

History lesson number 6 Towns Traders and Craftsmen

A:-answer the questions given by choosing the most appropriate alternative from those given below.

1.b. pilgrimage town 2.b. firoz tugluq 3.d. Vijayanagar 4.c. masulipatnam 5.a Tapi

B:-fill in the blanks.

1. Harihara and bukka founded the Vijayanagar Kingdom.
2. Masulipatnam is situated at the mouth of the river Krishna.
3. The outer pillars of the Vitthalal temple are known as 'musical pillar'
4. Ahmedabad old hits origin to Sultan Ahmad Shah.
5. The old name of the the Surat was suryapur.

C:- match the following:

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. Shrenis. | d . Trade guilds |
| 2. Murshidabad. | c. Murshid quli Khan |
| 3. Hamlet. | a. A village having not more than hundred houses |
| 4. Farman. | e. Royal order |
| 5. House of victory. | b. Krishna Deva Raya |

D:-write(T) for true or (F) for false

1. False 2. True. 3. True 4. True 5. False. 6. False.

E. Answer the questions in about 50 -70 words.

1. Port towns a towns which have developed around ports. These towns in India are located along the coastline on either side of the Peninsula.cambay ,sopara ,brooch Surat and Goa developed on the Western coast, wild the eastern coast carried on trade via the ports of tamralipti and Visakhapatnam.

2.Surat embraced as a major commercial city during the reign of Mughal emperor and surpassed camp as the major port on the Western coast.

3.capital towns were primary the chief towns where the administrative machinery (including rulers ministers officials judges)was located.kannoj was an important capital town witnessed intense battle between the Palas,Rashtrakutas and pratiharas for its control.

4. It was during the reign of king krishnadevaraya (1509 1530 CE)of Vijaynagar, that Hampi Rose to prominence.it controlled the trade in the Indian peninsula except for a few commercial Principalities along the Malabar coast. Humpy head trade connections with international markets. Its strategic location, bounded by tungabhadra river on one side and hills on the other three sides also help it to prosper.

5.Marco Polo and Ibn battuta varsham travellers who visited India and wrote about its thriving trade practices.

F. Answer the questions in about 80-100 words.

1. many scholars identify Hampi with the mythological kingdom of the monkey King which finds mentions in the epic Ramayan. The first historical settlement in Hampi dates back to the

first century CE.

2. Mediaeval ruler such as cholas, the sultan's and Mughals brought stability and security to their kingdoms. Does trade and commerce flourish leading to the growth of different types of towns and cities. As the wealth of the kingdoms increased, the rulers also sought to extend their political boundaries through wars of alliances. Does he also set up urban centres for administrative purposes. many patronised religious centres which lead to the growth of pilgrimage towns.

3. Surat emerged as a major commercial city of India, during the reign of Mughal emperor Akbar, Jahangir and Shahjahan. It surpassed Cambay as the major port on the Western coast. The Portuguese were its masters during the closing years of 16th century. Later, the British East India company made it their trade transit point. In 1612 the British destroyed Portuguese naval supremacy and obtained an imperial Farman establishing a British factory at Surat. Maratha leader, Chhatrapati Shivaji 2nd Surat in 1664 and 1670. Surat was taken over by the British in 1759.

4. Capital towns in the past were primarily the chief towns where the administrative machinery (including rulers, ministers, officials judges) was based. With the use of iron, the process of urbanization started taking root. It led to the rise of 16 mahajanapadas or lodge territorial kingdoms in the 16 century BCE. Rajgriha, Kaushambi, Ujjain and Vaishali for important capital towns in the ancient Kanoj was another important capital town which witnessed intense battles between the Palas. Pratihara Kanoj was another important capital town which witnessed intense battles between the Palas, Pratihara and Rashtrakutas for its control. Then, in the 8th century, the Rajputanas emerged as a powerful force on India's political horizon, resulting in the development of Delhi, Ajmer, Mahoba and Dhar into capital towns. In the south, Kanchi, Tanjore, Malkhed, Madurai and Devnagari developed into capital towns. During the sultanate period Delhi remained a seat of power for many centuries. The Mughals ruled at Delhi and also established capitals in Agra and Fatehpur Sikri.

5. where attracted by the art of kalamkari. The term comes from the word "Kalam", the Persian word for pen like tool used to draw outline on cloth, and 'kari' meaning work. This art was introduced by the Qutub Shahis. Textiles and paintings were created using vegetable dyes. Masulipatnam was the chief centre for the production of kalamkari textile.

=====°°=====

Lesson 7 changing life of tribal communities

=====

A. answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate alternative from those given below.

1.C . 1962 ,2.b. garhs , 3.a. Rani durgavati , 4.b. paik. , 5.c. Swargadeos

B. Match the following:

1. Itinerant group -- e. Nomadic

2. Sukapha ----. a. Ahom king

3. Adivasi. ---- d. Indian tribals

4. Chaursi ---. b. Unit of villages in the Gond Kingdom

5. Chronicles --- c. Written record of events

C . Writer for (T)for true or(F)for false.

1. False. 2. True. 3. False. 4. False. 5. False

D. Give one word.

1. Pastoral nomads

2. Atavika

3. Gondwana

4. Asaf Khan

5. Borphukons

E. Answer the questions in about 50-70 words.

1. A tribe, historical e-r developmentally consist of social group existing before the development of , or outside of States. Some scholar have used the term to signify and ethnic group that was not organised around urban centres.

2. The Akbarnama mentioned Gond kingdoms in the mediaeval period.

3. The ahom kings were called Swargadeos. Unlike most dynasties, they did not necessarily rule from a single

line.kings were chosen from few families that for descendants of the first ahom king.

4. The Ahom leaders sukapa established the kingdom. He set up his capital at charaideo(near present day sibsagar) in 1253 CE.

5.ahom kings were chosen from the few families that were descendants of the first ahom king. He was then selected by a council of 5 members cal Patra mantris. In times of dispute the Patra mantri themselves ruled.

F answer the questions in about 80-100 words.

1. Three features of mediaeval societies are as follow.

A. during the early mediaeval period (800- 1200 CE) the caste system continued to the reserved with four main cast es-brahmins, Kshatriya, vaishya and sudras.

B.the position of women declined and they were subjected to a will practices such a sati, Johar ,child marriage and polygamy. However,in South India women where educated in various branches of learning and fine arts.

C. During the sultanate period(1206 1526 CE) the society was characterized by the segregation of two dominant communities Muslims and Hindus.

2. The Gond kingdom was divided into garhs under a particular Gond clan. The garhs were further divided into units of 84 villages called chaursi, which was parda subdivided in to barhots, consisting of 12 villages each.

3. The Mughal forces, under Asaf Khan, attacked garha katanga in Rani durgavati was defeated despite strong resistance. She and her son died in an effort to save their Kingdom. The Mughals captured use buti of precious coin

and elephants from the Gond Kingdom. they are next a major part of the kingdom and granted the raised to Chandra Shah, an uncle of Bir Narain. Despite the fall of garha katanga, the Gond Kingdom survived for sometime.

4. The Ahoms worshipped their own tribal Gods. The king granted land grants to the temples, brahmins, poets and scholars. In the 18th century, Hinduism became the main religion. But the home kings did not completely give up their traditional believes after adopting Hinduism. Buranjis, the historical works of ahoms, were written in the home language. They shed light on our home culture and lifestyle.

5. The power of Ahoms declined in the latter half of the 18th century, when the Burmese army invaded the home Kingdom and set up a puppet home king. Later, the British defeated the Burmese in the first Anglo Burmese war. This allowed the British to convert the home Kingdom into principality, which led to the end of our home ruler.

