

CLASS VII CHAPTER 2 KINGS AND KINGDOMS

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QUESTION - ANSWER



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QUESTION 1.

1. Match the following:

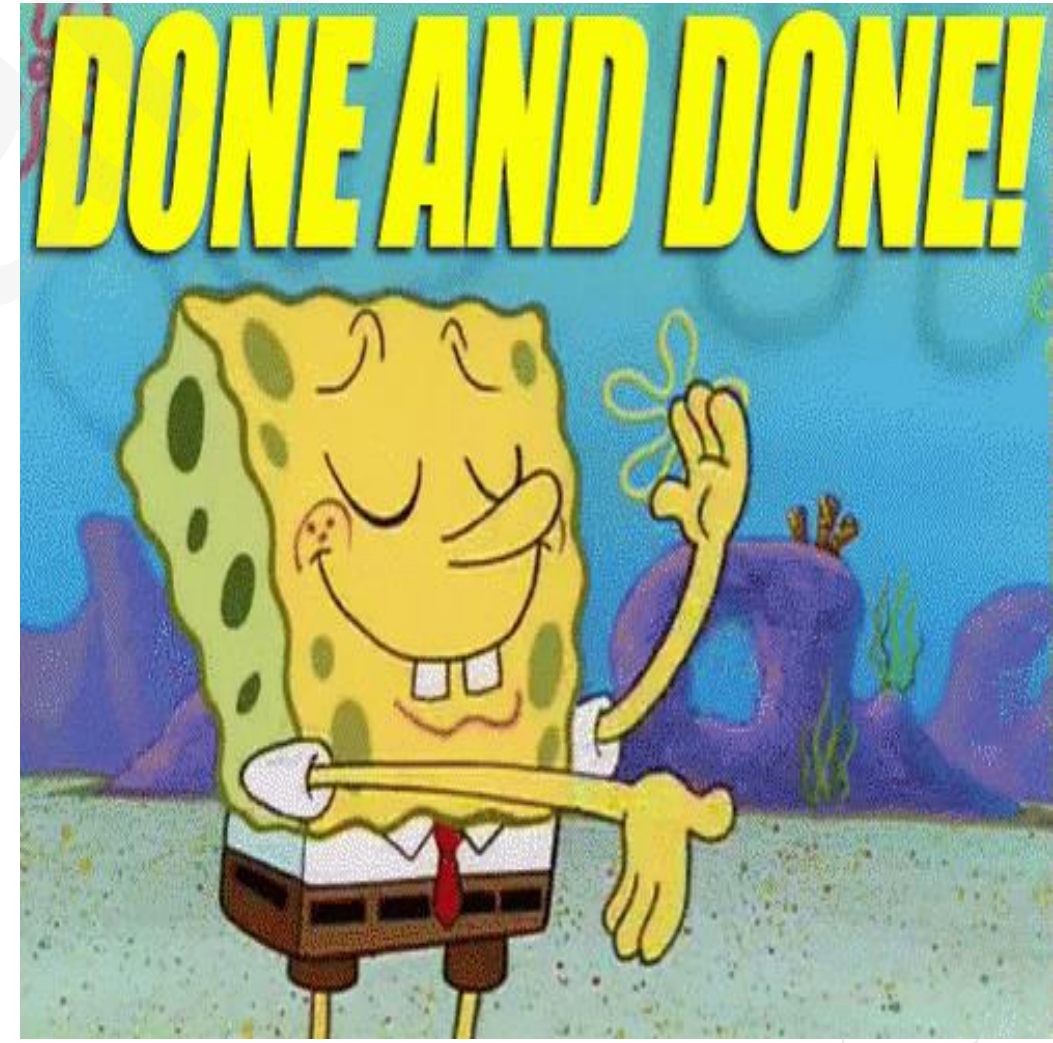
- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| Gwjara-Pratiharas | – | Western Deccan |
| Rashtrakutas | – | Bengal |
| Palos | – | Gujarat and Rajasthan |
| Cholas | – | Tamil Nadu |

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Answer:

- **GURJARA-PRATIHARAS – GUJARAT AND RAJASTHAN**
- **RASHTRAKUTAS – WESTERN DECCAN**
- **PALAS – BENGAL**
- **CHOLAS – TAMIL NADU**



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

- **Answer:** The parties involved in the tripartite struggle were Gurjara-Pratihara, Rashtrakuta and Pala dynasties.

RASHTRAKUTA 753-982 CE



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THE PALA EMPIRE 750–1161 CE



GURJARA PRATIHARA 8th -11th century



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

- **Answer:** The members of the Sabha were the prominent landlords. However there were separate committees to supervise different fields like gardens, temples etc.



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Names of the eligible persons to be members of the different committees were written on small tickets of palm leaf. The tickets were put into an earthen pot and a young boy was asked to take out the tickets one by one for each committee. The person selected through this process was declared to be the member of that committee.

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

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

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DELHI



AJMER



5. How did the Rashtrakutas become powerful?

Answer: It was during the seventh century that the kings acknowledged the big landlords as their subordinates or Samantha's. The Samantha's were expected to bring gifts and provide military support to their kings. In due course they gained power and wealth. They declared themselves to be maha-samantas, maha- mandaleshvar (the great lord of a circle or region) and so on.

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THE SIXTH AND 10TH CENTURIES

Rashtrakuta Dynasty



Numbered Kingdoms:
26 Gargas

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LORD BRAHMA

Rashtrakutas were one of them who were initially the subordinates of the Chalukyas in Deccan. In the mid-eighth century, Dantidurga, a Rashtrakuta chief, performed a ritual hiranya-garbha and overthrew the Chalukya overlord. After the ritual was over he was reborn as Kshatriya, even if he was not by birth.



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

- **Answer:** The new dynasties gained power and wealth. Thereafter they declared themselves to be maha-samantas or mahamandaleshwara. Many of such kings adopted high sounding titles like maharaja-adhiraja or tribhuvana-chakravartin.

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ADHI RAJA SHIVAJI



CHAKRAVARTIN ASHOKA



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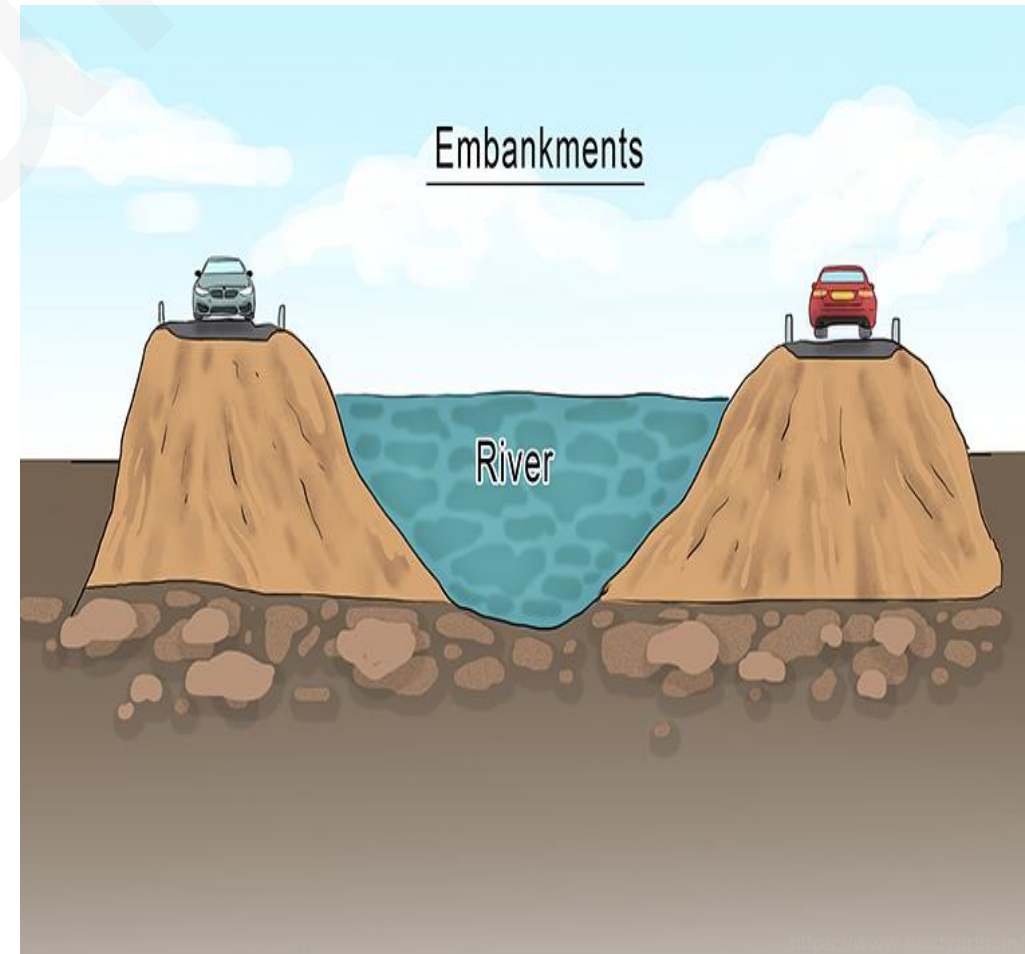
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- They also deputed learned brahmanas to depict them as valiant, victorious warriors. Their activities were recorded in Prashastis. They tried to demonstrate their power and resources by building large temples.



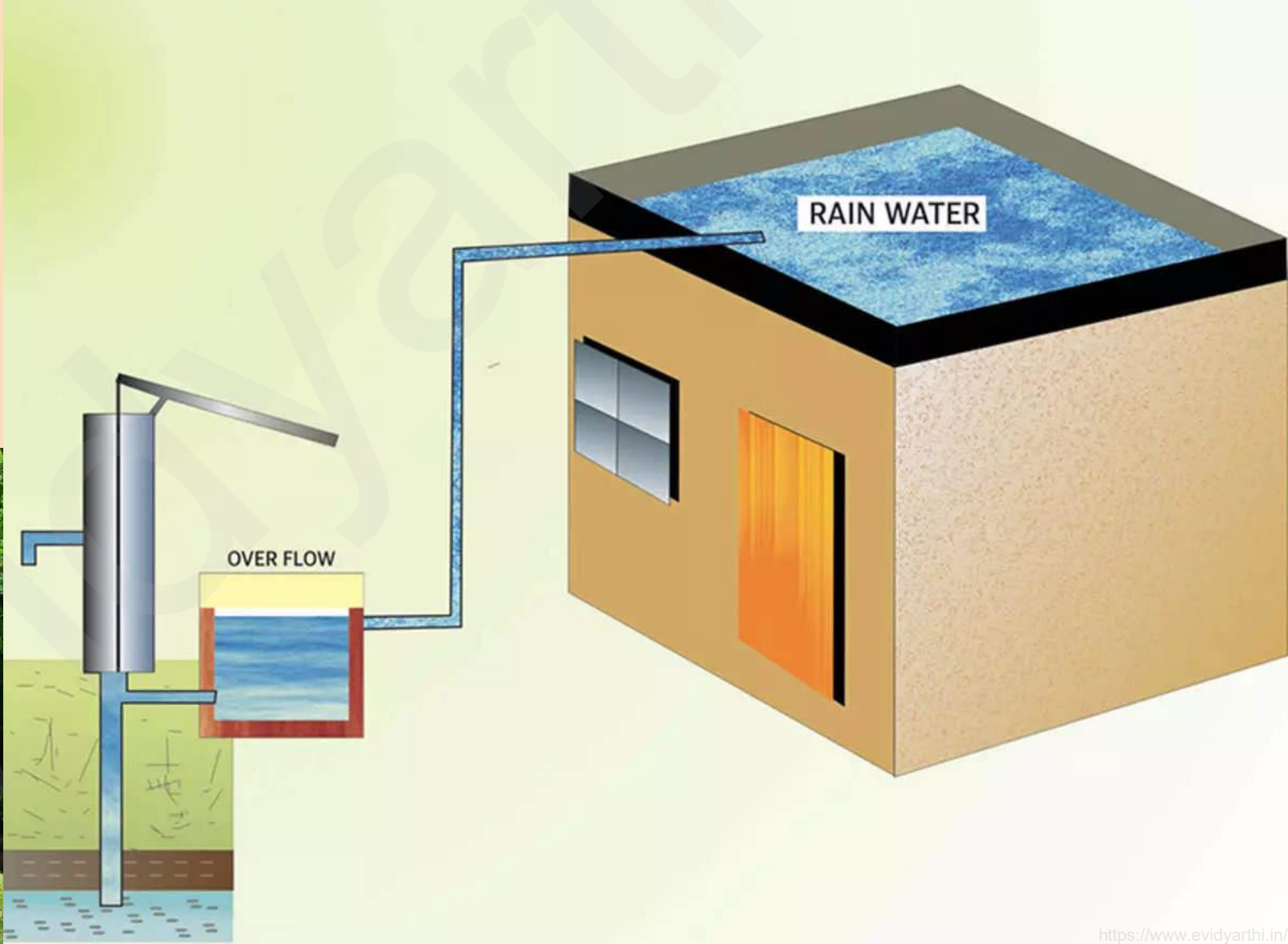
7. What kind of irrigation works were developed in the Tamil Nadu?

- **Answer:** During fifth or sixth century the area of Tamil Nadu was opened up for large scale cultivation. For irrigation a variety of new methods were discovered. In, many areas wells were dug. Hugh tanks were constructed for rainwater storage



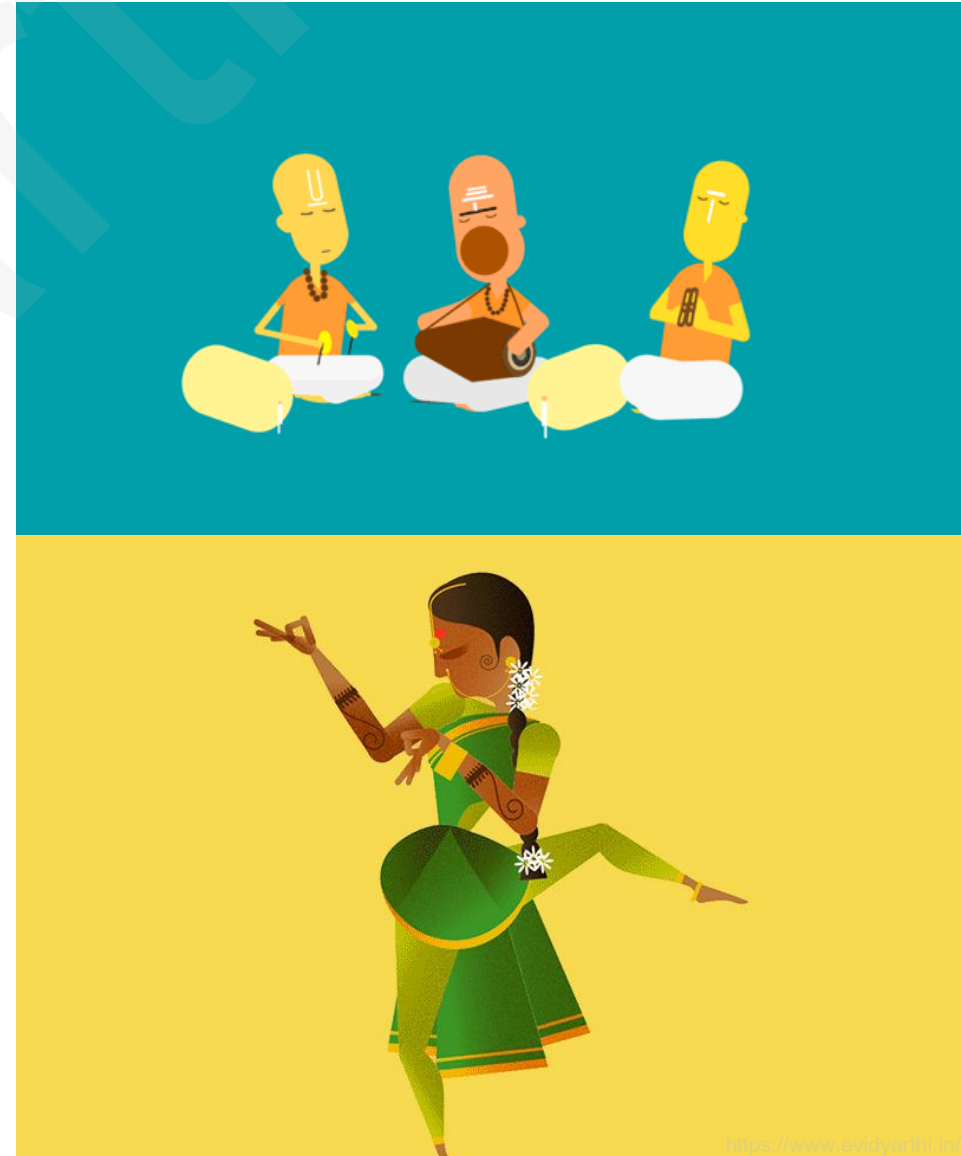
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8. What were the activities associated with Chola temples?

Answer: The Chola temples were the nuclei of settlements growing around them which included centers of craft production. Temples were also endowed with land by rulers as well as by others.



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CHOLA TEMPLES



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The produce of the land was used for the maintenance of the priests, garland makers, cooks, **SWEEPERS, MUSICIANS, DANCERS** etc. who were associated with the temples and used to work for them. Hence temples were not simply the place of worship. They were also the hub of economic, social and cultural life as well.

