

WORKSHEET, Class 7th, History, chapter 2, S.St.

A. Answer these questions:-

Answer:- 1 Al-Beruni.

Answer:- 2 Dantivarman was the founder of Rashtrakut dynasty.

Answer:- 3 Rajputs are Well known for their bravery, honour and prestige in Indian history. Rajputs rose to prominence during 9th to 12th centuries.

Answer:- 4 Rashtrakuta Dynasty built the Kailash temple at Ellora.

B. Choose the right answer:-

1. Gopal

2. none of these

3. big landlords or warrior chiefs.

4. Prithviraj Raso

C. Fill in the blanks:-

- 1.Kannauj
- 2.prithviraja-iii
3. Prithviraj- raso
4. Vishnu , Adivaraha

D.Distinguish between:

- 1.The Rashtrakutas and the Palas

The Rashtrakutas- Rashtrakutas were initially subordinate to the Chalukyas of Karnataka. In 753 AD Dantidurga a Rashtrakuta Chief declared independence from his Chalukya overlord. They performed a ritual, called 'Hiranya-garbha' (the golden womb) with the help of Brahmanas to become a Kshatriya king. In this way, Dantivarman, also known as Dantidurga became the founder of this dynasty. His capital was at Manyakheta or Malkhed, near modern Sholapur in Maharashtra.

The Palas- The Pala dynasty was founded by Gopala. He was an elected king chosen by the nobles because the previous ruler had died issueless. His capital was at Pataliputra. Dharampala and 'Devapala' were the famous rulers of this dynasty. They ruled around the 3 regions of Bihar, Bengal and parts of Orissa and Assam with many ups and downs for over four centuries. In the middle of the 12th century Vijayasena defeated the Palas.

2. Mahmud of Ghazni and Muhammad Ghori.

Mahmud of Ghazni- Mahmud of Ghazni had started his invasions in India during the period when the Rajput power had declined. The two main reasons that led to the conquest of India by Mahmud Ghazni were firstly, to accumulate the vast amount of wealth that existed in India, and secondly, to spread Islam.

Muhammad Ghori-. Shahabuddin Muhammad popularly known as Muhammad Ghori .He invaded India not just to plunder the wealth of India but also to establish Muslim rule in India.He was the Muslim ruler who laid the foundation for the subsequent Islamic ruling dynasties of India which saw its pinnacle later in the Mughal Empire.

E.Answer in one word:

- 1 Bhoja-I
2. Dantivarman
3. Battle of Tarain
- 4.Delhi and Ajmer

F. Answer the following questions in brief:-

Answer:- 1 Bhoja-I was the most famous and able ruler of the Gurjara -Pratihara dynasty. He ruled from 836-885 AD. empire stretched from Kashmir to Narmada and from Gujarat to Bengal. He captured Kannauj and made it his capital. He was a devotee of Vishnu and adopted the title of 'Adivaraha'.

Answer:- 3 Nagabhatta-I Ruled from 725- 750 AD .In 738 AD he defeated the Arab Muslims of sind and pushed them back.

Answer:- 4 In 1191, Prithviraja Chauhan defeated Muhammad Ghori. In this battle, Ghori had to flee from the battle field with bleeding wounds. But the very next year in 1192, he defeated Prithviraj. This defeat is regarded as a turning point in the Indian history because, it resulted in the foundation

of Muslim rule in India. Later, Ghori defeated Jaichand of Kannauj, which marked the end of Rajput rule in North-India.

G. Answer the following questions in detail:-

Answer:- 1 In early Medieval period there were many Muslim rulers came and went. Like- Mughal, Turks and Afghans. They expand India by new thought. First Rajput came to India, then Turkish, slave dynasty, the Tughlaq, Lodi dynasty, Chola empire after end of the period ,the Mughals came and established new empire.

Answer:- 2 The rulers belonging to the Gurjara-Pratihara, Pala and Rashtrakuta dynasties often fought especially for the control over Kannauj. Kannauj was then, a symbol of sovereignty. It was well situated in the northern plain. As a result, whoever captured Kannauj, could control the Ganga

Valley. Since there were three parties in this conflict, historians describe it as the 'Tripartite Struggle'. These three kingdoms were almost equal in strength. So, the victory of one king over the other did not last very long.

Answer:- 3 Dantidurga was succeeded by his uncle Krishna first. He extended his Kingdom up to Karnataka. Later his son Dhruva ascended the throne. He was further succeeded by Govinda third. They extended the empire further. The Rashtrakuta ruler Krishna third defeated the Chola ruler Parantaka I in 949 AD. His armies reached up to Rameshwaram. There he built a pillar of victory and a temple. In this way Rashtrakutas became powerful.

Answer:- 4 Mahmud Ghazni commonly known as Mahmud of Ghazni, who ruled Ghazni from 997 to 1030 AD. So to plunder the wealth of India he made very

first attack in 1001. He raided the India 17 times between 1000-1027 AD.. He made his 15th attack on the Somnath temple in 1025 just to plunder the gold. He looted the temple of all its wealth. He used some of its wealth to beautify the city of Ghazni.