



## Master Lesson Plan

For

### New Kings and Kingdoms

| Board | Standard | Subject        | Chapter                | Language | Reference Link                         | Creation Date |
|-------|----------|----------------|------------------------|----------|----------------------------------------|---------------|
| CBSE  | STD VII  | Social Science | New Kings and Kingdoms | English  | <a href="#">New Kings and Kingdoms</a> | 2020-07       |

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## New Kings and Kingdoms

### 1. MS\_Objectives\_New Kings and Kingdoms

#### OBJECTIVES

**(Note to the Teachers:** This asset lays down the proposed plan for transacting the chapter. It states the objectives of this lesson plan. It conveys the same in terms of expected learning outcome for each asset. This asset is only for teacher's reference and hence it need not be taught to the students)

At the end of the chapter, the students will be able to -

- Differentiate between kingship and democratic administration
- Explain the various aspects of administration of the new kingdoms
- Appreciate the detailed inscriptions on the Prashastis
- Analyse why the rulers of ancient kingdoms were constantly at war
- Evaluate the actions of the early rulers of India
- Associate the present Indian States with their ancient rulers
- Assess their knowledge of the ancient kingdoms
- Discuss the important rulers and salient features of Chola kingdom
- Visualise the grandeur and the mysteries of the Thanjavur Big Temple
- Explain the system of agriculture and irrigation in the Chola kingdom
- Appreciate conservation efforts that are a part of our ancient culture and heritage
- Describe the administration of the Chola rulers
- Enjoy interesting details about the Tang dynasty of China
- Examine the information got from various ancient sources
- Interpret the various practices prevalent in ancient societies
- Locate the ancient Indian kingdoms on a political outline map of India
- Evaluate the topic 'Cholas and their administration'
- Summarise the topic 'New Kings and Kingdoms'

| Time to teach | Asset Type  | Theme                    | SubTheme |
|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|----------|
| 2 Minutes     | Main Script | Early Kings and Kingdoms |          |

### 2. IQ\_Introduction to Kings and Kingdoms

#### Introduction to Kings and Kingdoms

Note to the teacher: Please encourage more answers from students on the topic, before you give out the answer.

1. What type of administration do we have today?



**Ans:** We live in a democracy, which is, rule by the people, for the people and of the people.

2. What are the differences between kingship and democratic administration?

**Suggested Ans.:** Kingship or monarchical form of administration is rule by a king. Democracy is rule of the people.

In a Kingship, the king makes the final decision. In a democracy, it is the people's opinion, which will be taken into account when the Prime Minister or President makes a decision.

3. What type of administration do you like, Kingship or democratic system? Why?

**(Hint:** Students can express their choice of administration, either Kingship or democracy.)

Then, students can discuss the merits and demerits of each of these systems.



Kings may turn into cruel dictators or may rule with compassion. Elected leaders may turn corrupt and people will be helpless till the next election, to deal with it.

4. Kingship and democracy are different from each other. Do you think that a king could have adopted democracy in his rule? How?

**Hint:** Students can either agree or disagree. The teacher may provide suggestions like - The king could have held elections and let the people elect their leaders at village levels.

People could also be allowed to elect the ministers in the king's court.

Links for the images used in this asset:-

1. <https://pixabay.com/de/illustrations/demokraten-amerika-abstimmung-box-3594094/>
2. <https://picryl.com/media/court-in-session-from-bl-harley-2681-f-2-39c1af>
3. <https://pixabay.com/de/vectors/gemeinschaft-menge-gruppe-mann-150125/>

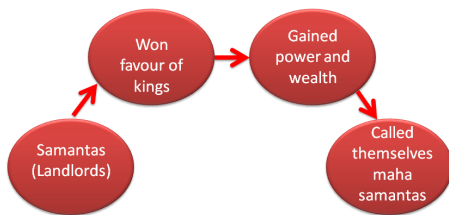
| Time to teach | Asset Type            | Theme                    | SubTheme                    |
|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 5 Minutes     | Inquisitive Questions | Early Kings and Kingdoms | Early rulers , Early rulers |

### 3. MS\_Ancient Kingdoms and Administration

## ANCIENT KINGDOMS AND ADMINISTRATION

### Samantas –

- They were landlords or warrior chiefs of rulers of the land.
- They gained favours of the rulers by presenting them with various gifts .
- They gained power and wealth and declared themselves as maha-samantas and asserted their independence.



- Rashtrakutas, the samantas in Deccan came to power by going against the Chalukya rulers.
- In the eighth century, Dantidurga established the rule of Rashtrakutas in Deccan when he rebelled against the Chalukyas, performed a ceremony of conversion to a Kshatriya , or a person of warrior clan. This gave him the right to become a king.
- Some kingdoms were established by men who took to arms in order to become kings. For example, Kadamba Mayurasharma established the Kadamba kingdom in Karnataka, although he was a Brahmana (Brahmin).
- Harichandra, another Brahmana, established the Gurjara-Pratihara rule in Rajasthan.

### Administration in the kingdoms-

- A majority of the kings took titles like maharaja-adhiraja, meaning king of kings, tribhuvana chakravartin, meaning lord of the three worlds.
- In practice, these rulers shared power with samantas and groups representing peasants, traders and Brahmanas.
- People belonging to the working-class had to share their income with lords and rulers of the land.
- To denote that the rulers owned the land, the amount paid by the working-class was termed as 'rent'.

### Collection of resources-

- Revenue was collected from cattle-keepers, traders and peasants.
- This revenue was used for building forts and fighting wars.
- A stone inscription of the Chola period in Tamil Nadu lists 400 different kinds of taxes to be paid for various activities like laying roofs on houses, using ladders, etc.
- Persons from influential families were appointed to collect revenues and this position was hereditary - occupied successively by members of the same family.
- Positions in the army also were hereditary.

### Prashastis and Land Grants

- Prashastis were written records of rulers, sometimes inaccurately elevating their achievements. They were composed by learned Brahmanas.
- These Brahmanas were rewarded with lands written over in their names, inscribed on copper plates.
- During the 12th century, Kalhana, a scholar, composed a detailed Prashasti which actually pointed out the

| Time to teach | Asset Type  | Theme                    | SubTheme                                                       |
|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 8 Minutes     | Main Script | Early Kings and Kingdoms | Administration in the Kingdom<br>Administration in the Kingdom |

#### 4. IA\_Praises of the ruler

##### Praises of The Ruler

- Inscriptions on stones, copper plates, palm-leaf manuscripts are some of the many ways in which the ancient rulers spread their fame.
- Such inscriptions praised the achievements of the rulers, sometimes even greatly exaggerating their feats. They were termed as Prashastis.
- One such prashasti has been found in Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.
- Written in Sanskrit, it elaborately praises the feats of a ruler of Pratihara dynasty, Nagabhata, as follows:



Manuscript



Plate Inscription



Stone Pillar Inscription



Coins

*The kings of Andhra, Saindhava (Sind), Vidarbha (part of Maharashtra) and Kalinga (part of Orissa) fell before him even as he was a prince ...*

*He won a victory over Chakrayudha (the ruler of Kanauj) ...*

*He defeated the king of Vanga (part of Bengal), Anarta (part of Gujarat), Malava (part of Madhya Pradesh), Kirata (forest peoples), Turushka (Turks), Vatsa, Matsya (both kingdoms in north India) ...*

- By getting such prashastis made, the rulers wanted to display their achievements to their rivals .
- They also wanted to command the respect and loyalty of the people in their kingdom.

Links for the images used in this asset:-

1. Manuscript:-

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bhagavata\\_Purana\\_\(Ancient\\_Stories\\_of\\_the\\_Lord\)\\_Manuscript\\_L/CMA\\_M.88.134.4\\_\(1\\_of\\_2\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bhagavata_Purana_(Ancient_Stories_of_the_Lord)_Manuscript_L/CMA_M.88.134.4_(1_of_2).jpg)

2. Plate Inscription:

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Kamauli\\_copper\\_plate\\_inscription\\_of\\_Vaidyadeva\\_plate\\_3\\_obverse.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Kamauli_copper_plate_inscription_of_Vaidyadeva_plate_3_obverse.jpg)

3. Stone Pillar Inscription:

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bhanugupta\\_Eran\\_stone\\_pillar\\_inscription.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bhanugupta_Eran_stone_pillar_inscription.jpg)

4. Coins: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/70125105@N06/27831089293>

| Time to teach | Asset Type         | Theme                    | SubTheme                    |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2 Minutes     | Interesting Asides | Early Kings and Kingdoms | Early rulers , Early rulers |

## 5. MS\_Warfare and Wealth in Ancient Kingdoms

### Warfare and Wealth in Ancient Kingdoms

Rulers of new kingdoms wanted to expand their empire.

The Gurjara- Pratiharas, Rashtrakutas and the Pala dynasty fought over the city of Kanauj which was on the banks of the river Ganga. This came to be known as the 'tripartite struggle'- struggle between three parties.



To increase their wealth, some rulers attacked rich temples and carried away their wealth. This wealth was used to build their fortresses and cities.

A well-known ruler who attacked wealthy temples of ancient India was Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni, Afghanistan. He looted the Somnath temple in modern Gujarat, annually, for many years.



The wealth from the temples was used to construct his capital city of Ghazni.

Interested to know more about ancient India, he asked Al Biruni, a scholar in his court, to write a book on Indian subcontinent. That book was named Kitab-ul Hind.

Kings of various dynasties engaged in warfare to expand their rule. One such dynasty was the Chahamanas or Chauhans. They ruled the regions around Ajmer and Delhi.

Their attempts to expand to the east and west of their empire were blocked by the Chalukyas of Gujarat and the Gahadavalas who ruled western Uttar Pradesh.

A famous ruler of Chauhan dynasty was Prithviraj Chauhan III, who defeated the invading ruler Muhammad Ghori in 1191 but lost to him the following year.



Links for the images used in this asset:-

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Prithviraj\\_Chauhan\\_III\\_statue\\_at\\_Qila\\_Rai\\_Pithora,\\_Delhi.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Prithviraj_Chauhan_III_statue_at_Qila_Rai_Pithora,_Delhi.jpg)(attributed to आशीष भटनागर )

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Sultan-Mahmud-of-Ghazni.jpg>

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:The\\_Pandavas%27\\_nephew\\_Abhimanyu\\_battles\\_the\\_Kauravas\\_and\\_their\\_allies.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:The_Pandavas%27_nephew_Abhimanyu_battles_the_Kauravas_and_their_allies.jpg)

| Time to teach | Asset Type  | Theme                    | SubTheme                                                       |
|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4 Minutes     | Main Script | Early Kings and Kingdoms | Administration in the Kingdom<br>Administration in the Kingdom |

## 6. IQ\_Might is Right

### MIGHT IS RIGHT?

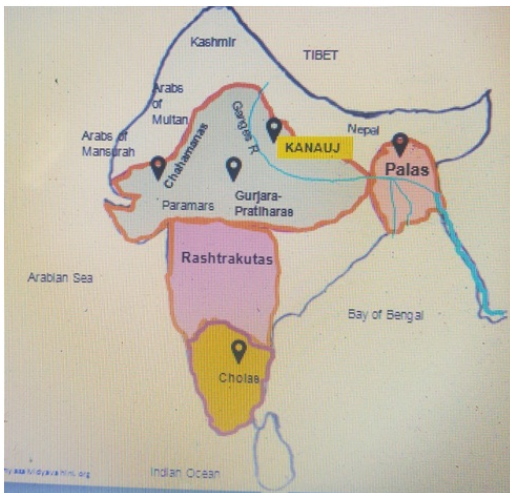
1. In ancient times, do you think there was peace in small kingdoms under the rule of a large empire?

**Suggested Ans. No.** Generally speaking, the rulers of small kingdoms, under a large empire, wanted to gain independence. This led to conflicts between these rulers and the emperor.

In some cases, if the emperor's rule was fair and not oppressive, the small kingdoms enjoyed peace.

2. Some rulers looted other kingdoms to increase their wealth and prosperity. What were the sources of wealth that were looted?

**Suggested Ans.** The invading rulers targeted temples, palaces and the treasury of the wealthy kingdom. These were the sources of wealth which the invading rulers looted and took away to their land.



3. Seen in the map is the city of Kanauj, situated on the fertile banks of river Ganga. Of particular interest is its geographical location. According to you, what could be the reasons that Kanauj particularly attracted the attention of various rulers of that region, who kept fighting for its control?

**(NOTE TO THE TEACHER:** The teacher can wait for a few answers and then give a hint about the connection between the location of Kanauj and the important trade route, the Silk Route (from China), which passed through India.

**Suggested Answer:** The city of Kanauj was on the river Ganga trade route. It was also connected to the Silk Route passing through India. Many rulers wanted to control it for economic advantages as Kanauj was an important commercial centre.

4. Please refer to the map showing the Chahamanas empire. If you were a Chahamanas ruler who wanted to add more wealth to his empire, how would you go about it?

**Suggested Answer:**

The Chahamanas empire could have been made more prosperous by conquering the regions ruled by the Palas, Gurjara – Pratihara, Paramars, Rashtrakutas and also other smaller kingdoms which had fertile plains, rich natural resources and prosperous trade centres.

Link to images used in this asset:

1. Map - OC, vidyaswami.sairam@gmail.com

| Time to teach | Asset Type            | Theme                    | SubTheme                                                     |
|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| 5 Minutes     | Inquisitive Questions | Early Kings and Kingdoms | Administration in the Kingdc<br>Administration in the Kingdc |

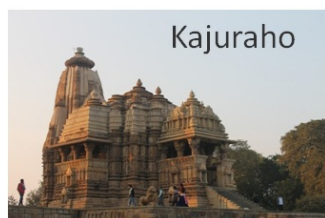
## 7. DD\_Present Names of Ancient Regions

### PRESENT NAMES OF ANCIENT REGIONS

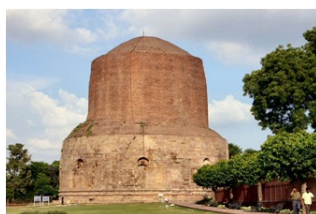
The present day States that were ruled by the **Gurjara- Pratiharas** are -



- **Northern Madhya Pradesh and Western Uttar Pradesh.**
- The modern day Indian state of Madhya Pradesh is well-known for its National Parks at Bandhavgarh and Kanha. Ancient temples of Kajaraho, the Khandariya Mahadeva Temple draw many tourists each year.



Kajuraho



SARNATH

- The Indian state of Uttar Pradesh now boasts of a well-developed modern city, Noida where many industries and IT firms abound. The Kumbh Mela at Prayagraj in UP is a world famous unique religious gathering of millions. Sarnath, an important Buddhist site is in UP.

The present day States that were ruled by the **Rashtrakutas** are-



- Maharashtra, Central Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Karnataka;
- Mumbai, the bustling metropolitan city and many hill-stations like Lonavala, Panchgani are the well-known

places in modern Maharashtra.



- Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Karnataka, the states in South India proudly support the Information Technology Industry of India. The cities of Hyderabad in Telangana and Bengaluru in Karnataka are home to major IT Multinational Corporations.

The present day States that were ruled by the **Palas** are-



- Bengal, parts of Bihar and parts of North East India;
- The state of West Bengal today is home to literary giants of India like Rabindranath Tagore and modern thinkers like Swami Vivekananda.
- Bihar is well known for its successful agriculture. Bodh Gaya, the important holy site of Buddhists is in Bihar.
- North East Indian states are rich in their culture and unique festivals and sports.

The present day States that were ruled by the **Cholas** are-



- Tamil Nadu and parts of Andhra Pradesh;
- Tamil Nadu today is famous for its rural handicraft industry and modern IT Industry in Chennai.

The present day States that were ruled by the **Chahamanas** are-



- East Rajasthan, parts of Gujarat, Haryana and Delhi.
- The state of Rajasthan is well-known for famous Forts, bravery of Rajput rulers and grand palaces that are now Heritage Hotels.
- Gujarat brings to mind very successful business centres like Surat and Ahmedabad. Gandhiji was born in Gujarat.
- Haryana is a wheat-growing heartland of India. Its capital city Chandigarh is a fine example of well-planned modern city construction.
- Delhi of the Chahamanas is transformed into the capital city of India. One can find new architecture in the Parliament House, the Presidential Residence in New Delhi, while Old Delhi has the Red Fort, Juma Masjid and many other heritage structures.

Links for the images used in this asset:-

India map - SSSVV Gallery (Keyword: India Map)

<https://pixabay.com/photos/mahadev-1008-shivlinga-khajuraho-3880569/>

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/129501455@N02/17602267481>

<https://www.needpix.com/photo/1119295/pune-india-waterfall-monsoon-lonavala>

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Cyber\\_Towers\\_Madhapur\\_Hyderabad.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Cyber_Towers_Madhapur_Hyderabad.jpg)

| Time to teach | Asset Type           | Theme                    | SubTheme                                                     |
|---------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| 5 Minutes     | Day-to-day Relevance | Early Kings and Kingdoms | Administration in the Kingdc<br>Administration in the Kingdc |

## 8. QA\_Quiz on Ancient Kingdoms

### ON ANCIENT KINGDOMS

1. From this list, please select the new kingdoms that emerged in the 7th century AD.

Rashtrakutas

Pandyas

Chahamanas

Cheras

**Gurjara-Pratiharas**

Palas

Guptas

Cholas

**Ans:** Gurjara- Pratihara, Rashtrakutas, Chahamanas, Palas and Cholas.

2. From what you have learnt, can you list the reasons for the emergence of new kingdoms in ancient India?

**Ans:**

- In the 7th Century, kings considered wealthy landlords or samanthas as their equals and expected them bring numerous gifts. These samantas gradually became powerful and established their own kingdoms.
- In some cases men from families that aimed to gain power, successfully used their military skills to form their own kingdoms.

3. State if True or False and correct the false statement:

a. In the new kingdoms, the money collected from the people as taxes was used only for their welfare.

**Ans.** – False. The wealth was also used to wage more wars and loot other kingdoms.

b. The Kshatriyas were rewarded with grants of land called Brahmadeya.

**Ans.**- False. The Brahmanas were rewarded with Brahmadeya.

c. Prashastis were written to praise the achievements of rulers.

**Ans.** – True.

d. Delhi and Ajmer were the two important cities under the rule of the Palas.

**Ans.** FALSE. These cities were ruled by the Chahamanas.

4. What was a 'tripartite struggle'?

**Ans.-:** 'Tripartite Struggle' refers to a dispute involving three parties or persons. During the 7th Century CE, it was the Gurjara- Pratiharas, Rashtrakutas and Palas fighting with each other for the city of Kanauj.

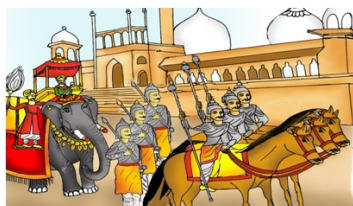
5. What were the methods used by the Rashtrakutas to establish their power?

**Ans.**

- The Rashtrakutas belonged to the Deccan region. They were samantas under the Chalukya rulers of Karnataka.
- In the eighth century, the Rashtrakutas came to power in the Deccan region when their chief Dantidurga declared himself the ruler of the region. He broke away from being subordinate to the Chalukyas of Karnataka.

- Dantidurga did not belong to the Kshatriya (warrior) clan. He performed a ceremony (Hiranyagarbha ceremony) with the help of Brahmins to qualify as a Kshatriya and became the king of Rashtrakutas.
- Rashtrakutas were involved in the struggle to control the city of Kanauj, in order to expand their rule.

6. List the qualifications, you think, are needed to become a king.



**Hints:** Bravery, good administrative capacity, respect for justice, honesty, etc.

7. Do Prashastis always convey the truth about a king's qualities and achievements? If not, why?

Ans: Prashastis do not always convey the truth about a king's qualities and achievements. Sometimes, the Brahmana scholars who wrote the Prashastis wanted to please the ruler and get more rewards. Hence they exaggerated the ruler's achievements.

#### 8. ( Note to the teacher: A small activity:)

Students can name their home State and identify, if their home State came under any of the ancient kingdoms of Gurjara Pratiharas, Palas, Cholas, Rashtrakutas or Chahamanas.

#### 9. A DISCUSSION:

Students can discuss the topic ' Ancient method of elections for sabhas and the present system of panchayat elections in villages'.

**SUGGESTED POINTS:** Age criteria for contesting the elections, qualifications needed for the candidate to contest, declarations to be made by the candidates regarding the properties they own, etc.

Link to images used in the asset:

King - SSSVV Gallery(Keyword-Garrison Fort)

| Time to teach | Asset Type  | Theme                    | SubTheme                                                     |
|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| 15 Minutes    | Assessments | Early Kings and Kingdoms | Administration in the Kingdc<br>Administration in the Kingdc |

#### 9. MS\_Cholas of South India

#### THE CHOLAS OF SOUTH INDIA



- During the middle of the ninth century, the Cholas came to power in the southern part of ancient India.
- Vijayalaya Chola of Uraiyur took over the control of delta region of river Kavery, from the Muttaraiyars.
- Muttaraiyars were chieftains of the Pallava rulers of Kanchipuram.
- Vijayalaya's successors built the city of Thanjavur and they conquered the neighbouring territories of Pallavas and Pandyas.
- King Rajaraja I was a famous Chola ruler who came to power in the year 985. He built the Thanjavur Big temple and his son Rajendra I built the famous temple at Gangaikondacholapuram.
- The Chola empire began in Uraiyur and flourished in Thanjavur.
- It is interesting to note that king Rajendra I conquered Sri Lanka, countries of South East Asia and also expanded the Chola empire to the north, by defeating rulers along the river Ganga. The Gangaikondacholapuram temple was named to honour his feat.

### Chola temples –

- Chola temples are well-known for their beautiful art and architectural style.
- These temples got grants (permanent funds or land granted to them) from the rulers.
- Settlements came up around the temple of those who depended on the temple for their livelihood. Garland makers, cooks, sweepers, musicians and dancers lived close to the temple. Temples became central to social activities.
- Bronze sculptures of the Chola period are amongst the finest in the world.

Link to images used in the asset:

1. King - SSSVV Gallery

| Time to teach | Asset Type  | Theme                    | SubTheme                                                             |
|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 5 Minutes     | Main Script | Early Kings and Kingdoms | Administration in Southern India<br>Administration in Southern India |

## 10. IA\_Mysteries of Thanjavur Big Temple

### Mysteries of Thanjavur Big Temple



The Thanjavur Big temple, also called the Brihadeeshwara temple, has more than 100 secret passages.

One passage leads to the palace of King Raja Raja Chola. Another leads to different temples in and around Thanjavur.

Most of the passages were sealed for the safety of the kingdom and if anyone chose a wrong passage, it was certain that danger would befall that person.



The huge cap stone at the top of the temple weighs 80 tonnes.

It is fascinating to learn how it was placed on top of the temple Gopuram without the use of cranes or machines in those days. It has been found that a huge inclined path was constructed to reach the peak of the temple Gopuram. Elephants were used to roll the stone up the path and position it on the top.

The temple Gopuram has been designed in such a way that it does not cast its shadow on the ground.

Links for the images used in this asset:-

1. <https://pixabay.com/de/photos/brihadishvara-tempel-thanjavur-2358280/>
2. [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Raja\\_Raja\\_Chola\\_inspects\\_the\\_base-relief\\_of\\_his\\_exploits\\_at\\_Tanjore,\\_A.D.\\_995.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Raja_Raja_Chola_inspects_the_base-relief_of_his_exploits_at_Tanjore,_A.D._995.jpg)

| Time to teach | Asset Type         | Theme                    | SubTheme                                                             |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2 Minutes     | Interesting Asides | Early Kings and Kingdoms | Administration in Southern India<br>Administration in Southern India |

## 11. MS\_Agriculture and Irrigation in the Chola Empire

### AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION IN THE CHOLA EMPIRE

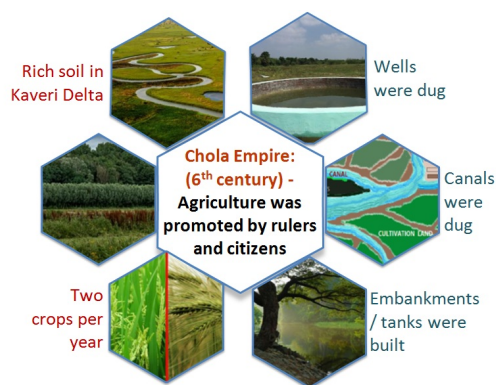
- River Kaveri flows through the Chola kingdom.
- As it drains into the Bay of Bengal, it spreads into smaller branches and deposits rich soil in the delta region. Around the sixth century, agriculture was undertaken on a large scale in this region.
- Fields for farming were created by clearing forests and making the landscape flat.
- These measures enabled efficient cultivation of rice (prevalent even today), in the Kaveri delta basin.
- Canals were dug to divert the water to the crops, protective structures or embankments were built to prevent water run-off from fields and two crops were grown in a year.
- Where crops could not get natural water supply from the river, many steps were taken, to continue agriculture.
- Wells were dug, rain water collection methods were implemented and huge tanks were built.
- SLUICE GATE:

•Water was taken to fields from large water bodies by digging channels.

•A metal or wood barrier, called a sluice gate, controlled the flow of water entering these channels, from the water bodies.

•As early as ninth century, we find that sluice gates had been constructed by Chola kings.

- Apart from the rulers, common people also took great interest in agriculture.



Links to images used in the asset:

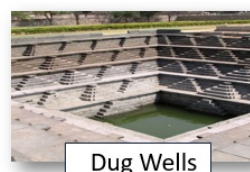
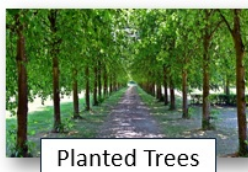
1. <https://pixabay.com/photos/okavango-delta-river-landscape-5158380/> By LionMountain
2. <https://pixnio.com/nature-landscapes/forest/tree-landscape-field-nature-sky-agriculture-forest-grass#>
3. <https://pixabay.com/photos/rice-field-paddy-food-green-farm-1491868/> BY dangtrunghieu / 2 images
4. <https://pixabay.com/photos/kempen-niederrhein-home-barley-5299256/> BY- Caniceus
5. <https://pixabay.com/photos/river-embankment-tree-water-lake-1030839/> BY: Free-Photos
6. Canal - SSSVV Gallery
7. Well: SSSVV Gallery

| Time to teach | Asset Type  | Theme                    | SubTheme                                                     |
|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3 Minutes     | Main Script | Early Kings and Kingdoms | Administration in Southern t<br>Administration in Southern t |

## 12. VC\_Peoples Participation in Welfare Initiatives

### People's Participation in Welfare Initiatives

Children, in this chapter you have been studying about the conquests of various kings and the expansion of their kingdoms. Be it ancient rulers or the present-day administration, welfare measures for people is an important priority. Water conservation efforts are an illustration of this fact. Much before the world woke up to the need to conserve precious resources like water, our kings had made provisions using their farsightedness which also involved the participation of the local people in such welfare measures. Including citizens in these activities ensures that the results are always good.



Students, have you heard of citizens' movements in our country which make elected representatives and officials pay heed to people's aspirations? Name some of them.

Examples

1. Citizens coming out and taking part in vigils and marches to prevent felling of trees to build bridges
2. Preventing the construction of roads across sensitive wildlife forest areas
3. Tree-huggers – Chipko movement where people hug trees and prevent them from being cut
4. 'Ugly Indians'- a group of people who beautify flyovers and public spaces in Bengaluru



If there is an opportunity in your area, will you join such citizen's movements and help in the task of nation building?

**NOTE TO TEACHER:**

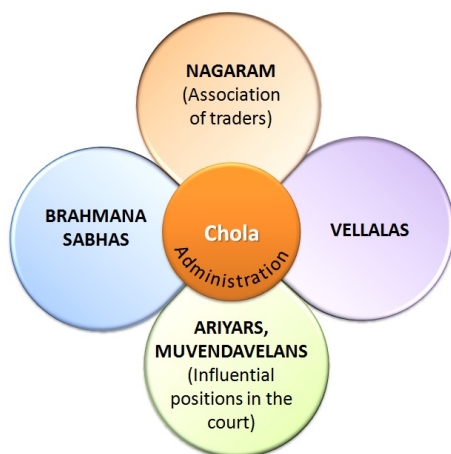
Teacher to initiate discussion. She/he can give some ideas:

1. Collect old newspapers from housing societies, sell them and support a local orphanage
2. Clean water bodies and lakes in your area
3. Plant trees
4. Maintain local parks and playgrounds

Links for the images used in this asset:-

1. Ancient well- <https://pixabay.com/photos/step-well-unesco-heritage-site-hampi-286572/>
2. Stadium- <https://pixabay.com/photos/in-ancient-times-the-ancient-stadium-1063321/>
3. Planted trees- <https://www.maxpixel.net/Trail-Tree-Lined-Avenue-Spring-Trees-Away-Avenue-3433474>
4. Children- <https://pixabay.com/vectors/three-children-kids-male-female-2747268/>
5. Tree- <https://pixabay.com/vectors/tree-forest-trunk-nature-leaves-576847/>
6. Cleaning road- <https://pixabay.com/photos/children-young-people-clean-road-184729/>
7. Banner- <https://pixabay.com/vectors/signposts-directions-directional-40322/>

| Time to teach | Value Type   | Value Sub Type | Value Attribute |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 5 Minutes     | Right Action |                | Open            |

**13. MS\_Administration of the Chola Empire****ADMINISTRATION OF THE CHOLA EMPIRE**

- Villages of peasants, prosperous by agriculture, were grouped under Ur (also called as Oor, or groups of villages).
- Nadu represented the larger units or groups of villages.
- Village councils and Nadu were administrative in nature and performed tasks like tax collection and preparing welfare plans.
- The Nadu and councils were controlled by rich members of the Vellala caste.

- Some influential landowners got high posts in the Chola Kingdom and were given titles of respect like Araiars, Muvendavelans.
- Brahmanas (Brahmins) received land grants as gifts, known as Brahmadeya, which resulted in them settling along the banks of River Kavery.
- These Brahmadeyas were looked after by Sabhas or committees consisting of Brahmanas.
- These Sabhas were efficiently managed by selected members.
- Often, stone inscriptions in temples recorded the activities of Sabhas .

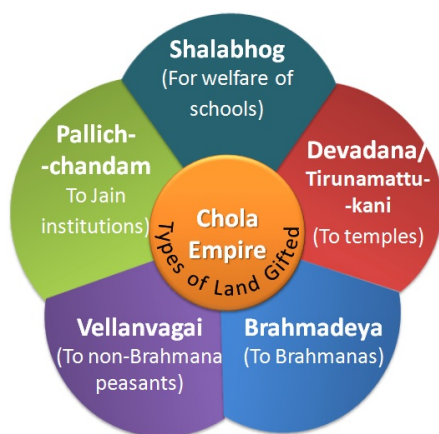
*Stone inscriptions also described various types of land in the Chola kingdom. They were-*

*Vellanvagai – The land belonging to non-Brahmana peasants*

*Shalabhoga – The land donated for welfare of schools*

*Devadana, Tirunamattukkani – lands granted to temples*

*Pallichchhandam - land donated to Jaina institutions*



Association of traders was called as Nagarams and they were also involved in administrative activities.

| Time to teach | Asset Type  | Theme                    | SubTheme                                                             |
|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 8 Minutes     | Main Script | Early Kings and Kingdoms | Administration in Southern India<br>Administration in Southern India |

## 14. IA\_The Tang Dynasty

### THE TANG DYNASTY



**Gaozu of Tang Dynasty (618 – 628)**

- The Tang dynasty ruled China for 300 years from 600 A.D to 900 A.D.
- Xi'an was the capital of the empire and was considered one of the largest cities in those times.
- The attractions of this city were - The Daming Palace

The Scholar's Gardens or Classical Chinese gardens

Magnificent rampart or grounds of the fort surrounding the palace

Beautiful Terracotta sculptures of army soldiers



- Many foreigners like Indians, Iranians and Turks visited the capital city, drawn by its popularity.
- The most interesting aspect of the administration of Tang dynasty is that the officials of the bureaucracy were selected based on an examination. This examination was open to anyone who was interested.
- This selection system existed with some minor changes right up to the year 1911.

Links for the images used in this asset:-

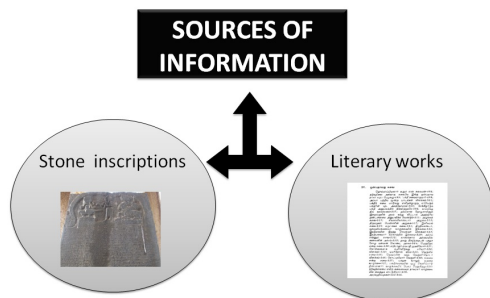
1. [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Gaozu\\_of\\_Tang\\_Dynasty.jpeg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Gaozu_of_Tang_Dynasty.jpeg)
2. <https://pixabay.com/de/photos/xi-an-alt-tower-2788635/>

| Time to teach | Asset Type         | Theme                    | SubTheme                    |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2 Minutes     | Interesting Asides | Early Kings and Kingdoms | Early rulers , Early rulers |

## 15. MS\_Ancient Sources of Information

## Ancient Sources of Information

**Stone inscriptions** are a great source of information about the ancient rulers and their administration.



The Uttaramerur Inscription of Tamil Nadu describes the rules for membership to the sabhas, which administered the Brahmadeya lands gifted to Brahmanas.

The inscription states that:

- Land owners and persons owning houses are eligible to become members
- They should be aged between 35-70 years
- They should be honest and have a good knowledge of the Vedas and administrative policies
- They should present proper accounts of their properties prior to selection
- Any person who had been a member of any other committee in the recent past were not eligible for membership

We can compare these requirements to get elected to a sabha with the qualifications needed to contest an election in the present times.

Apart from inscriptions, **literary works** like Periyapuram, give us an idea of the conditions of people considered as lower castes.

Periyapuram is a Tamil literary work of the twelfth century that describes the golden age of the Cholas.

A description of everyday life in a Pulaiya (considered as lower caste by Brahmanas and Vellalas) village can be found in the Periyapuram.

"This village was in the outskirts of a small town, Adanur, in Tamil Nadu.

- The village had small huts which were in a poor condition where farm labourers lived with their families.
- The children played outside with puppies while chicken roamed in groups.
- A mother put her child to sleep under the shade of a tree, on a piece of leather.
- Men went to work as labourers and women sang as they did agricultural jobs."

The living conditions of the Pulaiyas can be understood from the above passage.

They lived well separated from the Brahmanas or the higher castes of society.

Stone inscriptions in temples did not mention the lower castes and their pathetic living conditions.

There was an inequality in the society in terms of caste.

Links to images used in the asset:

1. Inscription: SSSVV Gallery (Keyword- Stone Inscription)
2. Literary work : <https://archive.org/details/PeriyapuranamOrAyyvul>

| Time to teach | Asset Type  | Theme                    | SubTheme                                                     |
|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3 Minutes     | Main Script | Early Kings and Kingdoms | Administration in the Kingdc<br>Administration in the Kingdc |

## 16. IQ\_Society in Ancient Times

### Society in Ancient Times

1. Were women in ancient times given a share of the ancestral properties like houses, jewellery, cattle, etc.?

**Ans.** No, only the sons of the family could inherit ancestral properties. The daughters of the family did not inherit any property.

2. Compare the education opportunities available for women these days with those in the ancient times.

**Suggested Ans.** There is much more awareness now than in the ancient times regarding the education of the girl child. Starting from Primary education, right up to Post Graduation and beyond, girls have the same educational opportunities as boys. The Government has introduced many schemes to encourage the education of the girl child.

In ancient times , there were only very few notable women scholars like Gargi. Girls were trained in domestic tasks and were married off at a very young age.

3. Sabhas were formed by the Brahmana landholders to manage their lands received as grants from rulers. Many rules were laid down regarding membership of these sabhas. Is it possible that women were members of the sabhas? Why?



**NOTE TO THE TEACHER:** A recap of the criteria to join the sabhas may be provided in class. Students can discuss if women in those times were eligible based on these criteria.

**SUGGESTED ANS.** Women may not have been members of the sabhas, as they could not have been landowners in those times.

It would not have been possible for them to have received land grants from kings, as they did not enjoy much freedom in society.

4. Members of the sabha were selected by a lottery system. Do you think this system of selection was beneficial? Can you suggest a better system to select members?

**Note to the teacher:** A small discussion of the merits and demerits of the lottery system can be held in the class.

**SUGGESTED ANS.** On one hand, in the lottery system, there can be no partiality shown in selection of members.

On the other hand, it can also lead to many eligible persons missing the opportunity due to the lottery system.

Holding elections would have been a better option.

Link to images used in the asset:

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/unwomenasiapacific/7655144600> BY: UN Women Asia and the Pacific

| Time to teach | Asset Type            | Theme                    | SubTheme                                                     |
|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| 5 Minutes     | Inquisitive Questions | Early Kings and Kingdoms | Administration in the Kingdc<br>Administration in the Kingdc |

## 17. SA\_Locating ancient kingdoms of India on a map

### Locating ancient kingdoms of India on a map

**Aim:** The students will locate the territories ruled by the Gurjaras-Pratiharas, Rashtrakutas, Palas and Cholas on a political outline map of India.

**Materials Required:** A large political map of India, one small political outline blank map of India for each student, sketch pens and colour pencils.



**Procedure:**

1. The teacher displays a large political map of India in front of the class. The teacher also distributes small political outline maps of India to all students.
2. The teacher asks the students to recollect the names of the regions ruled by Gurjaras-Pratiharas, Rashtrakutas, Palas, Chahamanas and Cholas and helps them by providing the current names of some of the regions.
3. The teacher asks a few students to come up, one after the other, to the large map displayed and point out the locations of ancient kingdoms.
4. The student returns to his/her place and marks the regions on the individual political map with sketch pens.
5. The teacher asks the students to shade the locations of ancient kingdoms, with colour pencils, in their maps.
6. Now, the teacher asks the students to exchange their maps with their partners.
7. The teacher displays the PPT slides showing the maps of ancient kingdoms.
8. Each student corrects his/her partner's map, looking at these slides.
9. The teacher goes around the class, helping the students, if necessary.

**NOTE TO THE TEACHER:**

The regions ruled by Gurjara-Pratiharas: **Northern Madhya Pradesh and Western Uttar Pradesh**



The regions ruled by Rashtrakutas: **Maharashtra, Central Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka**



The regions ruled by Palas: **Bengal, parts of Bihar and parts of North East India**



The regions ruled by Cholas: **Tamil Nadu and parts of Andhra Pradesh**



The regions ruled by Chahamanas: **East Rajasthan, parts of Gujarat, Haryana and Delhi**



**Observation:** The students, by locating the regions ruled by ancient kings on the displayed map, will remember these places vividly.

**Conclusion:** The students are able to locate ancient Indian kingdoms on a political outline map of India.

Links for images used in the asset:

1. <https://publicdomainvectors.org/en/free-clipart/Male-teacher-and-student/73269.html>
2. India map – SSSVV Gallery (Keyword: India map)

| Time to teach | Asset Type         | Theme                    | SubTheme                    |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 20 Minutes    | Suggested Activity | Early Kings and Kingdoms | Early rulers , Early rulers |

## 18. QA\_How Well Do We Know The Cholas

### HOW WELL DO WE KNOW THE CHOLAS?

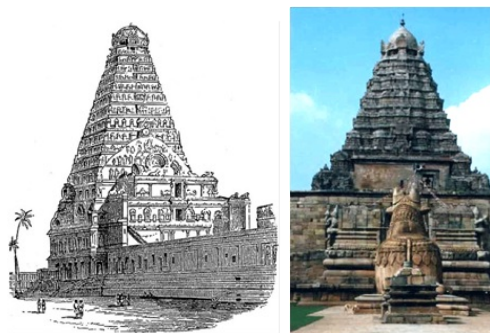
1. Who, in your opinion, was the most successful Chola King – Raja Raja Chola I or Rajendra Chola?

**Note to the teacher** – A small discussion listing the achievements of both the kings can be had and the students can express their opinion. At the end of the discussion, students can come to a decision.

**Suggested Ans.-** King Raja Raja Chola I defeated many of the rulers in South India, and expanded his kingdom. His son, Rajendra Chola, continued his father's policy and established his rule along the river Ganga. He developed a strong navy and gained control over Sri Lanka and other South-East Asian countries.

2. Name the two famous temples built during the Chola period?

**Ans:** The Big Temple or the Brihadeeshwara Temple and the Gangaikondacholapuram Temple.



Brihadeeshwara Temple Gangaikondacholapuram Temple

3. **Fill in the blanks** with the accomplishments of the Chola regime that are praised even during the modern age -

- a. Useful irrigation techniques for-----.
- b. Beautiful sculptures made of -----.
- c. Construction of huge ----- for worship by the people.

**Ans.** a. agriculture, b. bronze, c. temples

4. Let us compare ancient temples with temples being constructed in recent times. What are the similarities and differences we come across?

**Note to the teacher** – This can be given as a homework assignment for students. Students can list separately the details of the two kinds of temples.

**Suggested Ans.-** The following points can be discussed for both types of temples- beautiful sculptures, huge area used for temple construction, development of settlements of people around temples, construction materials used, construction techniques etc.



Ancient Temple



Modern Temple

5. State if true or false and correct the false statements:

a. The Cholas ruled the regions covering the present-day states of Maharashtra and Gujarat.

**Ans.** FALSE. The Cholas ruled the regions covering the present-day states of Tamil Nadu and parts of Andhra Pradesh.

b. In the Chola administration, all those who wished to become members of the Brahmana sabha had to be land owners.

**Ans.** TRUE

c. Any person above the age of 18 could become members of the sabha.

**Ans.** FALSE. Only those between 35 and 70 years of age could become a member of the sabha.

d. Knowledge of the Vedas was a must for sabha members.

**Ans.** TRUE.

e. A person who wished to become a member of a committee should not have been in any other committee for 3 years.

**Ans.** TRUE

f. A candidate who wanted to take part in the selection process had to submit accounts of his wealth and also that of his relatives.

**Ans.** TRUE

6. List the innovative practices in irrigation followed during the Chola period in Tamil Nadu.

**Ans.**

- Canals were dug to divert the water to the crops.
- Protective structures or embankments were built to prevent water run-off from fields and two crops were grown in a year.
- Wells were dug, rain water collection methods were implemented and huge tanks were built.
- SLUICE GATE: As early as ninth century, we find that sluice gates had been constructed by Chola kings.
- Water was taken to fields from large water bodies by digging channels.
- A metal or wood barrier, called a sluice gate, controlled the flow of water entering these channels from the water bodies.

7. In the Chola period, temples also served as important centres for economic, social and cultural activities. Justify.

**Suggested Ans. Note to the teacher:** A small discussion can be held with students coming out with their ideas, based on the following points, to be suggested by the teacher:

- People of various occupations settled around the temples and depended on the temple for their living
- Various cultural activities took place in and around the temples

## 8. HOME ASSIGNMENT

- Students can make a list of the various taxes being collected by our Government like Sales tax, Income tax, GST, VAT, Property Tax, Water Tax etc.

**NOTE TO TEACHER:** Their response can be discussed in the class.

Link for images used in the asset:

1.<Brihadeeshwara Temple> - <[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:EB1911\\_Indian\\_Architecture\\_-\\_Temple\\_at\\_Tanjore.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:EB1911_Indian_Architecture_-_Temple_at_Tanjore.jpg)>

2.<Gangaikonda Cholapuram Temple> - <[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Gangaikonda\\_cholapuram.png](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Gangaikonda_cholapuram.png)>

3.<Jaganath temple> - <[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Jagannath\\_temple\\_bokaro.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Jagannath_temple_bokaro.jpg)>

4.<Jambukeshwara Temple> - <SSSVV Gallery>

| Time to teach | Asset Type  | Theme                    | SubTheme                                                             |
|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 10 Minutes    | Assessments | Early Kings and Kingdoms | Administration in Southern India<br>Administration in Southern India |

## 19. MS\_Summary

## SUMMARY

- Samantas became new rulers in ancient India. New kingdoms like Gurjara- Pratiharas, Rashtrakutas, Palas, Chahamanas, and Cholas emerged during the 7th century.
- Prashastis were written by scholars in praise of the rulers.
- Cholas rose to power from Uraiyur to Thanjavur. Raja Raja Chola I, a very famous Chola king, along with Rajendra I built The Big Temple and Gangaikondacholapuram Temple.
- In the Chola administration, taxes collected from people of various occupations were used for building temples, forts and waging wars on other kingdoms.
- Innovations in irrigation and agriculture, bronze sculpting and temple construction were some of the achievements of the Cholas.

| Time to teach | Asset Type  | Theme                    | SubTheme |
|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|----------|
| 2 Minutes     | Main Script | Early Kings and Kingdoms |          |