



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VII	Department: Social Science	Sub: History
Worksheet No: 4	Topic: Kings and Kingdoms	Year: 2024-25

1	Choose the correct option: -
1	The functionaries for collecting revenue were recruited from the a) peasants b) artisans c) traders d) influential families
2	Who were expected to bring gifts for their kings in 17th century? a) Samantas b) Overlords c) Cattle-keepers d) Traders
3	What is the literal meaning of 'Hiranya-garbha'? a) Rashtrakutas b) Dantidurga c) Golden womb d) Golden deer
4	Who invaded the Somnath temple in Gujarat? a) Akbar b) Muhammad Ghori c) Mahmud Ghazni d) None of them
II	Fill in the blanks: -
5	<u>Prashastis</u> were composed by learned Brahmanas.
6	The evidence of the land grants were found to be recorded on <u>copper</u> plates.
7	Temple at Thanjavur was for goddess <u>Nishumbhasudini</u> .
8	<u>Muvendavelan</u> was the title given to rich landowners by the Chola kings.
III	Short Answer Questions: -
9	Name the new dynasties emerged after the 7th century in the subcontinent? Gujjara-Pratiharas, Rashtrakutas, Palas, Cholas and Chahamanas or Chauhan.
10	Who were 'Samantas'? Samantas were big landlords or warrior-chiefs in different regions of the subcontinent.
11	What was called 'Sabha'? An assembly of prominent Brahmana landholders who looked after brahmadeya was called sabha.
12	Who was 'Dantidurga'? Dantidurga was a Rashtrakuta chief who overthrew his Chalukya overlord and performed a ritual called hiranya-garbha.
13	Who was 'Kadamba Mayurasharman'? Kadamba Mayurasharman was a Brahmana who gave traditional professions and took to arms successfully establishing kingdoms in Karnataka.
IV	Answer in detail:-
14	How were the resources used by the rulers during the period from 7th to 12th century? The resources were used in the following ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To finance the king's establishment.• In the construction of temples and forts.• To fight wars, which were in turn expected to lead to the acquisition of wealth in the form of plunder.

15	<p>What were 'Prashastis'?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prashastis were the special kind of inscription, which contained details that might not be literally true. • They told how rulers wanted to depict themselves—as valiant, victorious warriors. • These were composed by learned Brahmanas, who occasionally helped in the administration.
16	<p>Who was Prithviraja III? Who defeated him?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>Read the following paragraph and answer the questions below: -</p>
17	<p>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.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where are the inscriptions detailing the organization of the sabha found? Uttaramerur in Chingleput district, Tamil Nadu. 2. What were the responsibilities of separate committees within the sabha? They looked after irrigation works, gardens, temples, etc. 3. How were the members selected for these committees? Names of eligible members were written on small palm leaf tickets and placed in an earthenware pot.