



# Social Science

## 7<sup>th</sup> Standard

**FULL  
YEAR  
GUIDE**

**TERM**

**I**

**TERM**

**II**

**TERM**

**III**

**Based on the Updated New Textbook**

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- ✦ Full Year Guide Comprise of All Three Terms - Given Term-wise, As Per The Updated New Textbooks
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- ✦ Exhaustive Additional Questions in all Units.
- ✦ Unit Test Question paper for each unit, with answer key
- ✦ 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Term Common Summative Assessment questions are marked with the symbol ⊗ at the appropriate places in each unit.
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It gives me great pride and pleasure in bringing to you **Sura's Social Science Guide** for **7<sup>th</sup> Standard [Term-I+II+III]**. It is prepared as per the updated Textbook.

This guide encompasses all the requirements of the students to comprehend the text and the evaluation of the textbook.

- ◆ Additional questions have been provided exhaustively for clear understanding of the units under study.
- ◆ Chapter-wise Unit Tests with Answers.

In order to learn effectively, I advise students to learn the subject section-wise and practice the exercises given. It will be a teaching companion to teachers and a learning companion to students.

Though these salient features are available in this Guide, I cannot negate the indispensable role of the teachers in assisting the student to understand the subject thoroughly.

I sincerely believe this guide satisfies the needs of the students and bolsters the teaching methodologies of the teachers.

I pray the almighty to bless the students for consummate success in their examinations.

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June	1	1	1	0	3
July	2	2	0	1	3
<b>FIRST MID TERM TEST (June &amp; July - 6 Units)</b>					
August	3 & 4	3	2	0	4
September	4	0	0	0	1
<b>FIRST TERM EXAM (June to September - 11 Units)</b>					

October	1	1	1	0	3
November	2	2	2	0	3
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December	3	0	0	0	1
<b>SECOND TERM EXAM (October to December - 7 Units)</b>					

January	1	1	1	0	3
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March	3	3	2	1	5
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# TERM



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# Unit 1

## History


# SOURCES OF MEDIEVAL INDIA

## EVALUATION

### I. Choose the correct answer:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ are the writings engraved on solid surfaces such as rocks, stones, temple walls and metals.  
 (a) Chronicles (b) Travelogues  
 (c) Coins (d) Inscriptions **Ans (d) Inscriptions**
2. \_\_\_\_\_ was the land gifted to temples.  
 (a) Vellanvagai (b) Shalabhoga  
 (c) Brahmadeya (d) Devadana **Ans (d) Devadana**
3. \_\_\_\_\_ period was known as the period of devotional literature.  
 (a) Chola (b) Pandya  
 (c) Rajput (d) Vijayanagara **Ans (a) Chola**
4. \_\_\_\_\_ provides information about the first Sultan of Delhi.   
 (a) Ain-i-Akbari (b) Taj-ul-Ma'asir  
 (c) Tuzk-i-Jahangiri (d) Tarikh-i-Frishta **Ans (b) Taj-ul-Ma'asir**
5. \_\_\_\_\_, an Arab-born Morocco scholar, travelled from Morocco to India.  
 (a) Marco Polo (b) Al Beruni  
 (c) Domingo Paes (d) Ibn Battuta **Ans (d) Ibn Battuta**

### II. Fill in the Blanks

1. \_\_\_\_\_ inscriptions provide details about administration in a Brahmadeya village. **Ans Uttiramerur**
2. \_\_\_\_\_ had stamped the figure of Goddess Lakshmi on his gold coins and had his name inscribed on it. **Ans Muhammad Ghori**
3. 3.6 grains of silver amounted to a \_\_\_\_\_. **Ans Jital**
4. \_\_\_\_\_ was patronised by Sultan Nazir-ud-din Mahmud of Slave Dynasty. **Ans Minhaj-us-Siraj**
5. An Italian traveller \_\_\_\_\_ visited Vijayanagar Empire in 1420.  **Ans Nicolo Conti**

**III. Match the following**

1.	Khajuraho	Odisha
2.	Konark	Hampi
3.	Dilwara	Madhya Pradesh
4.	Virupaksha	Rajasthan

**Ans**

1. Khajuraho	Madhya Pradesh
2. Konark	Odisha
3. Dilwara	Rajasthan
4. Virupaksha	Hampi

**IV. State true or false :**

1. Pallichchandam was the land donated to Jaina institution. **Ans True**
2. The composition of metal coins gives us information on the political condition of the empire. **Ans False**

**Correct statement** : The composition of metals in the coins gives us information on the **economic condition** of the empire.

3. The high cost of copper made palm leaf and paper cheaper alternatives for recording royal orders and events in royal courts. **Ans True**
4. Domingo Paes, a Portuguese traveller, visited the Chola Empire in 1522. **Ans False**

**Correct statement** : Domingo Paes, a Portuguese traveller, visited the **Vijayanagar** in 1522.

**V. Match the statement with the reason - Tick (✓) the appropriate answer.**

- 1) Assertion (A) : Muhammad Ghori's gold coins carried the figure of Goddess Lakshmi.

**Reason (R)** : The Turkish invader was liberal in his religious outlook.

- a) R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is wrong and R is correct.
- d) A and R are wrong.

**Ans (a) R is the correct explanation of A****2) Find out the wrong pair**

- a) *Madura Vijayam* - Gangadevi
- b) Abul Fazal - *Ain-i-Akbari*
- c) Ibn Battuta - *Tahqiq-i-Hind*
- d) *Amuktamalyatha* - Krishnadevaraya

**Ans (c) Ibn Battuta - Tahqiq-i-Hind****3) Find out the odd one**

- a) Inscriptions
- b) Travelogues
- c) Monuments
- d) Coins

**Ans (b) Travelogues****VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences**

1. Who compiled *Nalayira Divyaprabhandham*?

**Ans.** Nathamuni

2. What does the word *Tuzk* mean?

**Ans.** Auto biography



**3. Name Jahangir's memoir.**

**Ans.** Tuzk-i-Jahangiri

**4. Name the two different types of sources for the study of history.** ⊗

**Ans.** Primary sources and Secondary sources are the two different types of sources for the study of history.

**5. List out the important mosques and forts constructed during the medieval times.**

**Ans. (i)** Quwwat-ul Islam Masjid, Moth-ki- Masjid, Jama Masjid, Fatehpur Sikri Dargah (all in and around Delhi) and Charminar (Hyderabad) are the important mosques belonging to the medieval times.

**(ii)** The forts of historical importance are Agra Fort, Chittor Fort, Gwalior Fort and Delhi Red Fort and as well as the forts of Daulatabad (Aurangabad) and Firoz Shah Kotla (Delhi).

**6. Mention the important foreign travellers who visited India during the medieval period.**

**Ans.** Marco Polo, Al-Beruni, Ibn Battuta Nicolo Conti, Abdur-Razzaq, Domingo Paes.

## **VII. Answer the following in detail :**

**1. Describe the different types of coins introduced by the rulers of Delhi Sultanate.** ⊗

**Ans. (i)** The portrait and the legend on the coins convey the names of kings with their titles, events, places, dates, dynasties and Royal emblems.

**(ii)** The composition of metals in the coins gives us information on the economic condition of the empire.

**(iii)** Mention of king's achievements like military conquests, territorial expansion, trade links and religious faith can also be found in the coins.

**(iv)** Muhammad Ghori had stamped the figure of Goddess Lakshmi on his gold coins and had his name inscribed on it.

**(v)** This coin tells us that this early Turkish invader was in all likelihood liberal in religious outlook.

**(vi)** Copper Jitals are available for the study of the period of the Delhi Sultans.

**(vii)** Silver Tanka introduced by Iltutmish, Ala-ud-din Khalji's gold coins, Muhammad-bin-Tughluq's copper *token currency* are indicative of coinage as well as the economic prosperity or otherwise of the country of the time.

**(viii)** A jital contained 3.6 grains of silver. Forty eight jitals were equal to 1 silver tanka.

**VIII. Answer Grid**

1. _____ was a courtier of Emperor Aurangazeb. <b>Ans</b> Khafi khan	2. Tiruvalangadu copper plates belong to _____. <b>Ans</b> Rajendra Chola I
3. _____ was the land for the maintenance of the school. <b>Ans</b> Shalabhoga	4. _____ compiled Periyapuramam. <b>Ans</b> Sekkizhar
5. _____ is an Arabic word meaning history. <b>Ans</b> Tarikh or Tahquiq.	6. Muhammed bin Tughluq transferred his capital from Delhi to _____ in the south. <b>Ans</b> Daulatabad (Devagiri)

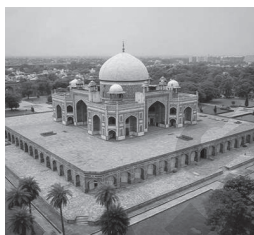
**IX. HOTS :**

1. The composition of metals in coins is indicative of the economic prosperity of the empire – Substantiate.

**Ans.** (i) Metals like Gold and Silver are precious and rare elements.  
(ii) They are shiny, strong and have high economic value.  
(iii) If such metals are used in coins in an empire, it indicates its economic prosperity.

**X. Student Activity :**

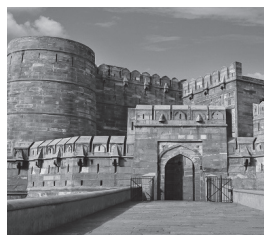
Prepare an album collecting pictures of palaces, tombs, mosques and forts of Medieval India



Humayuns - Tomb



Jama mas jid



Agra fort



Amber Palace

**XI. Life skill :**

1. Find out from the libraries in your town or village and prepare a report about the primary and secondary sources available there.

**Ans.** On a visit to a library nearby I found that it had primary and secondary sources. I found historical documents, statistical data, pieces of creative writing, speeches and art objects. Interviews, surveys, field work also are available here. I also could see and sources like articles in news papers, popular magazines, book a movie views and articles in journals.

**Additional Questions****I. Choose the correct answer:**

1. Uttiramerur inscriptions in \_\_\_\_\_ district provide details about Brahmadeya village administration.

- (a) Salem (b) Kanchipuram  
(c) Chennai (d) Vellore

**Ans (b) Kanchipuram**

2. \_\_\_\_\_ jitals are available for the study of the period of the Delhi sultans.

- (a) Gold (b) Silver  
(c) Copper (d) Aluminium

**Ans (c) Copper****II. Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ grants, which were treated as legal documents, have significant source value.

**Ans Copper - Plate**

2. Palaces in Jaipur, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur signify the greatness of the \_\_\_\_\_ dynasty.

**Ans Rajput**

3. A Jital contained \_\_\_\_\_ grains of silver.

**Ans 3.6**

4. The \_\_\_\_\_ period was known as the period of devotional literature in South India.

**Ans Chola**

5. \_\_\_\_\_ are pictures, images in drawing or painting.

**Ans Portraits****III. Match the following:**

	A		B
a.	Abul Fazal	– i.	King's achievements
b.	Iltutmish	– ii.	Akbar nama
c.	Coins	– iii.	Kalhana
d.	Rihla	– iv.	Chahalgani
e.	Rajatarangini	– v.	The Travels

**Ans a –ii; b –iv; c –i; d –v; e –ii****IV. State true or false:**

1. Zia - Ud - Barni wrote Tarikh - i - Firoz shahi.

**Ans True**

2. Tabakat-i- Akbari was authored by Abul Faze.

**Ans False**

**Correct statement:** Tabakat-i- Akbari was authored by **Nizam-ud-din Ahmad**.

3. Ibn Battuta tells us of caste in India and the practice of *Sati*.

**Ans True**

4. *Kamba Ramayanam* and *Periyapuranam* were written during chola period.

**Ans True**

5. Minhaj-us-Siraj wrote Tarikh - i - Frishta.

**Ans False**

**Correct statement:** Minhaj-us-Siraj wrote **Tabakat-i-Nasiri**.



**V. Match the statement with the reason. Tick the appropriate answer:**

- 1. Statement :** Minhaj - us- siraj, patronised by Sultan Nazir - ud - din Mahmud, wrote *Tabakat-i-Nasiri*.

**Reason :** The compendium was named after its patron.

- (a) Statement is true but Reason is wrong.
- (b) Statement and Reason are correct.
- (c) Statement is wrong and reason is correct.
- (d) Both Statement and reason are wrong.

**Ans (b) Statement and Reason are correct.**

- 2. Statement :** According to Ibn Battuta, a Morocco scholar, Egypt was rich in the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

**Reason :** The whole of Indian trade with the West passed through Egypt

- (a) Statement is true but Reason is wrong.
- (b) Statement and Reason are correct.
- (c) Statement is wrong and reason is correct.
- (d) Both Statement and reason are wrong.

**Ans (c) Statement is wrong and reason is correct**

- 3. Statement :** Vitala and Virupaksha temples at Hampi speak of the contribution of these rulers .

**Find out which of the following is correct?**

- (a) Chola
- (b) Vijayanagara
- (c) Pallava
- (d) Sultans

**Ans (b) Vijayanagara**

- 4. Statement:** Kayal, which was a port city is situated in this district of Tamil Nadu.

**Find out which of the following is correct?**

- (a) Kanyakumari
- (b) Tirunelveli
- (c) Thoothukudi
- (d) Ramanathapuram

**Ans (c) Thoothukudi]**

- 5. Find out the wrong Pair**

- (a) Nalayira Divyaprabhandham – 12 Azhwars
- (b) Devaram – Appar, Sambandar, Sundarar
- (c) Thiruvagam – Manikkavasakar
- (d) Gita Govindam – Kabir das

**Ans (d) Gita Govindam – Kabir das**

**6. Pick out the wrong statement.**

- (a) Al-Beruni accompanied Mahmud of Ghazni in one of his campaigns
- (b) He stayed in India for 10 years.
- (c) The most accurate accounts of Mahmud's Somnath expedition is that of Alberuni
- (d) He knew only Arabic.

**Ans (d) He knew only Arabic****7. Pick out the wrong statement.**

- (a) Silver Tanka was introduced by Iltutmish.
- (b) Ala-ud-din khilji used gold coin.
- (c) Muhammad-bin-Tughluq introduced copper token currency.
- (d) Gold Jitals are available for the period of the Delhi sultans.

**Ans (d) Gold Jitals are available for the period of the Delhi sultans.****VI. Answer in one or two sentences****1. Who composed Nalayira Divya Prabhandam?****Ans.** Nalayira Divya Prabhandam was composed by 12 Azhwars.**2. By whom was Devaram composed and compiled?****Ans. (i)** Devaram composed by Appar, Sundarar and Sambandar**(ii)** Compiled by Nambiyandar Nambi.**3. How many jitals were equal to 1 siver tanka?****Ans.** Forty - eight**4. Name some magnificent Structures or temples of the Chola period.****Ans.** Thanjavur (Brihadeshwara), Gangaikonda Cholapuram and Darasuram**VII. Answer the following :****1. What are Primary sources?****Ans.** Inscriptions, monuments and coins, are the primary sources.**2. What are secondary sources?****Ans.** Literary works, chronicles, travelogues, biographies and autobiographies.**3. What are inscriptions?****Ans.** Inscriptions are writings engraved on solid surfaces such as rocks, stones, temple walls and metals.**4. What are monuments?****Ans.** Temples, palaces, mosques, tombs, forts, minars and minarets are called by the collective name monuments.



### VIII. HOTS :

#### 1. How are sources of history useful to us?

- Ans.** (i) Source are the supporting materials, documents or records in the form of evidence that help to reconstruct the past.
- (ii) They are available in different forms such as Inscriptions, monuments, coins, chronicles, travelogues, biographies etc.,
- (iii) Through these sources we get to know a lot of information about social, economic and political condition of a country under different rulers.

#### Who am I ?

1. I am a person who writes accounts of important historical events. **Ans** **Chronicles**
2. I am a collection of detailed information about a particular subject. **Ans** **Compendium**
3. I am a tall tower, typically part of a mosque. **Ans** **Minaret**
4. I am an Arabic word meaning generations or centuries. **Ans** **Tabakat**



**UNIT TEST**

Time : 1 hr.

Marks : 25

**I. Choose the correct answer :****(2 × 1 = 2)**

- \_\_\_\_\_ period was known as the period of devotional literature.  
 (a) Chola (b) Pandya  
 (c) Rajput (d) Vijayanagara
- Uttiramerur inscriptions in \_\_\_\_\_ district provide details about Brahmadeya village administration.  
 (a) Salem (b) Kanchipuram  
 (c) Chennai (d) Vellore

**II. Fill in the blanks :****(3 × 1 = 3)**

- \_\_\_\_\_ had stamped the figure of Goddess Lakshmi on his gold coins and had his name inscribed on it.
- 3.6 grains of silver amounted to a \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was patronised by Sultan Nazir-ud-din Mahmud of Slave Dynasty.

**III. Match :****(4 × 1 = 4)****A****B**

- |               |                       |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Khajuraho  | – i. Odisha           |
| 2. Konark     | – ii. Hampi           |
| 3. Dilwara    | – iii. Madhya Pradesh |
| 4. Virupaksha | – iv. Rajasthan       |

**IV. True or False :****(2 × 1 = 2)**

- Pallichchandam was the land donated to Jaina institution.
- Tabakat-i- Akbari was authored by Abul Faze..

**V. Read the Statement and tick the appropriate answer :****(1 × 1 = 1)**

- Assertion (A) : Muhammad Ghori's gold coins carried the figure of Goddess Lakshmi.  
 Reason (R) : The Turkish invader was liberal in his religious outlook.  
 a) R is the correct explanation of A.  
 b) R is not the correct explanation of A.  
 c) A is wrong and R is correct.  
 d) A and R are wrong.



**VI. Answer in one or two sentences**

**(4 × 2 = 8)**

1. Name the two different types of sources for the study of history.
2. Mention the important foreign travellers who visited India during the medieval period.
3. What are inscriptions?
4. What are monuments?

**VII Answer the following:**

**(1 × 5 = 5)**

1. Describe the different types of coins introduced by the rulers of Delhi Sultanate.



**Answer Key**

- I 1) (a) Chola 2) (b) Kanchipuram
- II 1) Muhammad Ghori 2) Jital 3. Minhaj-us-Siraj
- III 1 – iii 2 – i 3 – iv 4 – ii.
- IV 1) True 2) False
- V 1) (a) R is the correct explanation of A
- VI 1) Refer Sura's Guide Q. No. VI -4  
2) Refer Sura's Guide Q. No. VI -6  
3) Refer Sura's Guide Q. No. VII -3 (Additional)  
4) Refer Sura's Guide Q. No. VII -4 (Additional)
- VII 1) Refer Sura's Guide Q. No. VII-1

## Unit 2

### History

## EMERGENCE OF NEW KINGDOMS IN NORTH INDIA

### EVALUATION

#### I. Choose the correct answer:

##### 1. Who wrote Prithivirajraso?

- (a) Kalhana (b) Vishakadatta  
(c) Rajasekara (d) Chand Bardai **Ans (d) Chand Bardai**

##### 2. Who was the first prominent ruler of Pratiharas?

- (a) Bhoja I (b) Naga Bhatta I  
(c) Jayapala (d) Chandradeva **Ans (b) Naga Bhatta I**

##### 3. Ghazni was a small principality in \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Mangolia (b) Turkey  
(c) Persia (d) Afghanistan **Ans (d) Afghanistan**

##### 4. What was the most important cause of the invasion of Mahmud of Ghazni?

- (a) To destroy idolatry  
(b) To plunder the wealth of India  
(c) To spread Islam in India  
(d) To establish a Muslim state in India **Ans (b) To plunder the wealth of India**

#### II. Fill in the Blanks

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was the founder of Vikramashila University. **Ans Dharmapala**

2. Arabs conquered Sind in \_\_\_\_\_. **Ans AD (CE) 712**

3. The city of Ajmeer was founded by \_\_\_\_\_. **Ans Simharaji**

4. The Khandarya temple is in \_\_\_\_\_. **Ans Madhya Pradesh**

#### III. Match the following

**Ans**

1.	Khajuraho	Mount Abu
2.	Sun Temple	Bundelkhand
3.	Dilwara Temple	Konark

1.	Khajuraho	Bundelkhand
2.	Sun Temple	Konark
3.	Dilwara Temple	Mount Abu



#### IV. True or False :

1. Rajputra is a Latin word. **Ans** False  
**Correct statement:** Rajputra is a **Sanskrit** word.
2. King Gopala was elected by the people. **Ans** True
3. The temple at Mount Abu is dedicated to Lord Shiva. **Ans** False  
**Correct statement:** The temple at Mount Abu is dedicated to **Jain Tirthankaras**.
4. Raksha Bandan is a festival of brotherhood. **Ans** True
5. Indians learnt the numerals 0 - 9 from Arabs. **Ans** False  
**Correct statement:** **Arabians** learnt the numerals 0 - 9 from **Indians**.

#### V. Consider the following statements. Tick (✓) the appropriate answer.

1. Assertion (A) : The tripartite struggle was to have control over Kanauj.  
Reason (R) : Kanauj was a big city.  
a) R is the correct explanation of A.  
b) R is not the correct explanation of A.  
c) A is wrong and R is correct.  
d) A and R are wrong. **Ans** (b) R is not the correct explanation of A
2. Statement I : Mahipala could not extend his domain beyond Benaras.  
Statement II : Mahipala and Rajendra Chola were contemporaries.  
a) I is correct b) II is correct  
c) I and II are correct d) I and II are false  
**Ans** (c) I and II are correct
3. Assertion (A) : India's Islamic period did not begin after Arab conquest of Sind in AD (CE) 712.  
Reason (R) : Gurjara Pratiharas gave a stiff resistance to Arabs.  
a) R is the correct explanation of A.  
b) R is not the correct explanation of A.  
c) A is correct and R is wrong.  
d) A is wrong and R is correct. **Ans** (a) R is the correct explanation of A
4. Assertion (A) : The second battle of Tarain was lost by Prithiviraj.  
Reason (R) : There was disunity among the Rajputs  
a) R is the correct explanation of A.  
b) R is not the correct explanation of A.  
c) A is correct and R is wrong.  
d) A is wrong and R is correct. **Ans** (c) A is correct and R is wrong.



5. Consider the following statements and find out which is/are correct.

1. *Raksha Bandan* tradition is attributed to Rajputs.
2. Tagore started a mass *Raksha Bandan* festival during Partition of Bengal
3. *Raksha Bandan* was to counter the British attempt to create a divide between Hindus and Muslims.

- |                  |                               |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| a) 1 is correct  | b) 2 is correct.              |
| c) 3 is correct. | d) All the above are correct. |

**Ans (d) All the above are correct**

## VI. Answer in one or two sentences

1. Write about tripartite struggle over Kanauj.

**Ans.** There was a prolonged tripartite struggle between the Gurjara Pratiharas of Malwa, the Rashtrakutas of Deccan and the Palas of Bengal, as each one of them wanted to establish their supremacy over the fertile region of Kanauj. In the process, all the three powers were weakened.

2. Name any four Rajput clans.



**Ans.** The Pratiharas, the Chauhans, the Chalukyas (different from the Deccan Chalukyas), known as Solankis, and the Paramaras of Pawars.

3. Who was the founder of Pala dynasty?

**Ans.** Gopala was the founder of Pala dynasty.

4. Mention the first two early Caliphates.

**Ans.** Two early Caliphates were 'Umayyads' and the 'Abbasids'

5. Name the ruler of Sind who was defeated by Qasim.

**Ans.** Dahir the ruler of sind who was defeated by Qasim.

## VII. Answer the following in detail:

1. What was the impact of Arab conquest of Sind? (point out any five)

- Ans.**
- (i) The people of Sind were given the status of 'protected subjects'.
  - (ii) There was no interference in the lives and religions of the people.
  - (iii) The Arab scholars visited Sind and studied many Indian literary works.
  - (iv) They translated many Sanskrit books on astronomy, philosophy, mathematics and medicine into Arabic.
  - (v) They learnt the numerals 0 to 9 from India. Until then, the people in the West did not know the use of zero.
  - (vi) Through the Arabs, Europe gained more knowledge in mathematics. The importance of zero was learnt by them from India.
  - (vii) It is believed that the people in the West and the Arabs learnt the game of chess only from the Indians.

**VIII. HOTs :**

- a. Difference between Mahmud Ghazni's invasion and Muhammad Ghor's invasion.

Ans.

Mahmud Ghazni invasion	Muhammad Ghor's invasion
<p>Mahmud of Ghazni conducted 17 raids into India. He initially raided the shahi kingdom. After his victory over Shahi and Waihind, he extended his rule over punjab.</p> <p>But his subsequent raids were aimed at plundering the rich temples and cities of North India. Some of the cites were Nagarkot, Thaneshwar, Mathura and Anhilwad. He plundered the famous temple of Somnath, breaking the idol.</p>	<p>Muhammad of Ghor who was initially a vassal of Ghazni took over its control after the death of Mahmud Ghazni. Unlike Ghazni, he wanted to extend his empire in India and captured Multan and Punjab.</p>

- b. Find out

	First battle of Tarain	Second battle of Tarain
Fought in the year	1191 A.D	1192 A.D
Causes for the battle	Ghori captured Multan and Punjab, Prithviraj wanted to check his advancement.	Muhammad of Ghor wanted to average his defeat in the first Battle.
Who defeated whom?	Prithviraj Chauhan defeated Muhammad of Ghor	Muhammad of Ghor defeated the army of Prithviraj
What was the result?	Muhammad of Ghor was defeated, captured and pardoned.	The first Muslim kingdom was firmly established.

**IX. Student Activity :**

- a. Word Splash (Students discuss what they know about the words given here. They use the words from what they have learnt in a narrative form)

Harsha Rajputs Kanauj Vikramashila Prithviraj Caliph

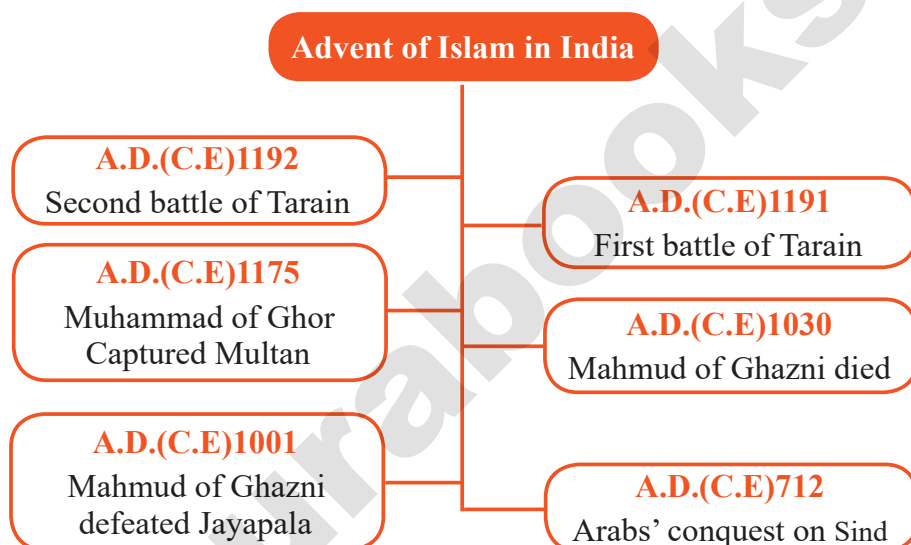
- Ans. (i) **Harsha:** A famous king of the Rajput clans.
- (ii) **Rajputs:** Rajputra Means scion of the royal blood. They are known for their valour and chivalry. They ruled northern and central India.



- (iii) **Kanauj:** A very fertile region, there was a prolonged tripartite struggle between Pratiharas of Malwa, Rashtrakutas of Deccan and the Palas of Bengal.
- (iv) **Vikramashila:** Dharmapala, the pala king founded Vikramashik Monastery, which became a great centre of Buddhist learning.
- (v) **Prithiviraj:** Prithiviraj Chauhan, the last of Chauhan king, was considered the greatest of all Chauhan rulers.
- (vi) **Caliph:** Caliph means a representative of prophet Muhammad.

## b. Time Line

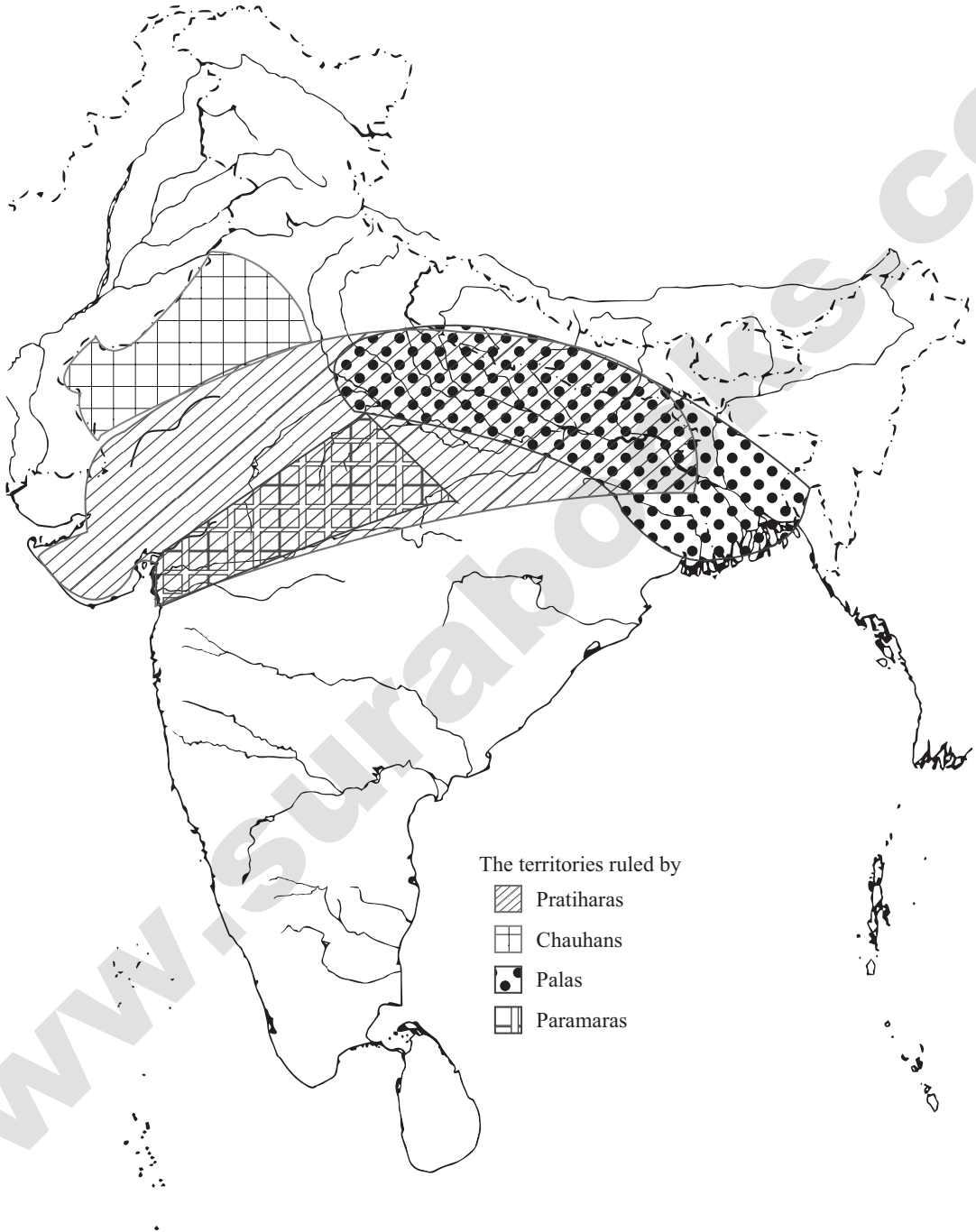
Write the event for the given year in each column.





## X. Map work

On the river map of India mark the territories ruled by Pratiharas, Chauhans, Palas and Paramaras.



**XI. Answer Grid**

1. Who was the Shahi ruler of Punjab defeated by Mahmud of Ghazni? <b>Ans</b> King Jayapala	2. Rajput style of Painting is called _____ <b>Ans</b> Rajasthani
3. How many Rajput clans were there? <b>Ans</b> Thirty-six	4. Who established the first Islamic empire in India? <b>Ans</b> Muhammad Ghori
5. Who was the first Sultan of Delhi? <b>Ans</b> Qutb-ud-din Aibak	6. Where is Mecca? <b>Ans</b> Arabia

**XII. Life skill :**

1. Make an album with the pictures of temples built by Rajput rulers.

**Ans.** Activity to be done by the students themselves 

**Additional Questions****I. Choose the correct answer:**

- \_\_\_\_\_ was prominent and had become the rallying point for all Rajput clans.  
(a) Kanauj (b) Ajmer  
(c) Chittor (d) Sind **Ans** (c) Chittor
- The \_\_\_\_\_, one of the four prominent clans of the Rajputs, ruled from Gurjaratra (in Jodhpur).  
(a) Palas (b) Pratiharas  
(c) Chauhans (d) Chalukyas **Ans** (b) Pratiharas
- \_\_\_\_\_ was also a great patron of Buddhism.  
(a) Gopala (b) Mahipala  
(c) Devapala (d) Harsha **Ans** (c) Devapala
- There are sixteen Hindu and Jain temples at \_\_\_\_\_ which is 32 miles away from Jodhpur.  
(a) Osian (b) Jaipur  
(c) Udaipur (d) Gwalior **Ans** (a) Osian

**II. Fill in the blanks:**

- \_\_\_\_\_ laid the foundation of the Gurjara dynasty. **Ans** Harichandra
- \_\_\_\_\_, son of Rambhadra, succeeded in consolidating the power of the Pratiharas. **Ans** Mihirabhoja
- \_\_\_\_\_ was the most powerful ruler of the Pala dynasty. **Ans** Mahipala I
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of the khajuraho temples are most elegant. **Ans** Shikharas
- Under Pala patronage, a distinctive school of art arose, called \_\_\_\_\_. **Ans** Pala Art or Eastern Indian Art

**III. Match the following:**

	A		B
a.	Harichandra	– i.	Rajput dynasty
b.	Gopala	– ii.	Political leader
c.	Simharaji	– iii.	Pala dynasty
d.	Caliphates	– iv.	Gurjara dynasty

**Ans** a –iv; b –iii; c –i; d –ii**IV. True or False :**

- The Pala dynasty declined soon after the death of Mahipala. **Ans** True
- The Khajuraho temples are dedicated to Buddha. **Ans** False

**Correct statement:** The Khajuraho temples are dedicated to **Shiva and Vishnu**.

- The Palas were adherents to the Mahayana school of Buddhism. **Ans** True
- Mahmud is said to have conducted 10 raids into India. **Ans** False

**Correct statement:** Mahmud is said to have conducted **17** raids into India.**V. Match the statement with the reason. Tick the appropriate answer:**

- Statement :** King of Kanauj placed a statue of prithiviraj as door keeper at the entrance to his court.

**Reason :** He wanted to insult Prithiviraj.

- Statement is correct, Reason is wrong.
- Statement is wrong, Reason is correct.
- Statement and Reason are correct.
- Statement and Reason are wrong. **Ans** (c) Statement and Reason are correct.



- 2. Statement : After the victory in the second battle of Tarain Muhammad Ghori returned to Ghazni.**

**Reason : He had a weak army.**

- (a) Statement and Reason are wrong.
- (b) Statement is correct and Reason is wrong.
- (c) Reason is correct, Statement is wrong.
- (d) Statement and Reason are correct.

**Ans (b) Statement is correct and Reason is wrong.**

- 3. Find out the wrong Pair**

- (a) Suryavanshi – Race of the Sun
- (b) Chandravanshi – Race of the Moon
- (c) Agnikula – Race of the Sky
- (d) Tomaras – Haryana region

**Ans (c) Agnikula - Race of the Sky**

## VI. Answer in one word.

- 1. Name the tower of victory built in chittor to commemorate the victory of Rana of Chittor over Malwa.**

**Ans.** Jaya Stambha

- 2. Who is the chola king who restricted the Pala domain from spreading beyond Banaras.**

**Ans.** Rajendra Chola

- 3. What was the capital of Chauhans between A.D. 956 and 1192?**

**Ans.** Sakambari.

- 4. Who was the founder of the city of Ajmer?**

**Ans.** Simharaji

- 5. How is an islamic state ruled by a single religious and political leader called?**

**Ans.** Caliphate

## VII. Answer the following :

- 1. Name some important Rajput buildings.**

**Ans.** Some of the important examples of the Rajput buildings are the strong fortresses of Chittorgarh. Ranathambhor and Kumbhlgarh (all in Rajasthan), Mandu, Gwalior, Chanderi and Asirgarh (all in Madhya Pradesh).



**2. Write a short note on Khajuraho temples.**

**Ans.** The Khajuraho in Bundelkhand has 30 temples. The shikharas of the Khajuraho temples are most elegant. The exterior and interior parts of the temples are adorned with very fine sculptures. These temples are dedicated to Jain Tirthankaras and Hindu deities like Shiva and Vishnu.

**3. Name the famous universities of the Palas period.**

**Ans.** Famous universities of Nalanda and Vikramashila.

**4. Who was the Buddhist monk who reformed Tibetan Buddhism?**

**Ans.** Atisha

**VIII. HOTs :**

**1. What is the significance of Rakhi or Raksha Bandhan festival?**

**Ans.** This festival celebrates brotherhood whereby a woman ties a rakhi around the wrists of men whom they treat as brothers with a belief that they would protect them. Rabindranath Tagore started the mass Raksha Bandhan festival to encourage brotherhood and harmony between Hindus and Muslims during partition of Bengal.



**UNIT TEST**

Term I

Time : 1 hr.

Marks : 25

**I. Choose the correct answer :****(2 × 1 = 2)****1. Ghazni was a small principality in \_\_\_\_\_**

- (a) Mangolia (b) Turkey  
(c) Persia (d) Afghanistan

**2. There are sixteen Hindu and Jain temples at \_\_\_\_\_ which is 32 miles away from Jodhpur.**

- (a) Osian (b) Jaipur  
(c) Udaipur (d) Gwalior

**II. Fill in the blanks :****(3 × 1 = 3)****1. Arabs conquered Sind in \_\_\_\_\_.****2. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the khajuraho temples are most elegant.****3. The city of Ajmeer was founded by \_\_\_\_\_.****III. Match :****(3 × 1 = 3)****A****B**

1. Khajuraho – i. Mount Abu  
2. Sun Temple – ii. Bundelkhand  
3. Dilwara Temple – iii. Konark

**IV. True or False :****(3 × 1 = 3)**

1. King Gopala was elected by the people.  
2. The temple at Mount Abu is dedicated to Lord Shiva.  
3. The Palas were adherents to the Mahayana school of Buddhism.

**V. Read the Statement and tick the appropriate answer : (1 × 1 = 1)****1. Statement : After the victory in the second battle of Tarain Muhammad Ghori returned to Ghazni.****Reason : He had a weak army.**

- (a) Statement and Reason are wrong.  
(b) Statement is correct and Reason is wrong.  
(c) Reason is correct, Statement is wrong.  
(d) Statement and Reason are correct.



## VI. Answer in one or two sentences

(4 × 2 = 8)

1. Name any four Rajput clans.
2. Write a short note on Khajuraho temples.
3. Mention the first two early Caliphates.
4. Name of the famous universities of the Palas period.

## VII Answer the following:

(1 × 5 = 5)

1. What was the impact of Arab conquest of Sind?

## Answer Key

- |     |   |                           |
|-----|---|---------------------------|
| I   | 1) (d) Afghanistan  | 2) (a) Osian              |
| II  | 1) AD (CE) 712  | 2) Shikharas 3. Simharaji |
| III | 1 – ii 2 – iii 3 – i.   |                           |
| IV  | 1) True 2) False 3) True  |                           |
| V   | 1) (b) Statement is correct and Reason is wrong.  |                           |
| VI  | 1) Refer Sura's Guide Q. No. VI -2<br>2) Refer Sura's Guide Q. No. VII -2 (Additional)<br>3) Refer Sura's Guide Q. No. VI - 4<br>4) Refer Sura's Guide Q. No. VII -3 (Additional) |                           |
| VII | 1) Refer Sura's Guide Q. No. VII-1  |                           |



# Unit 3

## History

### EMERGENCE OF NEW KINGDOMS IN SOUTH INDIA: LATER CHOLAS AND PANDYAS

## EVALUATION

#### I. Choose the correct answer:

##### 1. Who revived the later Chola dynasty?

- (a) Vijayalaya (b) Rajaraja I  
(c) Rajendra I (d) Athirajendra

**Ans (a) Vijayalaya**

##### 2. Who among the following Pandya rulers is known for ending the Kalabhra rule?

- (a) Kadunkon (b) ViraPandyan  
(c) Kun Pandyan (d) Varaguna

**Ans (a) Kadunkon**

##### 3. Which of the following was the lowest unit of Chola administration?

- (a) Mandalam (b) Nadu  
(c) Kurram (d) Ur

**Ans (d) Ur**

##### 4. Who was the last ruler of the Vijayalaya line of Chola dynasty?

- (a) VeeraRajendra (b) Rajadhiraja  
(c) AthiRajendra (d) Rajaraja II

**Ans (c) AthiRajendra**

##### 5. An example of Chola architecture can be seen at \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Kannayiram (b) Uraiyyur  
(c) Kanchipuram (d) Thanjavur

**Ans (d) Thanjavur**

##### 6. To which of the following, Marco Polo went in the last decade of the 13<sup>th</sup> century in India?

- (a) Chola mandalam (b) Pandya country  
(c) Kongu region (d) Malainadu

**Ans (b) Pandya country**

#### II. Fill in the Blanks :

1. \_\_\_\_\_ built the famous Brihadeshwara Temple at Thanjavur. **Ans Rajaraja I**

2. \_\_\_\_\_ established a Vedic college at Ennayiram. **Ans Rajendra I**

3. \_\_\_\_\_ was the donor of Velvikudi copper plates.  
**Ans Jatila Parantaka Nedunjadayan**

4. The royal secretariat of the Pandya kingdom was known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Ans eluttu-mandapam**

**III. Match the following****Ans**

1. Madurai	Inland traders
2. Gangaikonda Cholapuram	Maritime traders
3. Anju-vannattar	Capital of Cholas
4. Mani- gramattar	Capital of Pandyas

1. Madurai	Capital of Pandyas
2. Gangaikonda Cholapuram	Capital of Cholas
3. Anju-vannattar	Maritime traders
4. Mani- gramattar	Inland traders

**IV. True or False :**

1. A Muslim state subordinate to Delhi Sultan was in Madurai. **Ans True**
2. Koodal – nagar Kavalan was the title of a Pandya king. **Ans True**
3. Chola kingdom was situated in Vaigai delta. **Ans False**

**Correct statement:** Chola kingdom was situated in **Kaveri** delta.

4. Kulothunga I belonged to Chalukya – Chola dynasty. **Ans True**
5. The elder son of the Chola king was called Yuvaraja. **Ans True**

**V. Consider the following statements. Tick (✓) the appropriate answer.**

1. Which of the following statements about Later Cholas are correct?

1. They had a system of local self government.
2. They maintained a strong navy.
3. They were the followers of Buddhism.
4. They built big temples.

- (a) 1,2 and 3
- (b) 2,3 and 4
- (c) 1,2 and 4
- (d) 1,3 and 4

**Ans (c) 1,2 and 4**

2. Which of the following statements are true with regard to Rajendra Chola?

1. He assumed the title Gangaikonda Chola.
2. He conquered Southern Sumatra.
3. He is credited with consolidating the Chola power.
4. His naval power enabled him to conquer Srivijaya.

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 3 and 4
- (c) 1,2 and 4
- (d) All the above

**Ans (d) All the above**

3. Assertion :- The Yuvarajas were appointed Governors in the provinces.

**Reason :-** This was done for their training in administration.

- (a) R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is wrong and R is correct.
- (d) A and R are wrong.

**Ans (a) R is the correct explanation of A**



**4. Arrange the following administration divisions in descending order.**

1. Nadu                      2. Mandalam    3. Ur                      4. Kurram

**Ans** 1. Madalam    2. Nadu    3 Kurram    4. Ur

**5. Arrange the events in chronological order.**

1. Maravarman appointed Virapandyan as co – regent.
2. Civil war broke out.
3. A Muslim state was established in Madurai.
4. MaravarmanKulasekaran had two sons – Virapandyan and Sundrapandyan
5. SundraPandyan sought help from Ala – ud-din Khalji.
6. Malik Kafur invaded Madurai.

**Ans**

1. MaravarmanKulasekaran had two sons – Virapandyan and Sundrapandyan
2. Maravarman appointed Virapandyan as co – regent.
3. Civil war broke out.
4. SundraPandyan sought help from Ala – ud-din Khalji.
5. Malik Kafur invaded Madurai.
6. A Muslim State was established in Madurai.

**6. Find out**

<b>Brahmadeya</b>	Land grants given to Brahmins
<b>Devadana</b>	Tax free lands given to temples by Chola rulers
<b>Pallichchandam</b>	Land granted to Jain Institutions
<b>Vellanvagai</b>	Holders were called vellalars who retained major share in harvest.

**VI. Answer in one or two sentences :**

**1. What were the items exported during the later Chola period?**

**Ans.** During the later Chola period, the items exported were sandalwood, ebony, condiments, precious gems, pepper, oil, paddy, grains and salt.

**2. What was called Chatur-vedi-mangalam?**

**Ans.** Kings Pandya and local chiefs created Brahmin settlements called *Mangalam* or *Chatur-vedi-mangalam* with irrigation facilities.

**3. Write about Kanikadan.**

**Ans.** The revenue of the Chola state came mainly from the land. The land tax was known as Kanikadan. The Chola rulers carried out an elaborate survey of land in order to fix the government's share of the land revenue. One-third of produce was collected as land tax. It was collected mostly in kind.



## VII. Answer the following in detail :

### 1. Highlight any five aspects of the Cholas' legacy.

- Ans.**
- (i) The chola rulers established a well organised system of administration in which the empire was divided into mandalans, naadu, Kurrans and gramam.
  - (ii) A very efficient local administration was another important feature of the Chola rule.
  - (iii) Chola gave importance to irrigation - vati-vaykkal, ur-vaykkal and nadu-vaykkal ensured proper distribution of water.
  - (iv) The Chola rulers built the famous temples in Thanjavur, Gangaikonda Cholapuram and Darasuram.
  - (v) Chola Kings were great patrons of learning.
  - (vi) Trade flourished during their period.

## VIII. HOTs :

### 1. Chola kings were great patrons of learning: Support the statement with details.

- Ans.**
- (i) Chola kings were great patrons of learning. Rajendra I established Vedic college at Ennayiram where Vedas, grammar and Upanishad were taught.
  - (ii) This was later followed by his successors and two more such colleges had been founded.
  - (iii) The Great literary works like Periyapuramam and Kamba Ramayanam belong to this period.

## IX. Student Activity :

Who am I?

### 1. I was responsible for Malik Kafur invasion.

**Ans.** Sundara Pandyan

### 2. I built 16-mile embankment lake in Gangaikonda Cholapuram.

**Ans.** Rajendra Chola

### 3. I am a water supply channel.

**Ans.** Vaykkal

### 4. I codified Thirumurai.

**Ans.** Nambiyandar Nambi

### 5. I was a great port. Marco Polo visited me twice.

**Ans.** Kayal

**Who is he?**

A famous traveller from Venice, who visited the Pandyan Kingdom.

**Why is this person so important?**

He was the first European traveller to Asia. He has written about the greatness of Pandyan rule in his travel account.

**Marco Polo****What are his observations about Pandya Kingdoms?**

He hails the Pandya kingdom as 'the richest and the most splendid province in the world'.

**Why do you think his observations are so important?**

His observation reveal the socio, economic and political conditions that prevailed during the Pandya rule.

**X. Answer Grid**

1. Name the two literary works of Chola period. <b>Ans</b> Periya Puranam, Kamba Ramayanam	2. Which port is associated with pearl fishery? <b>Ans</b> Korkai
3. What do <i>kasu</i> , <i>kalanchu</i> and <i>pon</i> refer to? <b>Ans</b> Gold coins were in circulation as the trade was carried through the medium of gold. It was variously called kasu, kalanchu and pon.	4. In which district is Kayal -Pattinam located? <b>Ans</b> Thoothukudi
5. Who was the Pandya king, defeated by Parantaka I? <b>Ans</b> Rajasimha II	6. Where is the famous Meenakshi temple located? <b>Ans</b> Madurai

**XI. Field trip :**

**1. Visit any one temple built during Chola or Pandya period and see its magnificence.**

**Ans.** Students to be taken for a field trip to a built temple during Chola or Pandya period.

**Additional Questions**

**I. Choose the correct answer :**

**1. The ancient Chola kingdom reigned with \_\_\_\_\_ as its capital.**

(a) Thanjavur

(b) Uraiyur

(c) Kayal

(d) Madurai

**Ans (b) Uraiyur**



2. **Rajaraja chola's daughter was married to \_\_\_\_\_ prince Vimaladitya.**  
 (a) Chera (b) Chola  
 (c) Chalukya (d) Pallava **Ans (c) Chalukya**

3. \_\_\_\_\_ presently in Kanchipuram district was as Brahmadeya village.  
 (a) Darasuram (b) Thoothukudi  
 (c) Tiruchirapalli (d) Uttiramerur **Ans (d) Uttiramerur**

4. **Saivite saint \_\_\_\_\_ converted Arikesari from Jainism to Saivism.**  
 (a) Thirugnanasambandar (b) Sundarar  
 (c) Kambar (d) Sekkizhar **Ans (a) Thirugnanasambandar**

5. **Marco Polo recorded the incident of \_\_\_\_\_ and poligamy practised by the sings in his travel account.**  
 (a) Child Marriage (b) Sati  
 (c) Untouchability (d) Child labour **Ans (b) Sati**

## II. Fill in the blanks:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ were landlords who acted as spokesmen in the Ur. **Ans The Urar**  
 2. Arikesari Maravarman is identified with the \_\_\_\_\_, the persecutor of Jain. **Ans Kun pandian**  
 3. Parantaka I defeated the Pandya king \_\_\_\_\_ who feld the country in 920. **Ans Rajasimha**  
 4. Madurai has been popularly venerated as \_\_\_\_\_. **Ans Koodal**

## III. Match the following

	A		B
1.	Vati	– i.	Busiest port
2.	Ur vaykkal	– ii.	ritual
3.	Kayal Pattinam	– iii.	drainage channel
4.	Asvamedha yaga	– iv.	Village channel

**Ans** 1 – iii, 2 – iv, 3 – i, 4 – ii

## IV. True or False :

1. Vati-vaykkal is a traditional type of harnessing rain in the Cauvery delta. **Ans True**  
 2. During the Pandya period trade was carried out by two guild like groups anju-vannattar and manigramattar. **Ans False**

**Correct statement:** During the **Chola** period trade was carried out by two guild like groups anju-vannattar and manigramattar.

3. The Chera ruler, the chief of Malanadu, accepted his feudatory position and paid tribute to Sundarapandyan. **Ans True**

**V. Match the statement with the reason. Tick the appropriate answer:**

- 1. Statement :** Rajendra chola I matched his father in his ability to expand the empire.

**Reason :** The Chola empire remained a powerful force in South India during his reign.

- (a) Statement and Reason are correct.
- (b) Statement is correct, Reason is wrong.
- (c) Statement is wrong, Reason is correct.
- (d) Both statement and Reason are wrong.

**Ans (a) Statement and Reason are correct.**

- 2. Statement :** Arikesari is alleged to have on stakes.

**Reason :** Arikesari had an anti-Jain attitude.

- (a) Statement is correct, Reason is wrong.
- (b) Statement is wrong, Reason is correct.
- (c) Statement and Reason are correct.
- (d) Both Statement and Reason are wrong.

**Ans (c) Statement and Reason are correct.**

- 3. Which of the following statements is/are correct?**

- i) During the Pandya rule, horse trade became brisk
- ii) Those who were trading in horses were called Kudirai chetties
- iii) Horses were needed only for trading purpose.

- (a) (i) and (ii)
- (b) (ii) and (iii)
- (c) (i) and (iii)
- (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)

**Ans (a) (i) and (ii)**

- 4. Pick out the odd one.**

- (a) Vijayalaya
- (b) Sundarapandyan
- (c) Rajaraja I
- (d) Rajendra I

**Ans (b) Sundarapandyan**

- 5. Find out the wrong pair**

- (a) Provinces - mandalams
- (b) Kurrams - groups of village
- (c) Ur - town
- (d) gramam - village

**Ans (c) Ur - town**



## VI. Answer in one word.

1. How were the landowning groups called during the Pandya rule?

Ans. Bumiputtirar or Vellalar

2. What was the average cost of a horse used for trading in Pandya Kingdom?

Ans. 220 dinars of red gold.

3. Name the place where Sundarapandyan defeated Someswara.

Ans. Kannanur.

## VII. Answer the following :

1. For what purposes were horses used during Pandya rule?

Ans. Horses were used for trading, ceremonial purposes and also to fight wars.

2. Write a short note on the administrative system of the chola period.

Ans. (i) The Chola rulers established a well organised system of administration.

(ii) The empire, was divided into provinces or *mandalams*. Each mandalam was sub-divided into *naadus*. Within each naadu, there were many *kurrams* (groups of villages). The lowest unit was the gramam (village).

3. What were the responsibilities of the Local Governannce committees in the chola period?

Ans. The committees took care of irrigation, roads, temples, gardens, collection of revenue and conduct of religious festivals.

## VIII. HOTs :

1. What was the impact of attitude of Pandya kings towards different sects of religions?

Ans. (i) The Pandya rulers were impartial towards Saivism and Vaishnavism. Temples of both sects were patronised through land grant, tax exemption and renovation.

(ii) The great Saiva and Vaishnava saints (Nayanmars and Alvars) combined contributed to the growth of Tamil literature.



**UNIT TEST**

Term I

Time : 1 hr.

Marks : 25

**I. Choose the correct answer :****(2 × 1 = 2)****1. Which of the following was the lowest unit of Chola administration?**

- (a) Mandalam (b) Nadu  
(c) Kurram (d) Ur

**2. An example of Chola architecture can be seen at \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Kannayiram (b) Uraiyur  
(c) Kanchipuram (d) Thanjavur

**II. Fill in the blanks :****(3 × 1 = 3)****1.** Parantaka I defeated the Pandya king \_\_\_\_\_ who held the country in 920.**2.** Madurai has been popularly venerated as \_\_\_\_\_.**3.** \_\_\_\_\_ established a Vedic college at Ennayiram.**III. Match :****(4 × 1 = 4)****A****B**

- |                                  |                          |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>1.</b> Madurai                | – i. Inland traders      |
| <b>2.</b> Gangaikonda Cholapuram | – ii. Maritime traders   |
| <b>3.</b> Dilwara Temple         | – iii. Capital of Cholas |
| <b>4.</b> Mani-gramattar         | – iv. Capital of Pandyas |

**IV. True or False :****(2 × 1 = 2)****1.** Koodal – nagar Kavalan was the title of a Pandya king.**2.** Chola kingdom was situated in Vaigai delta.**V. Read the Statement and tick the appropriate answer : (1 × 1 = 1)****1. Which of the following statements are true with regard to Rajendra Chola?**

1. He assumed the title Gangaikonda Chola.
2. He conquered Southern Sumatra.
3. He is credited with consolidating the Chola power.
4. His naval power enabled him to conquer Srivijaya.

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 3 and 4  
(c) 1,2 and 4 (d) All the above



**VI. Answer in one or two sentences**

**(4 × 2 = 8)**

1. What was called Chatur-vedi-mangalam?
2. Write about Kanikadan.
3. What was the average cost of a horse used for trading in Pandya Kingdom?
4. Name the place where Sundrapanyan defeated Someswara.

**VII Answer the following:**

**(1 × 5 = 5)**

1. Highlight any five aspects of Cholas' legacy.

**Answer Key**

- I 1) (d) Ur 2) (d) Thanjavur
- II 1) Rajasimha 2) Koodal 3) Rajendra I
- III 1 – iv 2 – iii 3 – ii 4 – i
- IV 1) True 2) False
- V 1) (d) All the above
- VI 1) Refer Sura's Guide Q. No. VI -2  
2) Refer Sura's Guide Q. No. VI -3  
3) Refer Sura's Guide Q. No. VI -2 (Additional)  
4) Refer Sura's Guide Q. No. VI -3 (Additional)
- VII 1) Refer Sura's Guide Q. No. VII-1




# Unit 4

## History

# THE DELHI SULTANATE

## EVALUATION

### I. Choose the correct answer :

1. \_\_\_\_\_ laid the foundation of 'Mamluk' dynasty.  
 (a) Mohammad Ghori (b) Jalal-ud-din  
 (c) Qutb-ud-din Aibak (d) Iltutmish **Ans (c) Qutb-ud-din Aibak**
2. Qutb-ud-din shifted his capital to Delhi from \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Lahore (b) Poona  
 (c) Daulatabad (d) Agra **Ans (a) Lahore**
3. \_\_\_\_\_ completed the construction of the Qutb-Minar.   
 (a) Razia (b) Qutb-ud-din -Aibak  
 (c) Iltutmish (d) Balban **Ans (c) Iltutmish**
4. \_\_\_\_\_ laid the foundation of the city Tughluqabad near Delhi.  
 (a) Muhammad-bin -Tughluq (b) Firoz shah Tughluq  
 (c) Jalal -ud-din (d) Ghiyas -ud-din **Ans (d) Ghiyas -ud-din**

### II. Fill in the Blanks :

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was the founder of Tughluq dynasty. **Ans Ghiyas-ud-din**
2. Muhammad-bin-Tughluq shifted his capital from Delhi to \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Ans Daulatabad (Devagiri)**
3. \_\_\_\_\_ patronized the famous Persian poet Amir Khusru. **Ans Balban**
4. Quwwat-ul-Islam Masjid in Delhi was built by \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Ans Qutb-ud-din -Aibak**
5. The threat of Mongols under Chengizkhan to India was during the reign of \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Ans Iltutmish**

**III. Match the following :****Ans**

1.	Tughril Khan	Governor of Kara
2.	Ala-ud-din	Jalal-ud-din Yakut
3.	Bahlol Lodi	Governor of Bengal
4.	Razia	Governor of Sirhind

1.	Tughril Khan	Governor of Bengal
2.	Ala-ud-din	Governor of Kara
3.	Bahlol Lodi	Governor of Sirhind
4.	Razia	Jalal-ud-din Yakut

**IV. State True or False :**

1. Qutb-ud-din Aibak died of mysterious fever.

**Ans False**

**Correct statement:** Qutb-ud-din Aibak died of mysterious **injuries received during an accidental fall from a horse, while playing polo.**

2. Razia was an able and brave fighter.

**Ans True**

3. The Turkish nobles chose Iltutmish, son of Aibak, as Sultan after the death of Aibak.

**Ans False**

**Correct statement:** The Turkish nobles chose Iltutmish, **son-in-law** of Aibak, as Sultan after the death of Aibak.

4. FirozShah Tughluq refused to accept an invitation from a Bahmani Prince to intervene in the affairs of the Deccan.

**Ans True****V. Match the statement with the reason.**

**Tick (✓) the appropriate answer.**

1. **Assertion (A) : Balban maintained cordial relationship with Mongols**  
**Reason (R) : The Mongol ruler, a grandson of Chengiz Khan, assured that Mongols would not advance beyond Sutej.**

- (a) R is the correct explanation of A.  
 (b) R is not the correct explanation of A.  
 (c) A and R are wrong.  
 (d) A is wrong and R is the correct.

**Ans (a) R is the correct explanation of A**

2. **Find out the correct pair**

- a) Hoysala – Devagiri  
 b) Yadavas – Dwarasamudra  
 c) Kakatias – Warrangal  
 d) Pallavas – Madurai

**Ans (c) Kakatias – Warrangal**

**3. Find out the wrong statement.**

- After Ghori's death in 1206, his slave Qutbud- din Aibak proclaimed him self the ruler of the Turkish territories in India.
- Razia established the department of spies to gather intelligence about the conspirators and the trouble makers against her rule.
- Balban built forts to guard his empire against the Mongol attack.
- Ibrahim Lodi was defeated by Babur in 1526.

**Ans (b) Razia established the department of spies to gather intelligence about the conspirators and the trouble makers against her rule.**

**VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences****1. Name the land granted to army officials in lieu of a regular wage.**

**Ans.** Iqta is the land granted to army officials in lieu of a regular wage.

**2. Who founded the city of Agra?**

**Ans.** Sikandar Lodi founded the city of Agra.

**3. Name the ruler who established Muslim rule in India in the 12<sup>th</sup> century A.D (CE).**

**Ans.** Muslim rule in India was established by Muhammad Ghori in the 12<sup>th</sup> century A.D. (CE).

**4. Write a note on *chahalgani*.**

**Ans.** In order to counter the possible attack of the Mongols, Iltutmish organised Turkish nobility into a select group of 40 nobles known as *chahalgani* or The Forty.

**5. How did Ala-ud-din Khalji consolidate the Delhi Sultanate?**

(i) The range of Khalji conquests is impressive: in the Punjab (against the Mongols), in Rajasthan and in Gujarat. With his northern frontiers secure, he sent his chief lieutenant Malik Kafur into the southern parts who took even the distant Madurai.

(ii) Thus Ala-ud-din Khalji consolidated the Delhi Sultanate.

**6. List out the contributions of Firoz Shah Tughluq.**

**Ans.** (i) Firoz rewarded Sufis and other religious leaders generously and listened to their advice.

(ii) He also created charities to aid poor Muslims

(iii) He built colleges, mosques, and hospitals.

(iv) He banned inhuman punishments and abolished taxes not recognised by Muslim law.

(v) He promoted agriculture by waiving off the debts of the agriculturalists and constructing many canals for irrigation.

(vi) He built new towns such as Firozabad, Jaunpur, Hissar and Firozpur.