




INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VII	Department: Social Science	Sub: History
Worksheet No: 8	Topic: Towns, Traders and Craftspersons	Year: 2023-24

1	Choose the correct option: -
1	What type of towns existed during Medieval period? a) Port b) Administrative c) Temple d) All of these
2	The Rajarajeshvara temple was located in the a) Ajmer b) Bijapur c) Vijayanagara d) Thanjavur
3	The people from distant land visited Surat because a) it was the Gateway to West Asia b) it was a beautiful place c) it was the pilgrim centre d) none of the above
4	Which of the following was the capital of Vijayanagara? a) Hampi b) Ajmer c) Surat d) Thanjavur
II	Fill in the blanks: -
5	Cloth flags for temple festival in Thanjavur were produced by Saliya weavers .
6	The textiles of Surat were famous for Zari/gold lace.
7	The town of Masulipatnam lay on the delta of the Krishna river .
8	The kings held their court in the pavilions called Mandapas .
III	Very Short Answer Questions: -
9	Why did the rulers endow temples with grants of land and money? They endowed temples with grants of land and money to carry out elaborate rituals, feed pilgrims and priests and celebrate festivals.
10	Why were craftspersons in Bidar so famous? The craftspersons in Bidar so famous for their inlay work in copper and silver.
11	What was the importance of Hundis in Surat? Surat hundis were honoured in the far-off markets of Cairo in Egypt, Basra in Iraq and Antwerp in Belgium.
12	When did Surat begin to decline? Surat began to decline towards the end of the 17th century.
IV	Answer in detail: -
13	How were the large villages developed in towns? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The large villages developed in towns after a big temple was established.• Pilgrims who flocked to the temples made donations.• The priest, workers, artisans, handicraftsmen, flower sellers, traders etc., settled near the temple to cater the needs of devotees or pilgrims.• Thus, gradually towns were developed.
14	What was the importance of craftspersons in building temples?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The craftspersons of Bidar were so famed for their inlay work in copper and silver that it came to be called Bidri. • The Panchalas or Vishwakarma community, consisting of goldsmiths, bronze-smiths, blacksmiths, masons and carpenters, were essential to the building of temples. • The also played an important role in the construction of palaces, big buildings, tanks and reservoirs. • Similarly, weavers such as the Saliyar or Kaikkolars emerged as prosperous communities, making donations to temples.
15	<p>Write a short note on 'Masulipatnam'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The town of Masulipatnam lay on the delta of the Krishna river. • In the 17th century, it was a centre of intense activity. • Both the Dutch and English East India Companies attempted to control Masulipatnam as it became the most important port on the Andhra coast. • The fort at Masulipatnam was built by the Dutch. • Various trading groups-the Golconda nobles, Persian Merchants, Telugu Komati Chettis, and European traders made the city populous and prosperous.
V	Case Study Based Questions: -
16	<p>Surat in Gujarat was the emporium of western trade during the Mughal period along with Cambay (present day Khambat) and somewhat later, Ahmedabad. Surat was the gateway for trade with West Asia via the Gulf of Ormuz. Surat has also been called the gate to Mecca because many pilgrim ships set sail from here. The city was cosmopolitan and people of all castes and creeds lived there. In the seventeenth century the Portuguese, Dutch and English had their factories and warehouses at Surat. According to the English chronicler Ovington who wrote an account of the port in 1689, on average a hundred ships of different countries could be found anchored at the port at any given time</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Which city was called the gate to Mecca, and why? Surat was called as the gate to Mecca because, many pilgrims used this place to visit Mecca. 2. Why was Surat known as a cosmopolitan city? The city of Surat was cosmopolitan because people of all castes and creeds lived there. 3. Which European powers established factories at Surat? The Portuguese, Dutch and English.
17	<p>Observe the picture and answer the questions below : -</p> 

1	Identity the picture. A bronze statue of Krishna subduing the serpent demon Kaliya.
2	What are the components of bronze? Bronze is an alloy containing copper and tin.
3	What was the technique used for making Chola bronze statues? The lost wax technique was used for making Chola bronze statues.