

SOCIAL STUDIES

CLASS VII

TOWNS, TRADERS AND CRAFTSMEN

Q1.NAME 3 TYPE OF TOWNS THAT DEVELOPED IN MEDIEVAL INDIA.

Ans.* Administrative centres as Delhi

* Pilgrim centres as Tirupati .

*Commercial towns as Patna.

Q2.AROUND WHICH SHRINE DID AMRITSAR DEVELOP?

Ans. Amritsar developed around the holy shrine of Sri Harminder Sahib that grew into the Golden Temple.

Q3.NAME TWO INDIAN TOWNS THAT HAD EUROPEAN SETTLEMENTS.

Ans.* Masulipatnam

* Surat.

Q4.NAME TWO MEDIEVAL PORTS OF INDIA , ONE ON EACH COAST.

Ans.

Medieval Indian ports

* On the east coast :Masulipatnam

* On the west coast : Surat , Bombay.

Q5. UNDER WHICH RULER DID VIJAYNAGAR REACH ITS PEAK?

Ans. Vijaynagar reached its peak in the reign of Krishnadeva Raya 1509 to 1530 A.D.

Q6.NAME TWO FOREIGN TRAVELLERS WHO VISITED VIJAYNAGAR?

Ans. * Nicolo Contii

*Abdur Razzaq visited Vijaynagar.

Q7.NAME THE FORCES THAT BROUGHT ABOUT THE END OF VIJAYNAGAR'S GLORY?

Ans. The combined forces of Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Golconda defeated the Vijaynagar empire in the battle of Tallikota in 1565 A.D. and ransacked the beautiful capital city.

Q8. WHICH COLOURING MATERIAL DID EUROPEANS EXPORT FROM SURAT?

Ans. The medieval Europeans exported indigo from the port of Surat.

Q9. HOW DO WE GET INFORMATION ABOUT MEDIEVAL TOWNS?

Ans. We get information about these medieval towns in the following ways :

- * From archaeological excavations.
- * From literary sources as court literature.
- * From account of travellers.

Q10. WHAT WAS KANCHI IMPORTANT FOR?

Ans. Kanchi was important for being an administrative and a religious centre.

Q11. WHAT IS BIDRI? WHICH PLACE IS IT NAMED AFTER?

Ans. Bidri is the art of silver work on black metal.

It is named after Bidar in Karnataka.

Q12. WHAT ROLE DID MERCHANT GUILDS PLAY IN MEDIEVAL INDIAN ECONOMY.

Ans. *The merchant guilds were associations of different merchants.

- * They protected the interests of the member merchants.
- * They laid down strict rules of trade.
- * They donated to temples and other places of worship.
- * They encouraged trade and commerce.

Q13. MENTION THE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE MEDIEVAL INDIAN TRADERS.

Ans.

- * Exports: Salt, Spices, ivory goods.
- * Imports : Horses, Silk, Porcelain.

Q14. WHICH PORT CITY WAS KNOWN FOR THE PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF CHINTZ AND KALAMKARI.

IN WHICH KINGDOM WAS IT LOCATED?

Ans. Masulipatnam was the centre for production and export of kalamkari and chintz.

It was located in the kingdom of Golconda that was ruled by the Qutub Shahi rulers.

Q15. WHY WAS THERE RAPID URBAN GROWTH AROUND TEMPLES?

Ans. There was rapid urban growth around temples because of the following reasons:

- * The temples were storehouses of wealth.

- * Large number of pilgrims visited the towns.

- * So, merchants, artisans and other professionals settled here to cater to the needs of the locals and the pilgrims.

- * They also became centres of learning and dance.

Eg. Tirupati.

Q16. WHO WERE THE BANJARAS AND WHAT ECONOMIC ROLE DID THEY PLAY?

Ans. The Banjaras were traders in food stuff.

- * They often bought from the producers and sold in the city markets.

- * They travelled in huge caravans.

Q17. HOW WERE HUNDIS USED? WHAT WAS THE ADVANTAGE OF USING THEM?

Ans. Hundis were like traveller's cheques.

- * These bills of exchange made the transfer of money safe and thus business easier.

- * Before the journey, a trader could deposit the money at the SHARRAF or the money exchanger and get a hundi.

- * At his destination, he could go to a money exchanger and get the hundi encashed.

Q18. WRITE ABOUT THE PORT CITY OF SURAT.

Ans. * Surat is on the west coast of India .

- * It was an important port for the Mughals because ships for Mecca departed from here.

- * It had a great ship building industry.

- * It was linked by a trade route to Bengal via Agra.

- * Rich merchants of the Bohra community had banking houses here.

- * Around 1510 A.D the Portuguese began to control it.

- * Around 1600 A.D the British East India Company's first post was set up at Surat.

- * There was a Dutch post too.

- * Europeans used it for export of indigo.

Q19. EXPLAIN WHY THERE WAS A RAPID URBANISATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRES?

Ans. The cities where the medieval rulers held their court were the administrative centres.

- * The royal nobles, officers, ministers, soldiers and artists all were connected to the court and thus settled in these cities.

- * They needed fine textiles, luxury goods, weapons, paper and jewellery and thus production units or KARKHANAS were set up.

- * Masons, sculptors and artisans were employed to build roads, canals and monuments.

- * Learning, dance and literature too flourished.

Thus these centres urbanised rapidly.

Eg. Agra, Delhi

Q20. HOW DID THE COMMERCIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE IN HAMPI CENTRE AROUND ITS TEMPLES?

Ans. Hampi had Virupaksha and Vitthalswami temples and the city's life centred around them.

- * They were centres of dance and music. Devdasis performed devotional dance.

- * There were shops on both sides of the road leading to the temple.

- * Pilgrims from far and wide visited the city because of these temples.

Q21. HOW DID KALAMKARI GET ITS NAME?

Ans. It's a textile art in which a bamboo pen (Kalam) was used to draw designs (Aakars) on cloth.

Thus the name Kalamkari!