



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VII	Department: Social Science	Sub: History
Worksheet No: 4	Topic: Kings and Kingdoms	Year: 2025-26

I	Choose the correct option: -
1	What was the other name of a great lord of a 'circle' or region? a) Samantas b) Subordinates c) Maha Madaleshvara d) King
2	The functionaries for collecting revenue were recruited from the a) peasants b) artisans c) traders d) influential families
3	Who were expected to bring gifts for their kings in the 17th century? a) Samantas b) Overlords c) Cattle-keepers d) Traders
4	What is the literal meaning of 'Hiranya-garbha'? a) Rashtrakutas b) Dantidurga c) Golden womb d) Golden deer
5	Who invaded the Somnath temple in Gujarat? a) Akbar b) Muhammad Ghori c) Mahmud Ghazni d) None of them
II	Fill in the blanks: -
6	<u>Prashastis</u> were composed by learned Brahmanas.
7	The evidences of the land grants were found to be recorded on <u>copper</u> plates.
8	Temple at Thanjavur was for goddess <u>Nishumbhasudini</u> .
9	<u>Muvendavelan</u> was the title given to rich landowners by the Chola kings.
10	Many of these new kings adopted high-sounding titles such as <u>maharaja-adhiraja</u> and <u>tribhuvana-chakravartin</u> .
III	Short Answer Questions: -
11	What was 'tripartite struggle'? The tripartite struggle was a long-drawn conflict among the rulers of Gurjara-Pratihara, Rashtrakuta and Pala dynasties for control over Kanauj.
12	Who were 'Samantas'? Samantas were big landlords or warrior-chiefs in different regions of the subcontinent.
13	Who were known as Samantas? By the 17 th century there were big landlords or warrior chiefs in different regions of the subcontinent. Existing kings often acknowledged them as their subordinates or samantas.
14	Who was 'Dantidurga'? Dantidurga was a Rashtrakuta chief who overthrew his Chalukya overlord and performed a ritual called hiranya-garbha.
15	Who was 'Kadamba Mayurasharma'? Kadamba Mayurasharma was a Brahmana who gave traditional professions and took to arms successfully establishing kingdoms in Karnataka.

16	Why are temples of Thanjavur and Gangaikondacholapuram famous? The big temples of Thanjavur and Gangaikondacholapuram, built by Rajaraja and Rajendra, are famous for its architectural and sculptural marvels.
IV	Answer the following: -
17	Who performed the ritual called 'hiranya-garbha' and why? • In the mid-eighth century, Dantidurga, a Rashtrakuta chief, overthrew his Chalukya overlord and performed a ritual called 'hiranya-garbha' (literally, the golden womb). • When this ritual was performed with the help of Brahmanas, it was thought to lead to the "rebirth" of the sacrificer as a Kshatriya, even if he was not one by birth.
18	What were 'Prashastis'? • Prashastis were the special kind of inscriptions, which contained details that might not be literally true. • They depicted how rulers wanted to depict themselves—as valiant, victorious warriors. • These were composed by learned Brahmanas, who occasionally helped in the administration.
19	Who were responsible to collect the revenue from the people? • The functionaries for collecting revenue were generally recruited from influential families, and positions were often hereditary. • This was true about the army as well. • In many cases, close relatives of the king held these positions.
20	Why did chola kings give some rich landowners titles like muvendavelan, araiyar, etc.? The Chola kings gave some rich landowners titles like muvendavelan (a velan or peasant serving three kings), araiyar (chief), etc. as markers of respect, and entrusted them with important offices of the state at the centre.
21	Who was Prithviraja III? Who defeated him? • Prithviraja III was a Chahamanas, later known as Chauhan ruler. • He ruled over the regions around Delhi and Ajmer. • He defeated Sultan Muhammad Ghori, an Afghan conqueror in 1191. • However, only one year after in 1192 he was defeated by Ghori.
V	Read the following paragraph and answer the questions below: - 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. Inscriptions from Uttaramerur in Chingleput district, Tamil Nadu, provide details of the way in which the sabha was organised. The sabha had separate committees to look after irrigation works, gardens, temples, etc. Names of those eligible to be members of these committees were written on small tickets of palm leaf; these tickets were put into an earthenware pot, from which a young boy was asked to take out the tickets, one by one for each committee. 1. Who looked after each brahmadeya? Answer: Each brahmadeya was looked after by an assembly or sabha of prominent Brahmana landholders. 2. What specific information do the inscriptions from Uttaramerur provide? Answer: The inscriptions from Uttaramerur provide details about how the sabha was organized. 3. What types of committees did the sabha have? Answer: The sabha had separate committees to look after irrigation works, gardens, temples, etc.