

2. Kings and Kingdoms

Worksheet 1

A Fill in the blanks to complete the following sentences:

1. The Tripartite Struggle took place between the _____, the _____ and the _____.
2. The rulers of the Sena dynasty of _____ originated from _____.
3. The Chauhans founded the city of _____, which is now called _____.
4. Rajaraja I of the _____ dynasty built the _____ which has a single block of _____ crowning its tower or _____.
5. Dharmapala of the _____ dynasty founded the _____ University.
6. The _____ built the magnificent _____ at Ellora which is a World Heritage Site.
7. The _____ and _____ invaded India in the 11th century.
8. _____, the traveller, wrote the _____ about India in the early Medieval period.
9. The Paramars had their capital at _____ and built the _____ Temple at _____.
10. The Italian traveller _____ left an account of the _____ kingdom.

B Write brief notes on the following:

1. Tripartite Struggle: _____

2. Chola Literature: _____

3. Hoysala Empire: _____

4. Prithviraj Chauhan: _____

5. Pallavas: _____

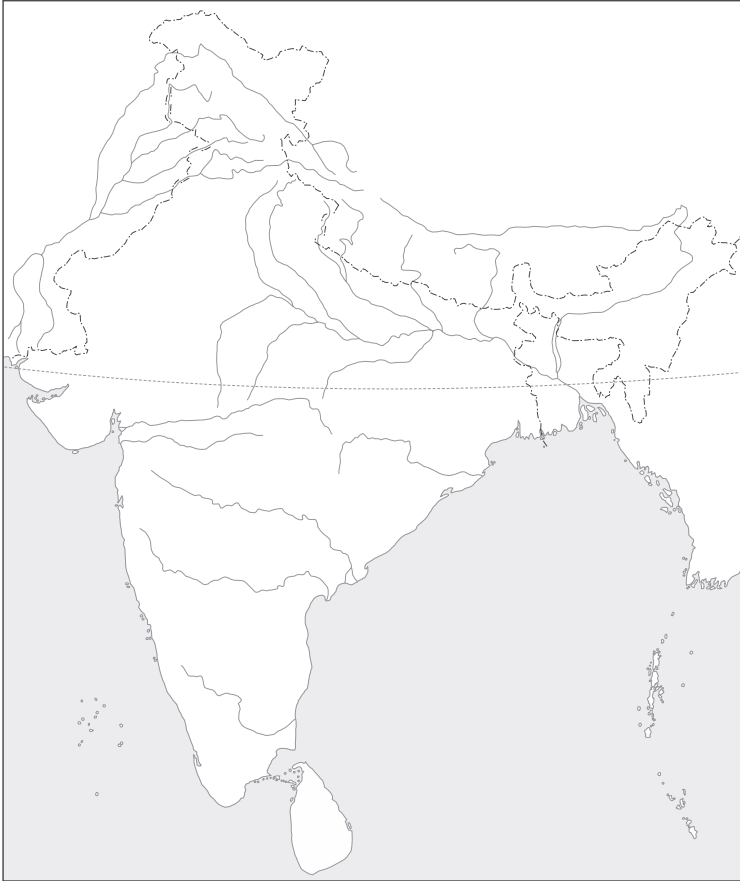
ANSWERS TO WORKSHEET I



- A. 1. Palas; Rashtrakutas; Gurjars 2. Bengal; Karnataka 3. Ajayameru; Ajmer
4. Chola; Brihadeeswara Temple; granite; vimanam 5. Pala; Vikramashila
6. Rashtrakutas; Kailasha Temple 7. Turks; Afghans 8. Al Beruni; 'Tarikh-i-Hind'
9. Dhar; Nilakantheswara; Udaipur 10. Marco Polo; Pandyan
- B. 1. Kanauj, Harsha's capital, was the centre of political developments in North India and since it was accessible by the rivers Ganga and Yamuna it was a busy trade centre too. Its rich soil attracted neighbours. Therefore, the Gurjaras, Rashtrakutas, and Palas fought to control the Ganga valley and Kanauj. This is known as the Tripartite Struggle.
2. During the rule of the Chola kings, literary and religious texts were translated from Sanskrit into Tamil, Telugu and Kannada. Kamban wrote the 'Ramayanam' in Tamil. The 'Mahabharata' was written in Telugu. The poets Pampa, Ponna and Ranna were the jewels of Kannada literature.
3. It was a prominent Kannadiga empire in Karnataka from the 10th-14th centuries. Their capital was at Belur but they moved it later to Halebidu.
4. Prithviraj Chauhan ruled from AD 1179–AD 1192 and was most powerful among the Rajput kings of the time. He defeated Mohammad Ghori at the Battle of Tarain 1191 but in the Second Battle of Tarain 1192 he was defeated and killed. Chand Bardai wrote a biography of Prithviraj Chauhan titled 'Prithviraj Raso'.
5. The Pallavas ruled over a large kingdom in South India from the 6th-8th century. Their capital was at Kanchi. Their prominent kings were Mahendravarman and Narasimhavarman. They were patrons of art and architecture as can be seen from the Shore Temple at Mahabalipuram and the Kailashanath Temple at Kanchi.

Worksheet 2

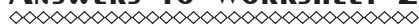
- A** On a map of India, show the various kingdoms in India during the period from AD 800 to AD 1200.



- B** Name the following:

1. Three famous temples of Medieval period:
2. Three famous forts of the Medieval period:
3. Three famous books written during the Medieval period:

ANSWERS TO WORKSHEET 2



- A. Refer to the map on page 115 of Srijan Social Sciences 7 and fill in the map.
- B. 1. Three famous temples of Medieval period: Brihadeshwara Temple, Tanjore; Kailashnath Temple, Ellora; Neelakantheshwara Temple, Udaipur.
2. Three famous forts of the Medieval period: Chittorgarh; Tughlaqabad; Kumbhalgarh.
3. Three famous books written during the Medieval Period: Kamban's 'Ramayana'; Al-Beruni's 'Tarikh-i-Hind'; Chand Bardai's 'Prithviraj Raso'.