DAV PUBLIC SCHOOL, PTPS PATRATU

Chapter- 10 ‘ The Rise of Small Kingdoms in North India’

Fill in the **blanks**:-

1) The Rashtrakutas took over the control in Northern part of Deccan .
2) Amogavarsha was a well known Rashtrakuta king .
3) Chalukyas crushed the power of Rashtrakutas.
4) Gopala was the founder of Pala dynasty .
5) Harshvardhan was the last great ruler of ancient India .
6) Rashtrakutas maintained huge armies and encouraged trade for the prosperity of the people .
7) Rashtrakutas followed Jainism but also patronised Buddhists, Hindus and Muslims.
8) Rashtrakutas rulers were great patrons of art and learning .
9) King Amoghvarsha himself was a great lover of Sanskrit .
10) Pala Dynasty ruled over for about 400 years .
11) The Pala rulers who are the followers of Buddhism .
12) Pala rulers gave generous grantss to Brahmins to build temples .
13) Gurjara-Pratiharas originated from Gujarat .
14) The founder of the Pratihara Empire was Nagabhatta- I .
15) The greatest ruler of Pratihara dynasty was Mihir Bhoj .

One Word or Very short type Question Answers :-

1. What is the Tripartite Struggle?

Answer: Struggle for control over Kanauj among Pratiharas, Palas and Rashtrakutas.

2. What happened after the death of Harshavardhan ?

Answer- The whole empire disintegrated into many small kingdoms.

3. What do you mean by the Age of Three Empires?

Answer: After the death of Harshavardhan, the Palas, the Pratiharas and the Rashtrakutas emerged as powerful kingdoms between 750 CE and 1000 CE. Hence, this period is known as the Age of Three Empires.

4. How do you know about the religious tolerance of the Rashtrakutas?

Answer: The Rashtrakutas built rock cut temples at Ellora which belonged to Hindu Buddhists and Jain sects. This proves that they were tolerant to other religions.

5. Who was Amoghavarsha?

Answer: Amoghavarsha was a great lover of Sanskrit. He wrote Kaviragamarga, a Kannada poetry.

6. What did the people of Bengal do to maintain peace and order in their state?

Answer: They elected Gopala as their king, who set up the Pala dynasty and strengthened it by bringing peace and order in the Kingdom.

7. What led to the disintegration of the Pratihara dynasty?

Answer: The Pratihara dynasty disintegrated into small kingdoms because its rulers were always engaged in battles. This weakened the empire.

8. Who was Prithviraj Chauhan? When did he come to the throne?

Answer: Prithviraj Chauhan was the most powerful king of the Chauhan dynasty. He came to the throne in 1177 CE.

9. Mention one achievement of Prithviraj Chauhan.

Answer:He checked the advances made by Muhammad Ghori of Ghor in Afghanistan by defeating him at the battlefield of Tarain near Bhatinda.

10. What does Chand Bardai's Prithviraj Raso narrate?

Answer:The famous epic poem narrates the bravery and heroism of Prithviraj Chauhan.

11. What was Johar?

Answer: Johar means immolating in the fire. The women of royal families committed johar to protect their honour if their menfolk were defeated or killed in a battle.

12. What led to the development of regional languages like Marathi, Gujarati and Bengali during the Rajput period?

Answer: During the Rajput period, the Bhakti saints preached and composed songs in these languages.

13. Who built the famous Khajuraho temple complex?

Answer: The Chandelas, the rulers of Bundelkhand built the famous Khajuraho temple complex.

14. Name the present regions that are comprised of Avanti.

Answer: Gujarat and southern Rajasthan.

15. Who set up a Vikramshila Bihar ?

Answer: Dharamapala set up Vikramsheel Vihar.

16. How many clans of the Rajputs were there?

Answer: There were 36 clans of the Rajputs.

17. Name the language which enjoyed a place of prominence in north India.

Answer: Sanskrit.

18. Why were the Pratiharas known as the Gurjara Pratiharas?

Answer: The Pratiharas were also known as the Gurjara Pratiharas because they were originated from Gujarat. They ruled over Gujarat and southwestern Rajasthan.

19. Give reason for the struggle among the Rashtrakutas, the Palas and Pratiharas over Kanauj.

Answer: Kanauj was considered a symbol of power in north India Therefore, the Rashtrakutas, the Palas and the Pratiharas were continuously engaged in a struggle to possess Kanauj and establish their supremacy there.

20. What was the result of the constant infighting among the Rajput rulers?

Answer: The constant infighting among the Rajput rulers resulted in disunity and enmity. This attracted the Muslim invaders in India.