

HISTORY

7

STATE AND SOCIETY IN
MEDIEVAL INDIA

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

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1. was the second stronghold of Ala-ud-din Khalji's expanding Kingdom.
a) Dauladabad b) Delhi c) Madurai d) Bidar **Ans: a)**
2. The Deccan Sultanates were conquered by
a) Ala-ud-din Khilji b) Ala-ud-din Bahman- shah
c) Aurangzeb d) Malik Kafur **Ans: c)**
3. The establishment of empire changed the administrative and institutional structures of South India.
a) Bahmani b) Vijayanagar c) Mughal d) Nayak **Ans: b)**
4. Krishnadeva Raya was a contemporary of
a) Babur b) Humayun c) Akbar d) Shershah **Ans: a)**

ADDITIONAL

5. The Portuguese arrived on the West coast of India in
a) 1498 A.D b) 1526 A.D c) 1757 A.D d) 1857 A.D **Ans: a)**
6. Muslim rule was established in Delhi by
a) Muhammad Gazni b) Alauddin Khalji
c) Babur d) Muhammad Ghori **Ans: d)**
7. The territorial expansion of the Chola empire began under
a) Vijayalaya b) Rajaraja I c) Rajendra d) Kulottunga I **Ans: b)**
8. The empire was established in 1336 on the southern bank of Tungabhadra.
a) Mughal b) Chola c) Maratha d) Vijayanagar **Ans: d)**
9. The first rulers are referred to as the 'Great Mughals'.
a) Four b) Five c) Six d) Seven **Ans: c)**
10. In the North, the new religion Sikhism was founded by
a) Guru Govind Singh b) Guru Nanak
c) Guru Arjun Dev d) Guru Ram Das **Ans: b)**
11. Parsi merchants were the richest and most prominent traders in the port of
a) Surat b) Kolkatta c) Chennai d) Cochin **Ans: a)**



12. Christianity took roots in India when the arrived in Kerala.

- a) Portuguese b) French c) British d) Dutch

Ans: a)

13. The Paris who fled Persia to escape persecution settled in India

- a) Kerala b) Gujarat c) Bengal d) Delhi

Ans: b)

14. In South India, the pace of urbanization increased during the period of kingdom..

- a) Vijayanagar b) Chera k c) Pandiya d) Bahmani

Ans: a)

15. Cholas had created a network of canals for irrigation connected the tributaries of

- a) Ganga b) Krishna c) Vaigai d) Kaveri

Ans: d)

16. is the most distinctive aspect of Indian society.

- a) Religion b) Music c) Caste d) Games

Ans: c)

17. Akbar employed Hindu administrators like in key position of authority.

- a) Shivaji b) Sambaji c) Todar Mal d) Babur

Ans: c)

18. The Mughal Empire was founded by in 1526 A.D

- a) Akbar b) Babur c) Humayun d) Aurangzeb

Ans: b)

19. Ramayana was formally presented (Arangetram) in the temple at

- a) Srirangam b) Chidambaram c) Rameshwaram d) Madurai

Ans: a)

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS.

- were Europeans who arrived on the west coast of India. **Ans: Portuguese**
- The combined forces of the five Deccan Sultanates defeated Vijayanagar army in 1565 A.D. (C.E.) at the battle of **Ans: Talikota**
- Vijayanagara evolved as a **Ans: Militaristic state**
- The tempo of urbanization increased during period. **Ans: Vijayanagar**
- was the enterprising period in the history of Tamil Nadu. **Ans: The Chola period**

ADDITIONAL

- Kakatiyas in South India ruled from (Telangana) **Ans: Warangal**
- The Portuguese built their first fort at in 1503 A.D. **Ans: Cochin**
- The military officers of Vijayanagar rulers were known as who were appointed as chiefs various localities in Tamil Nadu. **Ans: Nayakas**
- Sikhism grew in strength in spite of severe repression by **Ans: Aurangzeb**
- Sekkilar's Periyapuram was presented (Arangetram) at the temple in **Ans: Chidambaram**
- Tansen, a famous Hindustani musician was patronized by **Ans: Akbar**

12. Venkatamakhi, son of codified the ragas of Carnatic music lived during the period of Vijayanagar. **Ans: Govindha Dikshidar**
13. The most important dye crop that was grown in India is **Ans: Indigo**
14. Maritime trade across the extended from China in the East to Africa in the West. **Ans: Indian Ocean**
15. The biggest network of canals in the 14th century was created by in Delhi area. **Ans: Firuz Shah Tughluq**
16. The Zoroastrians migrated to India from **Ans: Persia**
17. Buddhism and Jainism lost their ground in most parts of India due to emergence of **Ans: Bhakti movement**
18. The Portuguese were able to conquer many ports from East Africa up to Malacca because of their **Ans: Naval supremacy.**
19. The Marathas under the leadership of seriously undermined the authority of the Mughals in Western India. **Ans: Shivaji**
20. The biggest network of canals in India was built by in 14th century. **Ans: Firuzshah Tughluq**

III. FIND OUT THE CORRECT STATEMENT.

1. i) The establishment of the Vijayanagar Kingdom witnessed the most momentous development in the history of South India. (T)
 ii) The Saluva dynasty ruled for a longer period. (F)
 iii) The rulers of Vijayanagara had smooth relations with the Bahmani Sultanate. (F)
 iv) Rajput kingdoms attracted migrants from Persia and Arabia. (F)
Ans: (i) is the correct statement
2. i) The Nayak Kingdom came up in Senji. (T)
 ii) The appointment of Telugu Nayaks resulted in the migration of Telugu-speaking people from Madurai. (F)
 iii) Mughal Empire started declining from the time of Jahangir. (F)
 iv) The Europeans came to India in search of slaves. (F)
Ans: (i) is the correct statement
3. i) Mythical genealogies were collected by Col. Mackenzie. (T)
 ii) Indigo was the most important beverage crop in India. (F)
 iii) Mahmud Gawan was the minister in Alauddin Khalji's kingdom. (F)
 iv) The Portuguese built their first fort in Goa. (F)
Ans: (i) is the correct statement
4. Assertion (A) : India was an integral part of maritime trade, extending from china in the East to Africa in the West.
 Reasons (R) : Geographical location of India in the middle of Indian Ocean.

- a) i) A is correct; R explains about A b) ii) A is wrong; R is correct
c) iii) A and R are wrong d) iv) A is correct; R does not explain about A

Ans: a)

5. i) Gold images of great beauty and artistry were made by Cholas.
ii) The best example for Chola architecture is Siva as Nataraja performing the cosmic dance.
a) (i) is correct (ii) is wrong b) Both (i) and (ii) are correct
c) Both (i) and (ii) are wrong d) (i) is wrong, (ii) is correct

Ans: d)**ADDITIONAL**

6. i) The Mughal Empire was founded by Babur in 1556 A.D. (F)
ii) Akbar consolidated the Mughal Empire. (T)
iii) Aurangzeb was the last ruler of Mughal dynasty. (F)
iv) The rule of Mughal dynasty lasted up to 1947. (F)

Ans: (ii) is the correct statement

7. i) The impact of Muslim rule was felt during the reign of Alauddin Khalji. (T)
ii) Alauddin Khalji captured Delhi and renamed it as Daulatabad. (F)
iii) Ibrahim Lodi was the commander of Alauddin Khalji's army. (F)
iv) He conquered the whole India and brought under the control of Alauddin Khalji, (F)

Ans: (i) is the correct statement

8. i) In the South, a new religion, Sikhism was founded by Guru Nanak. (F)
ii) Sikhism grew in strength in spite of several repressions by Akbar. (F)
iii) Foreign religions came to India when Jews and Zoroastrians migrated to India. (T)
iv) The Parsis settled in Bengal and Jews in Chennai. (F)

Ans: (iii) is the correct statement

9. i) The monumental architecture of the Cholas is visible in their paintings. (F)
ii) Bronze images were sculpted on the temple walls and pillars. (F)
iii) Bronze images of great beauty and artistry were made by the 'lost wax' process. (T)
iv) Kailasanathar temple at Kanchipuram is the best example of Chola temple architecture. (F)

Ans: (iii) is the correct statement

10. Assertion (A) : Portuguese were the first to enter India and built forts at Cochin and Goa.
Reasons (R) : Their naval supremacy helped them to conquer many ports in India.
a) i) A is correct; R explains about A b) ii) A is wrong; R is correct
c) iii) A and R are wrong d) iv) A is correct; R does not explain about A.

Ans: a)

11. Assertion (A) : There was a great demand for Indian textiles in the European markets.
Reason (R) : This led to a significant expansion of textile production in India.

- a) i) A is correct; R explains about A b) ii) A is wrong; R is correct
c) iii) A and R are wrong d) iv) A is correct; R does not explain about A.

Ans: d)

12. Assertion (A) : Indigo was the most important food crop that was grown in India.
Reason (R) : Dye wood and resins like lac were exported from India to Europe.

- a) i) A is correct; R explains about A b) ii) A is wrong; R is correct
c) iii) A and R are wrong d) iv) A is correct; R does not explain about A.

Ans: c)

13. Assertion (A) : Telugu literature flourished under the Nayaka rulers.
Reason (R) : Nayaka rulers patronized the scholars and gave royal patronage.

- a) i) A is correct; R explains about A b) ii) A is wrong; R is correct
c) iii) A and R are wrong d) iv) A is correct; R does not explain about A.

Ans: a)

14. Assertion (A) : Major pilgrimage centres like Varanasi grew into cities in the medieval period.

Reason (R) : Because, the regular inflow of pilgrims provided a market that attracted manufacturing and trade.

- a) i) A is correct; R explains about A b) ii) A is wrong; R is correct
c) iii) A and R are wrong d) iv) A is correct; R does not explain about A.

Ans: a)**IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING.**

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Portuguese | - a) Bengal |
| 2. Tansen | - b) Kottam |
| 3. Sericulture | - c) Court of Akbar |
| 4. Angkorwat | - d) Goa |
| 5. District | - e) Cambodia |

Ans: 1-d 2-c 3-a 4-e 5-b**ADDITIONAL**

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 6. Rajaraja | - a) Ruler of Vijayanagar kingdom |
| 7. Jatavarman | - b) Ruler of Pandya kingdom |
| 8. Jahangir | - c) Ruler of Bahmani kingdom |
| 9. Krishnadeva Raya | - d) Ruler of Chola kingdom |
| 10. Alauddin Bahman Shah | - e) Ruler of Mughal empire |
- Ans: 6-d 7-b 8-e 9-a 10-c**
- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 11. Malik Kafur | - a) Founder of Muslim rule |
| 12. Alauddin Bahman Shah | - b) Founder of Mughal rule |
| 13. St. Francis Xavier | - c) Commander of Alauddin Khilji |
| 14. Muhammad Ghori | - d) Founder of Bahmani kingdom |
| 15. Babur | - e) Jesuit missionary |
- Ans: 11-c 12-d 13-e 14-a 15-b**

16. The Dutch Company - a) Madras
17. The British Company - b) Cochin
18. The French Company - c) Pulicat
19. The Danes Company - d) Pondichery
20. The Portuguese Company - e) Tarangampadi

Ans: 16-c 17-a 18-d 19-e 20-b

V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING BRIEFLY.

1. Write about the military expeditions of Malik Kafur.

- Malik Kafur was the commander and slave of Alauddin Khalji.
- In the first decade of the 1300s A.D, Malik Kafur was sent on military expedition to South.
- He captured Devagiri from the Yadavas at the end of 13th century.

2. Who founded the Vijayanagar kingdom? Mention the dynasties that ruled over the kingdom.

- The Vijayanagar kingdom was established by the two brothers, Harihara and Bukka.
- The three dynasties such as Sangama dynasty, Saluva dynasty and Tuluva dynasty ruled over the kingdom.

3. Mention the two natural advantages that India had in cotton weaving.

- Cotton grew in almost all parts of India. So, the basic raw material was easily available.
- The technology of producing a permanent colour on cotton using vegetable dyes was known from the early times in India.

4. What were the factors which facilitated urbanization?

- The cities and towns fulfilled diverse and overlapping roles in the economy.
- The large cities were centres of manufacturing and marketing, banking and financial services.
- The extensive network of roads connected the urban centres with other parts of the country,
- They also served as political and administrative centres.

5. What is sericulture?

- Sericulture is a process by which silk is produced by breeding the mulberry silkworm.
- It was introduced in the 14th and 15th centuries.
- By the 17th century, Bengal became one of the largest silk-producing region in the world.

ADDITIONAL

6. What are the three different periods of Indian history?

- The period of Indian history is broadly divided into i) ancient/classical ii) medieval and iii) modern period.
- The term ancient /classical is used to describe the period up to the Gupta Empire.

- The medieval period extends from 7th century A.D to the beginning of Mughal rule in the 16th century.
- The period from the 16th to 18th century is referred as the early modern period.

7. Write a note on Bahmani Kingdom?

- Alauddin Bahman shah founded the Bahmani sultanate in 1347 A.D.
- Bidar was the capital of Bahmani kingdom.
- The Bahmani kingdom survived for nearly one and half century mainly due to the able administration of Mahmud Gawan, a great statesman and loyal minister.
- After his death, many viceroys declared their independence.
- By the end of 15th century, Bahmani kingdom disappeared.

8. What were the five kingdoms emerged after the fall of Bahmani kingdom?

- Five sultanates emerged in Deccan after the end of Bahmani kingdom.
- The five kingdoms were Bijapur, Golkonda, Ahmednagar, Berar and Bidar.
- Among them, Bijapur and Golkonda were the largest.

9. Aurangzeb was mainly responsible for the downfall of Mughal Empire. Justify.

- Aurangzeb's reversal to orthodox Islamic principles of governance alienated the Rajput rulers and the Hindus subjects.
- The over-extended empire began to collapse under its own weight by the beginning of the eighteenth century.

10. Name the literary works of Chola period.

- Kampan wrote Ramayana in Tamil which was formally presented in the temple at Srirangam.
- Sekkilar's Periyapuram was presented at the temple in Chidambaram.
- Kalingattup parnai and Muvarvula were written during the period of Cholas.
- The great religio-philosophical treatises like Sankara bhasyam and sribhashyam were produced in this period.

11. Write about the special features of Vijayanagar architecture.

- New temples were constructed by the Vijayanagar rulers in South India.
- Besides this, new structures like pavilions and halls with many pillars were added.
- The intricately carved lofty towers or gopurams at entrance to temples were added during this period.
- The walls of the temples were embellished with paintings.

12. What were the crops cultivated in early modern period?

- A variety of food grains like wheat, rice and millets were grown apart from lentils and oilseeds.
- Many other commercial crops such as sugarcane, cotton and indigo were cultivated.
- Other than the general food crops, South India had a regional specialization in pepper, cinnamon, spices and coconut.

**VI. ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS GIVEN UNDER EACH CAPTION.****1. The arrival of the Europeans :**

a) Who controlled the spice trade from India?

Muslims.

b) What enabled the Portuguese to have control over maritime trade over the entire region.

Naval superiority.

c) How were the trading activities of the Europeans carried on in India?

Through the respective East India companies, Europeans carried on the trade in India.

d) Mention the enclaves of the Dutch, the English, the French and the Danes in India.

- i) Dutch - Policat (Later Nagapatnam)
- ii) British - Madras (Chennai)
- iii) French - Pondicherry (Puducherry)
- iv) Danes - Tarangampadi (Tranquebar)

ADDITIONAL**2. Society, Religion and culture:**

a) Which is the most distinctive aspect of Indian Society?

Caste.

b) What is a guild?

Association of merchants and traders.

c) Mention some Saivite movements.

Saivasinddhanta, Virasaivas and Varkaisampradaya.

d) Name the court musician of Akbar.

Tansen.

3. Agriculture:

a) How many crops were grown in different seasons?

Two different crops were grown.

b) Why did the Indians practise that system?

To protect the productivity of the soil.

c) Name the crops that were introduced in India with the coming of Europeans?

Maize and tobacco were introduced.

d) What are the foods crops that were cultivated in India?

Wheat, rice and millets apart from lentils and oilseeds.

4. Christianity in India:

- a) **Who was St. Thomas?**
One of the disciples of Jesus.
- b) **When did Christianity take its roots in India?**
With the arrival of Portuguese in Kerala.
- c) **Name one of the best known head of the Jesuit missionaries.**
St. Francis Xavier.
- d) **Who was Robert de Nobili?**
One of the famous Jesuits and a scholar who was based in Madurai.

5. Vijayanagar kingdom:

- a) **Who were the founder of Vijayanagar kingdom?**
Harihara and Bukka, the two brothers.
- b) **Name the three dynasties that ruled Vijayanagar Kingdom.**
Sangama dynasty, Saluva dynasty and Tuluva dynasty
- c) **Who was the greatest ruler of Vijayanagar Kingdom?**
Krishnadeva Raya.
- d) **Name the capital of Vijayanagar rulers.**
Vijayanagara (City of Victory).

6. Administration of Cholas:

- a) **What was the basic unit of local administration?**
Village (ur).
- b) **How was district called?**
Kottam.
- c) **What were known as Brahmadeya?**
Tax free villages granted to Brahmins.
- d) **What were known as Nagaram?**
Marketing centres and towns were known as Nagaram.

7. South India after the Cholas:

- a) **Who was the notable ruler of Pandya kingdom?**
Jatavarman Sundara Pandyan.
- b) **Which region was ruled by the Hoysala rulers?**
Present day state of Karnataka.
- c) **What was the capital of Hoysalas?**
Initially, Belur was the capital. Later, it was shifted to Halebidu.

**d) Who were Kakatiyas?**

They were the rulers of Warangal (Telangana State)

VII. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL.**1. Discuss the political changes during 1526-1707 A.D (C.E).**

- Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi at Panipet in 1526 and founded the Mughal Empire.
- Mughal Empire put an end to Delhi Sultanate which was established in 1206 by Qutb-al-din Aibak.
- The first six Mughal rulers (Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shajahan and Aurangzeb) are referred as the 'Great Mughals'.
- Aurangzeb was the last of the Great Mughals.
- Akbar consolidated the Mughal Empire through conquests and matrimonial alliance with Rajputs.
- During Akbar's period, the empire extended the entire India except Tamil Nadu.
- During the period of Aurangzeb, a new power centre rose in Maharashtra.
- The Marathas under the leadership of Shivaji undermined the authority of the Mughals in Western India.
- The Mughal Empire though began to disintegrate after Aurangzeb, continued till 1857 A.D.
- The coming of British and their colonial policy, marked the end of Mughals rule in India.

2. Explain the commercial developments in Medieval India.

- During the 15th century, the Europeans were pre-occupied with trying to find a direct sea route to India.
- This is mainly because the spice trade from India was controlled by the Muslims up to Alexandria.
- The Europeans wanted direct control over the spice trade and obtain spices at more favourable prices.
- In this effort, Vasco da Gama, the Portuguese sailor landed on the Kerala coast and built forts at Cochin and Goa.
- The other European nations followed the Portuguese such as the Dutch, English and French, etc.
- The commercial activities of the latter were carried on through the respective East India Companies.
- During that period (17th Century), they were able to trade in the Mughal Empire but could not have their own territorial base in the empire.
- In South India, the political situation was favour to the European to start trading centres and exercise their authority.
- The Dutch established their control in Pulicat (Nagapatnam), the English in Madras (Chennai), the French in Pondicherry (Puducherry) and the Danes in Tranquebar (Tarangampadi)

3. 'Chola period was an enterprising period in the history of Tamil Nadu' – Explain

The Chola period was an enterprising period. The administrative machinery was reorganised one. During the period, trade and the economy expanded accompanied by urbanization.

Administration:

- The basic unit of local administration was the Village (ur). It was followed by the sub-region (nadu) and district (kottam).
- Tax-free villages were granted to Brahmins. Such villages are known as brahmadeya.
- Marketing centres and towns were known as nagaram.
- The ur, nadu, brahmadeya and nagaram had their own assembly.
- They were responsible for the maintenance and management of the water resources, land, the local temples, resolving local issues and disputes and collection of taxes.

Architecture:

- The second notable feature was the great increase in the construction of temples.
- During the Cholas period, new temples were constructed and existing temples became multi-functional social and economic institutions.
- The construction of great temples reflected the growing prosperity in the kingdom since that activity involved great expenditure.
- Later days, temples became an important economic entity as an employer, consumer and land owner.

ADDITIONAL

4. What are the major political changes that took place in India?

- The expansion of the Chola Empire from the time of Rajaraja eclipsed the Pandya and Pallava kingdoms. The Chola Empire extended up to Orissa in the North.
- From the 12th century onwards, Muslim rulers controlled entire North India from Delhi. They spread Islam to different parts of the country.
- By the end of 13th century, the Chola Empire declined and many religious kingdoms emerged in South India. This ultimately culminated in the rise of the Vijayanagar Empire which exercised authority over all South India.
- The consolidation of Muslim rule under the Mughals in the North India started in 1526 A.D. At its heights, the Mughal Empire stretched from Kabul to Bengal and Kashmir to South India.
- The Europeans (Portuguese) arrived on the West coast of India in 1498 A.D.

5. Write a note on the role of Vijayanagar kingdom in South Indian history.

- The establishment of the kingdom of Vijayanagar was the most momentous development in the history of South India in the medieval period.
- The kingdom was established by Harihara and Bukka, two brothers. They were the first rulers of Sangama dynasty.



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HISTORY

- They founded the capital city – Vijayanagara on the southern bank of Tungabhadra which means 'City of Victory'.
- The Sangama dynasty ruled vijayanagar for nearly one and half centuries.
- They were followed by Tuluva dynasty. Krishnadeva Raya, the greatest ruler belonged to this family.
- The rulers of Vijayanagar contributed a lot for the development of literature, art and temple architecture.
- Continuous wars with the Bahmani sultanate led to the downfall of the kingdom.
- Finally, the combined forces of the five Deccan Sultanates defeated Vijayanagar in 1565 A.D at the battle of Talikota.

6. The Mughal Empire transformed the economy and society of North India. How?

- The empire was consolidated under Akbar through his policy of co-operation with the Hindu Rajput rulers.
- He brought most of the Rajput rulers under the umbrella of Mughal rule.
- He also reversed the policy of discriminatory measures against the Hindus.
- He employed Hindu administrators like Todar Mal in Key positions of authority.
- These initiatives earned the emperor the loyalty and trust of the majority people.
- As the empire stretched the entire North India, the entire region was brought under a uniform administrative structure.
- The political stability of the large empire led to impressive growth of the economy and trade.
- Thus, the Mughal Empire transformed the economy and society of North India.

7. Write a paragraph on the contribution of Mughals to art and architecture.

- The Mughal period was a brilliant epoch in the cultural history of India.
- The Mughals were well known for their aesthetic values and were great patrons of arts.
- They left behind numerous monuments. They built two cities such as Shahjahanabad (Delhi) and Fatehpur sikri.
- A number of gardens, mosques and forts were constructed during the period of Mughals.
- Decorative arts – especially making jewellery set with precious and semi-precious gems flourished under the patronage of the rulers.
- The art of painting also flourished in the Mughal period primarily known as Mughal miniatures.
- A large volume of literature was produced especially in Persian, Urdu and Hindi.
- The classical music was patronized under Akabr. Tansen, a famous Hindustani musician adorned the court of Akbar.

FUN WITH HISTORY

STUDENTS ACTIVITIES:

1. On the outline map of India, mark the important places of medieval India.



2. Collect pictures of architectural importance of the Cholas.



Brahadeeswarar Temple, Thanjavur



Airatheeswari Temple at Dharasuram



**Shiva temple at
Gangaikonda Cholapuram**



**Kamphakeswara temple,
Thirubhuvam**



Vijayala choleeswaram , Pudukkottai



Tirupulla mangai temple, Tanjore

IX. ASSIGNMENT:

1. Collect the pictures of Angkor Wat in Cambodia.

- Angkor Wat (Capital Temple) is a temple complex in Cambodia and the largest religious monument in the world.
- It cover 162.6 hectares (1,626,000 m²; 402 acres).
- It was originally constructed as a Hindu temple dedicated to the god Vishnu for the Khmer Empire, gradually transforming into a Buddhist temple towards the end of the 12th century.
- It was built by the Khmer King Suryavarman II in the early 12th century in Yaśodharapura (present-day Angkor), the capital of the Khmer Empire.
- The temple is at the top of the high classical style of Khmer architecture.
- It has become a symbol of Cambodia, appearing on its national flag, and it is the country's prime attraction for visitors.



2. Arrange a debate in the class on the advantages and disadvantages of urbanization
(Self Activity)

