

- Q1.

Tripartite struggle was for.

1 Mark
- A

Ajmer

B

Kannauj

C

Delhi

D

none of these
- Q2.

Chalukyas were concerned to the state:

1 Mark
- A

Karnataka

B

Tamil Nadu

C

Kashmir

D

Andhra Pradesh
- Q3.

The Rashtrakuta king who performed hiranya-garbha is.

1 Mark
- A

Kadamba Mayurasharman

B

Dantidurga

C

Harishchandra

D

Pulakshin
- Q4.

Which of the following represents the town inhabited by merchants and traders in Chola period?

1 Mark
- A

Nagaram

B

Nadu

C

Sabha

D

Ur
- Q5.

Who proclaimed himself as the ‘deputy’ of the god?

1 Mark
- A

Ramanand

B

Anantavarman

C

Cheras

D

King Anangabhima III
- Q6.

Name the Turkish ruler who ruled between 1210 and 1236 CE.

1 Mark
- A

Ananga Pala

B

Shamsuddin Iltutmish

C

Khizr Khan

D

Muhammad Tughluq
- Q7.

During the Chola period, temples were also the hub of.....?

1 Mark
- A

Social life

B

Cultural life

C

Economic life

D

All
- Q8.

The functionaries for collecting revenue were generally recruited from:

1 Mark
- A

Brahmanas.

B

Farmers family.

C

Influential families.

D

Artist family.
- Q9.

Muttaraiyar held power in this delta region:

1 Mark
- A

Kaveri.

B

Krishna.

C

Mahanadi.

D

Godavari.
- Q10.

The functionaries for \_\_\_\_\_ were generally recruited from influential families

1 Mark
- A

Collecting revenue

B

Army

C

Both a and b

D

None of the above
- Q11.

Cholas started from \_\_\_\_\_.

1 Mark
- A

Thanjavur

B

Madurai

C

Gangaikonda cholapuram

D

Uraiyr
- Q12.

Prithviraj Chauhan was defeated by.

1 Mark
- A

Balban

B

Mahmud Ghaznavi

C

Mohammud Ghorī

D

Iltutmish
- Q13.

The inscriptions of the Cholas who ruled in Tamil Nadu refer to more than 400 terms for different kinds of.

1 Mark
- A

taxes

B

food

C

punishment

D

flowers
- Q14.

Which Sultan of the Delhi, Sultanate used Banjaras to transport grain to the city markets?

1 Mark
- A

Jahangir

B

Alauddin Khalji

C

Raja Man Singh

D

Akbar
- Q15.

One prashasti, written in Sanskrit and found in Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, describes the exploits of Nagabhata, a

1 Mark
- A

Rashtrakutangs King

B

Pala King

C

Chahmanas King

D

Pratihara King
- Q16.

Rajaraja I, considered the most powerful.

1 Mark
- A

Chera

B

Pallava

C

Chalukyas

D

Chola ruler
- Q17.

The ancient Chola kingdom existed near the delta of the river \_\_\_\_\_.

1 Mark
- A

Tungabhadra

B

Kaveri

C

Krishna

D

Godavari
- Q18.

Rajaraja and Rajendra built architectual and sculptural marvels at

1 Mark
- A

Kannauj

B

Tanjavur

C

Deccan

D

none of these
- Q19.

Who Built Thanjavur?

1 Mark
- A

Vijayalaya Chola

B

Sultan Mahmud Ghazni

C

Rajendra

D

None of these
- Q20.

Rajatarangini, a book that generally recorded the heritage of Kashmir in the 12th Century, was written by:

1 Mark
- A

Pravaragupta.

B

Kalhana.

C

Lalitapida.

D

Kashyapa.
- Q21.

The city of Kannauj is in the.

1 Mark
- A

Yamuna valley

B

Narmada valley

C

Ganga valley

D

Tapi valley

<b>Q22.</b> Dining the period temples were also hub of:				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Economic life	<b>B</b> Social life	<b>C</b> Cultural life	<b>D</b> All the above.	
<b>Q23.</b> Which river was used for the agriculture purpose by the Cholas?				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Sindh	<b>B</b> Ganga	<b>C</b> Kaveri	<b>D</b> Yamuna	
<b>Q24.</b> The river Kaveri branches off into several small channels before emptying into the				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Godavari.	<b>B</b> Indian ocean.	<b>C</b> Bay of Bengal.	<b>D</b> Arabian sea.	
<b>Q25.</b> Vetti and Kadamai, whose reference was found on Chola inscriptions are?				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Dance forms	<b>B</b> Kind of taxes	<b>C</b> Famous artists	<b>D</b> None of the above	
<b>Q26.</b> What lands were assigned for the maintenance of educational institutions under the cholas ?				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Barhmadeya	<b>B</b> Shalabhoga	<b>C</b> Tirunanattukkani	<b>D</b> Vellanvagai	
<b>Q27.</b> Who was Rajaraja's son?				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Rajaraja III	<b>B</b> Rajendra II	<b>C</b> Rajaraja I	<b>D</b> Rajendra I	
<b>Q28.</b> Kadamai means _____.				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> king	<b>B</b> land revenue	<b>C</b> artist	<b>D</b> labour	
<b>Q29.</b> Cholas dynasty ruled in.				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Maharashtra	<b>B</b> Rajasthan	<b>C</b> Tamil Nadu	<b>D</b> Madhya Pradesh	
<b>Q30.</b> Who invaded the Somnath temple in Gujarat?				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Akbar.	<b>B</b> Muhammad Ghori.	<b>C</b> Mahmud Ghazni.	<b>D</b> None of them.	
<b>Q31.</b> Chahamanas ruled over the.				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Delhi and MP	<b>B</b> Delhi and Gujarat	<b>C</b> Delhi and UP	<b>D</b> Delhi and Ajmer	
<b>Q32.</b> The big temples of Thanjavur and Gangaikondacholapuram were built by.				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Raja and Ram	<b>B</b> Rajaraja and Rajendra	<b>C</b> Rajendra and Ravendra	<b>D</b> None of these	
<b>Q33.</b> What is ‘brahmadeya’?				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Lands grants to Brahmanas;			<b>B</b> Lands grants to peasants;	
<b>C</b> Lands grant to warriors;			<b>D</b> Lands grant to poets;	
<b>Q34.</b> Sultan is an.				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> French Term	<b>B</b> Arabic term	<b>C</b> Greek Term	<b>D</b> Roman term	
<b>Q35.</b> How many people could be there in a tanda?				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> 2-3 people	<b>B</b> 40-70 people	<b>C</b> 6000-7000 people	<b>D</b> 600-700 people	
<b>Q36.</b> From whom was the Revenue also collected?				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Traders.	<b>B</b> Merchants.	<b>C</b> Peasants.	<b>D</b> Artisans.	
<b>Q37.</b> What were the major cities under the control of the Chahamanas?				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Delhi.	<b>B</b> Ajmer.	<b>C</b> Both (a) and (b).	<b>D</b> None of these.	
<b>Q38.</b> During the early medieval period, the Rashtrakutas were a party to the tripartite struggle for power. The other two parties were _____.				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Sanas and Palas	<b>B</b> Cholas and Chalukyas	<b>C</b> Pratiharas and Palas	<b>D</b> Chauhans and Rathors	
<b>Q39.</b> What did the Devadana type of a land tenure signify?				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Villages donated to Brahmins			<b>B</b> Villages donated to the King	
<b>C</b> Villages donated to the gods			<b>D</b> Villages not normally lived in	
<b>Q40.</b> Who attacked and defeated the Cheros in 1591?				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Aurangzeb	<b>B</b> Ahom tribes	<b>C</b> Raja Man Singh	<b>D</b> Akbar	
<b>Q41.</b> Sultan Mahmud ruled in.				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Ghazni	<b>B</b> Ghorī	<b>C</b> both of these	<b>D</b> none of these	
<b>Q42.</b> Cholas mainly ruled in the State:				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Madhya Pradesh.	<b>B</b> Kashmir.	<b>C</b> Tamil Nadu.	<b>D</b> Andhra Pradesh.	
<b>Q43.</b> Which dynasty ruled Delhi between 1320 and 1414 CE?				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Lodi	<b>B</b> Tughluq	<b>C</b> Khalji	<b>D</b> Rajput	
<b>Q44.</b> Who wrote Kitabal-Hind?				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Kalhana.	<b>B</b> Dantidurga.	<b>C</b> Al-Baruni.	<b>D</b> None of these.	
<b>Q45.</b> The city of Kanauj is in the				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Yamuna valley.	<b>B</b> Narmada valley.	<b>C</b> Ganga valley.	<b>D</b> Tapi valley.	

<b>Q46.</b> Kanchipuram was the capital city of.				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Cholas	<b>B</b> Pallavas	<b>C</b> Chalukyas	<b>D</b> Pandyas	
<b>Q47.</b> By the seventh century there were..... in different regions of the subcontinent.				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Big rulers.	<b>B</b> Dacoits.			
<b>C</b> Big landlords or warrior chiefs.	<b>D</b> Priests.			
<b>Q48.</b> Who defeated an afghan ruler named sultan Muhammad ghorī in 1191.				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Rana kumbha	<b>B</b> Jai chand	<b>C</b> Gopal	<b>D</b> Prithviraja III	
<b>Q49.</b> A minor chiefly family known as the Muttaraiyar held power in the				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Mahanadi delta.	<b>B</b> Godavari delta.	<b>C</b> Krishna delta.	<b>D</b> Kaveri delta.	
<b>Q50.</b> Who was the founder of the Chola kingdom?				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Simhavishnu.	<b>B</b> Vijayalaya.	<b>C</b> Rajendra.	<b>D</b> Krishna.	
<b>Q51.</b> Who assumed the title of Sangram Shah?				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Bir Narain	<b>B</b> Salbahan	<b>C</b> Aman Das	<b>D</b> Dalpat	
<b>Q52.</b> In Rajatarangini, Kalhana mentioned the history of.				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> South	<b>B</b> Andhra Pradesh	<b>C</b> Kashmir	<b>D</b> None of these	
<b>Q53.</b> Who was the first emperor of the Cholas?				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Vijayalaya Chola	<b>B</b> Rajendra Chola	<b>C</b> Aditya Chola	<b>D</b> Uttam Chola	
<b>Q54.</b> The specialists who worked at the temple and lived near it were:				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Sweeper	<b>B</b> Dancers	<b>C</b> All of these	<b>D</b> Cook	
<b>Q55.</b> Who were subordinate to the Pallava kings of Kanchipuram				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Pala.	<b>B</b> Rashtrakutas.	<b>C</b> Chera.	<b>D</b> Cholas.	
<b>Q56.</b> Who was Nagabhata?				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Gupta ruler.	<b>B</b> Chakrayudha.	<b>C</b> Malava.	<b>D</b> Pratihara king.	
<b>Q57.</b> Which of the following is related to the Cholas?				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Bronze Sculptures	<b>B</b> Splendid Temples			
<b>C</b> Development Irrigation System	<b>D</b> All of these			
<b>Q58.</b> Who were expected to bring gifts for their kings in the 17th century?				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Samantas	<b>B</b> Overlords	<b>C</b> Maha-samantas	<b>D</b> Maha-mandaleshvara	
<b>Q59.</b> The most powerful chola ruler was.				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Rajaraja-(i)	<b>B</b> Rajendra	<b>C</b> Pritiviraj	<b>D</b> None of these	
<b>Q60.</b> When did the Mongols invade the Transoxiana in north-east Iran?				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> 1568	<b>B</b> 1335	<b>C</b> 1485	<b>D</b> 1219	
<b>Q61.</b> Following sources used by the Kalhana except.				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Eyewitness accounts	<b>B</b> Documents	<b>C</b> Paintings	<b>D</b> Inscription	
<b>Q62.</b> Mohammad Ghori defeated Prithviraj Chauhan in the Second Battle of Tarain. In which year was this battle fought.				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> 1190 A.D	<b>B</b> 1191 A.D	<b>C</b> 1192 A.D	<b>D</b> 1193 A.D	
<b>Q63.</b> “Tripartite struggle” described related to the place.				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Haryana	<b>B</b> Delhi	<b>C</b> Kanauj	<b>D</b> Gujarat	
<b>Q64.</b> The functionaries for collecting revenue were generally recruited from ....., and positions were often hereditary				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Royal families	<b>B</b> Local families	<b>C</b> influential families	<b>D</b> All	
<b>Q65.</b> What was the use of money collected from taxes?				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> To finance the king's establishment.	<b>B</b> Construction of temples and forts.			
<b>C</b> To fight wars.	<b>D</b> All of these.			
<b>Q66.</b> The functionaries for collecting revenue were recruited from.				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Peasants.	<b>B</b> Artisans.	<b>C</b> Traders.	<b>D</b> Influential families.	
<b>Q67.</b> Prashastis were composed by:				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Kings.	<b>B</b> Samantas.	<b>C</b> Armymen.	<b>D</b> Learned brahmanas.	
<b>Q68.</b> Mahmud Ghazni invaded the famous _____ temple.				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Rameswaram	<b>B</b> Somnath	<b>C</b> Jagannath	<b>D</b> Omkareshwar	
<b>Q69.</b> The best know chahaman ruler was.				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Jai chand	<b>B</b> Prithviraja-(iii)	<b>C</b> Dharmपाल	<b>D</b> Rana kumbha	

<b>Q70.</b> Chola bronze images are considered amongst the finest in the				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> World.	<b>B</b> Asia.	<b>C</b> India.	<b>D</b> Europe.	
<b>Q71.</b> Mahmud of Ghazni sultan of —				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Iran	<b>B</b> Multan	<b>C</b> Afghanistan	<b>D</b> None of these	
<b>Q72.</b> From Uraiyur to Thanjavur 5.1.1 Muttaraiyar held power in this delta region:				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Kaveri	<b>B</b> Krishna	<b>C</b> Mahanadi	<b>D</b> Godavari	
<b>Q73.</b> What is Vetti?				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Rent.	<b>B</b> Tax.	<b>C</b> Revenue.	<b>D</b> None of these.	
<b>Q74.</b> Which one of the following rulers performed the ritual called hiranya garbha?				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Kadamba Mayursharman.	<b>B</b> Harichandra.	<b>C</b> Prithviraja III.	<b>D</b> Dantidurga.	
<b>Q75.</b> R?jatarangi? is a metrical historical chronicle of north-western Indian subcontinent, particularly the kings of				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Rajasthan	<b>B</b> Karnataka	<b>C</b> Gujarat	<b>D</b> Kashmir	
<b>Q76.</b> Muvendavelan.				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> A peasant serving two kings			<b>B</b> A peasant serving three kings	
<b>C</b> A peasant serving four kings			<b>D</b> A peasant serving five kings	
<b>Q77.</b> Chahamanas later know as the.				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Chauhans	<b>B</b> Chola	<b>C</b> Pallava	<b>D</b> Pandyan	
<b>Q78.</b> What was the other name of the great lord of a 'circle' or region?				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Samantas.	<b>B</b> Subordinates.	<b>C</b> Maha-mandaleshvara.	<b>D</b> King.	
<b>Q79.</b> Devdasis were the.				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Female temple priests			<b>B</b> Temple dancers	
<b>C</b> Female traders			<b>D</b> Female slaves of the kings	
<b>Q80.</b> Hiranyagarbha rituals were performed with the help of				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Farmers.	<b>B</b> Brahmanas.	<b>C</b> Shudras.	<b>D</b> Artist.	
<b>Q81.</b> What is the literal meaning of hiranya- garbha?				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Rashtrakutas.	<b>B</b> Dantidurga.	<b>C</b> Golden womb.	<b>D</b> Golden deer.	
<b>Q82.</b> Many new dynasties emerged after the .....century?				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> 9th	<b>B</b> 10th	<b>C</b> 7th	<b>D</b> 5th	
<b>Q83.</b> Which of these is an example of warfare for wealth?				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Tripartite Struggle			<b>B</b> Raid at Somnath Temple by Mahmud of Ghajani	
<b>C</b> Expansion of the Chahamanas' Kingdom			<b>D</b> All of the options	
<b>Q84.</b> When was Khalsa instituted?				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> 1699	<b>B</b> 1687	<b>C</b> 1543	<b>D</b> 1685	
<b>Q85.</b> In twelfth century who was wrote poem on ruled over Kashmir.				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Amir khusrau	<b>B</b> Kalhana	<b>C</b> Harisena	<b>D</b> Megasthenes	
<b>Q86.</b> Who raided the Somnath temple & carried much of wealth him.				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Muhammad ghorī	<b>B</b> Muhmud ghazni	<b>C</b> Muhammad bin qasim	<b>D</b> None of these	
<b>Q87.</b> The temple of ‘Thanjavur’ built in the period of –				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Pallava	<b>B</b> Chola	<b>C</b> Pallava	<b>D</b> Pandyan	
<b>Q88.</b> Which state were the Chalukyas concerned in?				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Tamil Nadu.	<b>B</b> Kashmir.	<b>C</b> Andhra Pradesh.	<b>D</b> Karnataka.	
<b>Q89.</b> Tribhuvana-chakravartin stands for .....?				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Great king			<b>B</b> Lord of the three worlds	
<b>C</b> The creator			<b>D</b> The protector	
<b>Q90.</b> Sultan Mahmud Ghazni was from:				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Afghanistan	<b>B</b> Iran	<b>C</b> Tanzania	<b>D</b> Iraq	
<b>Q91.</b> Nagabhatta belonged to _____ dynasty.				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Chalukya	<b>B</b> Pala	<b>C</b> Gurjara-Pratihara	<b>D</b> Gurjara-Pratihara	
<b>Q92.</b> Tribhuvana-chakravartin mean				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Overlord of king.			<b>B</b> Lord of Rashtrakutas.	
<b>C</b> Overlord of farmers.			<b>D</b> Lord of the three worlds.	

<b>Q93.</b> Maharaja-adhiraja stands for .....?	<b>1 Mark</b>		
<b>A</b> Great king.	<b>B</b> Lord of the three worlds.		
<b>C</b> The creator.	<b>D</b> The protector.		
<b>Q94.</b> Kings often rewarded Brahmanas by grants of land. These were recorded on .....?	<b>1 Mark</b>		
<b>A</b> Paper.	<b>B</b> Iron boards.	<b>C</b> Copper plates.	<b>D</b> Bronze plates.
<b>Q95.</b> Rajaraja, the great belonged to.	<b>1 Mark</b>		
<b>A</b> Chalukya dynasty	<b>B</b> Chola dynasty	<b>C</b> Rashtrakutas	<b>D</b> Gypta Dynasty
<b>Q96.</b> The land given by the Khalji and Tughluq monarchs to the military commanders was known as.	<b>1 Mark</b>		
<b>A</b> Iqta	<b>B</b> Kharaj	<b>C</b> Iqtadar	<b>D</b> Muqti
<b>Q97.</b> Settlements of peasants, known as____ , became prosperous with the spread of irrigation agriculture.	<b>1 Mark</b>		
<b>A</b> Uzi	<b>B</b> Ur	<b>C</b> Uri	<b>D</b> Udi
<b>Q98.</b> Which one was not in ‘tripartite struggle’ dynasties?	<b>1 Mark</b>		
<b>A</b> Gurjara-Pratihara	<b>B</b> Rashtrakuta and	<b>C</b> Pala dynasties	<b>D</b> The Cholas
<b>Q99.</b> Which of the following is correct as the eligibility conditions for Sabha Member in Chola Rule?	<b>1 Mark</b>		
<b>A</b> They should have their own homes.	<b>B</b> They should have knowledge of the Vedas.		
<b>C</b> They should be between 35 and 70 years of age.	<b>D</b> All are correct		
<b>Q100</b> The founder of the Rashtrakuta empire was _____.	<b>1 Mark</b>		
<b>A</b> Krishna I	<b>B</b> Indra	<b>C</b> Karka	<b>D</b> Dantidurga
<b>Q101</b> Kitab-al Hind written by.	<b>1 Mark</b>		
<b>A</b> Akbar	<b>B</b> Ghazni	<b>C</b> Al-biruni	<b>D</b> Nagabhat
<b>Q102</b> Rashtrakutas were subordinate to what?	<b>1 Mark</b>		
<b>A</b> Cheras.	<b>B</b> Cholas.	<b>C</b> Chalukyas.	<b>D</b> None of these.
<b>Q103</b> The author of 'Rajatarangini' is _____.	<b>1 Mark</b>		
<b>A</b> Kalhana	<b>B</b> Kakutsavarma	<b>C</b> Ashoka	<b>D</b> Rudradaman
<b>Q104</b> The Chola empire in South India was founded by.	<b>1 Mark</b>		
<b>A</b> Rajaraja I	<b>B</b> Rajendra	<b>C</b> Vijayalaya	<b>D</b> Kulottunga
<b>Q105</b> Gwalior is in:	<b>1 Mark</b>		
<b>A</b> Karnataka	<b>B</b> Gujarat	<b>C</b> Rajasthan	<b>D</b> Madhya Pradesh
<b>Q106</b> Who were the parties involved in ‘tripartite struggle’?	<b>1 Mark</b>		
<b>A</b> Gurjaras.	<b>B</b> Palas.	<b>C</b> Rashtrakutas.	<b>D</b> All of the above.
<b>Q107</b> Vetti was.	<b>1 Mark</b>		
<b>A</b> a tax paid in the form of forced labour	<b>B</b> a tax paid in cash		
<b>C</b> a tax paid in cash	<b>D</b> a farmer in kings fields		
<b>Q108</b> Kadamba Mayurasharman established their kingdom in.	<b>1 Mark</b>		
<b>A</b> Maharashtra	<b>B</b> Karnataka	<b>C</b> Gujarat	<b>D</b> Rajasthan
<b>Q109</b> Who were called nadu?	<b>1 Mark</b>		
<b>A</b> Group of females.	<b>B</b> Group of villages.	<b>C</b> Group of males.	<b>D</b> None of these.
<b>Q110</b> Who were expected to bring gifts for their kings in 17th century?	<b>1 Mark</b>		
<b>A</b> Samantas.	<b>B</b> Overlords.	<b>C</b> Maha-samantas.	<b>D</b> Maha-mandaleshvara.
<b>Q111</b> Which of the following rulers involved in the tripartite struggles	<b>1 Mark</b>		
<b>A</b> Gurjara-Pratihara, Chera and Pala dynasties.	<b>B</b> Gurjara-Pratihara, Chola and Chera dynasties.		
<b>C</b> Gurjara-Pratihara, Chola and Pala dynasties.	<b>D</b> Gurjara-Pratihara, Rashtrakuta and Pala dynasties.		
<b>Q112</b> An example of Chola architecture can be seen at _____.	<b>1 Mark</b>		
<b>A</b> Ellora	<b>B</b> Mahabalipuram	<b>C</b> Tanjore	<b>D</b> Aihole
<b>Q113</b> he Kadamba Mayurasharman and the GurjaraPratihara Harichandra were .....who gave up their traditional professions and took to arms?	<b>1 Mark</b>		
<b>A</b> Vaishyas	<b>B</b> Brahmans	<b>C</b> Kshatriyas	<b>D</b> Shudras
<b>Q114</b> Land granted to Brahmans was recorded on what?	<b>1 Mark</b>		
<b>A</b> Silver plates.	<b>B</b> Betel leaves.	<b>C</b> Iron plates.	<b>D</b> Copper plates.
<b>Q115</b> Rajatarangi is a metrical historical chronicle of the north-western Indian subcontinent, particularly the kings of _____.	<b>1 Mark</b>		
<b>A</b> Gujarat	<b>B</b> Karnataka	<b>C</b> Rajasthan	<b>D</b> Kashmir

Q116	When did the first battle of tarain fought?				1 Mark
	A 1191	B 1195	C 1193	D 1194	
Q117	Chahamanas were known as.				1 Mark
	A Chola	B Pala	C Chalukyas	D Chauhans	
Q118	Temple of Cholapuram ‘Gangaikonda’ was built in the year:				1 Mark
	A 1000 AD.	B 1035 AD.	C 1050 AD.	D 1100 AD.	
Q119	Somnath temple is in.				1 Mark
	A Tamil Nadu	B Kerala	C Odisha	D Gujarat	
Q120	Gujarat pratihara, rashtrakuta & Pala dynasties fought for control over.				1 Mark
	A Kanauj	B Delhi	C Kanauj	D Gujarat	
Q121	A ritual called hiranya-garbha (literally, the golden womb) was considered as the.				1 Mark
	A Rebirth” of the sacrificer as a Kshatriya		B Rebirth as a brahman		
	C Sacrificial performance		D None		
Q122	Brahmanas were rewarded by grants of land recorded on:				1 Mark
	A Copper plate.	B Iron plate.	C Silver plate.	D None of these.	
Q123	land gifted to Brahmanas was called as.				1 Mark
	A Brahmadeya	B Shalabhoga	C Devadana	D Tirunamattukkani	
Q124	Rashtrakutas ruled in.				1 Mark
	A Deccan	B Karnataka	C both of these	D none of these	
Q125	What were the name of land grants received by Brahmans?				1 Mark
	A Jagir.	B Brahmadeya.	C Devadana.	D None of these.	
Q126	Which one of the following Chola kings conquered Ceylon(Sinhal) first?				1 Mark
	A Aditya I	B Rajendra I	C Rajendra	D Vijayalaya	
Q127	Brihadeswara temple at Tanjore was built by.				1 Mark
	A Humayun	B Raja Raja Chola	C Rajendra Chola	D Shahjahan	
Q128	In which language was the prashasti found in Gwalior written?				1 Mark
	A Hindi.	B English.	C Sanskrit.	D Urdu.	
Q129	Tripartite struggle was related _____.				1 Mark
	A Delhi	B Ajmer	C Bengal	D Kanauj	
Q130	What was the main objective of Sultan Mahmud's Indian conquests?				1 Mark
	A Propagation of Religion	B Extension of Empire	C Acquisition of Wealth	D None of these	
Q131	Who was the eldest son of Shah Jahan?				1 Mark
	A Shuja	B Murad	C Aurangzeb	D Dara Shikoh	
Q132	Who was considered as the most powerful chola ruler?				1 Mark
	A Babur.	B Rajendra.	C Rajaraja.	D Prithviraj Chauhan.	
Q133	What is the literal meaning of hiranya-garbha?				1 Mark
	A Rashtrakutas	B Dantidurga	C Golden womb	D Golden deer	
Q134	The Somnath temple which was destroyed by Mahmud of Ghazni was dedicated to Lord _____.				1 Mark
	A Vishnu	B Shiva	C Surya	D Ganapati	
Q135	The title given to the local chief by the Chola rulers was _____.				1 Mark
	A Pallichhandam	B Vellala	C Vellanvagai	D Muveduvelan	
Q136	Who among the following Rashtrakuta rulers is known to have made the 'Hiranya-garbha-dana' at Ujjaini?				1 Mark
	A Dantidurga	B Dhruva	C Govinda III	D Amoghavarsha	
Q137	Mahmud of Ghazni was the ruler of				1 Mark
	A Delhi.	B America.	C Iran.	D Afghanistan.	
Q138	Tribhuvana-chakravartin means.				1 Mark
	A Overlord of king		B Lord of Rashtrakutas		
	C Overlord of farmers		D lord of the three worlds		
Q139	Many of the achievements of the Cholas were made possible through new developments in.				1 Mark
	A Fishing	B Mining	C Industry	D Agriculture	
Q140	Which new dynasty developed in eastern part of the country?				1 Mark

	A Cholas.	B Palas.	C Chahamanas.	D Rashtrakutas.	
Q141	Dantidurga was the ruler of.				1 Mark
	A Karnataka	B none of these	C Deccan	D Rashtrakuta	
Q142	When were Samantas declared Maha-samantas?				1 Mark
	A When they bring gifts for their kings.	B When they provide kings with military support.			
	C When they gain power and wealth.	D None of the above.			
Q143	Kitabul-hind was written by.				1 Mark
	A Amir khusrau	B Al-Biruni	C Kalhana	D None of thses	
Q144	In which century did Mughals control nearly the entire subcontinent?				1 Mark
	A Fifteenth	B Sixteenth	C Seventeenth	D Eighteenth	
Q145	Agriculture had developed earlier in other parts of _____ , it was only from the fifth or sixth century that this area was opened up for large-scale cultivation				1 Mark
	A Karnataka	B Rajasthan	C Kerala	D Tamil Nadu	
Q146	Who ruled in Tamil Nadu?				1 Mark
	A Cholas.	B Chalukyas.	C Rashtrakutas.	D None of these.	
Q147	Who raided the Ganga valley?				1 Mark
	A Rajendra	B Rajenraja	C Ramaraja	D Rajaraja	
Q148	Chalukyas ruled in.				1 Mark
	A UP	B Gujarat	C Ajmer	D none of these	
Q149	Who contributed in the administration activities in the Chola rule?				1 Mark
	A Muvenduvelans	B Assembly or Sabha or Brahmanas			
	C Associations of the Traders	D All of these			
Q150	The capital of the Cholas was.				1 Mark
	A Tanjore	B Vangi	C Madurai	D Uraiyur	
Q151	Which of these dynasties controlled the present day Rajasthan and Gujarat region around 8th century?				1 Mark
	A Chalukyas	B Cholas	C Palas	D Gurjara-Pratiharas	
Q152	Which Afghan chief posed a serious danger to Humayun?				1 Mark
	A Bahadur Shah	B Kamran Khan	C Sher Shah Suri	D None of the above	
Q153	The Chola king who brought half of Ceylon under his control				1 Mark
	A Rajaraja I.	B Kulottunga I.	C Rajendra.	D Rajadiraja.	
Q154	Prashastis tell us how rulers wanted to depict themselves as:				1 Mark
	A Leader.	B Valiant victorious warriors.			
	C Achiever.	D All of these.			
Q155	The person who received the land could collect taxes on:				1 Mark
	A Betel leaves.	B Woven clothes.	C Vehicles.	D All of these.	
Q156	Who was the son and succeesor of Rajaraja I?				1 Mark
	A Rajendra I	B Parantaka II	C Aditya	D Vijayalaya	
Q157	Who was the founder of the Mughal Empire in India?				1 Mark
	A Babur	B Humayun	C Muhammad Mirza	D Akbar	
Q158	Which river delta was controlled by the Cholas?				1 Mark
	A Kaveri River	B Krishna River	C Narmada River	D Godavari River	
Q159	Who was the author of Kitab-ul-Hind?				1 Mark
	A AbuSaid	B Abul Fazl	C Firdausi	D Al-Beruni	
Q160	Many new dynasties emerged after which century?				1 Mark
	A Fifteenth century.	B Seventh century.	C Twelfth century.	D Eleventh century.	
Q161	According to the categories of land mentioned in the Chola inscriptions _____ was known as the land donated to Jaina institutions?				1 Mark
	A Vellanvagai	B Brahmadeya	C Shalabhoga	D Pallichchhandam	
Q162	The specialists who worked at the temple and lived near it were				1 Mark
	A Dancers.	B Cook.	C Sweeper.	D All of these.	
Q163	What did the word Rajputana mean?				1 Mark

<p><b>A</b> The soldiers fighting for Rajput kings</p> <p><b>C</b> The family of Royals</p>	<p><b>B</b> The Rajput tradition</p> <p><b>D</b> The region which constituted most of present-day Rajasthan in the 19th century</p>
<p><b>Q164</b>Vetti is a.</p> <p><b>A</b> Good</p> <p><b>B</b> Samanta</p> <p><b>C</b> Tax</p> <p><b>D</b> King</p>	<p><b>1 Mark</b></p>
<p><b>Q165</b>Who was Dantidurga?</p> <p><b>A</b> Rastrakutas chief.</p> <p><b>B</b> Cholas chief.</p>	<p><b>C</b> Chalukyas chief.</p> <p><b>D</b> None of these.</p> <p><b>1 Mark</b></p>
<p><b>Q166</b>The scholar who had accompanied with Mohammed of Ghazni to India was _____.</p> <p><b>A</b> Al-Raza</p> <p><b>B</b> Ibn-Batuta</p>	<p><b>C</b> Al-Biruni</p> <p><b>D</b> Al-Firdausi</p> <p><b>1 Mark</b></p>
<p><b>Q167</b>Somnath telple was plundered by:</p> <p><b>A</b> Muhammad Ghori.</p> <p><b>C</b> Rajaraja.</p>	<p><b>B</b> Prithviraj.</p> <p><b>D</b> Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni.</p> <p><b>1 Mark</b></p>
<p><b>Q168</b>Gwalior is in.</p> <p><b>A</b> Karnataka</p> <p><b>B</b> Rajasthan</p>	<p><b>C</b> Madhya Pradesh</p> <p><b>D</b> Gujarat</p> <p><b>1 Mark</b></p>
<p><b>Q169</b>Which of the following forms of land tenure denoted an entire village being donated to Brahmins?</p> <p><b>A</b> Jagir</p> <p><b>B</b> Zamindari</p>	<p><b>C</b> Brahmadeya</p> <p><b>D</b> Devadana</p> <p><b>1 Mark</b></p>
<p><b>Q170</b>Ellora caves in Maharashtra were built by.</p> <p><b>A</b> Rashtrakutas</p> <p><b>B</b> Cholas</p>	<p><b>C</b> Pallavas</p> <p><b>D</b> Palas</p> <p><b>1 Mark</b></p>
<p><b>Q171</b>Kings often rewarded Brahmanas by grants of.</p> <p><b>A</b> House</p> <p><b>B</b> Land</p>	<p><b>C</b> Foods</p> <p><b>D</b> Golden Coin</p> <p><b>1 Mark</b></p>
<p><b>Q172</b>Prithviraja III was a famous _____.</p> <p><b>1 Mark</b></p>	
<p><b>Q173</b>Earlier the Chauhanas were also known as _____.</p> <p><b>1 Mark</b></p>	
<p><b>Q174</b>Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:</p> <p>Temple at Thanjavur was for goddess _____.</p> <p><b>1 Mark</b></p>	
<p><b>Q175</b>Gurjara- Pratihara were _____ (Brahmans/ Rajputs).</p> <p><b>1 Mark</b></p>	
<p><b>Q176</b>Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:</p> <p>_____ defeated Md. Ghori.</p> <p><b>1 Mark</b></p>	
<p><b>Q177</b>The Rashtrakutas dynasty was founded in the region of _____.</p> <p><b>1 Mark</b></p>	
<p><b>Q178</b>Al-Biruni had keen interest in the _____ and _____.</p> <p><b>1 Mark</b></p>	
<p><b>Q179</b>What was the name of the association of the traders during Chola period?</p> <p><b>1 Mark</b></p>	
<p><b>Q180</b>Fill in the blank.</p> <p>Tang dynasty remained in power between the _____ and _____ century.</p> <p><b>1 Mark</b></p>	
<p><b>Q181</b>Fill in the blank.</p> <p>The best-known Chahamana ruler was Prithviraja III, who defeated an Afghan ruler named _____ in 1191.</p> <p><b>1 Mark</b></p>	
<p><b>Q182</b>Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:</p> <p>Gurjara-Pratiharas, _____ and _____ fought the Tripartite struggle.</p> <p><b>1 Mark</b></p>	
<p><b>Q183</b>Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:</p> <p>Group of ur formed larger units called _____.</p> <p><b>1 Mark</b></p>	
<p><b>Q184</b>Vijayalaya captured the delta of river Kaveri from the _____.</p> <p><b>1 Mark</b></p>	
<p><b>Q185</b>The Prashastis were composed by _____.</p> <p><b>1 Mark</b></p>	
<p><b>Q186</b>Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:</p> <p>_____ wrote Kitab al-Hind.</p> <p><b>1 Mark</b></p>	
<p><b>Q187</b>Tang dynasty remained in power between the _____ and _____ century.</p> <p><b>1 Mark</b></p>	
<p><b>Q188</b>Fill in the blank.</p> <p>The evidence of the land grants were found to be recorded on _____ plate</p> <p><b>1 Mark</b></p>	
<p><b>Q189</b>Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:</p> <p>Most of the Brahmadeya land was in _____ valley.</p> <p><b>1 Mark</b></p>	
<p><b>Q190</b>Besides being the hub of social, economic and cultural life, temples were originally places of _____.</p> <p><b>1 Mark</b></p>	
<p><b>Q191</b>Fill in the blank.</p> <p>Many of these new kings adopted high-sounding titles such as _____ and _____.</p> <p><b>1 Mark</b></p>	

- Q192

At the time of Cholas, the tax 'Vetti' was levied in the form of \_\_\_\_\_.  
1 Mark
- Q193

Fill in the blank.  
As samantas gained \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, they declared themselves to be \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.  
1 Mark
- Q194

Fill in the blank.  
\_\_\_\_\_ were composed by learned Brahmanas.  
1 Mark
- Q195

During the rule of the Cholas the term Kadamai was used for \_\_\_\_\_.  
1 Mark
- Q196

The foundation of Rashtrakutas dynasty was laid down by \_\_\_\_\_.  
1 Mark
- Q197

The evidence of the land grants were found to be recorded on \_\_\_\_\_ plate.  
1 Mark
- Q198

Vijayalaya belonged to the \_\_\_\_\_ dynasty.  
1 Mark
- Q199

Prashastis were composed by learned Brahmanas. True/ False  
1 Mark
- Q200

State whether the given statements are true or false:  
Kalhan composed a poem about rulers of Kashmir.  
1 Mark
- Q201

State whether the given statements are true or false:  
Chahamanas rulers ruled over the regions around Delhi and Ajmer.  
1 Mark
- Q202

Prithviraja III defeated Sultan Muhammad Ghori, in the battle of Tarrain in 1191, but in the very next year, he was defeated by Ghori. True/ False  
1 Mark
- Q203

Initially Cholas were subordinate to the Chalukyas of Karnataka. True/ False  
1 Mark
- Q204

State whether the given statements are true or false:  
Land gifted to temples was called devadana.  
1 Mark
- Q205

The samantas were expected to bring gifts for their kings. True/ False  
1 Mark
- Q206

State whether the given statements are true or false:  
Palas ruled over present state of Tamil Nadu.  
1 Mark
- Q207

Earlier the Chauhans were also known as Chahamanas. True/ False  
1 Mark
- Q208

Periyapuram was a unique twelfth century Tamil inscription because it informed us of the life of ordinary men. True/ False.  
1 Mark
- Q209

State whether the given statements are true or false:  
Land for maintenance of a school was called Pallichchhandam.  
1 Mark
- Q210

Rich landlords were given title of Muvendavelan. True/ False  
1 Mark
- Q211

The kings acknowledged the big landlords as samantas. True/ False  
1 Mark
- Q212

Prashastis contain details that may not be literally. True/ False  
1 Mark
- Q213

One prashasti found in Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, describes the exploits of Nagabhata, a Pratihara king. True/ False  
1 Mark
- Q214

Revenue was also collected from traders. True/ False  
1 Mark
- Q215

Rashtrakuta dynasty ruled the Kashmir and neighbouring areas of India. True/ False  
1 Mark
- Q216

The Kadamba dynasty, in Karnataka, was founded in A.D 345 by Mayursharma. True/ False  
1 Mark
- Q217

State whether the given statements are true or false:  
In the mid of 8th century Dantidurga overthrew his Chola ruler.  
1 Mark
- Q218

Match the contents of Column A with that of Column B:  
6 Marks

S.No	Column A		Column B
1.	Tribhuvana-Chakravartin	(a)	Arabic scholar
2.	Al-Biruni	(b)	Great lord of a region
3.	ur	(c)	Land of non Brahmanas
4.	Muvendavalen	(d)	Peasant serving three kings
5.	Vellanvagai	(e)	Lord of three worlds
6.	Maha-Mandaleshvara	(f)	Settlement of peasants

- Q219

Describe the splendid temples and the bronze sculptures of the Cholas.  
8 Marks
- Q220

How did new rulers gain power?  
6 Marks
- Q221

Who was Mahmud Ghazni? How did he expand his kingdom?  
6 Marks
- Q222

What do inscriptions of the Cholas refer to as four hundred taxes?  
5 Marks
- Q223

Write a note on Mahmud of Ghazni.  
5 Marks

<b>Q224</b>	Explain how people participated in Sabha.	<b>5 Marks</b>																
<b>Q225</b>	What were the rights of the people who received land grants during Chola rule?	<b>5 Marks</b>																
<b>Q226</b>	On an outline map of India, mark the main South Indian Kingdoms.	<b>5 Marks</b>																
<b>Q227</b>	Describe the lives of ordinary men and women during the Chola empire.	<b>5 Marks</b>																
<b>Q228</b>	How did Chola dynasty expand? Why did it decline?	<b>5 Marks</b>																
<b>Q229</b>	What types of land are described in the inscriptions?	<b>5 Marks</b>																
<b>Q230</b>	How were Chola rulers great temple architects?	<b>5 Marks</b>																
<b>Q231</b>	On an outline map of India, mark major kingdoms of seventh-twelfth centuries.	<b>5 Marks</b>																
<b>Q232</b>	Who exercised control in the affairs of 'nadu'?	<b>5 Marks</b>																
<b>Q233</b>	How did the Sabha work?	<b>5 Marks</b>																
<b>Q234</b>	Describe the local administration of the Cholas.	<b>5 Marks</b>																
<b>Q235</b>	Who were samantas? What service did they provide to the existing kings?	<b>5 Marks</b>																
<b>Q236</b>	What was unusual about Kalhana's writing?	<b>5 Marks</b>																
<b>Q237</b>	Describe the other kings who engaged themselves in warfare.	<b>5 Marks</b>																
<b>Q238</b>	Give an account of agriculture of the Cholas.	<b>5 Marks</b>																
<b>Q239</b>	Describe agriculture and irrigation under the Cholas.	<b>5 Marks</b>																
<b>Q240</b>	What was given with the land?	<b>5 Marks</b>																
<b>Q241</b>	Write a short note on Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni, Afghanistan.	<b>4 Marks</b>																
<b>Q242</b>	How were sabhas organised?	<b>4 Marks</b>																
<b>Q243</b>	Contrast the “elections” in Uttaramerur with presentday panchayat elections.	<b>4 Marks</b>																
<b>Q244</b>	What were the qualifications necessary to become a member of a committee of the sabha in the Chola empire?	<b>4 Marks</b>																
<b>Q245</b>	Who collected the revenue?	<b>4 Marks</b>																
<b>Q246</b>	How did the Cholas rise to power?	<b>4 Marks</b>																
<b>Q247</b>	From where did resources come to these states?	<b>4 Marks</b>																
<b>Q248</b>	How did the Cholas rise to power? Trace out the role of Rajaraja I in this rise.	<b>4 Marks</b>																
<b>Q249</b>	How were resources used in the period 7th to 12th centuries?	<b>4 Marks</b>																
<b>Q250</b>	Describe the variety of irrigation methods used in the Tamil region.	<b>4 Marks</b>																
<b>Q251</b>	Give another example of samantas establishing their kihgdoms.	<b>4 Marks</b>																
<b>Q252</b>	How did the Rashtrakutas gained power and independent?	<b>4 Marks</b>																
<b>Q253</b>	Match the following:	<b>4 Marks</b>																
<table><tr><td>(a)</td><td>Gurjara-Pratiharas</td><td>(i)</td><td>Western Deccan</td></tr><tr><td>(b)</td><td>Rashtrakutas</td><td>(ii)</td><td>Bengal</td></tr><tr><td>(c)</td><td>Palas</td><td>(iii)</td><td>Gujarat and Rajasthan</td></tr><tr><td>(b)</td><td>Cholas</td><td>(iv)</td><td>Tamil Nadu</td></tr></table>			(a)	Gurjara-Pratiharas	(i)	Western Deccan	(b)	Rashtrakutas	(ii)	Bengal	(c)	Palas	(iii)	Gujarat and Rajasthan	(b)	Cholas	(iv)	Tamil Nadu
(a)	Gurjara-Pratiharas	(i)	Western Deccan															
(b)	Rashtrakutas	(ii)	Bengal															
(c)	Palas	(iii)	Gujarat and Rajasthan															
(b)	Cholas	(iv)	Tamil Nadu															
<b>Q254</b>	Describe the 'achievements' of Nagabhatta.	<b>4 Marks</b>																
<b>Q255</b>	How did the Chola temples become hub of economic, social and cultural life?	<b>3 Marks</b>																
<b>Q256</b>	Give an account of the administration of the Chola empire.	<b>3 Marks</b>																
<b>Q257</b>	When they attacked one another’s kingdoms, they often chose to target temples. Give reason.	<b>3 Marks</b>																
<b>Q258</b>	How were the members of Sabha Chosen?	<b>3 Marks</b>																
<b>Q259</b>	Give account of various types taxes as applicable in Chola empire.	<b>3 Marks</b>																
<b>Q260</b>	What kind of irrigation works were developed in the Tamil region?	<b>3 Marks</b>																
<b>Q261</b>	Write a short note on Brahmadeya.	<b>3 Marks</b>																
<b>Q262</b>	How did the Rashtrakutas become powerful?	<b>3 Marks</b>																
<b>Q263</b>	"Temples in Chola empire were not only places of Worship; they were the hub of economic, social and cultural as well". Explain.	<b>3 Marks</b>																
<b>Q264</b>	Describe several categories of land mentioned in cholas inscriptions.	<b>3 Marks</b>																

<b>Q265</b>	Enumerate different of land present in Chola Kingdom.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q266</b>	Who were samantas? How did they weaken the authority of the King?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q267</b>	What do Prashastis tell us about land grants?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q268</b>	Write a short note on architecture of Chola Period.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q269</b>	Find out more about taxes that are collected at present. Are these in cash, kind, or labour services?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q270</b>	How new class of rulers emerged during seventh century?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q271</b>	What were the activities associated with Chola temples?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q272</b>	Trace out the emergence of new dynasties.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q273</b>	Write a short note on Tang dynasty.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q274</b>	What titles did the new kings adopt?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q275</b>	How were new kingdoms administered? What was the revenue system in these kingdoms?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q276</b>	How did chola temple become a hub of economic social and cultural life?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q277</b>	How was the administration of the Tang empire carried out?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q278</b>	Write a short note on Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q279</b>	Which new dynasties emerged after the 7th century in subcontinent?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q280</b>	Who looked after the Brahmadeya?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q281</b>	Compare the temple shown in this chapter with any present-day temple in your neighbourhood, highlighting any similarities and differences that you notice.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q282</b>	What happened when Samantas gained power?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q283</b>	Write a note on Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q284</b>	Mention one distinctive art associated with the Chola temples.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q285</b>	Who were the Chahamanas? Name one of the best Chahamana rulers.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q286</b>	What developments took place in the 7th century?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q287</b>	When the second Battle of Tarain fought and what was were its consequences?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q288</b>	Who performed ritual called hiranya garbha and why?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q289</b>	What was the role of temples during Chola kingdom?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q290</b>	Trace out the emergence of the new class of rulers.	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q291</b>	Describe the irrigation system of Chola kingdom.	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q292</b>	Write a note on 'Prashastis'.	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q293</b>	Write a note on provincial administration of Cholas.	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q294</b>	What was the system of election of committee members for Sabha?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q295</b>	Look at Map 1 once more and find out whether there were any kingdoms in the state in which you live.	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q296</b>	Write short notes on Chola Administration.	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q297</b>	How were the members for the committees of sabha elected?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q298</b>	How the committee members for sabha elected?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q299</b>	Who was Prithviraja III? Who defeated him?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q300</b>	Explain briefly the 'agriculture life' of the people in the Chola period.	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q301</b>	Who was Dantidurga? How did he became a kshatriya?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q302</b>	Why did chola kings give some rich landowners titles like muvendavelan, araiyar, etc.?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q303</b>	Describe the famous works of Jaidev and Chand Bardai.	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q304</b>	What do you know about architecture of Chola Period?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q305</b>	Who was responsible to collect the revenue from the people?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q306</b>	Name the dynasties that fought for control over Kanauj in the early medieval period.	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q307</b>	Why were the temples first targets of the conquerors?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q308</b>	Write a note on the Pandyas.	<b>2 Marks</b>

<b>Q309</b>	Who were the best remembered Chola kings? Which regions or areas were attacked by Rajendra I?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q310</b>	Who was Vijayalaya?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q311</b>	What were claimed as “rent”?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q312</b>	Why did the rulers choose temples as their targets when attacked upon one another’s kingdoms during era?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q313</b>	How did the states obtain resources and what were the methods practiced to obtain it?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q314</b>	What do you understand by Vetti and kadamai?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q315</b>	How were Brahmanas rewarded?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q316</b>	How was the financial position controlled in these states?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q317</b>	Who was Kalhana? What was he famous for?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q318</b>	Explain differences between the terms Brahmadeya and Devadana.	<b>2 Marks</b>