

# Ch 2 New Kings and Kingdoms

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**Let's recall**

1. Match the following

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

**Answer**

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

2. Who were the parties involved in the "tripartite struggle"?

**Answer**

The parties involved in the "tripartite struggle" were:

- (i) Gurjara-Pratiharas
- (ii) Rashtrakutas
- (iii) Palas

3. What were the qualifications necessary to become a member of a committee of the sabha in the Chola Empire?

**Answer**

Qualifications necessary to become a member of a committee of the sabha in the Chola Empire:

- (i) Members of the sabha should be owners of land from which land revenue is collected.
- (ii) They should have their own homes.
- (iii) They should be between 35 and 70 years of age.
- (iv) They should have knowledge of the Vedas.
- (v) They should be well-versed in administrative matters and honest.
- (vi) Not has been a member of any committee in the last three years.
- (vii) They should submit his accounts as well as of relatives to contest election.

4. What were the two major cities under the control of the Chahamanas?

**Answer**

Delhi and Ajmer were the two major cities under the control of the Chahamanas.

**Let's understand**

5. How did the Rashtrakutas become powerful?

**Answer**

Rise of power of Rashtrakutas:

- (i) Rashtrakutas were initially subordinate to the Chalukyas of Karnataka.
- (ii) In the mid 8th century, chief of Rashtrakuta Dantidurga overthrew his Chalukya overlord and performed a ritual called hiranya-garbha which gave him the title of Kshatriya even if he was not one by birth.
- (iii) When they gained power and wealth, they declared themselves independent from their overlords.
- (iv) They fought with Gurjara-Pratihara and Pala dynasties fought for control over Kanauj to demonstrate their power. This is how they rose to power.

6. What did the new dynasties do to gain acceptance?

**Answer**

- (i) The new dynasties were based in specific regions and existing kings often acknowledged them as their subordinates or samantas.
- (ii) They gained power and wealth to declare themselves maha-samanta, maha-mandaleshvara and so on.
- (iii) They asserted their independence from their overlords.
- (iv) They performed rituals to declare themselves to be Kshatriya with the help of Brahmanas.
- (v) They fought war with neighbouring regions to gain power and also built temple to acknowledge it.

7. What kind of irrigation works were developed in the Tamil region?

**Answer**

Kind of irrigation works developed in the Tamil region:

- (i) Water from the channels of river Kaveri provided the necessary moisture for agriculture.

- (ii) Some areas wells were dug and in some places huge tanks were constructed to collect rainwater.
- (iii) Embankments were built to prevent flooding.
- (iv) Canals were constructed to carry water to the fields.
- (v) Sluice-gate were built to regulated the outflow of water from a tank into the channels that irrigated the fields.

### 8. What were the activities associated with Chola temples?

#### **Answer**

Activities associated with Chola temples:

- (i) Temple were centres of craft production and were also endowed with land by rulers as well as by others.
- (ii) They were not only places of worship but also were the hub of economic, social and cultural life as well.
- (iii) Priests, garland makers, cooks, sweepers, musicians, dancers, etc. live near the temple and many activities performed in temples.
- (iv) Temples were also associated with the making of bronze images which are considered amongst the finest in the world.