

~HISTORY~
CLASS -7
CHAPTER- 2
"THE AGE OF THE NEW
KINGDOMS"

A.Fill in the blanks.

1. The Rashtrakutas were subordinates of the_____.

Ans ► Chalukya.

2.The invaders came to India through_____.

Ans ► North-West Mountains.

3.The Palas ruled around the region of_____.

Ans ► Bengal, Bihar, parts of Odisha and Nepal.

4.Mahmud Ghazni was fascinated by the_____temple.

Ans ► Somnath

5.The kakatiyas were from_____.

Ans ► Warangal.

B.Fill in the blanks with correct answers.

1._____ was the first ruler of the Pala Dynasty.

Ans.(b) Gopala

2._____was the capital of the Chandela rulers.

Ans.(a) khajuraho

3.The_____ruled over the region of Bengal,Bihar, parts of odisha and Nepal.

Ans. (a) Palas

4.The_____was constructed by the Rashtrakutas.

Ans. (a) Kailash Temple

C. Write True or False.

1. There were mainly three powers, who were in constant Struggle for the prized area of kannauj before the coming of the Mughals.

Ans ▶ True ✓

2. The Gujara - Pratiharas ruled in the region around western India, which included parts of Rajasthan and Maharashtra.

Ans ▶ False ✗

3. Devpala was the last known king of the pala dynasty.

Ans ▶ False ✗

4. The lost wax technique was specialised by Cholas.

Ans ▶ True ✓

5. The Pala dynasty grew under Dharmapala and his son Rampala.

Ans ▶ True ✓

D. Answer these questions in brief.

1. Who founded the Pala Dynasty ?

Ans:- Gopala was the founder of the Pala Dynasty. He greatly expanded the boundaries of the empire, and made the Palas a dominant power in the northern and eastern India.

2. Who were the Gujara-Pratiharas?

Ans:- The Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty was an imperial power from the mid-8th to the 11th century. They ruled first at Ujjain and later at Kannauj.

3. Who were the Cholas?

Ans:- Cholas were the powerful rulers of 9th century. Vijayala was the founder of the Imperial Chola Empire.

4. What religion did the Palas patronize?

Ans:-The Palas were patrons of Mahayana Buddhism.

5.Name the powers who were in constant battle over kannauj.

Ans:- The three power who were in the constant battle over kannauj were - the Gurjara-Pratihara, Rashtrakuta and Pala dynasty. These battle over kannauj named as "tripartite struggle".

E. Answer these questions in detail.

1. Compare the intensions and motives of Mahmud Ghazni and Muhammad Ghori in invading India ?

Ans:- •Mahmud of Ghazni:- He made several invasions in India.He raided many cities & temples including Mathura, Kanauj, Somnath etc and carried away India's rich treasures to his country.

•Muhammad Ghori:- The foundation of the Turkish rule in India was laid by Muhammad Ghori. His first invasion was directed against Multan.In 1192 he eventually defeated Prithviraj Chauhan. After Muhammad Ghori death Qutb-ud-din led the foundation of Delhi Sultanate in 1206.

2. Discuss the administration of the chola.

"Administration of the Chola Empire"

The Chola Empire was divided into nine provinces, called "Mandalams" which was further divided into a number of districts known as "Valanadus". Each Valanadu was divided into a number of villages, called Nadus.

The Nadu look after all administrative activities like collection of taxes, settling disputes, keeping land records, etc. A Sabha had separate committees looking after functions like irrigation, gardens, temples, etc.

The associations of traders, known as Nagarams, looked after the administration in towns. The decisions taken by these Sabhas were recorded on the walls of the temples by way of inscription.

3. State the main developments that made the Chola kingdom outstanding and unique.

Ans:- The major achievements of the Cholas, would be in architecture, art, local self government, agriculture and foreign trade, this is the reason their rule was considered a 'Golden Age'.

4.Explain the outcomes of the Battle of Tarain.

Ans:-The major outcomes of the Battle of Tarain are:-

- After Mohammed Gauri's victory in the battle of Tarain, Muslim invaders started their rule in India and the foundation of Muslim rule in India was started.
- With the defeat of powerful ruler Prithvi Raj Chauhan in the battle of Tarain, the power of Rajputs was weakened, along with the political prestige of Rajputs also got aggravated.
- After the defeat of the Rajput ruler in the battle of Tarain, many foreign invaders became more and more dominant in India.
- Only after the battle of Tarain was the real beginning of the slave tradition in India.

~End of Chapter~
