CBSE Class 7 Social Studies Worksheet

History - New Kings and Kingdoms

1. What were the qualifications necessary to become a member of a committee of the sabha in the Chola empire?

2. Why the rulers wanted to control Kanauj and the Ganga valley?

3. Why the Chahamanas may have wanted to expand their territories? Who was the famous Chauhan ruler who defeated Sultan Ghori?

4. Fill in the blanks: _____ temples were centres of craft production.

5. Fill in the blanks: Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni ruled from 997 to 1030, and extended control over parts of Central Asia, _____ and the north-western part of the subcontinent.

6. Which Brahmanas gave up their traditional professions and took to arms?

7. Was caste system prevalent in Chola empire? Give details.

8. Why did huge tanks were constructed?

9. Who were known as Samantas?

10. What was sabha in Chola empire? How its members were chosen?

11. What was Tripartite Struggle?

12. Who had several administrative functions including dispensing justice and collecting taxes ?

13. Fill in the blanks: The village council and the nadu had several administrative functions including dispensing _____ and collecting taxes.

14. Who finances the construction of temple and fort?

15. Do you think being born as a Kshatriya was important in order to become a ruler during this period? Give examples.

16. What term was used for land grants given to Brahmanas in Chola period? How these land grants were recorded?

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17. Describe the administration of Chola empire.

18. In what ways was this form of administration different from the present-day system?

19. Which temples often became the nuclei of settlements which grew around them ?

20. Fill in the blanks: A minor chiefly family known as the _____ held power in the Kaveri delta.

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Answers

1. To become a member of a committee of the sabha in the Chola empire the following qualifications were necessary – The member had to be a revenue-paying landowner. He had to possess his own home. He had to be between the age of 30 -70 years. He had to have knowledge of the Vedas. He should have been honest and well versed in administrative matters.
2. Kanauj(near modern Kanpur) was rich fertile plain between the Ganges and Yamuna rivers. Kanauj was already established business hub. It had been capital city and a political center. These were the reasons rulers wanted to control Kanauj and the Ganga valley.
3. Chahamanas, or Chauhans dynasty ruled over the region around Delhi and Ajmer in 12th century. Being centrally located, they attempted to expand their control to the west and the east, where they were opposed by the Chalukyas of Gujarat and the Gahadavalas of western Uttar Pradesh. The best-known Chahamana ruler was Prithviraja III (1168-1192), who defeated an Afghan ruler named Sultan Muhammad Ghori in 1191, but lost to him the very next year, in 1192.
4. Chola
5. Iran
6. For instance, the Kadamba Mayurasharman and the Gurjara Pratihara Harichandra were Brahmanas who gave up their traditional professions and took to arms, successfully establishing kingdoms in Karnataka and Rajasthan respectively.
7. Following instances indicate that caste system was prevalent in Chola kingdom: Rich peasants of the Vellala caste had considerable control under Chola government. Brahmanas often received land grants or brahmadeya. As a result, a large number of Brahmana settlements emerged in the Kaveri valley. People of Pulaiyas (considered outcast by Brahamanas and Vellala caste) used to live on the outskirts of village in small hamlet. They were not allowed to participate in Village administrative activities.
8. Huge tanks were constructed to collect rainwater.
9. Big landlords or warrior chiefs who were subordinates to a king are called samantha.

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10. Land grants given to Brahamans called brahamadeya. These land grants were looked after by an assembly (Sabha) of prominent Brahmana land holders which worked very efficiently. Their decisions were recorded in detail in inscriptions, often on the stone walls of temples. The sabha had separate committees to look after irrigation works, gardens, temples, etc. The members of the village assembly were elected by lottery system called Kudavolai System. The names of the eligible persons were written on palm leaves and put into a pot. A boywas asked to pick up names from the pot. The chosen persons were declared elected.
11. For centuries, rulers belonging to the Gurjara-Pratihara, Rashtrakuta and Pala dynasties fought for control over Kanauj. Because there were three “parties” in this long drawn conflict, historians often describe it as the “tripartite struggle”.
12. The village council and the nadu had several administrative functions including dispensing justice and collecting taxes.
13. justice
14. Revenue from traders were used to finance the kings establishment, as well as for the construction of temples and forts.
15. No. It was not important to be a Kshatriya in order to become a ruler in that period. For example: Dantidurga, a Rashtrakuta chief, overthrew his Chalukya overlord and performed a ritual called hiranya-garbha to establish his kingdom. Kadamba Mayurasharman and the Gurjara-Pratihara Harichandra were Brahmanas who gave up their traditional professions and took to arms, successfully establishing kingdoms in Karnataka and Rajasthan respectively.
16. Land grants received by Brahmanas were called Brahmadeya. These were recorded on copper plates It was written partly in Sanskrit and partly in Tamil. The ring holding the plates together was secured with the royal seal, to indicate that this is an authentic document.
17. The Cholas set up a highly efficient system of administration. The empire was divided into provinces called Mandalams. The Mandalams were further divided into Districts called Nadu. Each Nadu consists of a group of Villages called Urs. The village council and the Nadu performed several administrative functions including dispensing justice and collecting taxes. In towns, associations of traders known as nagarams also occasionally performed administrative functions in towns.

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18. In that period, kings and their subordinates (samantas) collected various types of taxes and revues from peasants, cattle-keepers, artisans. Sometimes they were forced to do labour work at Kings premises. Even part of their produce was collected as revenue. The revenue collected was used by the kings and his subordinates for their personal use, for construction of temples and forts and to fight wars. In present day system, it is the democratic government which does administration. We have a revenue collection system according to our constitution. Revenue collected is spent on public welfare.
19. Chola temples often became the nuclei of settlements which grew around them.
20. Muttaraiyar

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