

Unit: 2- Emergence Of New Kingdoms In North India

Class: VII

Subject: Social (History)

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Who wrote Prithivirajraso?

- a) Kalhana b) Vishakadatta c) Rajasekara **d) Chand Bardai**

2. Who was the first prominent ruler of Pratiharas?

- a) Bhoja I **b) Naga Bhatta I** c) Jayapala d) Chandradeva

3. Ghazni was a small principality in _____

- a) Mangolia b) Turkey c) Persia **d) Afghanistan**

4. 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

II. Fill in the blanks

1. **Dharmapala** was the founder of Vikramashila University.

2. Arabs conquered Sind in **AD 712.**

3. The city of Ajmeer was founded by **Simharaji.**

4. The Khandarya temple is in **Madhya pradesh.**

III. Match the following

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|-------------|
| 1. Khajuraho | - | Bundelkhand |
| 2. Sun temple | - | Konark |
| 3. Dilwara Temple | - | Mount Abu |

IV. True or False

1. Rajputra is a Latin word. **False**
2. King Gopala was elected by the people. **True**
3. The temple at Mount Abu is dedicated to Lord Shiva. **False**
4. Raksha Bandan is a festival of brotherhood. **True**
5. Indians learnt the numerals 0 – 9 from Arabs. **False**

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.
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.
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.

4. **Assertion:-** The second battle of Tarain was lost by Prithviraj.

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.

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.

VI. Answer in one or two sentences

1. **Write about tripartite struggle over Kanauj.**

There was a prolonged tripartite struggle between the Gurjara Pratiharas of Malwa, the Rashtrakutas of Deccan and the Palas of Bengal, as each one of them wanted to establish their supremacy over the fertile region of Kanauj. In the process, all the three powers were weakened.

2. Name any four Rajput clans.

The Pratiharas, the Chauhans, the Chalukyas (different from the Deccan Chalukyas), known as Solankis, and the Paramaras of Pawars.

All the four clans were of the Agnikula origin.

3. Who was the founder of Pala dynasty?

Gopala who founded the Pala dynasty.

4. Mention the first two early Caliphates.

Two early Caliphates were '**Umayyads**' and the '**Abbasids**'.

5. Name the ruler of Sind who was defeated by Qasim.

Qasim defeated Dahir, the ruler of Sind, and killed him in the battle.

VII. Answer the following in detail

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

- ❖ The people of Sind were given the status of 'protected subjects'.
- ❖ There was no interference in the lives and religions of the people.
- ❖ The Arab scholars visited Sind and 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. Until then, the people in the West did not know the use of zero.
- ❖ Through the Arabs, Europe gained more knowledge in mathematics. The importance of zero was learnt by them from India.
- ❖ It is believed that the people in the West and the Arabs learnt the game of chess only from the Indians.

VIII. HOTs

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

Mahmud Ghazni's invasion:

- Mahmud of Ghazni conducted 17 raids into India. He initially raided the shahi kingdom. After his victory over shahi and waihind, he extended his rule Punjab.
- But his subsequent raids were aimed at plundering the rich temples and cities of north India.
- Some of the cites were Nagarkot, Thanewa, Mathura and Anhilwad. He plundered the famous temple of Somnath, breaking the idol.

Muhammad Ghori's invasion:

- Muhammed of Ghori who was initially a vassal of Ghazni took over its control after the death of Mahmud Ghazni. Unlike Ghazni, he wanted to extend his empire in India and captured multan Punjab.

b. Find out

	First battle of Tarain	Second battle of Tarain
Fought in the year	1191	1192
Causes for the battle	Ghori captured multan and Punjab, prithviraj wanted to	Muhammad of Ghori wanted to average his
Who defeated whom?	Prithviraj chauhan defeated muhammed of Ghori.	Muhammed of Ghori defeated the army of

What was the result?	Muhammad of Ghori was defeated.	The first muslim kingdom was firmly established.
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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)

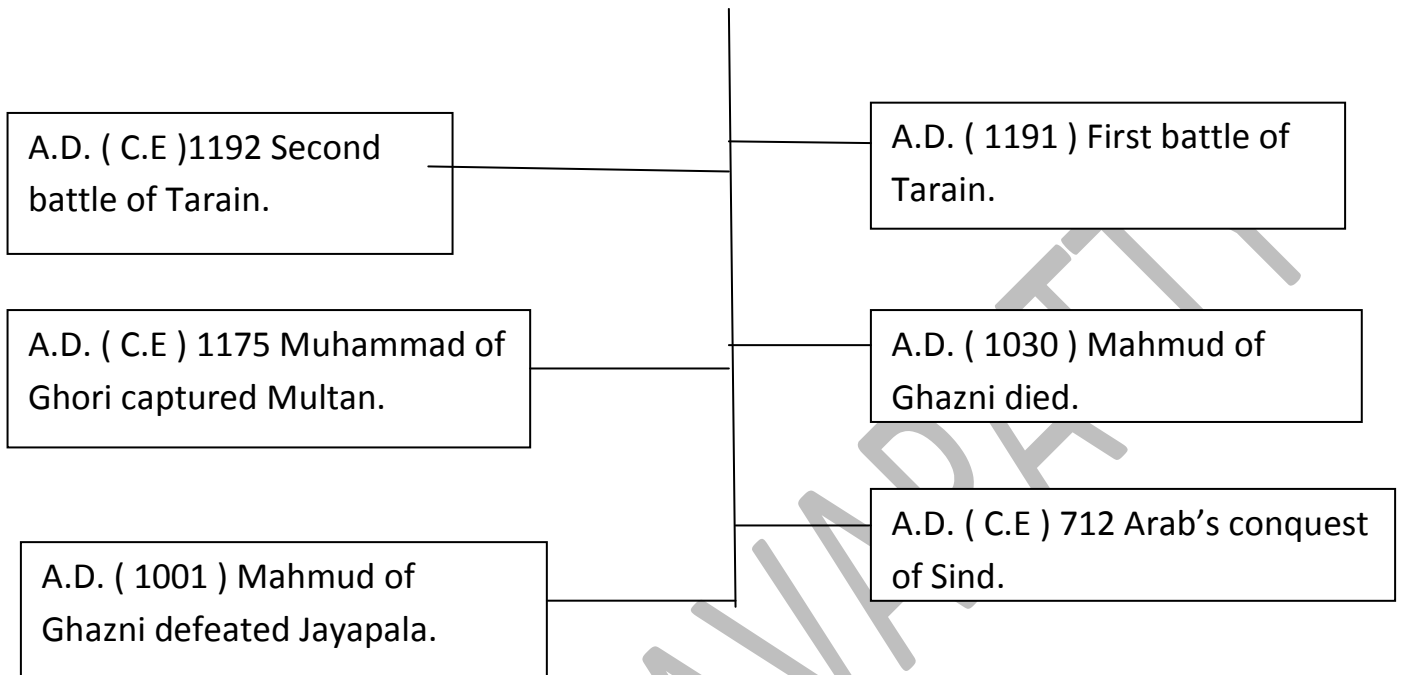
Answer:

- ❖ Harsha : A famous king of the rajput clans.
- ❖ Rajputs : Rajputra means scion of the royal blood. They are known for their valour and chivalry. They ruled northern and central india.
- ❖ Kanauj : A very fertile region, there was a prolonged of malwa, rashtrakutas of deccan and the palas of Bengal.
- ❖ Vikramashila : Dharmapala, the pala king founded vikramashik monastery, which became a great centre of Buddhist learning.
- ❖ Prithiviraj : Prithiviraj chauhan, the last of chauhan king, was considered the greatest of all chauhan rulers.
- ❖ Caliph : Caliph means a representative of prophet Muhammad.

b) Time Line

Write the event for the given year in each column.

Advent of Islam In India.



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: Muhammed Ghori
5. Who was the first Sultan of Delhi? Ans: Qutb – ud – din	6. Where is Mecca? Ans: Arabia