

Chapter 2

Emergence of New Kingdoms in North India

1. Choose the correct Answer:

Question 1.

Who wrote Prithivirajraso?

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

Answer:

- d) Chand Bardai

Question 2.

Who was the first prominent ruler of Pratiharas?

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

Answer:

- b) Naga Bhatta I

Question 3.

Ghazni was a small principality in

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

Answer:

- d) Afghanistan

Question 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 –

Answer:

d) Chand Bardai

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. was the founder of Vikramashila University.

Answer:

Dharpala

2. Arabs conquered Sind in

Answer:

712 A.D (C.E)

3. The city of Ajmer was founded by

Answer:

Simharaji

4. The Khandarya temple is in

Answer:

Madhya Pradesh

III. Match the following:

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

Answer:

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

IV. True or False:

1. Rajputra is a Latin word.

Answer:

False

2. King Gopala was elected by the people.

Answer:

True

3. The temple at Mount Abu is dedicated to Lord Shiva.

Answer:

False

4. Raksha Bandan is a festival of brotherhood.

Answer:

True

5. Indians learnt the numerals 0-9 from Arabs.

Answer:

False

V. Consider the following statements. Tick (✓) the appropriate Answer:

Question 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.

Answer:

- a) R is the correct explanation of A.

Questions 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.

Answer:

c) I and II are correct

Question 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.

Answer:

c) I and II are correct.

Question 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.

Answer:

a) R is the correct explanation of A

VI. Answer in one or two sentences:

Question 1.

Write about the tripartite struggle over Kanauj.

Answer:

- There was a tripartite struggle between the Gujara Pratiharas of Malwa, the Rashtrakutas of Deccan, and the Palas of Bengal wanted to establish their supremacy over the fertile region of Kanauj.
- In this process, all their powers were weakened.

Question 2.

Name any four Rajput clans.

Answer:

The Pratiharas, the Chauhans, the Solankis, and the Paramaras of Pawaar's.

Question 3.

Who was the founder of the Pala dynasty?

Answer:

Gopala was the founder of the Pala Dynasty.

Question 4.

Mention the first two early Caliphates.

Answer

Umayyads and the Abbasids.

Question 5.

Name the ruler of Sind who was defeated by Qasim.

Answer

Dahir the ruler of Sind who was defeated by Qasim.

VII. Answer the following:

Question 1.

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

Answer:

The impact of the Arab conquest of Sind was

1. Islam was spread over Indian regions.
2. Arab Scholars translated Sanskrit books into Arabic.
3. The importance of zero was learned by Arabs from India.
4. The Arabs learned the numerals 0 to 9 from India.
5. The people in the west and the Arabs learned the game of chess from the Indians.

VIII. HOTs:

Question a.

Difference between Mahmud Ghazni's invasion and Muhammad Ghor's invasion.

Answer:

Mahmud Ghazni 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 over Punjab. But his subsequent raids were aimed at plundering the rich temples and cities of North India. Some of the cities were Nagarkot, Thaneshwar, Mathura, and Anhilwad. He plundered the famous temple of Somnath, breaking the idol.

Muhammad Ghor's invasion:

Muhammad of Ghor 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 and Punjab.

Question b.

Find out

	First battle of Tarain	Second battle of Tarain
Fought in the year		
Causes for the battle		
Who defeated whom?		
What was the result?		

Answer:

	First battle of Tarain	Second battle of Tarain
Fought in the year	1191 A.D.	1192 A.D.
Causes for the battle	Muhammad Ghor wanted to extend his empire.	Prithiviraj rejected the proposal of Ghor.
Who defeated whom?	Prithiviraj defeated Ghor.	Ghor defeated Prithiviraj.
What was the result?	Prithiviraj won and resist Islam Rule.	Muhammad of Ghor won the battle and established Islam rule.

IX. Students Activity:

Question 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

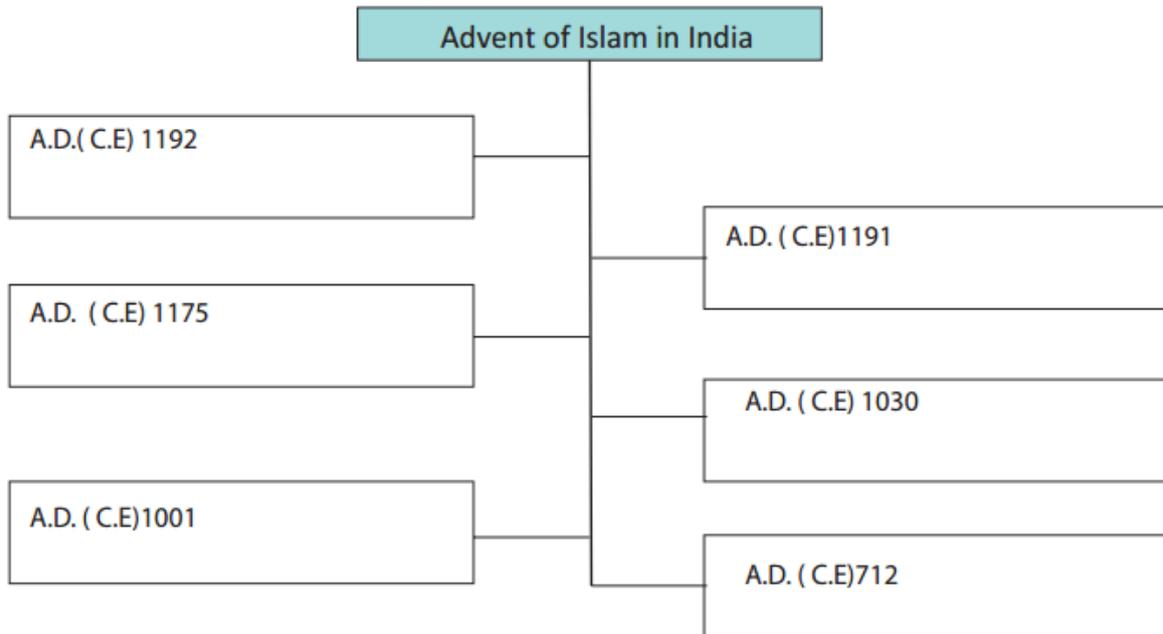
Answer:

1. Harsha: A famous king of the Rajput clans.
2. Rajputs: Rajputra Means scion of the royal blood. They are known for their valour and chivalry. They ruled northern and central India.

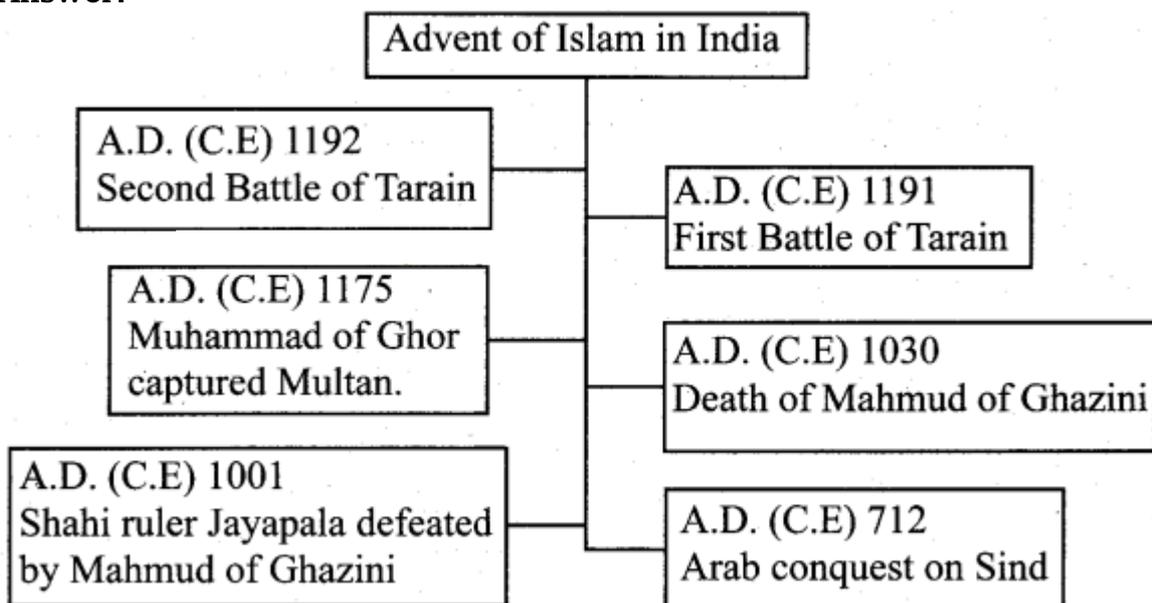
3. Kanauj: A very fertile region, there was a prolonged tripartite struggle between Pratiharas of Malwa, Rashtrakutas of Deccan and the Palas of Bengal.
4. Vikramashila: Dharmapala, the pala king founded Vikramashik Monastery, which became a great centre of Buddhist learning.
5. Prithviraj: Prithviraj Chauhan, the last of Chauhan's kings, was considered the greatest of all Chauhan rulers.
6. Caliph: Caliph means a representative of Prophet Muhammad.

b. Time Line:

Write the event for the given year in each column.



Answer:



XI. Answer Grid:

Question 1.

Who was the Shahi ruler of Punjab defeated by Mahmud of Ghazni?

Answer:

King Jayapala

Question 2.

Rajput style of Painting is called

Answer:

Rajsthani

Question 3.

How many Rajput clans were there?

Answer:

36

Question 4.

Who established the first Islamic empire in India?

Answer:

Muhammad of Ghor

Question 5.

Who was the first Sultan of Delhi?

Answer:

Qutb-ud-din Aibak

Question 6.

Where is Mecca?

Answer:

Arabia

Important Questions and Answers

I. Choose the correct Answer:

Question 1.

Which was the rallying point for Rajputs?

- a) Chittor
- b) Jaipur
- c) Purandar
- d) Railear

Answer:

- a) Chittor

Question 2.

One of the four prominent clans of the Rajputs ruled from Gurjaratra in Jodhpur.

- (a) Palas
- (b) Pratiharas
- (c) Chauhans
- (d) Chalukyas

Answer:

- (b) Pratiharas

Question 3.

How many Hindu and Jain temples in Osian?

- a) 14
- b) 15
- c) 16
- d) 17

Answer:

- c) 16

Question 4.

Who was the President of Vikrama Shila Monastery?

- a) Dharmapala
- b) Devapala
- c) Atisha
- d) Sakambari

Answer:

- c) Atisha

Question 5.

At which century Abbasid caliphates were declined?

- a) 6th
- b) 7th
- c) 8th

d) 9th

Answer:

d) 9th

Question 6.

Muhammed bin Qassim defeated the ruler of sind

- a) Mohammed Nabi
- b) Dahir
- c) Sabutissin
- d) Ummayyad

Answer:

b) Dahir

Question 7.

Which was the capital of sind?

- a) Aror
- b) Knnauy
- c) Tamila
- d) Chittor

Answer:

a) Aror

Question 8.

Which game of Indians was learned by Arabas?

- a) Hockey
- b) Polo
- c) Dice
- d) Chess

Answer:

d) Chess

Question 9.

The famous Somnath temple expedition of Ghazni was held in

- a) 1000 A.D
- b) 1010A.D
- c) 1025 A.D
- d) 1030A.D

Answer:

c) 1025 A.D

Question 10.

The most capable general of Muhammed Ghor was

- a) Qutb – ud – din Aibak
- b) Malik Kafur
- c) Khan Sahib
- d) Iltumish

Answer:

- a) Qutb-ud-din Aibak

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. The Rajput States formed a collective entity called

Answer:

Rajputana

2. Tomaras were ruling in the region.

Answer:

Harayana

3. Thirty-six royal Rajput clans were listed by in 1829.

Answer:

James Tod

4. Harichandra laid the foundation of the dynasties

Answer:

Gujarat

5. was the first and prominent ruler of Pratiharas.

Answer:

Nagabhata I

6. Deva Pala donated 5 villages to.....

Answer:

Buddhists

7.The Founder of the second Pala dynasty was.....

Answer:
Mahipala I

8. The Chauhans capital was.....

Ans:
Sakambari

9. A was the bride choosing the bridegroom of her choice.

Answer:
suyamwara

10. Rajasthani painting focuses on.....themes.

Answer:
religious

11. The Khajuraho in Bundelkhand hastemples.

Answer:
30

12. The Palas were adherents toschool of Buddhism.

Answer:
Mahayana

13. The monk reformed Tibetan Buddhism.

Answer:
Atisha

14. Islam originated atin Arabia.

Answer:
Mecca

15. The founder of Islam was Prophet.....

Answer:
Muhammad Nabi

III. Match the following:

A	B
1. Dharmapala	a) 997 – 1030
2. Mahipala -I	b) 988 – 1038
3. Kajini Muhammed	c) 1191- 1192
4. Muhammed Ghori	d) 770- 810
5. Battle of Tarani	e) 1149- 1206

Answer:

A	B
1. Dharmapala	d) 770- 810
2. Mahipala -I	b) 988 – 1038
3. Kajini Muhammed	a) 997 – 1030
4. Muhammed Ghori	e) 1149- 1206
5. Battle of Tarani	c) 1191 – 1192

IV. True or False:

1. Muhmud Ghazini conducted 15 Raids into India.

Answer:

False

2. Rajapala was the ruler of Kanauj.

Answer:

True

3. The Palas were the followers of the Hinayana school of Buddhism.

Answer:

False

4. The Chauhan's were the foundatories of the Prathikaras.

Answer:

True

5. Monastery is the place where the monks live.

Answer:

True

V. Find the odd one out:

1. Dharmapala, Mahipala, Devapala, Simharaji

Answer:

Simharaji

2. Mandu, Gwalior, Chanderi, Kumbhalgarh

Answer:

Kumbhalgarh

VI. Consider the following statements. Tick (✓) the appropriate Answer:

Question 1.

Assertion (A): Mahipala I was called the founder of the second Pala dynasty.

Reason (R): Mahipala I was the powerful ruler of the Pala dynasty,

- 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.

Answer:

- a) R is the correct explanation of A.

Question 2.

Assertion (A): In the 11th and 12th century many local kings making themselves Independent.

Reason (R): The Rajputs fought each other endlessly.

- 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.

Answer:

- a) R is the correct explanation of A.

Question 3.

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

- 1. The Arabs learned the numerals 0 to 9 from Indians
- 2. The game of chess was learned by Arabs from Indians.

3. Indians learned the importance of 0 from Arabs.
4. Through the Arabs Europe gained more knowledge in mathematics
- 1, 2 and 3 are correct.
 - 1, 2, and 4 are correct.
 - 2, 3, and 4 are correct.
 - 1, 2, and 4 are correct.

Answer:

b) 1, 2, and 4 are correct.

VII. Answer in one or two sentences:

Question 1.

Point out the achievement of Dharmapala.

Answer:

- Dharmapala was a powerful ruler of the Pala dynasty. He led a successful campaign against Kanauj.
- He was a great patron of Buddhism. He founded Vikramashila Monastery.

Question 2.

Who were Chauhans?

Answer:

- Chauhans were the feudatories of Pratiharas and staunchly stood by them to check the Arab invasions.
- Prithviraj Chauhan was considered the greatest of all Chauhan rulers.

Question 3.

Mention the importance of Rajput Forts.

Answer:

The strong fortress of Rajputs was situated in Chittorgarh, Ranathambhor and Kumbhalgarh Mandu, Gwalior, Chanderi, and Asirgarh.

Question 4.

Name the important palaces of Rajputs.

Answer:

Palaces of Mani Singh at Gwalior, lake palaces at Udaipur, Jodhpur Palace, and Jaipur Palace.

Question 5.

Write a note on Dilwara Temple at Mount Abu.

Answer:

The Dilwara Jain Temple at Mount Abu has a white marble hall and a central dome of 11 concentric rings and a richly curved valuated ceiling and pillars. It was built during the period of Rajput rulers.

VII. Answer the following:**Question 1.**

Name some important Rajput buildings.

Answer:

Some of the important examples of the Rajput buildings are the strong fortresses of Chittorgarh, Ranthambhore and Kumbhalgarh (all in Rajasthan), Mandu, Gwalior, Chanderi, and Asirgarh (all in Madhya Pradesh).

Question 2.

Describe the expeditions of Mahmud of Ghazni.

Answer:

- Mahmud of Ghazni conducted 17 raids into India.
- The initial raids were against the Shahi kingdom and its King Jayapala was defeated in 1001 A.D.
- The Successor of Jayapala, Anand Pala fought against Mahmud in the battle of Waihind and defeated in 1008 A.D.
- In 1011 he raided Nagarkot in Punjab hills and Thaneswar.
- In 1018 Mahmud Plundered the holy city of Mathura and attacked Kanauj.
- He raids Gujarat and in 1024 A.D. (CE) Mahmud defeated Solanki King and plundered Anhilwad.
- He sacked the famous temple of Somnath by breaking the idol.
- His last campaign was through Sind in 1030A.D. (CE).
- Mahmud died in 1030 A.D.