

were a religious group of Punjab, the Jats of Haryana, who were farmers, The Ahoms, who conquered and ruled Assam, and the Marathas, who were warriors of Maharashtra.

5. Islam is the religion of the Muslims. It arose in Arabia in the seventh century AD. Islam is centered on the belief in one God, Allah and the teachings of his last prophet, Muhammad. These teachings are contained in the holy book called the Quran.

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## Kings and Kingdoms of the Early Medieval Period ■■

PRACTICE FOR FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT Based on CCE

- A. 1. Rashtrakutas arose in the eighth century by overthrowing the ruling Chalukyas of Vatapi.  
2. Cholas was very powerful in the 9th century C.E.  
3. Raja Rajeshwara Temple, Gangai Kandacholapuram.  
4. Taxes on land, Trade and crafts
- B. 1. The Rashtrakutas, The Pratiharas  
2. The Pallavas, The Chalukyas  
3. Kaveripattinam, Nagapattinam

PRACTICE FOR SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT Based on CCE

- A. 1. (iii); 2. (i); 3. (iii); 4. (ii); 5. (iv)  
B. 1. Ninth; 2. the Chalukyas of Kalyani; 3. Mahmud Ghazni; 4. Raja Raj I 5. Harshavardhana  
C. Do it yourself.
- D. 1. The tripartite struggled over Kanauj because Kanauj was situated in the heart of the Ganga plain and the plain could be best controlled over them.  
2. The Pratiharas declined when they were defeated by Mahmud, the ruler of the Afghan town of Ghazni (Ghazna), in AD 1018.  
3. The King gave his official land grants instead of cash salaries. Those who received such lands became the King's feudatories. The samantas who got large land grants grew very powerful. The samantas who had many subfeudatories were permitted to attend royal courts.  
4. He occupied the whole of Sri Lanka. The conquest of Bengal was the most important achievement of Rajendra, where after he assumed the title of 'Gangikonda chola'.
- E. 1. The sabha helped the king's government in measuring the land that was under cultivation in calculating how much tax each person had to pay and then in collecting the land revenue.  
2. The villages enjoyed self-government under the Chola kings. All the powers of administration in the village were given to village assembly. It carried on its work through various committees. It had the power to collect and spend the revenue of the village.

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3. The main source for us to know about Chola conquests, village government, land grants and revenue collection in Chola inscriptions. Copper plates like the one below were used for writing about the events, conquests, people and land grants. Apart from these many inscriptions are found on stone walls in temples.

4. The Chola administration was highly systematised and well organised. The vast empire was divided into six provinces or Mandalas, each governed by a viceroy. The provinces were further divided into districts or Nadus. Each Nadu was sub-divided into Kottamas or Kurramas consisting of a number of villages.

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## The Delhi Sultanat ■■

PRACTICE FOR FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT Based on CCE

- A. 1. Muhammad Gori came to India in 1173 CE.  
2. Firoz Shah Tughluq  
3. Iltutmish granted lands called Iqta.  
4. Ala-ud-din Khilji was the first Turkish sultan.
- B. 1. Jalal-ud-din Firoz, Ala-ud-din Khilji  
2. Qutubuddin Aibak, Ghiyashuddin Balban  
3. Bahlul Lodhi, Sikander Lodi  
4. Mahammad-bin-Tughluq, Firoz Shah Tughluq

PRACTICE FOR SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT Based on CCE

- A. 1. (ii); 2. (ii); 3. (iv); 4. (iii)  
B. 1. Literary books; 2. Qutubuddin Aibak; 3. Slave dynasty; 4. Ghiyas-ud-din; 5. Razia  
C. 1. 1290-1320AD; 2. 1206-1290 AD; 3. 1451-1526 AD; 4. 1320-1414 AD; 5. 1414-1451 AD  
D. 1. Khilji dynasty, Slave dynasty, Lodi dynasty, Tughluq dynasty.  
2. Rajput rulers, Turkish rule and mongol policy were three problems faced by the Sultans of Delhi.  
3. He attacked Chittor to capture Padmini, the beautiful queen of Mewar's ruler Ratan Singh.  
4. Muhammad-bin-Tughluq shift his capital to place safe from Mongol attacks. He built a road to help nobles.  
5. He wanted to preserve gold and silver to meet the expenses of his planned campaigns outside his empire. So, within his empire he introduced bronze token coins which fell sharply and its value decreases.
- E. 1. Balban was known for his strong policies which assert his authority over the nobles.  
(a) Defeated many local rulers.  
(b) Defended his kingdom from Mongol invasions and internal revolts.

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