

# New Kings and Kingdoms

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## III. Short Answer Type Questions:

Ans. 1:-

- (i) Bhoja-I was the most famous ruler of Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty.
- (ii) He ruled from AD 836 to 885.
- (iii) His empire stretched from Kashmir to Narmada and from Gujarat to Bengal.
- (iv) He captured Kanauj and made it his capital.
- (v) He was a devotee of lord Vishnu and adopted the title of Adivaraha.

Ans. 2:-

- (i) The Pala dynasty was founded by Gopala. His capital was at Pataliputra.
- (ii) Dharamapala and Devapala were the famous rulers of this dynasty.
- (iii) They ruled over Bihar, Bengal and parts of Orissa and Assam.
- (iv) The Palas were great patrons of learning and religion.
- (v) Dharamapala found the famous Buddhist monastery at Vikramshila for higher learning.

Ans. 3:- Mahmud of Ghazni is called 'idol breaker' because:

- (i) He mainly attacked the temple towns in northern India.
- (ii) He had heard that there was a lot of gold and jewellery in the big temples of India.
- (iii) Destroying temples had another advantage. He obtained religious merits by destroying images.

Ans. 4:- The defeat of Prithviraja Chauhan in the Second Battle of Tarain considered to be a turning point in Indian history because:

- (i) His defeat resulted in the foundation of Islamic rule in India.
- (ii) There were many famous Rajput Kindoms during this period who were always fighting with each other for supremacy.
- (iii) This battle made them weak. That is why they could neither defend themselves individually nor unite against the Turkish invasion.

Ans. 5:- The activities associated with Chola temples were:

- (i) Around the Chola temples, grew settlements of craftsmen and traders.
- (ii) The settlements around the temples also consisted of garland makers, cooks, sweepers, musicians, dancers, etc.
- (iii) These temples were not only places of worship but also served as cultural centres and as hub of economic and social activities.