

Ch 2 New Kings and Kingdoms

Page No: 28

Let's recall

1. Match the following

Gurjara-Pratiharas	Western Deccan
Rashtrakutas	Bengal
Palas	Gujarat and Rajasthan
Cholas	Tamil Nadu

Answer

Gurjara-Pratiharas	Gujarat and Rajasthan
Rashtrakutas	Western Deccan
Palas	Bengal
Cholas	Tamil Nadu

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

Answer

The parties involved in the "tripartite struggle" were:

- (i) Gurjara-Pratiharas
- (ii) Rashtrakutas
- (iii) Palas

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

Answer

Qualifications necessary to become a member of a committee of the sabha in the Chola Empire:

- (i) Members of the sabha should be owners of land from which land revenue is collected.
- (ii) They should have their own homes.
- (iii) They should be between 35 and 70 years of age.
- (iv) They should have knowledge of the Vedas.
- (v) They should be well-versed in administrative matters and honest.
- (vi) Not has been a member of any committee in the last three years.
- (vii) They should submit his accounts as well as of relatives to contest election.

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

Answer

Delhi and Ajmer were the two major cities under the control of the Chahamanas.

Let's understand

5. How did the Rashtrakutas become powerful?

Answer

Rise of power of Rashtrakutas:

- (i) Rashtrakutas were initially subordinate to the Chalukyas of Karnataka.
- (ii) In the mid 8th century, chief of Rashtrakuta Dantidurga overthrew his Chalukya overlord and performed a ritual called hiranya-garbha which gave him the title of Kshatriya even if he was not one by birth.
- (iii) When they gained power and wealth, they declared themselves independent from their overlords.
- (iv) They fought with Gurjara-Pratihara and Pala dynasties fought for control over Kanauj to demonstrate their power. This is how they rose to power.

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

Answer

- (i) The new dynasties were based in specific regions and existing kings often acknowledged them as their subordinates or samantas.
- (ii) They gained power and wealth to declare themselves maha-samanta, maha-mandaleshvara and so on.
- (iii) They asserted their independence from their overlords.
- (iv) They performed rituals to declare themselves to be Kshatriya with the help of Brahmanas.
- (v) They fought war with neighbouring regions to gain power and also built temple to acknowledge it.

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

Answer

Kind of irrigation works developed in the Tamil region:

- (i) Water from the channels of river Kaveri provided the necessary moisture for agriculture.

- (ii) Some areas wells were dug and in some places huge tanks were constructed to collect rainwater.
- (iii) Embankments were built to prevent flooding.
- (iv) Canals were constructed to carry water to the fields.
- (v) Sluice-gate were built to regulated the outflow of water from a tank into the channels that irrigated the fields.

8. What were the activities associated with Chola temples?

Answer

Activities associated with Chola temples:

- (i) Temple were centres of craft production and were also endowed with land by rulers as well as by others.
- (ii) They were not only places of worship but also were the hub of economic, social and cultural life as well.
- (iii) Priests, garland makers, cooks, sweepers, musicians, dancers, etc. live near the temple and many activities performed in temples.
- (iv) Temples were also associated with the making of bronze images which are considered amongst the finest in the world.