



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VII	Department: Social Science	Sub: History
Worksheet No:4	Topic: New Kings and Kingdoms	Year: 2022-2023

1	Multiple Choice Questions: -
1	Who was considered as the most powerful Chola ruler? a) Rajaraja 1 b) Rajendra 1 c) Babur d) Akbar
2	Who were expected to bring gifts for their kings in 17th century? a) Samantas b) Overlords c) Maha-samantas d) Maha-mandaleshvara
3	Who invaded the Somnath temple in Gujarat? a) Akbar b) Muhammad Ghori c) Mahmud Ghazni d) None of them
4	Who is the best known Chahamana ruler? (a) Prithviraja-III (b) Sultan Muhammad Ghori (c) Harshavardhana (d) Chandragupta-II.
5	Who was the author of "Kitab-al-Hind"? (a) Al-Idrisi (b) Ghiyasuddin Balban (c) Al-Biruni (d) Kalhana.
II	Fill in the blanks: -
6	The Chahamanas ruled over the region around _____ and _____. Ans: Delhi and Ajmer
7	Kalhana wrote a long poem in Sanskrit containing the history of kings who ruled over _____. Ans: Kashmir
8	A group of Ur formed larger units called _____. Ans: Nadu
9	The Prashastis were composed by _____. Ans: Brahmins
III	Write True or False: -
10	The Palas ruled over present state of Tamil Nadu. Ans: False
11	In the mid of 8th century, Dantidurga overthrew his Chola ruler. Ans: False
12	The big temples of Thanjavur and Gangaikondacholapuram were built by Rajaraja and Rajendra. Ans: True
13	Muhammad Ghori defeated Prithviraja III in 1191. Ans: False
IV	Answer the following: -
14	Who was Prithviraja III? Ans: The best-known Chahamana ruler was Prithviraja III (1168-1192), who defeated an Afghan ruler named Sultan Muhammad Ghori in 1191, but lost to him the very next year, in 1192.
15	What was 'Sabha'? Ans: An assembly of prominent Brahmins that looked after brahmadeya was called sabha.
16	Who was Mahmud Ghazni? Ans: Mahmud of Ghazni was the one of the best-known rulers of the Afghanistan. He ruled from 997 to 1030 A.D.

17	<p>Write a short note on the architecture of the Chola Period?</p> <p>Ans: The big temples of Thanjavur and Gangaikondacholapuram, built by Rajaraja and Rajendra, are architectural and sculptural marvels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Chola temples often became the nuclei of settlements which grew around them. These were centers of craft production.➤ Amongst the crafts associated with temples, the making of bronze images was the most distinctive.➤ Chola bronze images are considered amongst the finest in the world. While most images were of deities, sometimes images were made of devotees as well.
18	<p>Define 'Brahmadeya'</p> <p>Ans:</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.
19	<p>Write a short note on Mahmud of Ghazni?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Mahmud of Ghazni was a ruler of Afghanistan from 997 to 1030. He was an ambitious king and so made all efforts to extend his control over far off regions.➤ He extended his control over parts of Central Asia, Iran and northwestern part of the subcontinent. Almost every year he raided the subcontinent targeting wealthy temples.➤ The temple of Somnath in Gujarat was the worst victim of his raids. Much of the wealth he carried away was used to create a splendid capital city at Ghazni. He was fond of knowing more about the people he conquered.➤ He entrusted a scholar named al-Biruni to write an account of the subcontinent. The al-Biruni's account, an Arabic work titled as Kitab al-Hind, is still an important source for Historians