



1. Match the following:

Gwjara-Pratiharas	Western Deccan
Rashtrakutas	Bengal
Palos	Gujarat and Rajasthan
Rathor Rajput	Tamil Nadu

Answer:

Gwjara-Pratiharas	Gujarat and Rajasthan
Rashtrakutas	Western Deccan
Palos	Bengal
Rathor Rajput	Tamil Nadu

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

Answer: The parties involved in the tripartite struggle were Gurjar-Pratihara, Rashtrakuta and Pala dynasties.

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

Answer: The members of the sabha were the prominent landlords. However there were separate committees to supervise different fields like gardens, temples etc. Names of the eligible persons to be members of the different committees were written on small tickets of palm leaf. The tickets were put into an earthen pot and a young boy was asked to take out the tickets one by one for each committee. The person selected through this process was declared to be the member of that committee.

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

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

5. How did the Rashtrakutas become powerful?

Answer: It was during the seventh century that the kings acknowledged the big landlords as their subordinates or samantas. The samantas were expected to bring gifts and provide military support to their kings. In due course they gained power and wealth. They declared themselves to be maha-samantas, maha-

mandaleshvar (the great lord of a circle or region) and so on. Rashtrakutas were one of them who were initially the subordinates of the Chalukyas in Deccan. In the mid-eighth century, Dantidurga, a Rashtrakuta chief, performed a ritual hiranya-garbha and overthrew the Chalukya overlord. After the ritual was over he was reborn as Kshatriya, even if he was not by birth.

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

Answer: The new dynasties gained power and wealth. Thereafter they declared themselves to be maha-samantas or mahamandaleshwara. Many of such kings adopted high sounding titles like maharaja-adhiraja or tribhuvana-chakravartin. They also deputed learned brahmanas to depict them as valiant, victorious warriors. Their activities were recorded in Prashastis. They tried to demonstrate their power and resources by building large temples.

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

Answer: During fifth or sixth century the area of Tamil Nadu was opened up for large scale cultivation. For irrigation a variety of new methods were discovered. In , many areas wells were dug. Hugh tanks were constructed for rainwater storage.

8. What were the activities associated with Chola temples?

Answer: The Chola temples were the nuclei of settlements growing around them which included centres of craft production. Temples were also endowed with land by rulers as well as by others. The produce of the land was used for the maintenance of the priests, garland makers, cooks, sweepers, musicians, dancers etc who were associated with the temples and used to work for them. Hence temples were not simply the place of worship. They were also the hub of economic, social and cultural life as well.

9. Look at Map 1 once more and find out whether there were any kingdoms in the state in which you live.

Answer: The answer may vary as per the students' state where they live. So the students should answer this question on the basis of their individual study of the Map.

10. Contrast the 'elections' in Uttaramerur with present day panchayat election?

Answer: The system of election in Uttaramerur was quite different from that of the present day panchayat elections. In Uttaramerur election the names of the persons eligible to be members of the committees were written on small tickets of palm leaves. The tickets were put into an earthenware pot. Thereafter a young boy was asked to take out the tickets, one by one for each committee. But the present day panchayat members are elected through a general election. The names of the total members are printed with a symbol allotted to them on a paper called ballot paper. The voter put a stamp over their choice and drops it in a ballot box. Votes are counted and the winners' name is declared by the Returning Officer. Every procedure is organized by a statutory body.

11. Compare the temple shown in this chapter with any present-day temple in your neighbourhood, highlighting any similarities and differences that you notice.

Answer: Attempt yourself.

12. Find out more about taxes that are collected at present. Are these in cash, kind, or labour services?

Answer: Today we pay a number of taxes like property tax, road tax, service tax, entertainment tax, water tax, etc. These taxes are in cash not in kind, nor in labour services.

Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Who was Dantidurga?

Answer: Dantidurga was a Rashtrakuta chief who turned to be a kshatriya after performing a ritual known as hiranya-garbha.

2. What was called 'rent'?

Answer: Resources obtained from the producers were called 'rent'.

3. Who paid revenue?

Answer: The traders paid revenue

4. What were 'prashastis'?

Answer: Prashastis were the details depicting the rule and personality of the rulers

5. Who were the writers of Prashastis?

Answer: The learned brahmanas were the writers of the Prashastis.

6. Who was Kalhana?

Answer: Kalhana was a great Sanskrit poet from Kashmir.

7. What was 'tripartite struggle'? [V. Imp.]

Answer: The tripartite struggle was a long drawn conflict among the rulers of Gurjara- Pratihara, Rashtrakuta and Pala dynasties for control over Kanauj.

8. Who wrote Kitab al-Hind?

Answer: A great Arab poet al-Baruni wrote Kitab al-Hind

9. Who was Prithviraja in ?

Answer: Prithviraja III was a famous Chauhan ruler of Delhi and surrounding regions during 1168-1192.

10. Who destroyed the temple of Somnath?

Answer: Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni, a ruler of Afghanistan, destroyed the temple of Somnath.

11. Why are the temples of Thanjavur and Gangaikonda-cholapuram famous for? [V. Imp.]

Answer: These temples are famous for their architectural and sculptural marvels.

12. What were called as 'ur'?

Answer: The settlements of peasants were called as 'ur'.

13. What were called 'nadu'?

Answer: The larger units of the groups of 'ur' were called 'nadu'.

14. What was known as 'brahmadeya'?

Answer: The land gifted to Brahmanas was called as 'brahmadeya'.

15. Define 'nagarams'.

Answer: 'Nagarams' were the associations of traders

16. What was 'sabha'?

Answer: An assembly of prominent Brahmanas that looked after brahmadeya was called 'sabha'.

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