

CBSE Class VII Social Science
NCERT Solutions
History Chapter 2
New Kings And Kingdoms

Q1: Match the following:

Gurjara-Pratiharas	Western Deccan
Rashtrakutas	Bengal
Palas	Gujarat and Rajasthan
Cholas	Tamil Nadu

Ans:

Gurjara-Pratiharas	Gujarat and Rajasthan
Rashtrakutas	Western Deccan
Palas	Bengal
Cholas	Tamil Nadu

Q2: Who were the parties involved in the “tripartite struggle”?

Ans: The parties involved in the “tripartite struggle” were the Gurjara-Pratiharas,

Rashtrakutas and Palas.

Q3: What were the qualifications necessary to become a member of a committee of the *sabha* in the Chola Empire?

Ans: To become a member of a committee of the *sabha* in the Chola Empire, the following qualifications were necessary:

- The members should be owners of land from which land revenue is collected.
 - They should have their own homes.
 - They should be between 35 and 70 years of age.
 - They should have knowledge of the Vedas.
 - They should be well-versed in administrative matters and should be honest.
 - They should not be members of any other committee in the last three years.
 - Anyone who has not submitted his accounts, as well as those of his relatives, cannot contest the elections.
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Q4: What were the two major cities under the control of the Chahamanas?

Ans: The two major cities in control of the Chahamanas were Delhi and Ajmer.

Q5: How did the Rashtrakutas become powerful?

Ans:

- The Rashtrakutas were initially subordinate to the Chalukyas of Karnataka.
 - In the mid-eighth century, Dantidurga, a Rashtrakuta chief, overthrew his Chalukya overlord and performed the *hiranya-garbha* (literally the golden-womb). When the ritual was performed with the help of Brahmanas, it was thought to lead to the rebirth of the sacrifice as a Kshatriya, even if he was not one by birth.
 - Thereafter, they fought with Gurjara-Pratihara and Pala dynasties and became powerful.
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Q6: What did the new dynasties do to gain acceptance?

Ans: To gain acceptance, the new dynasties:

- Gained wealth and power and declared themselves as maha-samanta, etc.
 - They got independence from their overlords.
 - They performed rituals to declare themselves as Kshatriyas with help from Brahmanas.
 - They built large temples to store their wealth and used the temples in wars.
 - They fought many wars to become independent.
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Q7: What kind of irrigation works were developed in the Tamil region?

Ans: The irrigation works developed in the Tamil region were:

- Water channels from the river Kaveri were used for agriculture.
 - Embankments were created in the delta region to prevent flooding.
 - Digging of wells and construction of tanks for water storage.
 - Canals were built for water distribution.
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Q8: What were the activities associated with Chola temples?

Ans: A Chola temple was not only a place of worship but also the hub of economic, social and cultural life.

- Chola temples were centres of craft production. Bronze images were most distinctive. Most of the bronze images were of deities, some were of devotees as well.
- Temples were also endowed with land by rulers as well as by others. The produce of the land went to maintain all the specialists who worked at the temple and others who lived nearby - priests, garland-makers, musicians, dancers, etc.