

QUESTION - ANSWER





QUESTION 1. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

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(a) The **RAJARAJESHVARA TEMPLE** was built in





.....

(b) **AJMER** is associated with the Sufi saint.....


(c) **HAMPI** was the capital of the

(d) The **DUTCH** established a settlement at.....
in Andhra Pradesh.

ANSWER:

-  (A) EARLY 11TH CENTURY
-  (B) KHWAJA MUINUDDIN CHI
-  (C) VIJAYANAGARA
-  (D) MASULIPATNAM



 **QUESTION 2. STATE WHETHER TRUE OR FALSE:**

(a) We know the name of the architect of the **RAJARAJESHVARA TEMPLE** from an inscription.

(b) Merchants preferred to travel individually rather than in **CARAVANS**.



(c) **KABUL** was a major centre for trade in elephants.

(d) **SURAT** was an important trading port on the Bay of Bengal.



ANSWER:



(A) — T



(B) — F



(C) — F



(D) — F





QUESTION 3. How was water supplied, to the city of Thanjavur?

❖ **ANSWER:** Water supply for the city of **THANJAVUR** came from **WELLS AND TANKS.**

WATER WELLS




WATER TANKS



RESERVOIRS



 **QUESTION 4.** Who lived in the 'Black Towns' in cities such as Madras?

❖ **ANSWER:** Merchants, artisans (**SUCH AS WEAVERS**), **NATIVE TRADERS** and **CRAFTS PERSONS** lived in the '**BLACK TOWNS**'.

CRAFTS PERSONS




Picxy

WEAVERS



NATIVE TRADERS



 **QUESTION 5.** Why do you think towns grew around temples?

TEMPLES

❖ **ANSWER:** The following factors are responsible for the growth of towns around temples

➤ **(A) A LARGE NUMBER OF PRIESTS, WORKERS, ARTISANS, TRADERS, ETC. SETTLED NEAR THE TEMPLE.**



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PRIEST



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(B) THEY CATERED TO THE VARIOUS NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE AS WELL AS OF PILGRIMS WHO FLOCKED TO THE TEMPLES. BY TOWNS GREW, WHICH CAME TO BE KNOWN AS **TEMPLE TOWNS.**



KATHMANDU BUSY STREETS ACROSS TEMPLES





QUESTION 6. How important were craftspeople's for the building and maintenance of temples?

❖ **ANSWER:**
CRAFTSPERSON'S played an important role in the building and maintenance of temples :



(I) THE VISHWAKARMA COMMUNITY CONSISTING OF **GOLDSMITH, BRONZESMITHS, BLACKSMITHS, MASONS AND CARPENTERS** WERE ESSENTIAL TO THE BUILDING OF TEMPLES.

(II) WEAVERS SUCH AS THE **SALIYAR OR KAIKKOLARS** WERE PROSPEROUS COMMUNITIES AND THEY MADE AMPLE DONATIONS TO TEMPLES.



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- **BRONZESMITH**
- **BLACKSMITH**
- **MASONS**
- **CARPENTERS**



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(III) THE CRAFTSPERSON'S OF BIDAR WERE SKILLED IN THEIR INLAY WORK IN COPPER AND SILVER. THEY WERE ALSO IMPORTANT FOR THE BUILDING AND MAINTENANCE OF TEMPLES IN THEIR OWN WAY.





QUESTION 7. Why did people from distant lands visit Surat?

❖ **ANSWER:** People from distant lands visited Surat because of the following reasons:

(i) SURAT WAS THE GATEWAY FOR TRADE WITH WEST ASIA VIA THE GULF OF ORMUZ.

(ii) SURAT HAS ALSO BEEN CALLED THE GATE TO MECCA BECAUSE MANY PILGRIM SHIPS SET SAIL FROM HERE.

GATEWAY OF TRADE BETWEEN WEST ASIA AND INDIA



(III) THERE WAS A BIG MARKET FOR COTTON TEXTILES. ONE COULD FIND SEVERAL RETAIL AND WHOLESALE SHOPS SELLING COTTON TEXTILES.

(IV) THE TEXTILES OF SURAT WERE FAMOUS FOR THEIR GOLD LACE BORDERS, ZARI AND HAD A MARKET IN WEST ASIA, AFRICA AND EUROPE.

(V) THERE WERE AMPLE REST-HOUSES FOR THE VISITORS. MAGNIFICENT BUILDINGS AND INNUMERABLE PLEASURE PARKS ATTRACTED PEOPLE OF FAR-OFF PLACES.

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QUESTION 8. In what ways was craft production in cities like Calcutta different from that in cities like Thanjavur?

❖ **ANSWER:** The craft production in **THANJAVUR** was in form of inlay work in copper and silver while in Calcutta it was in the Form of **COTTON TEXTILES, JUTE TEXTILES AND SILK TEXTILES.**

CRAFT PRODUCTION OF SILVER AND COPPER IN THANJAVUR

