

Subject- S. S. T Class-7 Topic- Harsha Period And India After Harsha Learn and Write

Additional Questions For Practice

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) – Tick (✓) the correct options.

1., a foreign traveller, testified to the power and prestige of the Pratihara rulers.

(a) Banabhatta

☐

(b) Fa Hien

☐

(c) Hieun Tsang

☐

(d) Al Masudi

☒

2. What was the brave ruler Shri Guhil of the Guhil dynasty known as?

(a) Sultan

☐

(b) Maharajadhiraj

☐

(c) Bappa Rawal

☒

(d) None of these

☐

3. was a major centre of Indian Ocean trade.

(a) Karnal

☐

(b) Kannauj

☐

(c) Gujarat

☒

(d) Mewar

☐

4. *Rajtarangini* is a famous Sanskrit work by

(a) Bharvi

☐

(b) Kalidas

☐

(c) Surdas

☐

(d) Kalhana

☒

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. The *Samant* system was prevalent in the administration of North India.

2. Prithviraj Chauhan defeated Mohammad Ghori in the First Battle of *Tanau*.

3. Raja Bhoja issued silver coins with the mark of *Vijaynagar*.

4. *Priyadarshika* was a composition by *Harsha*.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

1. Siddharaja was the most powerful Solanki ruler.

2. Muslim rulers were allowed to trade with Rashtrakutas.

3. The capital of the Chola dynasty was Trivandrum.

T
T
F

D. Very Short Answer Questions

1. Which religions were popular during Harsha's rule? *P-150*

2. What is the Rashtrakuta dynasty famous for? *P-151, 152*

3. Who was Amoghvarsha? *P-152*

E. Short Answer Questions

1. Write about the administration of the Chola dynasty. *P-153*

2. Write a short note on the Paramaras. *P-154*

3. What was the policy followed by Harsha which is considered similar to the Guptas? *P-149*

F. Long Answer Question

Write about the administration of Harsha. *P-150*

Additional Questions For Practice

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) – Tick (✓) the correct options.

1. (d) Al Masudi
2. (c) Bappa Rawal
3. (c) Gujarat
4. (b) Kalhana

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Samant
2. Tarain
3. Varaha
4. Harsha

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

1. F
2. T
3. T

D. Very Short Answer Questions

1. Shaivism, Vaishnavism, Jainism and Buddhism were popular religions during Harsha's rule.
2. The Rashtrakuta dynasty is famous for great warriors and administrators.
3. Amoghvarsha was the famous ruler of the Rashtrakuta dynasty.

E. Short Answer Questions

1. Administration of the Chola Dynasty:

The kings were the head of the administration. They appointed and controlled the ministers. The state was divided into Rastra, Kottam and Grams. The Cholas were divided into Mandals and Nadus who occupied the Tamil state and guaranteed Tamil Nadu its present name. During that period, local self-governance was prevalent. Panchayats were formed in the villages to govern the people.

2. The Paramaras were famous rulers who established their kingdom in the region around Malwa. The capital of Paramaras was at Dhar. Bhoja Paramara was the most powerful ruler. The famous Nilkantheshwara temple at Udaipur was built by the Paramaras.
3. Harsha followed a policy similar to the Guptas. The defeated kings used to give taxes to him and during wars they also supported Harsha but remained the kings of their kingdoms.

F. Long Answer Question

Harsha's Administration:

- Harsha was the head of the administration. Harsha believed that to develop administrative skills a ruler should always remain alert.
 - People had self-rule in their regions. There was a correlation and cooperation between the Central Government and the village communities.
 - Harsha's empire was divided into states, divisions and districts. The smallest unit was village.
 - To run the administration three types of taxes have been mentioned—Part or Bhag was land tax, Hiranya was the cash tax and Bali was the additional tax.
 - Harsha provided freedom and democracy in his administration.
 - During Harsha's time, punishment was not very strict.
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