

New Kings and Kingdoms of India (700-1200 AD)

New Terms

- ❑ **Matha** : Hindu monasteries attached to temples.
- ❑ **Nayanaras** : Shaiva saints of South India.
- ❑ **Lingayatas** : Religious sect of Chola period.
- ❑ **Nagaram** : Assembly of traders.
- ❑ **Gopuram** : High entrance gates of the temples.

Political Development in North India : (700-1200AD)

After Harsha's death in mid-7th century, his empire disintegrated which led to chaos in north India. Many small kings who were feudals of larger kingdoms became independent and were constantly warring among themselves.

The period of 5 centuries between 700 AD to 1200 AD is also called the **Rajput Age**. Some very important political developments took place in the period. Three powerful kingdoms, Gurjara-Pratiharas, Palas and Rashtrakutas, emerged in the 8th century AD in north

India and Deccan. These were constantly in a state of war with each other. At this time, socio-economic structure and cultural traditions of India remained stable. Cultural development took place in the field of literary and architectural art. In the 10th century, many Rajput kingdoms arose in the north and central India.

In the 11th century, Mahmud, the ruler of Ghazni, began his raids into India. He plundered many temples and towns and destroyed them. In the 12th century, Mohammad Ghori attacked India and ended the Hindu rule in north India. These attacks laid the foundations of Delhi Sultanate and Muslim rule in India.



Kingdoms of North India (9th Century)

Gurjara-Pratihara (730 - 1018 AD)

Pratiharas are also called Gurjara Pratiharas. They were the descendents of Gurjaras who entered India just after the Hunas. They ruled over Avanti and south-west Rajasthan. Later, they occupied Kannauj too. Nagabhata I was the first king of the dynasty and he defeated the Arab Muslims of Sindh. Nagabhata made Kannauj his capital. Mihirabhoja (836-885 AD) was another famous king of this dynasty. For a short period, he occupied the territories won by the Palas of Bengal. He adopted the title of Adivaraha.

During the rule of his successor, Mahendrapala I (885 - 910 AD), Gurjara-Pratiharas conquered the whole of north-west India. After him, the Pratihara kingdom started declining as his successors were weak and incapable rulers. Finally, Rathore Rajputs captured Kannauj.

Pratiharas ruled in north India for about 300 years. The Arab travellers, Sulaiman and Al Masudi, who came to India in 9th and 10th century AD, wrote about and praised the power, wealth and the grandeur of the Pratiharas.

Pratihara rulers patronised art, architecture, education and literature. The court poet of Mahendrapala I, Rajashekhara wrote Kaavya Mimamsa. He was a great poet of Sanskrit. Pratihara kings made many beautiful buildings and temples in Kannauj.

Palas (750-1161 AD)

Palas were rulers of Bihar and Bengal. The western part of Bengal was called Gauda and the eastern part was called Banga. The history of Bengal after Harsha and before the advent of Palas is lost in the mists of time. There was chaos and darkness in the region. After the death of Shashanka, the ruler of Bengal, in the 7th century, his chieftains elected Gopala as their king, who laid the foundation of the Pala dynasty. Gopala (750-770 AD) ruled Bengal for 20 years and gave it a stable administration. His son, Dharampala (770-810 AD) ruled for 40 years and expanded the kingdom till Ganga Plains. His son, Devapala (810-850 AD) was also an able ruler who conquered Odisha and Assam. Thereafter, the Palas saw many ups and downs and at the end of 12th century, the Pala kingdom succumbed to the attacks of Bakhtiyar Khilji.

Pala kings had a powerful army by which they expanded their kingdom. They also strengthened their

powers by friendly and diplomatic treaties with their neighbouring kingdoms. They also had close trade relations with south-east Asian countries, which led to an increase in their power and prosperity.

The Palas were the followers and patrons of Buddhism. They reformed Nalanda University and established Vikram Shila University in Bihar. They also established many Buddhist Viharas. At that time, Nalanda was the biggest centre of education in India.

Rastrakutas (753-973 AD)

The Rastrakutas ruled in south India. Rastrakutas were feudal lords under the Chalukyas of Badaami. Dantidurga or Dantivarman made them powerful and strong. He established an independent kingdom and his capital was Matakhedra near Sholapur. Dantidurga was a brave ruler who defeated Malwa, Kalinga, Kanchi and Kosala. He also defeated the Chalukya ruler Kirtivarman. He adopted the title of Parama Bhattaraka and Maharajadhiraja Parameshwar. His successor, Krishna I extended the kingdom till Karnataka and made the famous cave temples at Ellora. His successor, King Dhruva, extended his boundaries up to river Kaveri. Govinda III, the son of Dhruva, was a competent ruler and a great warrior. He expanded his kingdom from Bharuch to Varanasi and from Kannauj to Kanyakumari. At this time, the Rashtrakuta kingdom was at its zenith. Amoghavarsha I ruled for 64 years from 814 AD to 878 AD. He was a great scholar who patronised education. He wrote the famous work, Kavi Rajamarga in Kannada language. The last powerful ruler of this dynasty was Krishna III who defeated the Paramaras of Ujjain and conquered Kanchi and Tanjore after defeating the Cholas.

Rashtrakutas ruled for nearly 200 years and brought stability and political unity to the south region, but they were deposed by the Chalukyas of Kalyani in 973 AD.



Kailashnatha Temple, Ellora

Rastrakutas were tolerant in matters of religion and patronised religions such as Vaishnava, Shaiva, Jainism and Buddhism. They were tolerant of Islam too and allowed Muslim traders to live in their kingdom and build mosques.

They built the rock-cut cave temples and Kailashnatha temple at Ellora. These temples hold a special place in Indian art and architecture. By providing refuge to scholars of many languages, they contributed to the development of Parkrit, Sanskrit and Kannada literature.

Tripartite Struggle

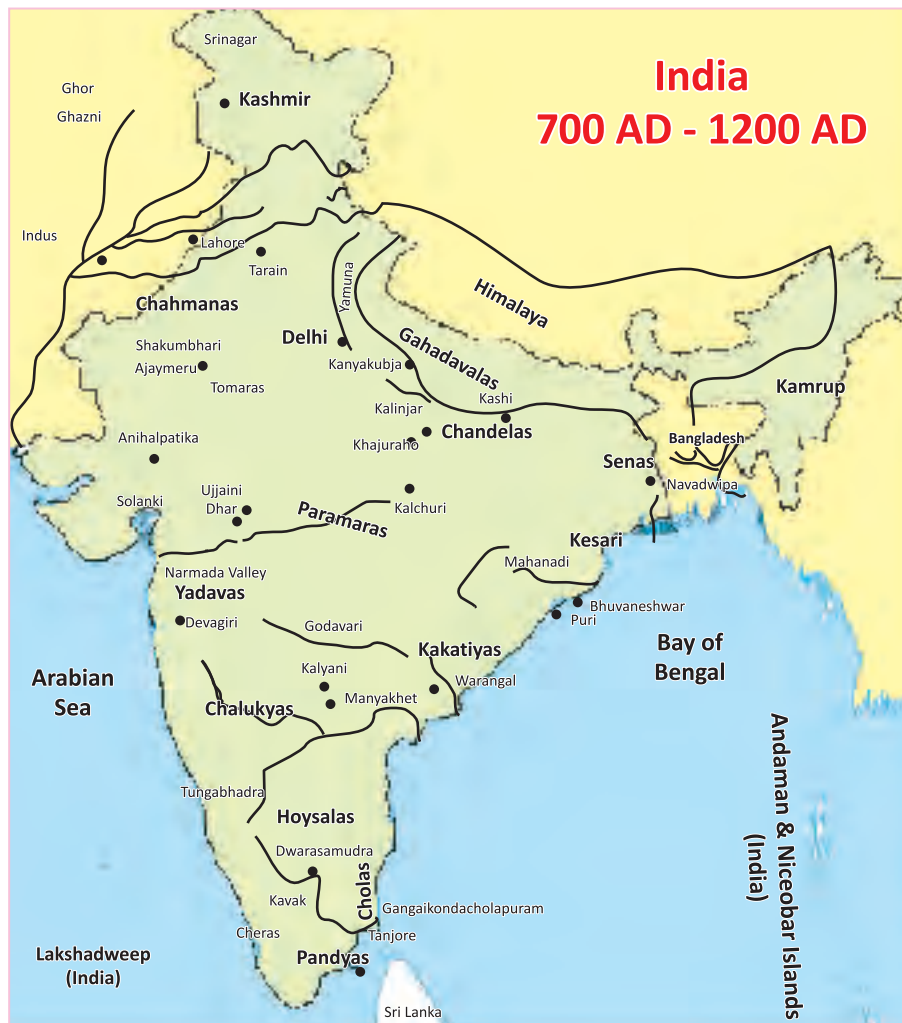
The Gurjara-Pratiharas, Palas and Rashtrakutas were contemporaries who were always at conflict with each other in order to prove their dominance. At that time, Kannauj was a symbol of suzerainty. The constant struggle for Kannauj is called ze **Tripartite Struggle**. This struggle weakened all the three kingdoms and it became one of the reasons for their downfall as well.

The Rise of the Rajputs

The Pratiharas, Palas and Rashtrakutas declined at nearly the same time. After their decline, new dynasties arose in these regions of which the most were Rajputs. The Rajputs are famous in Indian history for their bravery, valour and self respect.

Rajputs occupy an important place in medieval history. The origin of Rajputas is mired in controversy. For some Indian historians, they are the descendents of ancient Indian Kshatriya clans but the western historians believe them to be the descendents of foreign tribes such as Hunas, Kushanas and Sakas. According to Chandbardai, who wrote Prithviraj Raso, the Rajputs were born off a fire pit. According to this theory, Sage Vashishtha performed a yajna at Mount Abu, from whose sacred flames were born four brave warriors, Paramara, Paratihara, Chauhan and Solanki.

They were created to save the country from foreign invaders. Later, many new Rajput clans came up. All these clans were either Chandravanshis or



Suryavanshis. The main Rajputa clans were Paramaras of Malwa, Chauhans of Ajmer, Gahadavalas of Kannauj, Chandelas of Bundelkhand, Solankis of Gujarat, the Tomaras of Delhi, the Kalachuris of Tripuri, the Ahoms of Assam, the Senas of Bengal and Gangas and Kesaris of Odisha. Three clans—Utpala, Karakola and Lohara, ruled over Kashmir. The most famous ruler of Kashmir of the time was Lalitaditya. Rajputs always fought among themselves and could not be united as one, against a common enemy. This lack of unity in the country prompted the Turks to attack India and they succeeded in establishing the Delhi Sultanate in 1206 AD.

Turk Attacks

Arabs entered India as the first Muslim conquerors and won over Sindh and later, Multan. But they could not move further due to the strong resistance put up by the Pratiharas and Rashtrakutas. The work started by the Arabs was concluded by the Turks as they were more powerful, ambitious and practical.

Attacks of Mahmud Ghaznavi

Mahmud Ghaznavi was the first Turk invader. He sat on the throne of Ghazni, a small principality in Afghanistan in 998 AD. He had heard about the fabulous wealth of the temples and palaces of India. So he attacked India 17 times between 1000 AD and 1025 AD and plundered many towns and temples. Some of his major attacks were on Nagarkot (1009 AD), Thaneshwar (1014 AD), Mathura and Kannauj (1018 AD), Kalinjar (1021 AD), and Somnath (1025 AD). Of these, the attack on Somnath was the most destructive. He plundered the wealth of the temples, broke the idols of gods and destroyed the temples.



Ruins of Somnath temple

The attacks of Mahmud Ghaznavi shook up north and west India and the way to India was opened up for further Turk attacks. Mahmud Ghaznavi occupied some parts of north-west India and thus, Islam arrived in India with the Turks.

India through the eyes of Alberuni

Mahmud Ghaznavi was a lover of art and literature; Scholars Firdausi and Alberuni are of this period only. Alberuni came to India with Mahmud. In his book, Tehqiq-i-Hind, he has mentioned a large India. Firdausi wrote Kitab-ul-Hind and Shahnama. Alberuni's main objective was to describe India's religious, literary and scientific traditions. He has provided information about our ways, behaviours and blind faith. Some of its main parts are :

1. Indians had very narrow mindset towards the foreigners. They did not like their ways of dressing or diet and called them mlechchhas.
2. The people of India follow their own traditional occupations; If someone did not do so, it was considered a sin. Caste was related to birth which was universally accepted. Following the occupation of others was not accepted socially.
3. Food for all was served in different plates and they did not eat from the same plate.
4. Good and evil was considered important in daily life of Indians.

Alberuni praised some things as well, such as: Hindus have faith and belief in God. They believed him to be omnipotent and, the most powerful and the provider of life.

The Indian astronomical system had five concepts. Indians had independent views about earth and planets, their shapes, sizes, solar and lunar eclipse, latitudes and longitudes, and have their equipments and tools for observation and astronomical facts.

Know This

Alberuni came to India with Mahmud Ghaznavi. He learned Sanskrit and translated many Sanskrit works into Arabic.

Indian mathematicians and astronomers are capable but did not arrive at the conclusion of this knowledge. The traditional ideas about earth, elements, space, time and its science have been of

more importance and for this reason, the scientific ideas could not progress.

Attacks of Mohammad Ghori

North India again shook in 1175 AD due to the attacks of Mohammad Ghori. He was the ruler of a small kingdom, Ghur, in Afghanistan and an ambitious man. He wanted to establish a large empire in central Asia but did not succeed and hence, turned towards India which he did



Mohammad Ghori

not intend only to plunder but to rule. In 1190 AD, he captured Peshawar, Lahore and Sialkot and made Punjab and Sindh a part of his kingdom. Then he decided to conquer Ganga plains. He clashed with the Chauhan ruler of Delhi, Prithviraj Chauhan II. In the first Battle of Tarain in 1191 AD, Ghori was defeated but in 1192 AD, in the second Battle of Tarain, he defeated Prithviraj Chauhan. In 1194 AD, he defeated Jaichand, the ruler of Kannauj, who had helped him against Prithviraj. In 1198 AD, he occupied Kannauj and leaving Qutubuddin Aibak as the governor of the conquered territories, he went back to his country.

Causes for the Defeat of Rajput

Rajputs were brave warriors who did not lack courage but failed to establish a powerful and stable empire. They were defeated by the Muslim invaders and the main cause was the lack of unity and organization. Their powers were divided and their organization was based on feudal structure, and this proved disastrous for them. In this system, the king became weak and the feudal lords became powerful and wealthy. Rajputs also proved to be vain and too full of themselves because of which they did not come to the help of others. Their arms and weapons were of ancient style and their art of war was traditional and backward. They were dependent on their elephants which were not stable in times of war. Rajputs also lacked diplomacy and tact. All these causes contributed to the defeat of the Rajputs.

Social, Cultural and Economic Conditions of Rajputs (700– 1200 AD)

Society : During the Rajput period, the society was based on traditions, which had four main castes and many sub-castes. Women had respectable position

and status in the society and men could do anything for them. They had the right to higher education and art of war as well. The women who lived in palaces would commit jauhar if their respect or dignity was in danger. The conditions of women of other castes were not good. There was no arrangement for their education. Polygamy was also a cause of their low status. The arrival of Muslims and their atrocities gave rise to Sati practise.

Life in the society too was traditional. Men and women both wore different kinds of dresses and ornaments. All kinds of festivals were celebrated and pilgrimage was also popular.

Economic Condition : The main occupation of the people was agriculture where much new important developments took place such as, making the soil fertile and new farming equipments and tools. Irrigation with rahat (Persian wheel) was prevalent even before the arrival of Muslims.

Textile industry was very developed along with the metal industry. Jewellery making, idol making and carving was of an high order. Many shrenis (guilds) were made for the expansion of trade and different crafts were set up.

Trade and commerce was highly developed. India had trade relations with China and many other countries .The trade took place from the ports on the east-coast : Tammraparni, Khambat, Sopara, Deval, Thana and Quilon. Pepper, cardamom, cloves, camphor, indigo, perfumes, ivory, bamboo and hides had good demand in foreign countries while silk, wines, gold, silver and horses were imported. At the time, India was a wealthy country and people led a content life.

Religion : Rajputs were Hindus who worshipped Shiva and Vishnu. Worship of Krishna as an avatar (incarnation) had also begun. The worship of Shakti as Durga, Kali and Jagadamaba was also prevalent. The Bhakti movement begun by the saints in south India had also reached here. Traders mostly followed Jainism whereas Buddhism had lost popularity. Muslims, victors of Sindh, and Arab merchants propogated Islam and were supported by Sufi saints also.

Education : The ancient system of education was in vogue and its main centers were Bihar, Math Ghatika and Agrahara. Besides providing religious education, they were also the centers of social and cultural education. They also performed the tasks as varied as temple, hospital, courts and bank. They also trained people in handicrafts and helped them gain employment in large numbers. The moral and

religious education was imparted by saints and sages.

Language and literature : Rajputs patronized knowledge, education and literature. Bhoj and Munj, besides being kings, were great scholars themselves and had provided refuge to many scholars in their courts. The great Sanskrit playwright Bhavabhuti, was in the court of king Yashovarman of Kannauj. The great grammarian, Rajashekhra, was in the court of the Pratiharas. Kalhana described Kashmir in Rajatarangini, Chandbardai wrote Prathviraj Raso while Kshemendra wrote Vrihatkatha Manjari and Kumarapala Charita. Ksheerswami wrote many works on grammar. Mamman, Vaaman, Rudrat and Udbhata wrote many plays. Dhanvantari, Madhavankar and Nagarjuna wrote many tomes on medical science. Gita-Govind, based on the love of Radha-Krishna and written by Jayadeva, is a famous work.

The main language of the period was Sanskrit. The Jaina and Buddhist texts were written in Pali, the native language of the people. The language of daily use was Apabhramsha.

Science and Technology : In this age, not much attention was paid to science and technology, Bhaskaracharya wrote Siddhanta Shiromani, which was translated into Persian and Arabic languages. The medical book, Sushruta Samahita was translated into Tibetan and Arabic languages. The book, Rang Vinishchaya, written by Madhav, was translated into Arabic in the direction of Haroon-al-Rashid.

Art and Architecture : Rajputs were great patrons of art, architecture and made many palaces, forts and temples. The temples of the period are in three distinct styles – Dravid styles, Nagara style and Vesara style.

The Kings of Odisha had a special interest in temple building. The Sun Temple of Konark and the Vishnu Jagannath Temple at Puri are huge and grand. Bhuvaneshwara temple, Lingaraj temple, Parshuram temple and Rajrani temple were made around Bhuvaneshwara. At that time, shikhara, spectator assembly, dance halls and dining halls were made in every temple.

Rajasthan is famous for temples in Nagara style. The Panchayat temple and Sun temple at Ossiya are extremely beautiful and grand. The Jaina temples at Dilwara at Mount Abu are octangular in shape and Jaina stories are carved into the walls.

The temples at Khajuraho in Madhya Pradesh, built by the Chandela kings, are the best examples of

Nagara style. These are famous for their carvings. Of these, the Kandariya Mahadev temple is the best.

The temples of Gujarat are also in Nagara style and the Somnath Temple built by the Solanki kings is the best example of this style.



Sun Temple, Konark



Lingaraj Temple Bhuvaneshwara

Paintings too touched new heights in this period. The walls of the palaces and temples were adorned



Kandariya Mahadev Temple, Khajuraho

with wall paintings. Miniature paintings too developed during this period and became famous during Mughal period. Scenes from Ramayana, Mahabharata, court scenes, festivals and hunting, etc. were depicted in Rajasthan and Pahari style.

Kingdoms of South India

In the Paleolithic Age, south India had Stone Age culture and its specialty was burial chamber, surrounded by huge stones. The history of the period around 3rd century AD here is called Sangam Age. At this time, Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas were the ruling dynasties. These kings patronized Tamil poets and their Sangams (assemblies) were organized. The literature created in these assemblies is called the Sangam literature, which best informs us about the contemporary history of the period. Hence, it is called Sangam Age. During this period, south India grew culturally, politically and economically. The Aryan culture was spread by sage Agastya. The rulers of the three main dynasties were Karikkala (Chola), Nedunjhelian (Pandya) and Senaguttuvan (Chera).

The powerful dynasties of the south rose once again after the Gupta Age. They were Pallavas, Pandyas and Cholas.

The Pallavas of Kanchi

The plains of Tamil Nadu were ruled by the Pallavas, whose capital was Kanchi. Earlier, they were the feudatories of the Satvahanas of Andhra Pradesh but became independent in 565 AD. The dynasty was established by Simhavishnu. The most famous ruler of the dynasty was Nandivarman III (844-866 AD) who defeated the Pandyas. Pallavas had a powerful navy and had trade relations with south-east Asian countries.

Know This

Famous Chinese traveller Hieun Tsang had visited the court of Pallava kings too.

Pandyas

The Pandyas established a powerful kingdom in Tamil Nadu in the 7th century and their capital was Madurai. Jaatvarman Sundara was a powerful ruler and in his time, the sea trade with south-east Asian countries was very developed. Malik Kafur defeated the Pandyas in 1330 AD and made the kingdom a part of Delhi Sultanate.

Chola Kings of Tanjore (846-1270 AD)

Cholas once again arose as powerful rulers in the 8th century. The Chola king, Vijayalaya (846-871 AD) defeated the Pallavas and captured Tanjore. His son, Parantaka I (907-953 AD) defeated the Pandyas and captured Madurai and adopted the title, Maduraikondavan (Conqueror of Madurai).

Chola dynasty had two great kings, Rajaraja I (985-1016 AD) and his son Rajendra I (1012-1044 AD). On the strength of his better organization, leadership and trade relations, Rajaraja I gave a new life to Chola empire. He developed the army and the navy and became the great power of south India. He also defeated Pandyas of Kerala and Cheras. Winning the northern states of Sri Lanka, he named it as Mummadi Cholamandala and made it a part of Chola empire. He also won over Maldives, Lakshadweep and Kalinga. He established matrimonial relations with eastern Chalukyas and defeated the western Chalukyas in war. He was a capable commander, brave warrior, able administrator, great builder, a patron of art and literature and a tolerant king. He made the famous Vrihadeeshwara temple in Tanjore, which is also known as Rajarajeshwara temple.

His son, Rajendra I, too was a great ruler. He conquered the whole of Sri Lanka. His army succeeded in reaching the banks of Ganga in the Pala kingdom. He adopted the title of Gangaikonda and made his new capital Gangaikondacholapuram at the mouth of river Kaveri.



Vrihadeeshwara Temple, Tanjore

Rajendra I had a powerful navy fleet. He began a naval expedition in 1205 AD to capture Java, Sumatra and Malaya. He captured many ports of the Srivijaya

empire. Later, both the empires developed friendly relations. Cholas also sent their political and trade diplomats to China.

Later, Cholas had to deal with internal dissensions and wars with neighbouring states, which reduced their power. Finally, at the end of the 13th century, the Chola kingdom declined.

Chola Administration

Chola Administration was very well organized. At the top was the king. The administrative tasks were done by the officers and were rewarded with lands in return for their services. The empire was divided into six provinces, with a governor heading each one. The governors were appointed from the ruling family. The provinces were divided into Valanadus (districts) which were further divided into Nadus (villages). Large cities were called Tanipura. The villages were administered by local government. There were three assemblies in the village—Ur, Sabha and Nagaram, and their task was to organize the people. The Sabha was elected by the people themselves and it formed many committees whose main tasks were revenue collection, maintain law and order and dispense justice. The villages donated to the Brahmins too had a sabha, called Mahasabha. Another Sabha was Nagaram which was dominated by the traders.

Revenue and Commerce : The main source of revenue was the tax on land and trade. The revenue collection was spent on the royal family, salary of officers, works of social welfare, and the upkeep of the armed forces. The trade in the times of the Cholas was highly developed and it went on with south-east Asian countries. This organization of the traders was called Manigramam (guilds). Spices, textile, precious stones and ivory were exported while horses were imported from Arabia. In 1077 AD, Kulotunga sent a Chola ambassador to look for trade possibilities with China.

Society : Brahmins enjoyed an exalted status in the society and were held in high esteem by the king and masses. Craftsmen and traders were highly placed as compared to the officers. Women were paid due respect and were provided due freedom. They were free to gain knowledge of different arts.

Economic Life : The life of the people in Chola empire was comfortable and happy. Administration paid special attention to crafts, commerce, art and agriculture. Tax was fixed after the survey of land.

There were proper arrangement for roads and transport. Traders were organized into guilds and traded both within and outside the country. The traders were called **Chettis**. Many foreign traders had settled in wealthy coastal cities.

Religion : Most of the people of south India were Hindus but Jainism, Buddhism, Christianity and Islam were also followed. Hindus were divided into Shaivas and Vaishnavas. The most popular sect was Lingayat which was founded by Basavas. The Bhakti movement in South India was begun by Alavars and Nayanaras. The Bhakti songs were composed in the praise of Shiva and Vishnu.

Adi Shakaracharya was born in 788 AD. He was a great thinker and philosopher who had studied the Vedas and other religious literature. He also organized the ten branches of Advait Darshana. He also established four dhaama (mathas) at Badrinath, Dwarika, Puri and Kanchi.

Ramanuja, born in 1017 AD in Tirupati, was a great philosopher and social reformer of his time. By attaching Bhakti movement to the Vedas; he played an important role in making them popular. Madhav popularized the worship of Lord Krishna.

Education : Temples had a important role in the cultural and economic life of south India as they provided medical help, employment and education to people. Every temple had a math attached to it, where students were provided free education, clothes, boarding and lodging. Besides, cultural festivals and fairs were also organized here.

Tamil and Sanskrit were the main languages of south India. Telugu and Kannada were made popular by the Bhakti saints who composed songs in these languages. Ramayana and Mahabharata were translated into south Indian languages. Manimekhalai and Shilappadikaram are revered as the two mentioned earlier. Pampa, Ponna and Ranna are called the Tiriratnas of Kannada, who created puranic literature. Jaina and Lingayat saints preached in Kannada. Nanaiya was the first Telugu poet who translated Ramayana into Kannada and wrote



Nataraja statue of bronze

grammar as well. Kambana, Ottakuttam and Puglenid were the triratnas of Tamil literature. Kamban wrote Ramayana in Tamil

Art and Architecture : Cholas contributed generously to art and architecture. They made many palaces, temples, assembly halls and gardens in the Gangaikondacholapuram and Tanjore. The

Vrihadeeshwara Temple at Tanjore, made in Dravida style is its best example. Its specialties are a huge image of Nandi, tall gopurams (doors), multi-storied vimana and decorated idols.

The Chola craftsmen were expert statue-makers who made statues of stone and bronze. The Nataraj statues made during the time of the Cholas are the unmatched examples of this art.

To Recapitulate

- After Harsha's death, north India descended into chaos.
- Feudal lords declared themselves to be independent kings.
- Gurjara-Pratiharas ruled for more than 300 years.
- Cholas had a powerful navy which also helped them in sea trade.
- Rashtrakutas ruled in south India and were tolerant rulers.
- Pandyas ruled over Madurai.
- Cholas were the biggest power in south India.
- Chola Empire comprised of Maldives and Sri Lanka also.
- Palas ruled over Bihar and Bengal and had a large army.
- The temples of south India were great centres of cultural development, education, literature and welfare activities.



Exercise

A. Tick the correct option :

1. Rashtrakuta king, also known as Param Bhattaraka, was :

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Dhruva | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Dantidurga | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Krishna I | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Govind III | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. The kings who made the Somnath Temple were :

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Gangas | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Solankis | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Pratiharas | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Chandelas | <input type="checkbox"/> |

3. The Ratha temples were built by :

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Cholas | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Pandayas | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Pallavas | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Hoyasalas | <input type="checkbox"/> |

4. Brihadeswara Temple was built by :

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Rajaraja I | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Parantaka | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Simhavishnu | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Rajendra I | <input type="checkbox"/> |

5. Nadu in Chola Empire was :

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| (a) a village | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) a city | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) a Sabha | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) the capital | <input type="checkbox"/> |

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Kamban wrote the Ramayan in _____ language.
2. Pandyas were the rulers of _____.
3. Mahmud Ghaznavi attacked Somnath in _____ AD.
4. Rajasthan is famous for temples in _____ style.
5. The main languages of south India were _____ and _____.

C. Match the following :

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Chandelas | (a) Avanti |
| 2. Rashtrakutas | (b) Ajmer |
| 3. Chauhans | (c) Bengal |
| 4. Solankis | (d) Bundelkhand |
| 5. Palas | (e) Gujarat |
| 6. Pratiharas | (f) South India |

D. Write whether true or false :

1. The north Indian temples are made in Vesara style. _____
2. The Fire Pit origin concept of Rajputs was propounded by Vashishtha. _____
3. Lingaraja temple is in Puri. _____
4. Chola Empire was divided into Valanadus. _____
5. Adi Shankaracharya was born in Kerala. _____
6. Pampa, Ponna and Ranna were the triratnas of Tamil literature. _____
7. Ramanuja was a Bhakti saint. _____

E. Short Answer Questions :

1. Which are the two epics of Tamil literature?
2. Who wrote Geeta Govinda and on what subject?
3. What do you understand by Tripartite Struggle?
4. Who was Mahmud Ghaznavi? Why did he attack India?
5. Write the names of two famous temples of Odisha.

F. Long Answer Questions :

1. What were the causes of Rajputs' defeat against the Turks?
2. Explain the progress in art and architecture during the Rajput Age.
3. Explain the status of religion during Chola period.
4. Explain the attacks of Mohammad Ghori on India.
5. How was India as per Alberuni? Explain.

Project & Activity

1. Collect pictures of south Indian temples and paste them in your scrapbook.
2. On an outline map of India, mark and name the famous Rajput kingdoms.