

CHAPTER 6 TOWNS, TRADERS AND CRAFTSPERSONS

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS :

Q1. The Capital city of the Cholas was _____

Q2. Name the river that flowed through this capital city. _____

Q3. a) Name the temple present in this city. b) Who built this temple ?

a)

b)

Q4. Who was the architect of this temple ? _____

Q5. Which deity is located in this temple ? _____

Q6. Kings used to hold court in the _____ (pavilions)

Q7. Other name of sculptors who made bronze idols _____

Q8. In which place did they make these idols ? _____

Q9. Give an example of a Temple town in :-

a) Madhya Pradesh : _____ b) Gujarat : _____

c) Tamil Nadu : _____ d) Andhra Pradesh : _____

Q10. Chola bronze statues were made using the _____ technique.

Q11. Bronze is an alloy of _____ and _____

Q12. Give an example of pilgrimage centres in :

a) Uttar Pradesh : _____ b) Tamil Nadu : _____

c) Rajasthan : _____

Q13. Which city was the capital of the Chauhan kings and later became the suba headquarters of the Mughals ? _____

Q14. Which city provides an excellent example of religious co-existence ? _____

Q15. Name the sufi saint who settled in this city and attracted devotees from all creeds ? _____

Q16. Instead of collecting the taxes, sometimes the 'rights' were given to the temples.

Q17. Name any 5 items on the sale of which taxes were imposed on the traders ?

a) _____ b) _____ c) _____ d) _____ e) _____

Q18. The association or group formed especially by the horse traders, who had to travel through many kingdoms to sell/trade was called _____

Q19. -Name 2 examples of such associations : a) _____ b) _____

Q20. Name 2 items that the Indian traders bought from Africa. a) _____ b) _____

Q21. Name 4 items that the Indian traders bought from S-E Asia and China.

a) _____ b) _____ c) _____ d) _____

Q22. Name the 4 spices of India that became a part of European cooking.

a) _____ b) _____ c) _____ d) _____

Q23. Name 2 communities of the smiths, masons and carpenters.

a) _____ b) _____

Q24. Name the centre of silk in India during the 18th century, which became the capital of Bengal.

Q25. Name the river basin on which Hampi is located. _____

Q26. Name the Portuguese traveler who visited Hampi ? _____

Q27. Who were the agents of the European traders in India ? _____

Q28. Name the stone Chariot temple at Hampi.. _____

Q29. Which festival was celebrated at Hampi ? _____

Q30. An Emporium is a place _____

Q31. Hundi is a note _____

Q32. Present name of Cambay is _____

Q33. Name the 3 cities that were the gateway of western trade under the Mughals.

a) _____ b) _____ c) _____

Q34. Name the English Chronicler who visited Surat and wrote an account of this port.

Q35. Name a famous fish port town. _____

Q36. On which river's delta is it located. _____

Q37. Factor means _____

Q38. Name 2 Indians who owned a large number of ships at that time ?

a) _____ b) _____

Q39. Black Towns were the towns especially made for the Indian traders and craftspersons to live within the new cities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

Q40. Special residences were made in these cities where the Europeans settlements were constructed. Example –a) Fort St. William of Calcutta b) Fort St. George of Madras.

CHAPTER 7 Tribes, Nomads and Settled Communities

- Q1. The new castes emerging with in *varnas* were called jatis.
- Q2. Buranjis were historical works written by the Ahoms.
- Q3. The Akbar Nama mentions that Garha Katanga had 70,000 villages.
- Q4. As tribal states became bigger and stronger, they gave land grants to poets and scholars.
- Q5. Tribal societies had rich _____ traditions.
- Q6. The _____ is an example of tribal communities in the north-western part of the subcontinent.
- Q7. The *chaurasi* in Gond states contained _____ villages.
- Q8. The _____ lived in the north-eastern part of India.
- Q9. In India, the indigenous people were known as Adivasi.
- Q10. The tribal chief who was made a Mansabdar by emperor Akbar was _____
- Q11. Akbar's famous general who defeated Cheras in 1591 was _____
- Q12. People who moved long distances with the animals and lived on their pastoral products were known as _____
- Q13. _____ were the most important trader-nomads.
- Q14. The caravan of the Banjaras was called _____
- Q15. The king who used the Banjaras to carry grains on their bullocks for the army was _____
- Q16. Instead of the Varnas, _____ became the basis for organizing society.
- Q17. Gondwana was the habitat of the Gonds tribe. It means _____
- Q18. The Gond kingdom of Graha Katanga with 70,000 villages is mentioned in _____
- Q19. _____ was the Gond king who wished to be recognized as a Rajput.
- Q20. Ahoms migrated to the Brahmaputra valley from _____
- Q21. Ahoms suppressed the older political system of the _____
- Q22. Ahoms were defeated by the Mughals under _____

Q23. Ahom state depended on forced labour known as _____

Q24. _____ were historical works written by the Ahoms.

Q25. Ahom society was divided into _____

CHAPTER 9 MAKING OF REGIONAL CULTURES

Q1. The Chera kingdom of _____ was established in the 9th century.

Q2. _____ was the language introduced by the rulers of the Chera kingdom.

Q3. The first literary work in Malayalam is directly indebted to _____.

Q4. Manipravalam means _____ and _____.

Q5. Anantavarman was an important ruler of _____ dynasty.

Q6. King _____ 3 dedicated his kingdom to lord Jagannatha at Puri.

Q7. Present day Rajasthan was called _____ by British.

Q8. People who recited poems and songs in praise of Rajput heroes were known as _____

Q9. Immolation of widows on the funeral pyre of their husband is called _____

Q10. Kathaks were caste of _____.

Q11. Earliest miniatures were written on _____.

Q12. Bold and intense style of miniature painting is known as _____.

Q13. _____ is a Persian word meaning a spiritual guide.

Q14. Attribution of living soul to plants, inanimate objects and natural phenomena is called _____

Q15. _____ and _____ were the " low " social group of Bengal.

Q16. Bengal is a _____ plain which produces plenty of rice and fish.

Q17. _____ was the thirteenth-century Sanskrit text from Bengal, that permitted the local Brahmanas to eat certain varieties of fish.

CHAPTER 10 EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY POLITICAL FORMATION

Q1. The 3rd battle of Panipat was fought in _____ .

Q2. Nadir shah sacked and plundered the city of Delhi in _____.

Q3. _____ was the Afghan ruler who invaded north India 5 times between 1748 and 1769.

- Q4. _____ was the founder of Hyderabad state .
- Q5 _____ was the founder of Awadh as an independent state.
- Q6. _____ was ruler of Jodhpur.
- Q7. _____ was the ruler of Amber Rajasthan.
- Q8. Sawai Raja Jai Singh founded his new capital at _____.
- Q9. _____ was the word used for a band of sikh warriors
- Q10. _____ was the 10th Guru of the Sikhs.
- Q11. Sikhs were organized into a number of bands called -----.
- Q12. The Marathas used the _____ style of warfare.
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