



Class : VII

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Subject : SSt (History)

Ls 2: Kings And Kingdoms

1. Match the following:

Gurjara-Pratiharas	Gujarat and Rajasthan
Rashtrakutas	Western Deccan
Palas	Bengal
Cholas	Tamil Nadu

2. Who were the parties involved in the “tripartite struggle”?

Ans: The parties involved in the tripartite struggle were Gurjara-Pratihara, Rashtrakuta, and Palas.

3. What were the qualifications necessary to become a member of a committee of the sabha in the Chola Empire?

Ans: The working of a sabha according to the Uttaramerur inscription is given below. To become a member of a committee of the sabha in Chola Empire, the following qualifications were necessary:

1. All those who wish to become members of the sabha should be owners of the land, from which land revenue is collected.
2. They should have their own homes.
3. They should be between 35 and 70 years of age.
4. They should have knowledge of the Vedas.
5. They should be well-versed in administrative matters and honest in all dealings.
6. If anyone has been a member of any committee in the last three years, he cannot become a member of another committee.
7. Anyone who has not submitted his accounts, as well as those of his relatives, cannot contest the elections.

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

Ans: Delhi and Ajmer were the two cities under control of the Chahamanas.

5. How did the Rashtrakutas become powerful?

Ans: Rise of power of Rashtrakutas:

- (i) Rashtrakutas were initially subordinate to the Chalukyas of Karnataka.
- (ii) In the mid 8th century, Chief of Rashtrakuta, Dantidurga overthrew his Chalukya overlord and performed a ritual called hiranya-garba which gave him the title of Kshatriya even if he was not one by birth.
- (iii) When they gained power and wealth, they declared themselves independent from their overlords.
- (iv) They fought with Gurjara-Pratihara and Pala dynasties for control over Kanauj to demonstrate their power. This is how they rose to power.

6. What did the new dynasties do to gain acceptance?

Ans: (i) The new dynasties were based in specific regions and existing kings often acknowledged them as their subordinates or samantas.

(ii) They gained power and wealth to declare themselves maha-samanta, maha-mandaleshwar and so on.

(iii) They asserted their independence from their overlords.

(iv) They performed religious rituals to declare themselves to be Kshatriyas with the help of Brahmanas.

(v) They fought wars with neighbouring regions to gain power and also built temple to acknowledge it.

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

Ans: During the fifth or sixth century, the areas near the Kaveri river in Tamil Nadu were opened up for large-scale cultivation. The irrigation works that were developed in the Tamil region led to the development of water channels for agriculture, construction of embankments to prevent floods and digging of wells and tanks for storage of water.

8. What were the activities associated with Chola temples?

Ans: Activities associated with Chola temples:

(i) Temples were centres of craft production and were also endowed with land by rulers as well as by others.

(ii) They were not only places of worship but also the hub of economic, social and cultural life.

(iii) Priests, garland-makers, cooks, sweepers, musicians, dancers, etc. lived near the temples and many activities were performed in the temples.

(iv) Temples were also associated with the making of bronze images which are considered amongst the finest in the world.