members were written on small tickets of palm leaf.

iv) They were then put in an earthenware pot from which a young boy took out the names one by one for each committee.

v) Sabha and Samiti thus, were democratic ways of functioning in the past.

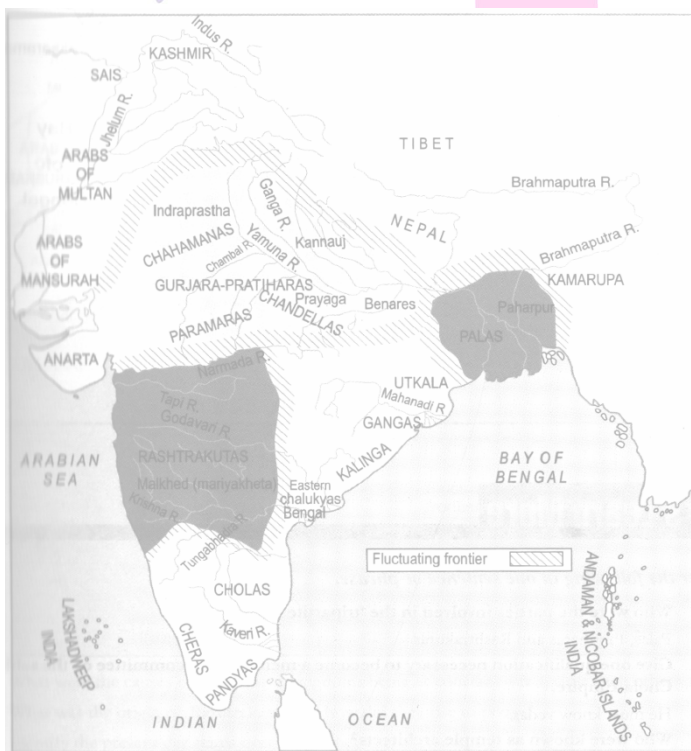
11. How were Chola rulers great temple architects?

- i) The Chola rulers are best known for their architectural and sculptural marvels, Rajaraja and Rajendra built the big temples of Thanjavur and Ganagai kondcholapuram.
- ii) The produce of the land helped all people who lived near the temple priests, garlandmakers, cooks, musicians, dancers, etc.
- iii) Temples in addition to being places of worship were even places of socio – economic and cultural life.
- iv) The images of bronze sculpture were most famous in the Chola crafts.

12. Describe agriculture and irrigation under the Cholas.

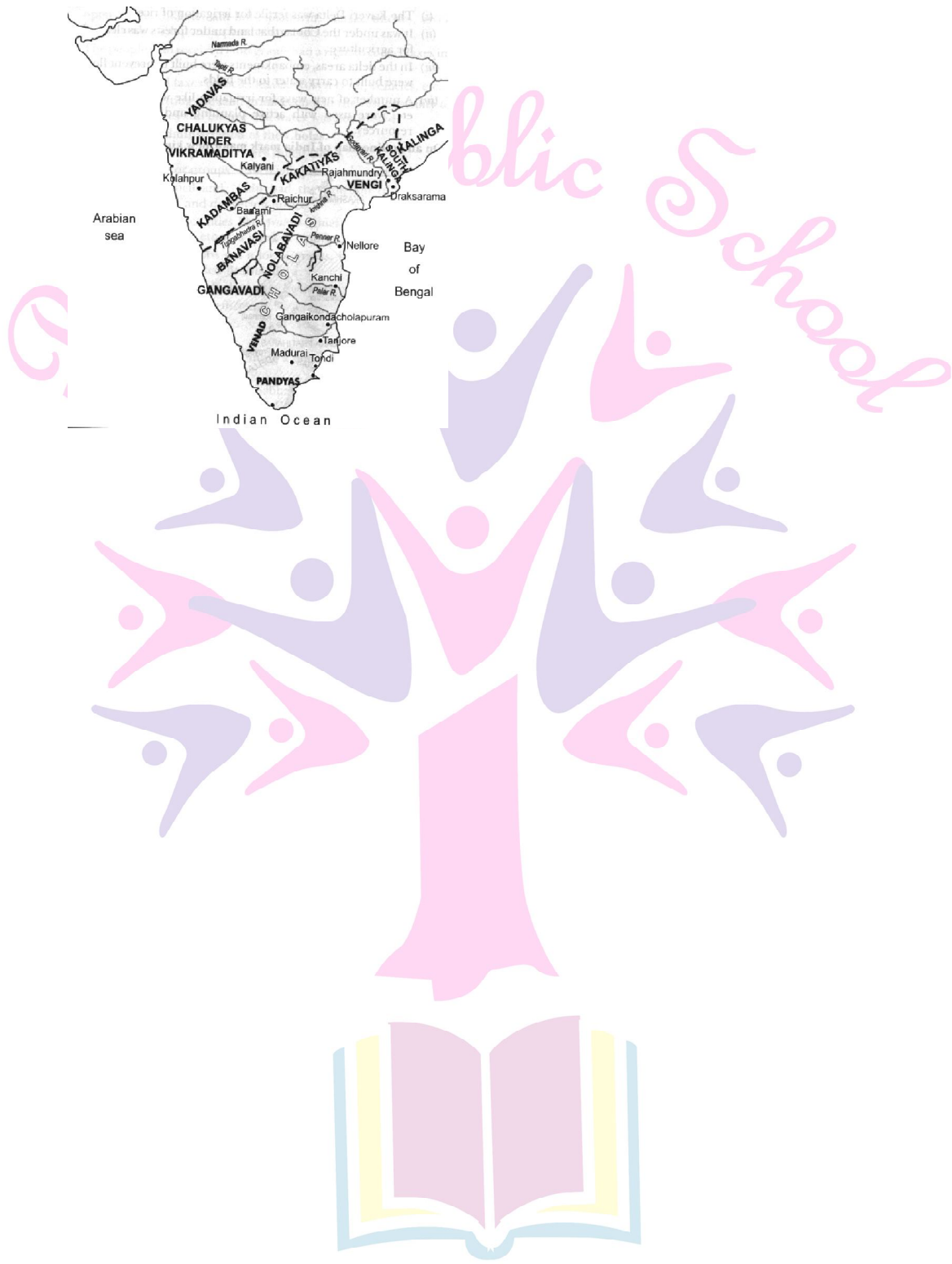
- i) The Kaveri Delta was fertile for irrigation of rice
- ii) It was under the Cholas that land under forests was cleaned and levelled for agriculture.
- iii) In the delta areas, embankments were built to prevent floods and canals were built to carry water to the fields.
- iv) A number of new ways for irrigation like wells, rainwater harvesting, etc. Were used with active planning and organising for irrigation resources.

13. On an outline map of India mark major new kingdoms?



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14. On an outline map of India mark the main South Indian Kingdoms.



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