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Session: 2024-2025

Class : VII

Subject : Social Science

Topic : History

Chapter 2

MEDIEVAL KINGS AND KINGDOMS

1. Multiple Choice Type Questions. (Needs to be done in Book)

(a). King Dharmapala belonged to the _____ dynasty.

(i) Pratihara

(ii) Rashtrakuta

(iii) Pala

(iv) Paramara

(b). The famous rock cut temple of Shiva at Ellora was built by _____.

(i) Rashtrakutas

(ii) Britain

(iii) Cholas

(iv) Chauhans

(c). 'Prashastis' were derived from the _____ language.

(i) Tamil

(ii) Bangla

(iii) Sanskrit

(iv) Awadhi

(d). The smallest unit in Chola Empire was _____.

(i) nadus

(ii) kurrams

(iii) valanadu

(iv) gramam

(e). The first and the second battle of Tarain was fought between _____.

(i) Mahmud of Ghazni and Prithviraj Chauhan

(ii) Mahmud of Ghazni and Mohammad Ghori

(iii) Mohammad Ghori and Prithviraj Chauhan

(iv) Mohammad Ghori and Rajaraja Chola

2. Fill in the blanks. (Needs to be done in book)

(a) The struggle for Kannauj between the Indian rulers is called tripartite struggle.

(b) One of the most daring attacks of Mahmud of Ghazni was against the famous Somnath temple.

(c) The famous rock cut temple of Shiva at Ellora was built by the king belongs to Rashtrakutas Dynasty.

(d) The Pallavas had their capital at Kanchi.

(e) The two powerful Rajput dynasties were paramars and chauhans.

3. State whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False'. (Needs to be done in Book)

- (a) The Rajputs were organized in different clans. **TRUE**
- (b) Prithviraj Chauhan was the most famous ruler of Gurjara Pratihara dynasty. **FALSE**
- (c) The Rashtrakuta dynasty dominated the Deccan and Maharashtra. **TRUE**
- (d) The main source of income of the Cholas was the revenue on trade. **FALSE**
- (e) Villages were self-governed units of administration. **TRUE**

4. Match the Following. (Needs to be done in Book)

Column A

- (a) Samantas
(b) Maharaj-adhiraj
(c) Prashastis
(d) Rajendra-I
(e) Ur

Column B

- (i) Praising the kings
(ii) Subordinates
(iii) King of kings
(iv) General Assembly
(v) Chola ruler

ANS- a-ii, b-iii, c-i d-v, e-iv

5. Very Short Answer Type Questions.

(a) Which part of India was controlled by Pala rulers?

Eastern India (Bihar & West Bengal) were controlled by Pala rulers.

(b) Which dynasties were involved in the tripartite struggle?

Palas, Pratiharas, Rashtrakutas were involved in the tripartite struggle.

(c) Who defeated Muhammad Ghori in 1191 CE?

Prithviraj Chauhan defeated Muhammad Ghori in 1191 CE.

(d) Which Rajput dynasty founded the city of 'Dhillika'?

Tomars founded the city of 'Dhillika'.

(e) Who was the founder of the Chola dynasty?

Vijayalaya was the founder of the Chola dynasty.

6. Short Answer Type Questions.

(a) Briefly explain *Prashastis*.

The prashastis were written by the brahmanas to praise kings and glorify their qualities especially their military achievements.

(b) Discuss the origin of Rajputs.

Most historians believe that the Rajputs were the descendants of the Shakas, Kushanas, Hunas, Gurjaras and the Gonds.

(c) Why did the medieval rulers fight over kannauj?

The medieval rulers fight over kannauj because:

- 1) Kannauj was considered the symbol of power and glory of North India
- 2) Control of Kannauj also implied the control of the fertile Upper Gangetic Valley and its rich resources in trade and agriculture.

(d) Who were Samantas? What was expected from them?

Samantas were defeated rulers. Their territories were returned to them, after they accepted the suzerainty of the ruler. The Samanta paid tribute and supplied troops whenever needed. They attended the royal court with gifts and presents. Big landlords or warrior chiefs were also given the title samantas. Very often, but samantas were not loyal.

(e) Which system of revenue collection was followed in Chola period?

- 1) The main source of income for the Cholas was the land revenue which was collected either in cash or kind by the village assemblies.
- 2) Other source of income were duty and toll tax.

7. Long Answer Type Questions.

(a) How did the kings of Early Medieval India manage their administration?

- 1) In the newly emerged kingdoms of Early Medieval India, administration of various provinces were similar in practice.
- 2) The king was the head of the government and was also the Commander-in-chief of the armed forces.
- 3) The king had absolute power, but in practice he was helped by various officials.

4) The officials were samantas, revenue minister, Senapati, treasurer, chief justice and purohita.

(b) How did we know that the Rashtrakutas were religiously tolerant? How did the tolerant policy help Them?

- 1) The Rashtrakutas were religiously tolerant and supported Vaishnavism, Shaivism and Jainism.
- 2) The Rashtrakutas allowed Muslim traders to settle and permitted Islam to be preached in their dominions.
- 3) This tolerant policy helped to promote foreign trade which enriched the Rashtrakutas.

(c) Why did the Mahmud of Ghazni make temple towns his special targets?

- 1) The main targets of Mahmud Ghazni were wealthy temples because of treasure.
- 2) He looted the fabulously rich temple at Somnath, Kannauj & Mathura without encountering any serious resistance.
- 3) Mahmud used this massive wealth that he carried from India, to build a magnificent capital city at Ghazni.

(d) Describe the significant features of local-self government under the Cholas?

The significant features of local-self government under the Cholas are:

- 1) Every village had a general assembly called Ur.
- 2) Mahasabha or Sabha was the assembly of those villages in which the land was owned by the Brahamanas.
- 3) Villages were self-governed units of administration.