

St. Peter's Sr. Sec. School Jaora

Class-VII

Chapter-6

History

Towns, Traders and Craftman

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct answers.

1. An example of a famous temple town in uttar Pradesh in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Mathura
- b. Kanchipuram
- c. Dwaraka.
- d. None of these options

Ans.(d) None of these options

2. A place which was famous for it's bidri work is\_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Murshidabad
- b. Tanjore
- c. Hampi.
- d. Bidar

Ans.(d) Bidar

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is located on the banks of the river Tungbhadra.

- a. Hampi
- b. Agra
- c. Surat.
- d. Both options b&c

Ans.(a) Hampi

4. Hyderabad was famous for\_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Bronze work.
- b. Stone work
- c. Spices.
- d. Gemcutting

Ans.(d)Gemcutting

5. Places from where the official work of court was done, developed as\_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Administrative centres.
- b. Pilgrimage centres
- c. Commercial centers
- d. Craft centers

Ans.(d) Craft centers

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. The people who became experts in a particular craft were known as\_\_\_\_\_.

Ans. Craftsman.

2. Two examples of Marchant communities are\_\_\_\_\_and\_\_\_\_\_.

Ans. The Baniyas & The Bohras

3. A special workshop from where these crafts people worked was called a\_\_\_\_\_.

Ans. Karkhanas

4. An example of a temple situated in Hampi is\_\_\_\_\_.

Ans. Virupaksha temple

5. The town of Ramdaspur developed around\_\_\_\_\_.

Ans. Amritsar

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C. Answer these questions in brief.

1. Name the town which specialized in Kalamkari work.

Ans. Machilipatnam .

2. What is Bidar famous for?

Ans. Bidar is famous for it's Bidri work.

3. What is the city of Ajmer famous for?

Ans. For famous pushkar lake and Dargah of the popular Sufi saint khwaja chisti.

4. What do you understand by the term karkhanas?

Ans. Special workshop known as Karkhanas.

5. How did the rulers of Vijaynagara make use of the profit they made in trade?

Ans. They used the additional revenue in enhancing the prosperity of their empire.

D. Answer these questions in detail.

1. Discuss the importance of temples with reference to cultural and economic activities.

Ans. From the ancient times, Temple is the sign of deity for Hindu, Mosque and

Tombs for Muslims & Church for

Christian. The Economic activities generated from the society, are also defined by the

religious activities. In the ancient times

Temple was the center of economic, political & social

activity. There are various roles of temples in ancient India. These are,

- Temple was used as the seat of Government tax revenue collection.

- Temple was acts as a cultural center. It implies that varieties of entertainment programs such as big fairs, folk-plays, and music conferences, narration of scriptural & mythological stories were held and organized locally by the temple establishment.

2. Explain the significance of Surat during the medieval period.

Ans. **Surat** during the **Medieval period** flourished because it **trading** connections with foreign **trade**. **Surat** became a port city with wealth and prosperity because of its **trade** relation (export/import) with foreign countries well as for its domestic manufactures of cloth and other materials. Surat was an important port, it was famous for gem cutting.

3. What were the factors that encouraged the growth of commercial trading centers?

Ans. Trade developed with surplus production of goods and the development of transportation. Most trading and commercial towns emerged in areas with access to trade routes and ports and where products were easily available. Sometimes, commercial and trading centers came up near the places where there was a mandi.

4. What were the developments that took place with the emergence of towns?

Ans. India had good trade relations with other countries. so port town developed in places like Bharuch, Khambhat, Cochin and Masulipatnam. it engaged in active trade with different regions of India too. Money exchange became convenient with emergence of hundis and banking houses. Formation of guilds people who traded in the same products formed association. Trade links with foreign countries are developed. Specialist in crafts as the city and town grew.



5. Compare and contrast between a pilgrim center and a commercial center.

Ans. A commercial Centre developed as a result of the products found in that region or because of its nearness to ports or major trade routes. Commercial and trading centres were of two types- Inland trading centres and Port centres.

Ahmedabad and Kasimbazaar were famous for cotton and silk textiles. Hampi, Masulipatnam and Surat were some other towns involved in commercial activities.

Pilgrimage centres slowly turns into towns. Benaras (now Varanasi), Allahabad, Mathura and Vrindavan are examples of such towns. The dargahs of famous Sufi saints such as Khwaja Muin-ud-din Chishti at Ajmer and Khwaja Hazrat Nizam-ud-din Auliya at Delhi attracted a large number of devotees.