**Chapter 11**

**The Rise of Small Kingdom of South India**

1. Browse the internet and collect pictures of different temples of south India and make a collage.
2. Point the major difference between the art and architecture of north and south India.
3. Fill in the blanks
4. The beginning of the medieval period swathe expansion and rise of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ empire
5. The rise of Hindu kingdom at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gave blow to Chola dynasty.
6. The kingdom of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was established in seventh century CE.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ played an important part in the life of people of South India.
8. **The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**saints preached the teachings of the epics of Ramayana and Mahabharata.
9. The Shiva temple of Tanjore and the bronze statue of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are fine examples of Chola art.
10. The society of south India was also \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ like that of north India.
11. Each temple had an attached \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which provided free education, boarding and lodgings to the students.
12. Multiple choice questions
13. Which language continued to be language of scholars?
14. Tamil b) Telugu c) Sanskrit d) Kannada
15. Which of them was not the main occupation of people?
16. Agriculture b) Teaching c) Trade d) Weaving
17. Under which ruler Chola arose as the supreme power?
18. Vijayalaya b) Prantaka -1 c) Rajaraja d) Rajendra
19. The most popular religion in South India was
20. Buddhism b) Jainism c) Hinduism d) none of the above
21. The Bakti saints preached the teachings of epics
22. Mahabharata b) Ramayana c) a and b d) none
23. State whether given statements are true/ false
24. The Shiva temple of Tanjore and the bronze statue of Nataraja are fine examples of Chola art.
25. Buddhism and Jainism were popular religion during this time.
26. The Cholas spent a major part of the income on public welfare.
27. The king was head of the state and his office was not hereditary.
28. The kingdom of Pandayas was established in the seventh century CE.
29. Name the 3 main kingdoms mentioned in Ashoka’s edicts.
30. Which empire expanded in the beginning of medieval period by defeating whom?
31. What did Cholas built and how did that help?
32. Name the founder and the Chola king who ruled for 28 years.
33. What was mandalams ? And under whose control were these?
34. What was the major source of income?
35. Who was responsible for spreading Vedas among common people?
36. What was matha?
37. What brought about downfall of Cholas?
38. Name the various Chola rulers in the chronological order.
39. Who started the Pandya rule? What was the extent of their kingdom?
40. What kind of administration was prevalent in southern India?
41. State the major occupations during this period.
42. The society of south India was caste ridden like that of north India, explain.
43. Hinduism was the most popular religion, justify.
44. Name the following
45. 2 epics whose teachings were preached by Bhakti saints
46. 2 literary works written in Tamil
47. An important centre of studies of Sanskrit and regional language
48. 2 temples built by southern rulers
49. How can it be said that temples of south India were not only the place of worship but important centres of culture administration and education?
50. The rulers of the southern kingdoms were not only great warriors but also great patron of art and architecture, explain.
51. On the outline political map mark the following
52. Rajrajeshwara temple at Tanjore
53. Kanchipuram- centre of studies
54. Mahabalipuram

**Chapter 12**

**Turkish Invasion in North India**

1. Write a note on plunder of Somnath temple.
2. Write a paragraph on famous rajput ruler Prithiv raj Chauhan who was able to defeat the Turks.
3. Fill in the blanks
4. The frequent wars among the Rajputs resulted in political \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in north India.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Baghdad recruited Turks as guards and professional soldiers.
6. One governor who conquered \_\_\_\_\_\_ in Afghanistan started a new lineage of rulers known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. Mahmud Ghazni invaded India \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ times in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years.
8. The main objective of Mahmud Ghazni was to propagate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and gain popularity among muslims.
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the ruler of a small kingdom Ghor in Afghanistan.
10. Muhammad Ghori put his territories under the charge of his trusted slave and general \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
11. The Muslim armies moved swiftly on\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as compared to the armies of Indian rulers.
12. Multiple choice questions
13. What attracted invasions by the Turks in North India?
14. Frequent war between chola ruler b) frequent war among the Rajputs

c)frequent war between rajputs and The cholas d) none of the above

1. The Caliphs who employed the Turks as guards and profession solider was
2. Mahmud Ghazni b) Muhammad Ghori c) Abbassid Caliphs d)none of the above
3. Who was victorious in the second battle of Tarain?
4. Prithivraj Chauhan b) Muhammad Ghori c) Mahmud Ghazni d) none of the above.
5. The main cause of success of Ghori in India was
6. Disunity among Indian rulers b) Caste system c) both a and b
7. The Muslim army was able to move swiftly in war because they moved on
8. Elephant b) horses c) foot d) donkeys
9. State whether given statements are true /false
10. The disunity among Indian rulers and caste system were the main cause of success of Ghori.
11. Mahmud Ghazni handed the charge of his terriotories in India to his trusted slave and general Qutubuddin Aibek.
12. Mahmud Ghazni’s main aim of invading India was to loot the great wealth of India.
13. Abbasid Caliphs of Baghdad recruited the Turks as guards and professional soliders.
14. One governor who conquered Ghazni in Afghanistan started new lineage of rulers.
15. What was the result of frequent wars among the Rajputs?
16. Who recruited Turks as guards and professional soldiers?
17. What happened when the power of Caliph weakened?
18. Who started the new lineage Ghaznavis?
19. Who should be credited for foundation of Muslim empire in India?
20. Which part of India did Mahmud Ghazni wanted to attack and why?
21. Why did he invade India 17times in 27 years?
22. What attracted Mahmud Ghazni to India?
23. Write brief note on town and temples Mahmud Ghazni plundered.
24. What was the affect of Mahmud invasions?
25. Mahmud Ghazni is remembered as plunderer of towns and temples in India but in his country he is remembered as great builder of mosques, palaces and librarie , explain.
26. Who was Muhammad Ghori? What did he do?
27. In which battle he was defeated and by whom?
28. Victory of which battle led to occupation of Muhammad Ghori’s over Delhi and Ajmer?
29. To whom Muhammad Ghori hand over the charge of his territories and why?
30. What were the reasons for success of Muhammad Ghori?
31. List the features of Ghori’s army that helped them to win the battles.
32. On the outline political map of India, mark the following
33. Somnath temple of Gujarat
34. Town of Mathura and Kanuaj- conquered by Mahmud Ghazni
35. Delhi and Ajmer –town taken over by Ghori after second battle of Tarain
36. Benaras