



INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE



Subject: Social Science **Topic: New Kings and Kingdoms** **Date of Worksheet: 06/05/2018**

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Name of the Student : **Class & Division : VII** **Roll Number :**

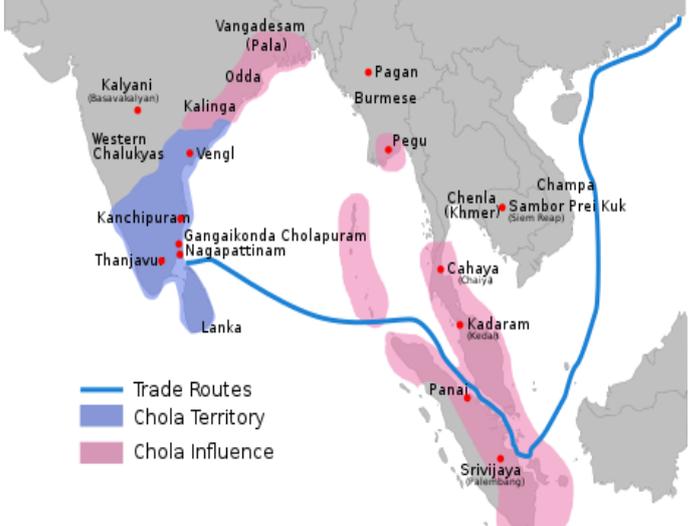
I	Fill in the blanks.	
1.	Kings often acknowledged the big land lords or warrior chiefs as their subordinates or _____.	1
2.	As <i>samanthas</i> gained power and wealth, they declared themselves to be _____, _____ and so on.	1
3.	In the mid-eighth century, Dandidurga, a Rashtrakuta chief, overthrew his Chalukya overlord and performed a ritual called _____.	1
4.	_____ were composed by learned Brahmanas, who occasionally helped in the administration.	1
5.	During twelfth century, a long Sanskrit poem containing the history of kings who ruled over Kashmir was composed by _____.	1
6.	Al-Biruni wrote _____.	1
7.	The best known Chahamana ruler was _____.	1
8.	Prithviraja III, who defeated an Afghan ruler named _____ in 1191. _____	1
9.	_____ was the most powerful Chola ruler who ascended the throne in 985 A.D.	1
10.	The Chola kings gave some rich landowners titles like _____ as markers of respect.	1
11.	Each 'Brahmadeya' was looked after by an assembly or _____ of prominent Brahmana landlords.	1
12.	Settlements of peasants, known as _____, became prosperous with the spread of irrigation agriculture.	1
13.	There was a Tripartite Struggle between Palas, Rastrakutas and Pratiharas for controlling fertile region of _____.	1

II	Give one word answer:	
1.	Land donated to Jaina institution _____	1
2.	Land gifted to temples _____	1
3.	Land for the maintenance of a school _____	1
4.	Land gifted to Brahmanas _____	1
5.	Land of non-Brahmana peasant properties _____	1
III	OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING PICTURES AND FILL IN THE BLANKS.	
a.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The big temple of Thanjavur and _____ was built by Rajaraja and Rajendra of Chola dynasty. It became the capital of the Chola dynasty. It has elaborated _____ sculptures to decorate the outer walls.
b.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a set of _____ plates of 9 th century. These plates are partly written in _____ and _____ languages. The ring with the royal seal indicates that it is an _____ document.
c.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Among the crafts associated with temples the making of _____ images was the most distinctive. _____ bronze images are considered amongst the finest in the world. While most images were of deities sometimes images were made of - _____ as well.



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IV.	Observe the below map and explain Rajaraja I and Rajendra I s policy of expansion of empire in few words.	
	 <p>— Trade Routes — Chola Territory — Chola Influence</p>	
Points to remember		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• After the death of King Harsha, North India fragmented into smaller regions.• Thus institutionalized Samanta System, under which big landlords or military chiefs worked under kings. Samantas assumed power and wealth. Samantas performed rites to claim Kshatriya status.• One such instance was Dandi Durga, a Rashtrakuta chief, overthrew his Chalukya overlord and performed <i>Hiranya-garbha</i>.• The important kingdoms which emerged in the Early Medieval Period was Palas, Gurjara-Pratiharas, Rashtrakutas, Chauhans, Chalukyas etc. These kingdoms were regional in nature and always fight with one another.• There was a Tripartite Struggle between Palas, Rashtrakutas and Pratiharas for controlling fertile region of Kanauj. But none of them could hold over Kanauj over a long time. Eventually they became weak and fell prey to the Turkish invasion.• Kings demonstrated power by constructing magnificent temples. Wealth accumulated in temples over time. Invaders like Mahmud Ghazni invaded India to amass wealth primarily.• Prithviraja III, Chahamanas (Chauhans) ruler defeated an Afghan ruler named Sultan Mohammad Ghori in 1191, but lost to him the very next year in 1192.• The Pallavas, Pandyas and the Cholas were powerful in South India.• The Cholas ruled from Tanjore. Rajaraja Chola and Rajendra Chola were powerful rulers. They had a strong navy.• The Cholas built many temples. The big temples of Thanjavur and Gangaikondacholapuram, built by Raja Raja and Rajendra are architectural and sculptural marvels.• There was a tremendous increase in agriculture.	