

New Kings and Kingdoms

IV. Long Answer Type Questions:

Ans. 1:- New kingdoms emerged in the beginning of the early medieval period in the following ways:

- (i) After the death of Harsha in AD 647, his empire broke up into a number of small kingdoms.
- (ii) In the period between AD 750 to 1000, three dynasties that is Gurjara-Pratiharas, Palas and Rashtrakutas came into prominence in the northern and Deccan parts of India.
- (iii) By the 7th century AD, big landlords and warrior chiefs gained great importance in the kingdoms. They were called Samantas.
- (iv) These Samantas collected taxes and controlled over regions. They gained power and wealth, they declared themselves as Maha-Samantas, Maha-Mandaleshvaras and sometimes as independent rulers.
- (v) They also use their military skills to establish new kingdoms.

Ans. 2:- in order to gain acceptance the new dynasties took following ways:

- (i) Rulers fought for their honor, prestige and bravery.
- (ii) They built many monuments and temples to show their art skills.
- (iii) Prashastis were written in praise of kings.
- (iv) They performed a ritual called Hiranya-garbha.
- (v) They rewarded Brahmanas by grants of lands. They could collect taxes from the lands given to them.

Ans. 3:- the Rashtrakutas became powerful in following ways:

- (i) The Deccan was ruled by the Rashtrakutas. They were initially subordinate to the Chalukyas of Karnataka.
- (ii) In AD 753 Dantidurga, a Rashtrakuta chief, declared independence from his Chalukyan overlord.
- (iii) Dantidurga performed a ritual called Hiranya-garbha with the help of Brahmanas to become a Kshatriya king.
- (iv) The Rashtrakuta ruler not only patronized Saivism and Vaishnavism, but also Jainism, Buddhism and Islam.
- (v) In the field of literature they gave equal patronage to Sanskrit, Prakrit and Kannada language.

Ans. 4:- The irrigation works that were developed in the Tamil region were:

- (i) Canals in the delta region, wells in some areas and tanks in others.
- (ii) Many agricultural reforms were done to make the irrigation good for agricultural prosperity of Chola dynasty.
- (iii) River Kaveri branching off into several small channels before emptying into the Bay of Bengal and renewing the soils of vast flood plains.
- (iv) In the delta region, embankments were built to prevent floods.
- (v) Canals were also constructed for irrigating the lands.

V. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
1. Gurjara-Pratiharas	1. Gujarat and Rajasthan
2. Chand Bardai	2. Prithvirajraso
3. Rashtrakutas	3. Western Deccan
4. Palas	4. Bengal
5. Rajaraja-I	5. Tamil Nadu
6. Chahamanas	6. Chauhan