

<p align="center"><b>ST. ANDREWS SCOTS SCHOOL</b>          Adjacent Navniti Apartments,          I.P. Extension, Patparganj Delhi-110092</p>			
<p align="center"><b>Session: 2025-2026</b></p>			

<b>CLASS: VII</b>	<b>SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE</b>	<b>TOPIC: HISTORY</b>	<b>CH-2</b>
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### **RISE OF NEW KINGDOMS**

#### **A. Multiple Choice Type Questions**

- Which period of Indian history falls between 700 CE to 1200 CE? **Early Medieval Period**
- Who was the most powerful Chauhan ruler? **Prithvi Raj Chauhan**
- Who were the powerful rulers in the north during the early medieval period? **The Rajputs**
- What was the true positions of the kings during the early medieval period? **Kings were very powerful and yielded power and authority in all matters.**
- Who built the Kailasa temple at Ellora? **The Rashtrakutas**

#### **B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words and phrases:**

- Muhammad Ghor** was a vassal of Mahmud of Ghazni and the ruler of Ghor.
- Kitab-ul-Hind**, a written account by Al Biruni is an important source of information for the historians.
- The Chola dynasty was divided into provinces called **Mandalams**.
- Rajendra Chola completed the conquest of **Sri Lanka**.
- The Deccan was under **Chalukyas** of Karnatakas.

#### **C. State whether the following statements are 'True Or 'False'**

- Mahmud of Ghazni raided India seventeen times between 1000CE to 1025CE. **TRUE**
- The Chahamanas ruled the areas of Delhi and Ajmer. **TRUE**
- The Ur was like a general assembly. **TRUE**
- The Gurjara-Pratiharas ruled over parts of south India. **FALSE**
- Brihadeshwara Temple in Thanjavur was constructed by Rajendra Chola. **FALSE**

#### **D. Short Answer Type Questions:**

- Write in brief about the administrative structure of the Chola Empire.**
  - The Cholas built an organised administrative system with a strong centre.

- The king was the head of the administration. He took advice from either his council of ministers or his Purohit. The administration was also looked after by assemblies at town and village level.
- The Chola empire was divided in provinces called Mandalams. Governors were appointed officers of the king, to look after the Mandalams. These governors were from royal family.
- The associations or assemblies were the most important part of the Chola administration. They performed the role similar to the local self-governments of the modern times.

## **2. Name the kingdoms of South India.**

The main kingdoms of South India were the Rashtrakutas, the Chalukyas, the Hoysalas, the Kakatiyas, the Cholas, the Pandyas, the Cheras and the Pallavas.

## **3. How was the Rashtrakuta dynasty Founded?**

The Rashtrakuta chief, Dantidurga, overthrew the Chalukyas, by performing. Ritual called Hiranyagarbha. Dantidurga, also known as Dantivarman, founded the Rashtrakuta dynasty in the 8<sup>th</sup> century. They were excellent warriors and administrators. The Rashtrakutas were very tolerant rulers.

## **4. What was the Gangaikonda Cholapuram? What does it mean?**

- Rajendra Chola built his capital near Thanjavur and named it Gangaikonda Cholapuram.
- The word Gangaikonda Cholapuram is made from four words when read backwards which means, the city (Puram), of the Cholas (Chola) to which was brought (Konda) the river Ganga (Gangai).

## **5. Name the dynasties involved in Tripartite Struggle?**

The dynasties involved in Tripartite struggle were the Gurjara-Pratihara, Rashtrakutas and the Pala dynasties, who fought for centuries to get control of Kannauj and the fertile regions of the Gangetic valley.

# **E. Long Answer Type Questions:**

## **1. Write a short note on Rajputs.**

- The Rajputs belonged to the Kshatriya clan of Vedic times. They were followers of Hinduism.
- The Rajputs dominated the history of north and central Indian from about 750CE to 1200CE. History has witnessed the rise and fall of various dynasties. Changes in dynasties were often results of deaths of kings, invasions or wars. Many times, inefficient kings were overthrown by other kings or even by their own heirs or subordinates. Some powerful Rajput families are- the Tomars, Pratiharas, Chahamanas or Chauhans, Paramaras and the Solankis.

## **2. What steps did the Cholas take to improve agriculture and irrigation?**

1. Cholas opened up areas for large-scale cultivation. They also levelled the land and cleared forests to bring them under cultivation.
2. Cholas learned and introduced the practice of growing two crops in a year. They mastered the cultivation of rice.
3. Cholas had a well organised irrigation system as well.
4. Embankments were constructed in the delta region to prevent flooding.
5. Cholas constructed canals to carry water to the fields. In some areas wells were dug.
6. Rainwater harvesting was also known to them. Huge tanks were constructed to collect rainwater. People took an active interest in all the developmental works. A great dam across the Kaveri River made Thanjavur, the granary of the south.

## **3. Why were the Battle of Terrains fought? What were their results?**

Muhammad Ghori was an invader. He was from Ghor, a small kingdom in present day Afghanistan. He was a vassal of Mahmud of Ghazni. However, with Mahmud's death, his dynasty declined and Muhammad took advantage of this situation and made Ghor independent. He became very powerful after taking control over Ghazni's territories. He then conquered Multan, Peshawar and Lahore. This brought him into conflict with Prithviraj Chauhan III of Delhi which resulted in two Battles of Tarain in 1191 CE and 1192 CE respectively.

Result of the two battles:

- In 1191CE, Muhammad Ghori was defeated by Prithviraj Chauhan in the First Battle of Tarain.
- In 1192 CE, Muhammad Ghori defeated Prithviraj Chauhan in the Second Battle of Tarain. Prithviraj was taken a prisoner and put to death.
- This established the beginning of the Muslim rule in India.

## **4. Why were temples destroyed after a war?**

The Early Medieval period is known for another destructive trend. The beautiful monuments that were built by one kingdom were destroyed by the king who was victorious.

It is said that some of the temples were also attacked and plundered for two reasons -

- For the treasure inside the temples.
- To show supremacy and power.

## **5. Write about the temples built by Cholas.**

The temples built by the Cholas show an excellence in architecture and art of making sculptures. The famous temples of Thanjavur and Gangaikonda Cholapuram were built by Rajaraja I and Rajendra Chola. Chola temples were the centres of cultural activities. Human settlements came into being around the Chola temples. Inscriptions give information about hospitals or chikitsalayas near the temples and the medicines

available there. Priests, musicians, dancers, florists, cooks, etc. were the employees of the temple. Temples were the meeting place for people. They also discussed the local issues in the temple. Thus, temple during this period were hubs of social activities.