



# INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

<b>Class: VII</b>	<b>Department: Social Science</b>	<b>Year : 2020-21</b>
<b>Worksheet No: 4</b>	<b>Topic: Towns, traders &amp; craftpersons</b>	

<b>I</b>	<b>State whether the statement is True or False.</b>
1	Merchants preferred to travel individually rather than in caravan - <b>False</b>
2	Surat was an important trading port on the Bay of Bengal - <b>False</b>
3	The Bohra community had trade relations with the ports of Red sea – <b>True</b>
4	The cultivation of spices is mostly done in temperate regions - <b>False</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>Fill in the blanks:</b>
5	<b>Thanjavur</b> was the capital of the Cholas.
6	The kings held their court in the pavilions called <b>Mandapas</b>
7	The Rajarajeshwara temple was built by <b>Rajaraja Chola</b>
8	The <b>Saliya</b> weavers of Thanjavur produced cloth for flags used in temple festivals.
<b>III</b>	<b>Very short answer questions:</b>
9	Where is Hampi located? Ans. Hampi is located in the Krishna-Tungabhadra basin, which formed the nucleus of the Vijayanagara Empire, founded in 1336.
10	Name the spices which became part of European cooking. Ans. Spices grown in tropical climates (pepper, cinnamon, nutmeg, dried ginger, etc.) became an important part of European cooking.
11	Why did the rulers endow temples with grants of land and money? Ans. They endowed temples with grants of land and money to carry out elaborate rituals, feed pilgrims and priests and celebrate festivals.
12	From where did the Gujarati Traders imported spices, tin, Chinese blue pottery and silver? Ans. Gujarati Traders imported spices, tin, Chinese blue pottery and silver from Southeast Asia and China.
13	Name some important temple towns. Ans. Thanjavur, Bhillasvamin (Bhilsa or Vidisha in Madhya Pradesh), and Somnath in Gujarat, Kanchipuram, Madurai in Tamil Nadu, and Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh.
14	What attracted European traders to India? Ans. Spices grown in tropical climates (pepper, cinnamon, nutmeg, dried ginger, etc.) became an important part of European cooking, and cotton cloth was very attractive. This eventually drew European traders to India.

<b>IV</b>	<b>Answer in brief</b>
15	<p data-bbox="159 134 1493 179">What kind of market did the small towns have?</p> <ul data-bbox="159 179 1493 425" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="159 179 1493 268">• Ans. They usually had a mandapika (or mandi of later times) to which nearby villagers brought their produce to sell.</li><li data-bbox="159 268 1493 324">• They also had market streets called hatta (haat of later times) lined with shops.</li><li data-bbox="159 324 1493 425">• Besides, there were streets for different kinds of artisans such as potters, oil pressers, sugar makers, toddy makers, smiths, stonemasons, etc.</li></ul>
16	<p data-bbox="159 425 1493 470">What was the system of advances? How did it affect the life of Weavers?</p> <ul data-bbox="159 470 1493 674" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="159 470 1493 560">• Ans. Crafts persons began to work on a system of advances which meant that they had to weave cloth which was already promised to European agents.</li><li data-bbox="159 560 1493 616">• Weavers no longer had the liberty of selling their own cloth or weaving their own patterns.</li><li data-bbox="159 616 1493 674">• They had to reproduce the designs supplied to them by the Company agents.</li></ul>