

NCERT Solutions For Class 7 History Social Science Chapter 2 New Kings And Kingdoms

Kingdoms

Q1. Match the Following:

Gurjara-Pratiharas	Western Deccan
Rashtrakutas	Bengal
Palas	Gujarat and Rajasthan
Cholas	Tamil Nadu

Ans.

Gurjara-Pratiharas	Gujarat and Rajasthan
Rashtrakutas	Western Deccan
Palas	Bengal
Cholas	Tamil Nadu

Q2. Who Were the Parties Involved in the “Tripartite Struggle”?

Ans. Parties involved in the “tripartite struggle” were-

- (i) Gurjara-Pratihara
- (ii) Rashtrakuta
- (iii) Pala dynasties

Q.3: What were the two major cities under the control of the Chahamanas?

Ans : Two major cities in control of the Chahamanas were Delhi and Ajmer.

Q.4: How did the Rashtrakutas become powerful?



Ans : Rashtrakutas were initially subordinate to the Chalukyas of Karnataka. In the mid eighteenth century, Dantidurga, a Rashtrakuta chief, overthrew his Chalukya overlord and established his right to rule by performing the haryana-garbha ritual.

Q.5: What did the new dynasties do to gain acceptance?

Ans : To gain acceptance, the new dynasties took on new titles, performed religious rituals which would make them part of the kshatriyas and engaged in warfare to assert their power and carve kingdoms for themselves.

Q6. What Did the New Dynasties Do to Gain Acceptance?

Ans. To win approval, the new dynasties adopted new titles and underwent religious rites that elevated them to Kshatriya status. They were regarded as subordinates or Samantas by their superiors, but after gaining power and wealth, they declared themselves to be Maha-Samanthas. Warfare was also used by the new dynasties to assert their power and carve out kingdoms for themselves.

Q7. What Kind of Irrigation Works were Developed in the Tamil Region?

Ans. The areas near the Kaveri river in Tamil Nadu were opened up for large-scale cultivation in the fifth or sixth centuries. The irrigation works developed in the Tamil region resulted in the development of water channels for agriculture, the excavation of wells and tanks for water storage and the construction of embankments to prevent floods.

Q8. What were the Activities Associated with Chola Temples?

Ans. Chola temples commonly served as the hubs of settlements that grew around them. These were centres of craft production also. Chola temples were not only places of worship, but also economic, social, They were also endowed with land by rulers and others, and production from the land was used to support all of the specialists who worked at the temple. and cultural life. Among the temple crafts, the formation of bronze images became the most distinctive, and these bronze images are still regarded as the finest in the world. The



majority of these bronze images depicted deities, but some also depicted devotees.

