

## **Class-7 history**

### **Ch -2 New Kings and Kingdoms**

2. Who were the parties involved in the "tripartite struggle"?

Answer : The parties involved in the "tripartite struggle" were: (i) Gurjara-Pratiharas (ii) Rashtrakutas (iii) Palas

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

Answer :Qualifications necessary to become a member of a committee of the sabha in the Chola Empire:

- (i) Members of the sabha should be owners of land from which land revenue is collected.
- (ii) They should have their own homes.
- (iii) They should be between 35 and 70 years of age.
- (iv) They should have knowledge of the Vedas.
- (v) They should be well-versed in administrative matters and honest.
- (vi) Not has been a member of any committee in the last three years.
- (vii) They should submit his accounts as well as of relatives to contest election.

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

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

5. How did the Rashtrakutas become powerful?

Answer: 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-garbha 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 fought 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?

Answer : (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-mandaleshvara and so on.

(iii) They asserted their independence from their overlords.

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

(v) They fought war 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?

Answer : Kind of irrigation works developed in the Tamil region:

(i) Water from the channels of river Kaveri provided the necessary moisture for agriculture.

(ii) Some areas wells were dug and in some places huge tanks were constructed to collect rainwater.

(iii) Embankments were built to prevent flooding.

(iv) Canals were constructed to carry water to the fields.

(v) Sluice-gate were built to regulated the outflow of water from a tank into the channels that irrigated the fields.

8. What were the activities associated with Chola temples?

Answer : Activities associated with Chola temples:

- (i) Temple 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 were the hub of economic, social and cultural life as well.
- (iii) Priests, garland makers, cooks, sweepers, musicians, dancers, etc. live near the temple and many activities performed in temples.
- (iv) Temples were also associated with the making of bronze images which are considered amongst the finest in the world.

### More question

Q1. State True (T) or False (F).

- i. Coins minted in Delhi, called dehliwal. True
- ii. Raziyya is from the Rajput dynasty. False
- iii. Kharaj was a tax on cultivation. True
- iv. Ibn Battuta, a fourteenth-century traveller was from Morocco, Africa. True
- v. Alauddin used a “token” currency, somewhat like present-day paper currency. False

Q2. Fill in the blanks.

- i. Raziyya was removed from the throne in 1240.
- ii. In 1236 Sultan Iltutmish’s daughter, Raziyya, became Sultan.
- iii. Delhi first became the capital of a kingdom under the Tomara Rajputs.
- iv. Kakatiya dynasty of Warangal is a part of modern Andhra Pradesh.
- v. Delhi became an important city only in the twelfth century.
- vi. Mughal emperor Humayun was defeated by Sher Shah.

Q3. What is the time of rule of Ananga Pala?

Ans. 1130 -1145

Q4. What was the other name for Iqtadar?

Ans. The other name for Iqtadar is muqti.

Q5. Who abolished the Iqta System?

Ans. Alauddin Khalji abolished the Iqta System.

Q6. What was the language of administration under the Delhi Sultans?

Ans. Persian was the language of administration under the Delhi Sultans.

Q7. From which country did Ibn Battuta travel to India?

Ans. Ibn Battuta travelled to India from Morocco, Africa.

Q8. When was Moth ki Masjid built?

Ans. Moth ki Masjid was built in the reign of Sikandar Lodi by his minister.

Q9. For how many years Suri dynasty ruled?

Ans. The Suri dynasty ruled for only fifteen years (1540-1555).

Q10. Who made the plan to capture Mongol territory?

Ans. Muhammad Tughluq planned a campaign to capture Mongol territory.

Q11. Which ruler first established his or her capital at Delhi?

Ans. Tomara Rajputs were the first rulers who established their capital at Delhi.

Q12. What does the word mosque literally mean?

Ans. A mosque is literally a place where a Muslim prostrates in reverence to Allah.

Q13. In whose reign did the Sultanate reach its farthest extent?

Ans. The Sultanate reached its farthest extent during the reign of Muhammad Tughluq.

Q14. When and where the idea of "Three orders" was first formulated?

Ans. The idea of the "Three Orders" was first formulated in France in the early eleventh century.

### **Short answer question**

Q1. What is a mosque called in Arabic?

Ans. A mosque is called a masjid in Arabic, literally a place where a Muslim prostrates in reverence to Allah.

Q2. What was the duty of muqtis?

Ans. The duty of the muqtis was to lead military campaigns and maintain law and order in their iqtas.

Q3. Why did the authors of Persian tawarikh criticise the Delhi Sultans?

Ans. The authors of Persian tawarikh criticised the Delhi Sultans for appointing the "low and base-born" to high offices.

Q4. What is called qibla?

Ans. During prayer, Muslims stand facing Mecca. In India this is to the west. This is called the qibla.

Q5. Name the main mosque of Jahanpanah.

Ans. Begumpuri mosque, built in the reign of Muhammad Tughluq, was the main mosque of Jahanpanah.