



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VII	Department: Social Science	Date of submission:
Worksheet No: 4	Topic: New Kings and Kingdoms	Year : 2020-21

1	Multiple Choice Questions
1	Kings often rewarded grants to the Brahmins by (a) money (b) land (c) gold (d) big palace
2	Who was considered as the most powerful Chola ruler? (a) Rajaraja 1 (b) Rajendra 1 (c) Babur (d) Akbar
3	Which people were expected to bring gifts for their kings in the 17 th century? (a) Traders (b) Samantas (c) Farmers (d) None of these
4	Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni came from (a) China (b) Arab (c) Afghanistan (d) Iran
5	The functionaries for collecting revenue were recruited from (a) peasants (b) artisans (c) traders (d) influential families
II	Fill in the blanks
6	The larger units of the groups of ur were called <u>nadu</u> .
7	The land gifted to Brahmanas was called as <u>brahmadeya</u> .
8	<u>Nagarams</u> were the associations of traders.
9	Kalhana wrote a long poem in Sanskrit containing the history of kings who ruled over <u>Kashmir</u> .
10	The temples of Thanjavur and Gangaikondacholapuram were built by <u>Rajaraja</u> and <u>Rajendra</u> .
III	Very short answer type questions
11	Who were Samantas? Samantas were big landlords or warrior-chiefs in different regions of the subcontinent.
12	What was Sabha? An assembly of prominent Brahmanas that looked after brahmadeya was called sabha.
13	Who was Prithviraja III? Prithviraja III was a Chahamanas, later known as Chauhan ruler. He ruled over the region around Delhi and Ajmer.
14	Who was Mahmud Ghazni? One of the best known of such rulers is Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni, Afghanistan. He ruled from 997 to 1030 A.D.
IV	Short answer type questions
15	Write a note on Prashastis. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prashastis, often written by learned Brahmanas, were details of the functioning of a king.• They may not be literally true.• They tell us how rulers wanted to depict themselves as valiant, victorious warriors, etc.
16	Give an account of the administration of the Chola empire. The Administration of the Chola Empire;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Settlements of peasants, known as ur, became prosperous with the spread of irrigation and agriculture. • Groups of villages formed larger units called nadu. • The village council and the nadu had several administrative functions including dispensing justice and collecting taxes.
IV	Answer in brief
17	<p>Who was Dantidurga? How did he become a kshatriya?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dantidurga was a Rashtrakuta chief in Deccan. • Initially Rashtrakutas were the subordinate to the Chalukyas of Karnataka. • Dantidurga, in the mid-eighth century overthrew his Chalukya overlord and performed a ritual known as 'hiranya-garbha'. • It was thought to lead to the rebirth of the sacrificer as a Kshatriya, even if he was not one by birth.
18	<p>Write a short note on brahmadeya.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The term brahmadeya means land gifted to Brahmanas. • Each brahmadeya was looked after by an assembly or sabha of prominent Brahmana landholders. • These assemblies worked very efficiently. • Their decisions were recorded in detail in inscriptions, often on the stone walls of temples.