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EC SOCIAL SCIENCE

7

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=====**Preface**=====

1. விடைகள் மிக எளிமையாகவும், மாணவ மாணவிகள் எளிதில் புரியும் வண்ணம் 10, 11 மற்றும் 12ம் வகுப்பு அரசுத் தேர்வில் விடைத்தாள் மதிப்பீடு செய்வது போல் அதன் (Key) அடிப்படையில் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.
2. 2 மற்றும் 5 மதிப்பெண் விடைகள் சற்று விரிவாக கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.
3. தேவைக்கேற்ப கூடுதல் வினாக்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.
4. 6ம் வகுப்பு முதல் 9ம் வகுப்பு வரை அனைத்து நூல்களும் அரசுத்தேர்வை நோக்கியே எழுதப்பட்டுள்ளது.

குறிப்பு: Loyola EC புத்தகங்களை 10, 11 மற்றும் 12ம் வகுப்பு மாணவ மாணவிகள் வாங்கிப் பயின்றால், அரசுத் தேர்வில் அதிக மதிப்பெண் பெற்று உச்சத்தை தொடலாம் என்பதை மகிழ்ச்சியுடன் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறோம்.

வாழ்த்துக்கள்

அன்புடன்

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UNIT 1

HISTORY

SOURCES OF MEDIEVAL INDIA

PART I - TEXTBOOK EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer.

- _____ are the writings engraved on solid surfaces such as rocks, stones, temple walls and metals.
a) Chronicles b) Travelogues c) Coins d) Inscriptions
Ans: d) Inscriptions
- _____ was the land gifted to temples.
a) Vellanvagai b) Shalabhoga c) Brahmadeya d) Devadana
Ans: d) Devadana
- _____ period was known as the period of devotional literature.
a) Chola b) Pandya c) Rajput d) Vijayanagara
Ans: a) Chola
- _____ provides information about the first Sultan of Delhi.
a) Ain-i-Akbari b) Taj-ul-Ma'asir
c) Tuzk-i-Jahangiri d) Tarikh-i-Frishta Ans: b) Taj-ul-Ma'asir
- _____, an Arab-born Morocco scholar, travelled from Morocco to India.
a) Marco Polo b) Al Beruni c) Domingo Paes d) Ibn Battuta
Ans: d) Ibn Battuta

II. Fill in the blanks

Answers

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. _____ inscriptions provide details about administration in a Brahmadeya village. | Uttiramerur |
| 2. _____ had stamped the figure of Goddess Lakshmi on his gold coins and had his name inscribed on it. | Muhammad Ghori |
| 3. 3.6 grains of silver amounted to a _____. | Jital |
| 4. _____ was patronised by Sultan Nazir-ud-din Mahmud of Slave Dynasty | Minhaj-us-Siraj |
| 5. An Italian traveller _____ visited Vijayanagar Empire in 1420. | Nicolo Conti |

III. Match the following

A		B		Answers	
1	Khajuraho	a	Odisha	c	Madhya Pradesh
2	Konark	b	Hampi	a	Odisha
3	Dilwara	c	Madhya Pradesh	d	Rajasthan
4	Virupaksha	d	Rajasthan	b	Hampi

IV. State True or False

1. Pallichchandam was the land donated to Jaina institution. **Ans: True**
2. The composition of metal coins gives us information on the **political condition** of the empire
The composition of metal coins gives us information on the **economic condition** of the empire **Ans: False**
3. The high cost of copper made palm leaf and paper cheaper alternatives for recording royal orders and events in royal courts. **Ans: True**
4. Domingo Paes, a Portuguese traveller, visited the **Chola Empire** in 1522. **Ans: False**
Domingo Paes, a Portuguese traveller, visited **Vijayanagar Empire** in 1522

V. Match the statement with the reason. Tick (✓) the appropriate answer.

1. **Assertion (A)** : Muhammad Ghorī's gold coins carried the figure of Goddess Lakshmi
Reason (R) : The Turkish invader was liberal in his religious outlook.
a) R is the correct explanation of A. b) R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is wrong and R is correct. d) A and R are wrong.
Ans: a) R is the correct explanation of A.

2) Find out the wrong pair

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a. Madura Vijayam | - | Gangadevi | |
| b. Abul Fazal | - | Ain - i - Akbari | |
| c. Ibn Battuta | - | Tahqiq - i - Hind | Answer: |
| d. Amuktamalyatha | - | Krishnadevaraya | c) Ibn Battuta - Tahqiq-i-Hind |

3) Find out the odd one

- a) Inscriptions, b) Travelogues, c) Monuments, d) Coins **Ans: b) Travelogues**

VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences

1. **Who compiled Nalayira Divyaprabhandham?**
Nathamuni compiled Nalayira Divyaprabhandham.
2. **What does the word Tuzk mean?**
The word Tuzk means autobiography.
3. **Name Jahangir's memoir**
Tuzk - i - Jahangiri.
4. **Name the two different types of sources for the study of history.**
Primary sources and Secondary sources.
5. **List out the important mosques and forts constructed during the medieval times.**

Mosques : 1. Quwwat - ul - Islam Masjid 2. Moth - ki Masjid 3. Fatehpur Sikri Dargah 4. Charminar	Forts : 1. Agra Fort 2. Chittor Fort 3. Gwalior Fort 4. Red Fort 5. Forts of Daulatabad and Firoz Shah Kotla
--	--

6. Mention the important foreign travellers who visited India during the medieval period

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Marco Polo | 2. Alberuni | 3. Ibn Battuta |
| 4. Nicolo Conti | 5. Abdur Razzaq | 6. Domingo Peas |

VII. Answer the following in detail

1. Describe the different types of coins introduced by the rulers of Delhi Sultanate.

- The rulers of Delhi Sultanate introduced different types of coins.
- The coins give us information on the economic condition of the empire, king's achievements, trade links and religious faith.
- Coins were issued in copper, silver and gold.
- Copper Jitals and Silver Tanka are available.
- Ala-ud-din-Khilji's gold coins show the economic prosperity of the country.
- Muhammad bin Tughluq issued copper token currency and even leather coins. This shows the poor economic condition of that period.

VIII. Answer Grid

1. _____ was a courtier of Emperor Aurangazeb. Ans: Khafi khan	2. Tiruvalangadu copper plates belong to _____. Ans: Rajendra Chola I
3. _____ was the land for the maintenance of the school Ans: Shalabhoga	4. _____ compiled Periyapuramam. Ans: Sekkizhar
5. _____ is an Arabic word meaning history. Ans: Tarikh	6. Muhammed bin Tughluq transferred his capital from Delhi to _____ in the south. Ans: Devagiri

IX. HOTs

1. The composition of metals in coins is indicative of the economic prosperity of the empire - Substantiate.

- Coins were issued by ancient kings.
- There were copper coins, silver coins and even gold coins.
- Certainly the composition of metals in coins is an indicator of the prosperity of the empire. It reveals the economic condition of the empire.
- Kings like Ala-ud-din Khilji issued gold coins. It shows that those kings were very prosperous.
- During their period gold was available in plenty.
- During the period of Muhammad - bin - Tughluq there was no peace and prosperity. So he was forced to issue even leather currency.
- Thus the composition of metals in coins is an indicator of economic prosperity or otherwise of the country.

X. Student Activity

1. Prepare an album collecting pictures of palaces, tombs, mosques and forts of Medieval India.

XI. Life Skill

1. Find out from the libraries in your town or village and prepare a report about the primary and secondary sources available there.

PART II - ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

I. Choose the correct answer

1. _____ was the land of non-brahmin proprietors
a) Vellanvagai b) Brahmadaaya c) Shalabhoga d) Devadana
Ans: a) Vellanvagai
2. Uttiramerur inscriptions provide details about
a) Judicial administration b) Revenue administration
c) Village administration d) Military administration
Ans: c) Village administration
3. Construction of arches and domes were introduced by
a) The Cholas b) The Mughals
c) The rulers of Vijayanagar d) The Sultans of Delhi
Ans: d) The Sultans of Delhi
4. Devaram and Thiruvagam were scripted during the
a) Chera period b) Chola period
c) Pandya period d) Pallava period
Ans: b) Chola period
5. _____ tells us about the practice of Sati in India
a) Marco Polo b) Al Beruni c) Ibn Battuta d) Nicolo Conti
Ans: c) Ibn Battuta

II. Fill in the blanks

Answers

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1. Inscriptions are writings engraved on _____ | Solid surfaces |
| 2. The land gifted to Brahmins was called _____ | Brahmadeya |
| 3. The Brihadeshwara temple is at _____ | Thanjavur |
| 4. The Charminar is at _____ | Hyderabad |
| 5. Tabakat is an Arabic word meaning _____ | generations |

III. Match the following

- | 1. | A | | B | | Answers |
|----|---|------------------|---|----------------|--------------------|
| | 1 | Rajtarangini | a | Jayadeva | b Kalhana |
| | 2 | Thiruvagam | b | Kalhana | d Manikkavasagar |
| | 3 | Gita Govindam | c | Chand Bardai | a Jayadeva |
| | 4 | Prithiviraj Raso | d | Manikkavasagar | c Chand Bardai |
-
- | 2. | A | | B | | Answers |
|----|---|--------------|---|----------------------|--------------------------|
| | 1 | Marco Polo | a | Morocco Scholar | d Venetian traveller |
| | 2 | Ibn Battuta | b | Italian traveller | a Morocco Scholar |
| | 3 | Nicolo Conti | c | Portuguese traveller | b Italian traveller |
| | 4 | Domingo Paes | d | Venetian traveller | c Portuguese traveller |

IV. State True or False

1. The accounts of foreign chroniclers provide a **lot of information** on the life of common people. Ans: False
The accounts of foreign chroniclers provide a **little information** on the life of common people.
2. In stone inscriptions the major focus is upon the giver Ans: True
3. Tiruvalangadu plates belong to **Rajaraja Chola I**
Ans: False : Tiruvalangadu plates belongs to **Rajendra Chola I**
4. The Azhwars were **3** in number Ans: False
The Azhwars were **12** in number
5. Marco Polo tells us that he himself came by a ship from China Ans: True

V. a) Match the statement with the reason. (✓) Tick the appropriate answer.

1. **Assertion (A)** : Muhammad-bin-Tughlug issued gold coins.
Reason (R) : It shows the economic prosperity of his period.
 a) R is the correct explanation of A.
 b) R is not the correct explanation of A.
 c) A is wrong and R is correct.
 d) A and R are wrong. Ans: d) A and R are wrong.
2. **Assertion (A)** : Alberuni was a learned man and a scholar.
Reason (R) : The learnt sanskrit and studied the philosophy of India.
 a) R is the correct explanation of A.
 b) R is not the correct explanation of A.
 c) A is correct and R is wrong.
 d) A and R are wrong. Ans: a) R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Find out the wrong pair

1.

1.	Coins	- Primary source
2.	Biographies	- Secondary source
3.	Tuzk	- Greek word
4.	Tahquiq	- Arabic word

Ans: 3) Tuzk - Greek word
2.

1.	Kayal	- Thoothukudi district
2.	Uttiramerur	- Kanchipuram district
3.	Tuzk	- Biography
4.	Tarikh	- History

Ans: 3) Tuzk - Biography

c) Find out the odd one

1. Babur Nama, Akbar Nama, Ain-i-Akbari,
Tabakat - i - Akbari Ans: Babur Nama
2. Toms, Forts, Minars, Coins Ans: Coins

VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences

1. **Define the word 'Sources'**
Sources are the supporting materials, documents or records in the form of evidence that help to construct the past.

2. **What are monuments?**
Temples, palaces, mosques, tombs, forts, minars and minarets are called monuments.

3. **Who was the author of Tarikh - i - Ferishta? What does it deal with?**
Ferishta was the author of Tarikh - i - Ferishta. It deals with the history of the rise of the Mughal power in India.

4. **Distinguish biography from auto biography.**
 - Biography is the story of a person's life written by somebody else.
Eg: Ain-i-Akbari was written by Abul Fasal
 - An Autobiography is the story of a person's life written by that person himself.
Eg: Babur Nama was written by Babur.
 - Ain-i-Akbari gives detailed information about Akbar and Babur Nama gives information about Babur.

5. **Name the foreign visitors who visited Vijayanagar empire.**
 - Nicolo Conti
 - Abdur Razzaq
 - Domingo Paes

VII. Answer the following

1. **Classify the sources and explain.**
 - Sources are the supporting materials, documents or records in the form of evidence that help to reconstruct the past.
 - Sources are classified into two as Primary sources and Secondary sources.

Primary Sources :
Inscriptions, monuments and coins.

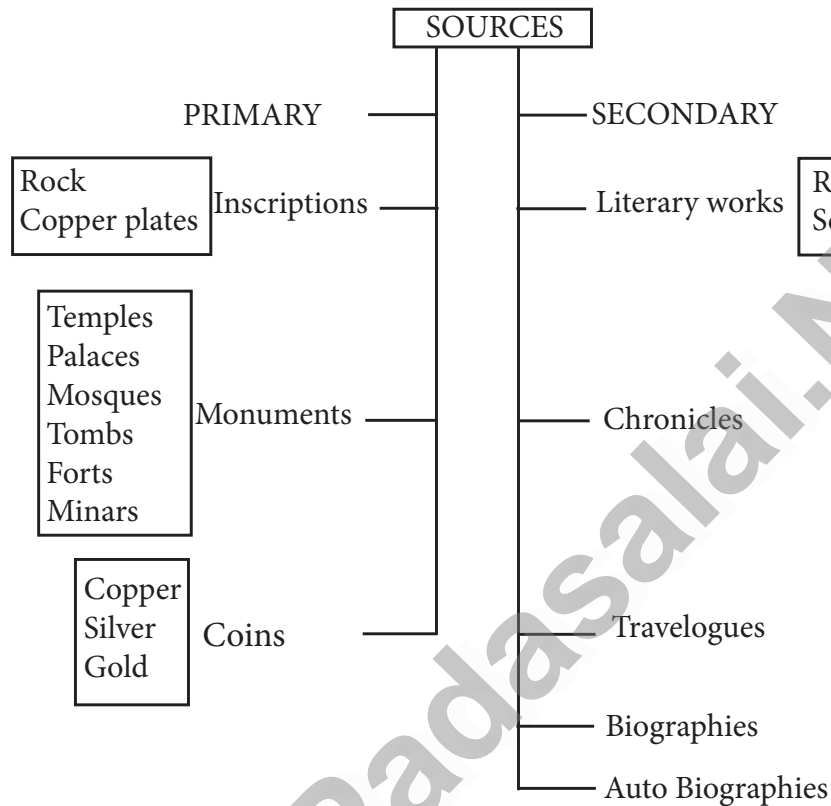
Secondary Sources :
Literary works, Chronicles, travelogues, biographies and autobiographies.

2. **Give an account of secular literature.**
 - Madura Vijayam and Amuktamalyatha were secular in nature. They give us details about the Vijayanagar empire.
 - Madura Vijayam was written by Gangadevi and Amuktamalyatha was written by Krishnadevaraya.
 - Chand Bardai's Prithiviraj Raso talks about Rajput kings.
 - Kalhana's Rajtarangini deals with the pre-Islamic periods.

3. **Write in detail about the foreign travellers who visited India.**
 - Marco Polo, a Venetian traveller visited the Pandya kingdom. He talks about kayal, an important port city. He talks about the import of horses from Arabia by sea.
 - Al-Beruni was a learned man and a great scholar. He learnt Sanskrit and studied the philosophy of India. In his book Tahquiq-i-Hind he discussed the Indian conditions, systems of knowledge, social norms and religion.

- Ibn Battuta was a scholar from Morocco. His travelogue (Rihla – The Travels) tells us about the social condition of the people of India. He also talks about the busy Indian foreign trade.
- Nicolo Conti, Abdur Razzaq and Domingo Paes were other foreign visitors who visited the Vijayanagar empire.

MIND MAP



UNIT 2

HISTORY

EMERGENCE OF NEW KINGDOMS IN NORTH INDIA

PART I - TEXTBOOK EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer.

- Who wrote *Prithivirajraso*?
a) Kalhana b) Vishakadatta c) Rajasekara d) Chand Bardai
Ans : d) Chand Bardai
- Who was the first prominent ruler of Pratiharas?
a) Bhoja I b) Naga Bhatta I c) Jayapala d) Chandradeva
Ans : b) Naga Bhatta I
- Ghazni was a small principality in _____
a) Mangolia b) Turkey c) Persia d) Afghanistan
Ans : d) Afghanistan
- What was the most important cause of the invasion of Mahmud of Ghazni?
a) To destroy idolatry b) To plunder the wealth of India
c) To spread Islam in India d) To establish a Muslim state in India
Ans : b) To plunder the wealth of India

II. Fill in the blanks

Answers

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1. _____ was the founder of Vikramashila University | Dharamapala |
| 2. Arabs conquered Sind in _____ | A.D (CE) 712 |
| 3. The city of Ajmeer was founded by _____ | Simharaji |
| 4. The Khandarya temple is in _____ | Madhya Pradesh |

III. Match the following

A		B		Answers	
1	Khajuraho	a	Mount Abu	b	Bundelkhand
2	Sun temple	b	Bundelkhand	c	Konark
3	Dilwara Temple	c	Konark	a	Mount Abu

IV. True or False

- Rajputra is a **Latin** word **Ans : False, Rajputra is a Sanskrit word**
- King Gopala was elected by the people **Ans : True**
- The temple at Mount Abu is dedicated to **Lord Shiva**. **Ans : False, (Jain temple)**
- Raksha Bandan is a festival of brotherhood. **Ans : True**
- Indians learnt the numerals 0 - 9 from Arabs **Ans : False (Arabs learnt from Indians)**

V. Consider the following statements. Tick (✓) the appropriate answer.

1. **Assertion :** The tripartite struggle was to have control over Kanauj.
Reason : Kanauj was a big city
 a. R is the correct explanation of A. b. R is not the correct explanation of A.
 c. A is wrong and R is correct d. A and R are wrong.
Ans : b) R is not the correct explanation of A.
-
2. **Statement I :** Mahipala could not extend his domain beyond Benaras.
Statement II : Mahipala and Rajendra Chola were contemporaries.
 a. I is correct b. II is correct
 c. I and II are correct d. I and II are false **Ans : c) I and II are correct**
-
3. **Assertion :** India's Islamic period did not begin after Arab conquest of Sind in AD (CE) 712.
Reason : Gurjara Pratiharas gave a stiff resistance to Arabs.
 a. R is the correct explanation of A. b. R is not the correct explanation of A.
 c. A is correct and R is wrong. d. A is wrong and R is correct
Ans : a) R is the correct explanation of A
-
4. **Assertion :** The second battle of Tarain was lost by Prithiviraj.
Reason : There was disunity among the Rajputs
 a. R is the correct explanation of A. b. R is not the correct explanation of A.
 c. A is correct and R is wrong. d. A is wrong and R is correct.
Ans : c) A is correct and R is wrong.
-
5. **Consider the following statements and find out which is/are correct.**
 1. *Raksha Bandan* tradition is attributed to Rajputs.
 2. Tagore started a mass *Raksha Bandan* festival during Partition of Bengal.
 3. *Raksha Bandan* was to counter the British attempt to create a divide between Hindus and Muslims.
 a. 1 is correct b. 2 is correct
 c. 3 is correct d. All the above are correct
Ans : d) All the above are correct

VI. Answer in one or two sentences

1. **Write about tripartite struggle over Kanauj.**
 ➤ The tripartite struggle was between the Gurjara Pratiharas, the Rashtrakutas and the Palas.
 ➤ The struggle was to establish their supremacy over the fertile region of Kanauj.
 ➤ The tripartite struggle weakened all the three powers.
-
2. **Name any four Rajput clans.**
 ➤ The Pratiharas ➤ The Chauhans ➤ The Solankis ➤ The Paramaras
-
3. **Who was the founder of Pala dynasty?**
 ➤ Gopala was the founder of Pala dynasty.
-
4. **Mention the first two early Caliphates.**
 ➤ Umaayyads ➤ Abbasids
-
5. **Name the ruler of Sind who was defeated by Qasim.**
 ➤ Dahir.

VII. Answer the following in detail

1. **What was the impact of Arab conquest of Sind? (Point out any five)**

- The Arab scholars studied many Indian literary works.
- They translated many Sanskrit books on astronomy, philosophy, mathematics and medicine into Arabic.
- They learnt the numerals 0 to 9 from India.
- The importance of zero was learnt by them from India.
- The Arabs learnt the game of chess from the Indians.

VIII. HOTS

a) **Difference between Mahmud Ghazni's invasion and Muhammad Ghor's invasion.**

Muhammad of Ghazni's invasion :

Muhammad of Ghazni aimed at plundering the rich temples and cities of North India.

Muhammad of Ghor :

Muhammad of Ghor wanted to extend his empire by conquering India.

b) **Find out**

	First battle of Tarain	Second battle of Tarain
Fought in the year	1191 AD	1192 AD
Causes for the battle	Muhammad of Ghor wanted to extend his empire	Muhammad wanted to avenge the defeat of first battle
Who defeated whom?	Prithiviraj defeated Muhammad	Muhammad defeated Prithiviraj
What was the result?	Prithiviraj was defeated	Prithiviraj was captured and killed

IX. Students activity

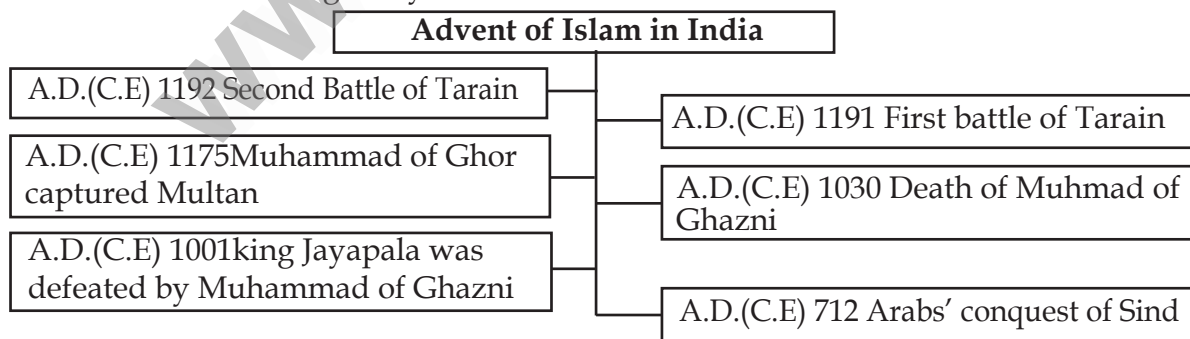
a) **Word splash**

(Students discuss what they know about the words given here. They use the words from what they have learnt in a narrative form)

Harsha Rajputs Kanauj Vikramashila Prithiviraj Caliph

b) **Time line:**

Write the event for the given year in each column.



X. Map work

On the river map of India mark the territories ruled by Pratiharas, Chauhans, Palas and Paramaras.
(Refer Map Exercise Book)

XI. Answer Grid

1	Who was the Shahi ruler of Punjab defeated by Mahmud of Ghazni?	Ans : Jayapala
2	Rajput style of painting is called _____	Ans : Rajasthani
3	How many Rajput clans were there?	Ans : Thirty six
4	Who established the first Islamic empire in India?	Ans : Muhammad of Ghor
5	Who was the first Sultan of Delhi?	Ans : Qutb - ud - din Aibak
6	Where is Mecca?	Ans : Mecca is in Arabia.

XII. Life Skills (For students)

Make an album with the pictures of temples built by Rajput rulers.

PART II - ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

I. Choose the correct answer

- The foundation for the Gurjara dynasty was laid by
 a) Harichandra b) Vatsaraja c) Nagabhatta d) Devapala
 Ans : a) Harichandra
- The founder of the Pala dynasty was
 a) Dharmapala b) Devapala c) Gopala d) Mahipala
 Ans : c) Gopala
- Devapala was a great patron of
 a) Sikhism b) Hinduism c) Buddhism d) Jainism
 Ans : c) Buddhism
- Mahmud of Ghazni defeated _____ the ruler of Shahi kingdom
 a) Jaichand b) Jayapala c) Rajya pala d) Jaya Sundar
 Ans : b) Jayapala
- The most capable general of Muhammad of Ghor was
 a) Balban b) Iltumish
 c) Nasir - ud - din d) Qutb - ud - din Aibak
 Ans : d) Qutb - ud - din Aibak

II. Fill in the blanks

- Rajput states formed a collective entity that was called_____ Rajputana
- The most powerful ruler of the Pala dynasty was _____ Mahipala I
- The Chauhan dynasty was founded by _____ Simharaji
- The capital of the Chauhans was at _____ Sakambari
- Prophet Muhammed was the founder of _____ Islam

III. Match the following

1.	A	B	Answers
1	Bhoja	a Palas	c Pratiharas
2	Devapala	b Chauhans	a Palas
3	Prithiviraj	c Pratiharas	b Chauhans

2.	A	B	Answers
1	Chanderi	a Fort	a Fort
2	Somnath	b Tower	c Temple
3	Jaya Stambha	c Temple	b Tower

IV. State True or False

- Dharmapala founded the Vikramashila university **Ans : True**
- After the tripartite struggle all the three powers **became strong.** **Ans : False, Became weak**
- Prithviraj Chauhan was the **first** of the Chauhan kings. **Ans : False, last**
- The sun temple is at Konark. **Ans : True**
- The Second Battle of Tarain was a major disaster for the Rajputs **Ans : True**

V. Consider the following statements and find out which is/are correct

- Dharmapala was a great patron of Jainism
 - He founded the Nalanda university
 - Dharmapala was succeeded by his son Devapala
 - 1 and 2 are correct
 - 2 and 3 are correct
 - 1 and 2 are wrong
 - All the three are correct**Ans : c) 1 and 2 are wrong**
- Assertion :** After his victory over Prithviraj at Tarain Muhammad returned to Ghazni.
Reason : He had to deal with the threat from the Turks and Mongols.
 - R is the correct explanation of A.
 - R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is correct and R is wrong.
 - A is wrong and R is correct.**Ans : a) R is the correct explanation of A.**

b) Find out the wrong pair

- | A | B | |
|--------------|------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Vatsaraja | Pratiharas | |
| 2. Gopala | Palas | |
| 3. Simharaji | Paramaras | Ans : 3. Simharaji Paramaras |
- | A | B | |
|---------------|--------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Pratiharas | Malwa | |
| 2. Palas | Bengal | |
| 3. Paramaras | Delhi | Ans : 3. Paramaras Delhi |

c) Find out the odd one

- Pratiharas, Solankis, Turks, Paramaras **Ans : Turks.**
- Somnath, Amber, Khajuraho, Dhilwara **Ans : Amber**

VI. Answer in one or two sentences

- When was Bengal partitioned?**
➤ Bengal was partitioned in 1905.
- Write a short note on Raksha Bandan. (Rakshi).**
 - Raksha Bandan is a festival celebrated by the Rajputs.
 - It is a festival that celebrates brother hood and love.

- It is believed that if a woman ties a rakshi around the wrist of male members. it means they are treating them like brothers.
- Such men have an obligation to protect them.

3. Write about the origin of the Rajputs.

- The word 'Rajput' is derived from the Sanskrit word Rajputra.
- The Rajputs trace their pedigree far back into the past.
- Their three principal houses are the Suryavanshi or the race of the sun, the Chandravarshi or the race of the moon and the Agnigula or the race of fire god.
- There were 36 Rajput clans.

4. Write a short note on Dharmapala.

- Dharmapala was the son of Gopala
- He became the master of northern India.
- He brought Kanauj under his control.
- He was a great patron of Buddhism.
- He founded Vikramashila university.

5. Mention the victories of Mahmud of Ghazni.

- Mahmud defeated Jaipala, the ruler of the Shahi kingdom.
- He defeated Anandapala in the battle of Waihind.
- He defeated the ruler of Nagarkot and Thaneshwar and the ruler of Kanauj.
- He plundered Mathura and Somnath temple.

VII. Answer the following in detail

1. Discuss the contribution of Rajputs to art and architecture.

Art :

- During the Rajput period literature, music, dance, painting, fine arts and sculpture, flourished.
- A specific style of painting called Rajasthani developed during this period.

Architecture :

- The Rajputs built fortresses at Chittorgarh, Ranthambhor, Kumbhlgarh, Mandu, Gwalior, Chanderi and Asirgarh.
- They built palaces at Gwalior, Amber and Udaipur.
- The Khajuraho group of temples, Sun temple at Konark, Dilwara Jain temple, the Jain temple at Mount Abu and Khandarya temple are fine specimens of temple architecture.

2. What were the contributions of Palas to culture?

- The Palas were generous patrons of Buddhist temples and the famous universities of Nalanda and Vikramashila.
- Because of the Palas Buddhism was established in Tibet.
- The Palas maintained cordial relations with Java and Sumatra.
- A distinctive school of art called Pala art developed.
- The art of making bronze sculptures and palm leaf paintings developed.

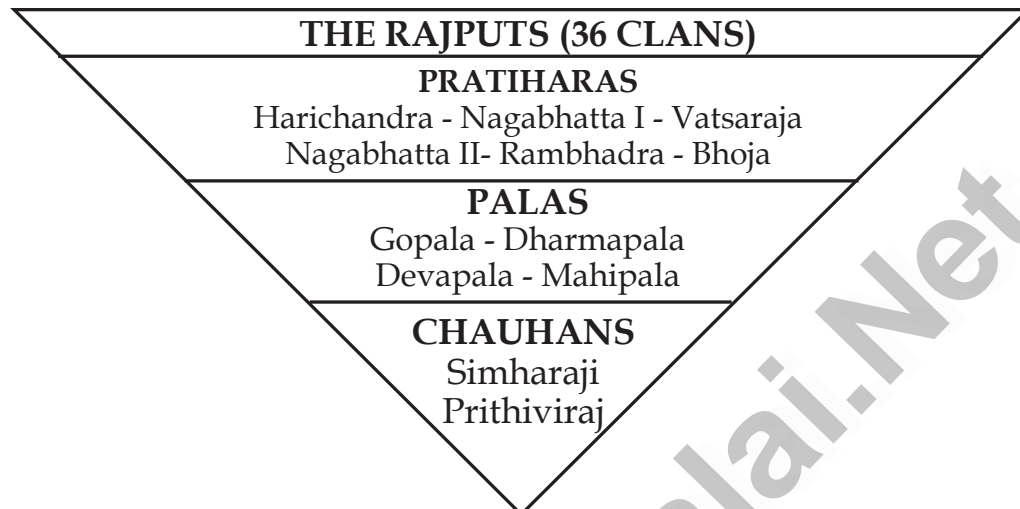
3. Give an account of the first and the second Battle of Tarain.

The first battle of Tarain :

- Muhammad of Ghor advanced into the kingdom of Prithviraj Chauhan.
- The Hindu princes of North India formed a confederacy under Prithviraj Chauhan and defeated Muhammad of Ghor in the Battle of Tarain in 1191 AD.

The second battle of Tarain :

- To avenge this defeat Muhammad gathered a huge army and marched towards Prithiviraj.
- Though Prithiviraj was supported by many Hindu kings and chieftains, he was defeated by Muhammad in the Second battle of Tarain in 1192. Prithiviraj was captured and killed.
- This war was a major disaster for the Rajputs.

MIND MAP**ART**

Literature - music - dance
paintings - fine arts -
sculpture, Rajasthani style

ARCHITECTURE

Fortresses : Ranathamphor - Chittorgarh, Kumbhalgarh
- Mandu - Gwalior - Chanderi - Asirgarh
Palaces : Gwalior - Amber - Udaipur Castle of Jodhpur
Temples : Khajuraho - Sun temple - Dilwara Jain
temple - Khandaraya temple

