

UNIT: 1 VIJAYANAGAR AND BAHMANI KINGDOMS

CLASS: VII

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE (HISTORY)

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Who was the greatest ruler of Sangama Dynasty?
a) Bukka **b) Devaraya II** c) Harihara II d) Krishna Devaraya
2. Which was the most common animal depicted on the pillars of Vijayanagara style?
a) Elephant **b) Horse** c) Cow d) Deer
3. Who was the last ruler of the Sangama Dynasty?
a) Rama Raya b) Tirumaladeva Raya c) Devaraya II **d) Virupaksha Raya II**
4. Who ended the Sultanate in Madurai?
a) Saluva Narasimha b) Devaraya II **c) Kumara Kampana** d) Tirumaladeva
5. Name the Bahmani King who was a linguist and a poet.
a) Ala-ud-din Hasan Shah b) Muhammad I **c) Sultan Firoz** d) Mujahid

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. Penukonda was the capital of Aravidu dynasty.
2. Vijayanagar emperors issued a large number of gold coins called Varahas.
3. Mahmud Gawan used Persian chemists to teach the preparation and use of gunpowder.
4. In Vijayanagara administration Gaudal looked after the affairs of villages.

III. Match the following

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|--------------------|
| 1. Vijayanagara | - | City of victory |
| 2. Prataparudra | - | Ruler of Odisha |
| 3. Krishna Devaraya | - | Astadiggajas |
| 4. Abdur Razzaq | - | Persian emissary |
| 5. Tenali Ramakrishna | - | Pandurangamahatyam |

IV. Answer the following

1. Assertion (A): The Vijayanagar army was considered one of the feared armies in India. Reason (R):-Vijayanagar armies used both firearm and cavalry.
a) R is not the correct explanation of A **b) R is correct explanation of A**
c) A is correct and R is wrong d) (A) and (R) are Correct

2. Find out the wrong pair

a) Silk - China

c) Precious stone - Burma

b) Spices - Arabia

d) Madurai Vijayam - Gangadevi

3. Find the odd one out

Harihara II,

Muhammad I,

Krishnadeva Raya,

Devaraya I.

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

I. Turquoise throne is one of the bejewelled royal seats of Persian kings described in Firdausi's Shah Nama.

II. The fertile regions between the rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra and Krishna-Godavari

delta were the zones of conflict among the rulers of Vijayanagar, and Bahmani.

III. Muhammad I was educated at Multan.

IV. Mahmud Gawan served with great distinction as the Prime Minister under Muhammad III.

a). i), ii), are correct

b). i), ii), iii) are correct

c). ii), iii), iv) are correct

d). iii), iv), are correct

e) i), ii) & iv) are correct

V. True or False VI. Answer in one or two sentences

1. Harihara and Bukka were the founder of Bahmani kingdom.

False

2. Krishnadeva Raya, who reigned for 20 years, was the most illustrious rulers of Sangama dynasty.

False

3. Alasani Peddana was the greatest of all Astadiggajas.

True

4. Kingship of Vijayanagar administration was hereditary, based on the principle of primo geniture.

True

5. There were 18 monarchs of the Bahmani dynasty.

True

VI. Answer in one or two sentences

1. The four dynasties of Vijayanagara kingdom with reference to prominent rulers of each dynasty.

Four dynasties, namely

❖ Sangama (1336-1485)

❖ Saluva (1485-1505)

❖ Tuluva (1505-1570)

❖ Aravidu (1570-1646) ruled this kingdom.

2. Battle of Talikota.

The sultans of Deccan kingdoms formed a league to fight the Vijayanagar Empire. The combined forces of the enemies met at Sadasiva Raya Talikota in 1565. In the ensuing battle, known as Rakasa Tangadi (Battle of Talikota), Vijayanagar was defeated.

3. The structure of governance in Vijayanagar kingdom.

- ❖ The empire was divided into different mandalams (provinces), nadus (districts), sthalas (taluks) and finally into gramas (villages).
- ❖ Each province was administered by a governor called Mandalesvara.
- ❖ The lowest unit was the village. Each village had a Grama sabha. Gauda, village headman, looked after the affairs of the village.
- ❖ The army consisted of the infantry, cavalry and elephant corps.

4. The five independent kingdoms of Deccan Sultanate.

Bidar, Bijapur, Ahmednagar, Berar and Golconda.

5. The educational reforms of Ala-ud-din Hasan Shah

- ❖ Ala-ud-din Hasan Shah on his accession, took special care in founding a school to educate his sons and opened institutions for the purpose of educating the children of noble families in the art of soldiery.

VII. Answer in detail

1. Discuss the career and achievements of Krishna Devaraya.

- ❖ Krishnadevaraya who reigned for 20 years was the most illustrious ruler of the Tuluva dynasty.
- ❖ He brought under control the independent chieftains in the Tungabhadra river basin.
- ❖ The Bahmani sultan, Mahmud Shah had been overthrown and kept in imprisonment by his minister. Krishnadevaraya freed the sultan and restored him to the throne. Prathaparudra negotiated for peace and offered to marry off his daughter to him.
- ❖ Accepting the offer, Krishnadevaraya returned the territory he had conquered from prataparudra.
- ❖ Krishnadevaraya, with the assistance of the Portuguese gunners, could easily defeat the sultan of Golconda and subsequently take over Raichur from the ruler of Bijapur.

A Great Builder:

- ❖ Krishnadevaraya built huge irrigation tanks and reservoirs for harvesting rainwater.
- ❖ He built the famous temples of Krishnaswamy, Hazara Ramaswamy and Vithalaswamy in the capital city of Hampi.
- ❖ He distributed the wealth he gained in wars to all major temples of South India for the purpose of constructing temple gateways (gopura), called 'Rayagopuram' in his honour.
- ❖ He had good friendly relationship with the Portuguese and Arabian traders, which increased the Empire's income through customs.

Patron of literature, Art and Architecture:

- ❖ Krishnadevaraya patronized art and literature. Eight eminent luminaries in literature known as astadiggajas adorned his court.

VIII.HOTs

1. Discuss the causes for the decline of Vijayanagar rule. To what extent the Bahmani sultans contributed to it?

- ❖ The main causes of the decline of the Vijayanagar empire were the military ambitions of the Vijayanagar rulers and Deccan sultan resulted in shifting alignment.
- ❖ In the battle of Talikota, the Vijayanagar empire was completely defeated. Both the Vijayanagar and Bahmani kingdoms claimed Raichur doab lying between Krishna and Tungabhadra because of its fertile rich land. Both wanted to conquer Golconda because of its gold mines. Both powers desired to extend their Kingdom and had religious jealousy. Each considered the other as a danger to its existence.