

1. Write a note about chola dynasty ?

Answer :

- The south Indian kingdom ruled by the Cholas from the ninth to thirteenth century CE
- Cholamandalam which was around Thanjavur (Tanjore) was their headquarters.
- The Cholas captured power by defeating the Pallavas.
- Kaveri river that helped in the prosperity of the Chola kingdom.
- Most of the people lived in villages as agriculture was their main occupation.
- The rulers who constructed different irrigation facilities.
- Huge ponds were built in areas where there were no natural streams, and rainwater was collected in them during the rainy season. These water reservoirs called 'Erippatti.'
- By donating land to temples and Brahmins, it became possible to expand agriculture to a larger area.

2. What were the trade status of chola dynasty ?

Answer :

- Both internal and overseas trade were developed during that period.
- Weaving was an important industry.
- Guilds of weavers existed at that time.
- Quality textile items were exported to north India and other parts.
- Sugarcane was also an important commercial product.
- Apart from agriculture, metal work was also developed.
- The ornaments made of gold and silver had developed.
- The manufacturing of iron tools also developed.
- Pearl and coral were collected from the seashores and exported to foreign countries.
- Nagapattinam, Mahabalipuram, Kaveripoompattinam, Shaliyur and Korkai were the important centres of coastal trade.
- The area where the present Visakhapattanam port is located was then known as Kulothungacholapattanam.
- Kulothunga Chola was a ruler of the Chola kingdom.
- Rich merchant guilds like Nagarathar and Manigramam made brisk trade possible.

3. Assess the role played by temples in the socio-economic life of the Chola Kingdom.

Answer:

- Brihadiswara Temple built during the reign of Rajaraja Chola (985 – 1014).
- This temple of Gangaikondacholapuram was built during the reign of his successor Rajendra Chola I (1014 – 1044).
- The temples of that period were also very rich.
- Educational institutions and hospitals functioned along with temples.
- Income from land got as gift, contributions from Grama Sabhas, tax collected from lands entitled to be taxed, contributions from devotees, the wealth derived from the economic transactions of the institution in the village, etc. were the sources of income of the temples.
- Educational institutions and hospitals functioned along with temples.
- A large number of people were employed in connection with the construction and maintenance of the temples.
- Artisans and craftsmen depended on the temples for their livelihood.

4. How was the chola kingdom governed ?

Answer :

- A Council of Ministers assisted the king in administration.
- The kingdom was divided into Mandalams, Valanadus and Nadus for administrative convenience.
- The rulers built many roads for development of trade and movement of the army.
- In addition to land tax, forests, mines, and salt were also taxed.
- Sale tax and professional tax were also collected.
- The unpaid service called 'Vetti' was also considered equal to tax.
- Village self-governance existed under the Cholas.
- It find out in Uttharamaerur Inscription.
- Two types of Councils called 'Ur' and 'Sabha' existed during that period.
- They had autonomous power.

5. Write a note about chola village autonomy ?

Answer :

- Ur , Sabha are the two section of chola village autonomy
- Ur - Assembly of the People
- Sabha - Assembly of Elders in Brahmin Village
- The maintenance of ponds, wells and roads was the responsibility of the local administrative bodies.

6. What are the social life in chola kingdom ?

Answer :

- The society of the Chola kingdom was not equal.
- Caste system and several hierarchies existed there.
- Brahmins were the highest section in the society.
- There were many landless agricultural workers and slave labourers in the society.

7. Write a note about chalukya dynasty.

Answer :

- The Chalukyas, who ruled south India and Deccan from the sixth to the twelfth century CE.
- concentrating their power in places like Vatapi, Venki and Kalyani.
- Pulakesi II was the most notable Chalukya ruler.
- They produced surplus through agriculture in the Krishna–Godavari Valleys.

8. Write a note about the temple construction in chalukya dynasty.

Answer :

- Jaina, Saiva and Vaishnava deities were there in these temples.
- In this period, the Chalukyas built several temples.

- In the beginning, they constructed rock-cut temples but later shifted to structured temples.
- **The Megutti Jaina Temple** of Aihole in Karnataka, and the **Virupaksha Temple** of Pattadakal are examples of the structural temples of the Chalukyas.
- Carvings can be seen on the pillars that support the roof of the temple.
- The main feature of Dravidian architectural style was the use of rock-cut stone for construction.
- Plenty of rocks were obtained from the Western Ghats and Deccan Plateau.
- Skillful sculptors carved beautiful temples out of natural rocks.

9. How were the administration in chalukya kingdom.

Answer :

- There was no centralised monarchy like the Cholas.
- The monarchy was controlled by temples, Brahmins who were the owners of the Brahmadeya land and the Samantas.
- Chalukyas had a centralized taxation system and an organized bureaucracy, the rule was centred on the military-powered lords.
- There was no standing army.
- Unlike the Cholas, there was no Council of Ministers to assist the king.
- The power was exercised by the members of the royal family.

10. Write a note about pala kingdom.

Answer :

- The Pala kings, who ruled from the eighth to mid-ninth century CE with their centre of power in Eastern India (Bengal), built a lot of Buddha Viharas.
- Pala king, Dharmapala, was one among the important rulers who rebuilt the Nalanda University.
- He founded the Vikramashila University in Magadha.

11. What were the relationship between the palas and their neighbouring countries?

Answer :

- They established relations with the neighbouring country Tibet.
- As a result, many Buddhist followers came to **Nalanda and Vikramashila** for studies.
- The Palas maintained relations with the Caliphs of Arabia and South East Asia.
- The economic condition of the Pala state improved through trade with these areas.
- The Shailendra kings, who ruled Malaya, Java and Sumatra, had sent their diplomats to the palace of the Palas.

12. Write a note about the Pratiharas kingdom.

Answer:

- The Pratiharas were the rulers of the western part of north India in the same period (from the eighth to the tenth century CE) when the Palas were in power.
- Bhoja was the most prominent Pratihara ruler.
- The Pratiharas promoted art and literature.

13. What were the art and literature status in pratiharas kingdom?

Answer :

- The Sanskrit poet and playwright Rajasekharan, who authored 'Kavyameemamsa' and 'Karppuramanjari' lived in the palace of the Pratiharas.
- They built many beautiful temples and buildings at Kanauj in modern Uttar Pradesh.

14. What were the relationship between the prathiharas and their neighbouring countries?

Answer :

- During the eighth and ninth centuries CE, scholars from India were sent as diplomats to the palace of the Caliph of Baghdad.
- They spread Indian Science and Mathematics to the Arab world.
- In spite of the hostility between the Arab rulers of Sindh and the Pratiharas, the exchange of goods and travels of scholars between India and West Asia went on freely.

15. Write a note about the Rashtrakuta kingdom.

Answer :

- Dominated Deccan and south India from the eighth to the tenth century CE.
- Govindan III and Amoghavarshan were the prominent Rashtrakuta rulers.
- The Rashtrakuta rulers, who maintained religious tolerance, promoted Jainism along with Saivism and Vaishnavism.

16.What were the art and literature status in Rashtrakuta kingdom?

Answer:

- The Rashtrakutas also promoted art and literature.
- *Kavirajamargam* is a notable work written by Amoghavarshan in Kannada.
- The Malkhed Fort (Manyakheda) situated in Gulbarga district of Karnataka.
- It is made of limestone, locally known as 'Shahabad Shila.'
- The rockcut temple of Ellora was built by the Rashtrakutas.

17.What were the social status of Rashtrakuta kingdom?

Answer :

- The Rashtrakutas the society was further divided on the basis of caste.
- The dominant sections of the society is the Brahmins
- There were other sections of the society that were subjected to untouchability and discrimination.
- The Kshatriyas–maintained their status.
- The fall of trade and the growth of agriculture led to the decline of the status of the Vaishyas.
- As the Sudras had become the members of the army, their status improved.

18.How did the sultanate rule in delhi begin ?

Answer :

- The Arabs invaded the Sindh in 712 CE.

- The immediate cause of the invasion of Sindh by the Arabs was the pirate attack of a ship going from Ceylon to Arabia loaded with gifts for the Caliph of Baghdad and Governor Al Hajjaj.
- The Turkish rulers, Mahmud of Ghazni and Muhammed of Ghor invaded India in the eleventh and twelfth centuries CE.
- These invasions gradually gave way to the Sultanate rule (Delhi Sultanate), centred in Delhi.
- Five dynasties were in power during the period of Sultanate which lasted from 1206 to 1526 CE. They are as follows.
- **Mamluk , Khalji , Tughlaq , Sayyid and Lodi** are the Dynasties of Delhi Sultanate

19. What were the administrative reforms and the market control executed during the rule of Alauddin Khalji ?

Answer :

- Its objective was to control the prices of all products in general and the price of the foodstuff in particular.
- Alauddin had to build a strong army after the Mongolian invasion.
- He was forced to make such a reform because of his concern that a large army would require huge sum of money to be paid as salary.
- If the price of products is low, it is enough to pay low salary.
- He established warehouses and punished those who charged higher prices and the hoarders.

20. Write a note about the agricultural advancement and cultivated items during the sulthanate period ?

Answer :

- The fertile soil of India was very suitable for agriculture.
- Cultivation was done twice or thrice a year.

- The majority of the population was farmers.
- Famines and wars made the life of farmers difficult.
- Sugarcane, wheat, cotton, and oil seeds, were cultivated.
- 'Rahat Irrigation system' by spinning a wheel using cattle was in practice.

21. How did the growth of trade influence the development of cities ?

Answer :

- Administrative stability, improvement in the transportation system and a monetary system based on **Tanka (Silver) and Dirham (Copper)** contributed to the growth of trade.
- Both exports and imports got strengthened.
- Soft silk, glass, horses, were imported from different countries.
- Gold and silver had flowed into India during that period.
- Delhi and Daulatabad were the biggest cities of the eastern world of that period.
- Bengal and Gujarat were well-known for their textile products.
- Lahore, Multan and Lucknow were busy towns.
- The Turks started paper making in addition to the already existing hand crafts like leatherwork, metallurgy, carpet making and carpentry.

22. What is Iqta system ? (Important)

Answer:

- The whole land of the country was divided into iqtas and were allotted to the Turkish nobles.
- The nobles collected the land revenue from these iqtas and gave it to the Sultan.
- The collection of tax in cash led to the emergence of cash economy and thereby paved the way for the massive economic growth.

23. How was the social life during the Sultanate period?

Answer :

- The medieval society was full of several inequalities.
- The Sultan, chief nobles, village chiefs called Muqdamas, and lower nobles led their lives in high standards.
- Most of the people in the cities and villages underwent several sufferings.
- The existing social structure based on caste system did not undergo any fundamental changes.
- Women's got the right over the property.

24. Write a note about the cultural life of sultanate period ?

Answer :

- Some musical instruments came to India during the Sultanate period.
- Their influence can be seen in architecture and literature also.
- The Qutb Minar, Tughlaqabad Fort, Haus Khas Complex and Lodi Gardens situated in Delhi are examples of their contributions to the field of architecture.
- A lot of texts were composed in the Arabic language and many scientific and astronomical works of India were translated into Arabic during this period.
- The Persian language came to India with the arrival of the Turks.
- Amir Khusru was a writer who wrote beautiful works in the Persian language.
- Writing of history also grew into a prominent branch during this period.
- Ziauddin Barani was an important historian who lived in India during the Sultanate period.