

**Ch-6**

**Town, Traders And Craftspersons**

Question 1. Who was the ruler of Golconda?

A1.Qutub Shahi rulers

Question 2. For what textiles of Surat were famous?

A2.Gold lace borders

Question 3. Which Indian city was known as the ‘Gate to Mecca’?

A3.Surat

Question 4. Who built the fort of Masulipatnam?

A4.Dutch

Question 5. Who built the Rajarajeshvara temple?

A5. Rajaraja Chola

Question 6. What was the capital of Chola dynasty.

A6.Thanjavur

Question 7. Which place became the capital of Bengal in 1704?

A7.Murshidabad

Question 8. Name the lake in Ajmer that attracted a lot of pilgrims from ancient times?

A8.Pushkar

Question 9. Who were devdasis were the

A9. Temple dancers

Question 10. From which century onwards did Kabul become politically and commercially important?

A10. Sixteenth

Question 11. Bronze(an alloy)contains?

A11.Copper and tin

Question 12. Name the most important festival celebrated in Hampi?

A12.Mahanavami

Question 13. Traders usually travelled in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A13. caravans

Question 14. Who all set their factories in Surat in the seventeenth century?

A14. -Portuguese

-Dutch

-English

Question 15. In which century did Masulipatnam start to decline?

A15.Eighteenth century

Question 16. The East India Company shifted its headquarters in 1668 to which city?

A16.Mumbai

Question 17. Which city formed the nucleus of the Vijayanagara Empire?

A17.Hampi

Question 18. What do you mean by Moors?

A18.Muslim merchants

Question 19. What was the capital of the Chauhan empire in the twelfth century?

A19.Ajmer

Question 20. Market places where villagers brought their produce to sell were known as?

*A20. -Mandapika*

*-Mandi*

Question 21.The town of Masulipatnam or Machlipatnam lay on which river?

A21.Krishna

Question 22. Name the Sufi saint who settled in Ajmer in the twelfth century?

A22.Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti

Question 23. What were mandapas?

A23.There are palaces with mandapas or pavilions. Kings hold court in these mandapas, issuing orders to their subordinates.

Question 24. Name few of the products that the traders of small towns were generally dealing in.

A24.Salt, camphor, saffron, betel nut and spices like pepper.

Question 25. Why were the guilds formed by the traders?

A25. Since traders had to pass through many kingdoms and forests, they usually travelled in caravans and formed guilds to protect their interests.

Question 26. What was Bidri?

A26. The craftspersons of Bidar were so famed for their inlay work in copper and silver that it came to be called Bidri.

Question 27.List the characteristics of Hampi.

A27. Hampi is located in the Krishna-Tungabhadra basin, which formed the nucleus of the Vijayanagra empire.

- The magnificent ruins at Hampi reveal a well-fortified city. ---No mortar or cementing agent was used in the construction of these walls and the technique followed was to wedge them together by interlocking.   
-The architecture of Hampi was distinctive.

- The buildings in the royal complex had splendid arches, domes and pillared halls. They also had well-planned orchards and pleasure gardens.

Question 28. Why did the Dutch and the English East India Company want to control Masulipatnam?

A28. -Both the Dutch and English East India Companies attempted to control Masulipatnam as **it became the most important port on the Andhra coast.**

-The fort at Masulipatnam was built by the Dutch

Question 29. What lead to development of towns of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras?

A29. It was a part of the new policy of the English East India Company that it was not enough if a port had connections with the production centres of the hinterland. The new Company trade centres, it was felt, should combine political, administrative and commercial roles. As the Company traders moved to Bombay, (the EIC shifted its headquarters in 1668) Calcutta (present-day Kolkata) and Madras (present-day Chennai).

Question 30.Define the following

a) **Hatta**: Hatta was a market street lined with shops

b) **Factor**: Official merchant of the East India Company.

c) **Hundi**: Is a note recording a deposit made by a person. The amount deposited can be claimed in another place by presenting the record of the deposit.

d) **Emporium**: A place where goods from diverse production centres are bought and sold.

Question 31. What functions were performed by the Samantas living in the earlier times?

A31.Usually a samanta or, in later times, a zamindar built a fortified palace in or near these towns. They levied taxes on traders, artisans and articles of trade and sometimes “donated” the “right” to collect these taxes to local temples, which had been built by themselves or by rich merchants.

Question 32. Write a short note on Thanjavur.

A32.• Thanjavur was the capital of Cholas.

• The perennial river Kaveri flows near this beautiful town.

• One hears the bells of the Rajarajeshvara temple built by King Rajaraja Chola.

• Besides the temple, there are palaces with mandapas . Kings hold court in these mandapas, issuing orders to their subordinates.

• There were also barracks for the army.

• The town is bustling with markets selling grain, spices, cloth and jewellery.

• Water supply for the town comes from wells and tanks.

• At Svamimalai, the sthapatis or sculptors are making exquisite bronze idols and tall, ornamental bell metal lamps.

Question 32.What materials were carried by the camels from Kabul?

A32. Dried fruits

Dates

Carpets

Silks

Fresh fruits