

**North Ex Public School (Session 2020-2021)**

**Class -VII**

**Social studies**

**History chapter -2**

Q1. What were the theories that tell us about the origin of Rajputs?

A1. There were many theories about the origin of the Rajputs. They claimed that their ancestors had been powerful kings. Many of them called themselves Rajput or Rajputra meaning son of king. They called themselves either Suryavanshi or descendants of Sun God or Chandravanshi, descendants of Moon God. Some were called Agnikulas. They were believed to have been born out of a fire pit.

Q2. What do you understand by the Tripartite struggle?

A2. Kanauj was situated in the fertile Gangetic plains and hence was coveted by all the dynasties. The Pratiharas, The Rashtrakutas, and The Palas. They were eager to take over Kannauj. The constant struggle for Kannauj is known as Tripartite struggle.

Q3. What is the significance of the second battle of Tarain?

A3. The Second Battle of Tarain is believed to be the most significant battle in the history of Indian as it opened the path for many conquerors into India. After this victory, Mohammed Ghori defeated the other small Rajput kingdoms easily.

Q4. Why did Mahmud of Ghazni attack India? What did he do with the wealth he looted?

A4. Mahmud knew that India had many riches and he wanted to plunder this enormous wealth. He decided to invade India. He carried out more than 17 successful expeditions and accumulated great wealth with which to lay the foundation of a vast empire. He built libraries, palaces, mosques, gardens, a university and a museum in Ghazni.

Q5. Name the powers that were constant struggle for Kannauj

A5. The Pratiharas, The Rashtrakutas, and The Palas.

Q6. Name the smallest unit of administration under the Cholas.

A6. Ur

Q7. Discuss the administration system of the Cholas.

A7. The Cholas set up a sound administrative system. It was a three-tier system. The three levels were the central government, the provincial government and the local government.

Q8. How do you know that the Cholas were patrons of art and architecture?

A8. The Cholas were patrons of art and architecture. They built magnificent temples. Art and architecture reached its peak under the Cholas rule. They built brick temples and later they made stone temples. Rajaraja Chola built the famous Brihhadisvara temple at Tanjore.

Q9. Who were Cholas?

A9. Of all the kingdoms of the south, the Cholas occupy a vital place in the history. The Cholas became the most important dynasty from the 9<sup>th</sup> century onwards.

Q10. What were the main developments that made the Chola kingdom outstanding and unique?

A10. The Chola period is known for its sculptures in bronze. These sculptures include the idols of Shiva and Parvati. The Cholas used the lost wax technique to create these bronze images. In this technique, bee wax is mixed with a little oil and kneaded well. The figure is then sculpted with material with all the minute details.