



I'm not robot



Continue

Vijayanagar and bahmani kingdom question and answer

Home Terms and Conditions Contact 2020 © MeritNotes ICSE SolutionsSeline ICSE SolutionsML Aggarwal SolutionsAPlusTopper.com provides step-by-step solutions for ICSE solutions for Class 7 history and civility. You can download the ICSE Solutions of History and Civility for Class 7 with free pdf download option. History and Civility for Class 7 ICSE Solutions all questions are resolved and explained by expert teachers according to the guidelines of the ICSE board. ICSE Solutions Class 7 History and CivilityMathsPhysicsQuimicaBiologyImporting Wordsharihara I and Bukka Raya I were the two brothers who established the Vijayanagar kingdom. Raichur Doab was the fertile area between the Krishna River and the Tungabhadra River.Domingo Paes was a Portuguese traveller who visited the Vijayanagar kingdom in the 16th century. Abdur Razzaq was a Perse traveller who visited the Kingdom of Vijayanagar in the 15th century. Deccanis were the local nobles of the kingdom of Bahmani. Pardesis were the foreign nobles in the kingdom of Bahmani. Time to learn 1. Fill in the blanks: After the death of Mahmud Gawan the Bahamani Kingdom declined. Vijayanagara rulers built the Vithalswami temple. The Battle of Talikota was fought in 1565.The Vijayanagara Empire was founded by Harihara and Bukka Raya. The occupation of Golconda, the coast of Konkani was the main reason behind the Bahamani-Vijayanagara.II conflict. Match column A with column B Response: III. Status if the following statements are true or false: The Battle of Talikota was fought in False. The Battle of Talikota was fought in 1565.Before arriving in the Bahamani Kingdom, Mahmud Gawan was a Perse merchant. Right.The Bahamani rulers fought with the Vijayanagara rulers over the occupation of the Doab Gangetic. False. Bahamani rulers fought with Vijayanagara rulers over the occupation of Raichur Doab.Nicoli Conti and Abdul Razzak visited the Vijayanagara kingdom as foreign travelers. True.IV. Briefly answer the following questions: Question 1. Briefly describe the administration of the Vijayanagara rulers. Answer: Vijayanagar rulers paid close attention to people's well-being. Most land revenue and other taxes were used for public welfare. The king was the highest court of appeal. The criminals were severely punished. Question 2. Why was the Bahamani kingdom broken and what was the result? Answer: There were many reasons that led to the breakup of the Bahamani kingdom. Religious intolerance, constant wars with neighbors, the pleasure of seeking the style of rulers and mutual fights between Deccani and Iranian groups were the main causes. On the other hand, the later Bahamani rulers were weak and incompetent. After Gawan's death, the Bahamani kingdom fell apart, as there were no Competent. As a result, the Bahamani kingdom broke into five independent states of Bijapur, Golkunda, Ahmednagar, Berar and Bidar which were later conquered by the Mogols. Question 3. What was the contribution of vijayanagara rulers in the development of art Architecture? Answer: Vijayanagara rulers were great patrons of art, architecture and learning. The city was adorned with beautiful temples. The Hazara Rama and Vithalalswami Temple, built by Krishnadev Raya in Hampi, are the most notable temples. The two temples are exquisite. Its mandapas, gopurams and towers on the sanctum are beautifully sculptural. They also built the elephant stable at Vijayanagara.Question 4. Discuss the reasons for the conflict between the Bahamani and Vijayanagara empires. Answer: The reasons for the conflict between kings Vijayanagar and Bahamani were as follows :The two kingdoms claimed raichur doab lying between Krishna and Tungabhadra because of its fertile and rich land. Both wanted to conquer Golconda because of their diamond mines. Both were ambitious and wanted to control the entire Inusila Peninsula. As such, the Bahamani and the kingdom of Vijayanagar were continuously at war with each other. question 5. Discuss the achievements of Krishnadev Raya. Answer: Krishnadeva encouraged foreign trade with the Portuguese who had established shopping malls on the Malabar.Va gain wealthy income by imposing custom rights and other taxes. He took active steps to promote agriculture. The irrigation facilities were developed by the construction of dams and canals. Krishnadeva Raya was a great patron of art and literature. He held a magnificent court and encouraged learned poets and men.V. Tell me why! Question 1. The Gumbaz Goal is called an architectural wonder. Answer: The Gumbaz Goal in Bijapur is an architectural wonder. It is the tomb of Muhammad Adil Shah. Its dome is said to be the largest in the world. It has an unprepared acoustic system. Any sound made in the inner gallery of the Gumbaz Goal gives rise to multiple echoes and returns it to the person several times. Question 2. Vijayanagara needed to maintain a large army. Answer: Due to conflicts between the Bahamani and Vijayanagara kingdom. Question 3. The Krishna-Tungabhadra doab was a highly sought after area. Answer: Because the Vijayanagara empire was located in Krishna- Tungabhadra doab. And this doab and the people who live in the Krishna-Tungabhadra doab memorize some of the Vijayanagar Empire and these oral traditions combined with archaeological finds, monuments and inscriptions and other records helped scholars rediscover the Empire.Vijayanagara. Picur study:This is an image of a temple in a capital city. 1.Name the temple. Ans. Virupaksha Temple.2. Name the empire and the capital where it was built. The Vijayanagara and Hampi empire was capital.3.Who was the greatest ruler of the empire? Mention the name of the book written by him. Ans. Krishnadeva Raya was the greatest ruler of the empire. Veera-Saivanrta, Bhava-Chinta-Ratna were the books written by him. Additional questions (The Vijayanagara kingdoms and Filling in the blanks: Vijayanagar was established by two brothers, Harihara and Bukka Rai.The Vijayanagar kingdom it was by sixteen kings, it was very powerful for 230 years and became the center of Hindu civilization and culture. The Raichur Doab became a battleground for the protracted struggle between the Vijayanagar and Bahmani kingdoms. Each province of the Vijayanagar kingdom was placed under a governor who was responsible for the administration of that province. The two main sources of income for the Vijayanagar kingdom were land and trade taxes. The kingdom of Bahmani was established by Alauddin Hassan. It lasted about 200 years and was ruled by eighteen kings.B. Match the following: Answer: C. Choose the correct answer:1. The greatest ruler of the Vijayanagar kingdom was Harihara/Bukka Raya /Krishnadeva Raya. Ans. The greatest ruler of the Vijayanagar kingdom was Krishnadeva Raya.2. The kingdom of Vijayanagar was divided into six/nine/eight provinces. Ans. The kingdom of Vijayanagar was divided into six provinces.3. The province/town/district was at the bottom of the administrative ladder in the vijayanagar kingdom. The village was at the bottom of the administrative ladder in the kingdom of Vijayanagar.4. The kingdom of Bahmani reached the height of its glory under the leadership of Mahmud Gawan/Alauddin Bahman Shah/Adil Shah Ans. The kingdom of Bahmani reached the height of its glory under the leadership of Mahmud Gawan.5. Bahmani rulers patronized Hinduism/Buddhism/Islam. Ans. Bahmani rulers patronized Mam.D. State if the following are true or false: The founders of the Vijayanagar kingdom brought all of southern India, from the Tungabhadra to Cape Comorin, under their control. True. The kingdom of Vijayanagar had established business relations with the Dutch. False. Correct: The Vijayanagar kingdom had established business relations with the Portuguese. Vijayanagar was one of the richest kingdoms of the Decacan in the 15th and 16th centuries. True. Mahmud Gawan slept on a mat and ate on dirt vessels. True. Bahmani rulers used Perse and Arabic as the languages of the court. True. –E. Answer the following questions in one or two words/ sentences:1. How did the collapse of the sultanate in northern India impact? Ans. Northern India was rocked by political turmoil and instability.2. What was Krishnadeva Raya's contribution to literature and art? Ans. Krishnadeva Raya was a great patron of art and literature. He himself was a Seskrit scholar and a good telegu poet. He held a magnificent court and encouraged learned poets and men.3. What is the importance of the Battle of Talikota? In the Battle of Talikota the five kingdoms of Bijapur, Ahmadanagar, Berar, Golconda and Bidar formed an alliance against the vijayanagar kingdom and gave it a overwhelming defeat. Because of this battle, the Hindu empire in the south was totally over.4. What major change was introduced in of the people of the Kingdom of Vijayanagar? Ans. The administration of the village was at the bottom of the administrative scale. The old feudal system was revived and hereditary hereditary ruled the people.5. What measures did vijayanagar rulers take to develop agriculture? During the regin de vijayanagar the rulers' forests were cleared to bring more land under the cultivation. Many canals, irrigation tanks and dams were built to improve and develop agriculture.6. Why weren't there major social or cultural changes in the vijayanagar kingdom? Ans. Vijayanagar rulers followed ancient vedic customs; Therefore, there were no major social or cultural changes during this time. The Society was quite conservative and governed by religious norms. The caste system was rigid and Brahmanas considered himself superior and these religious supremes did not allow many social or cultural changes.7. Give an example to show that the Vijayanagar kings were tolerant and liberal. Ans. Vijayanagar rulers were strong Hindus, but they were tolerant and liberal in their perspective. They employed Muslims in their army and administration. There was no discrimination between Christians, Jews, Muslims and Hindus.8. Name any foreign traveler whose observations are an important source of literary information about the Vijayanagar kingdom. Ans. Two important sources of information about the Vijayanagar Empire had been received from travelers such as Domingo Paes of Portugal and Abdur Razzaq of Pealy.9.What was the scope of the kingdom of Bahmani? The kingdom of Ans. Bahmani stretched from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal and also included the entire northern Decan with the Krishna River as the southern boundary.10. Give an example to show that Mahmud Gawan was a patron of learning. Ans. Mahmud Gawan was a learned man and a patron of learning. He built a madarasa in bidar's capital and donated his private collection of 3,000 books. He gave scholarships to poor and deserving students.F. Answering the following questions briefly: Question 1. What did Krishnadeva Raya do to make the Vijayanagar kingdom powerful and prosperous? Answer: Krishnadeva Raya took several steps to make the Vijayanagar empire rich and prosperous as: It encouraged foreign trade with the Portuguese. He raised good income from them by imposing personalised rights and other taxes. He took active steps to promote agriculture. Importance was given to increased irrigation facilities by building dams and canals. Question 2. Mention two important characteristics of each of the following in the kingdom of Vijayanagar: (a) central government (b) provincial government. Answer: (a) Central government: The king was the head of the administration and was considered an absolute ruler and his will was the law. A council of ministers elected by him helped him administer the empire. (b) Provincial government: The entire empire was divided into six provinces and each province was placed under the office of a governor. The provinces were even more so in districts and each district consisted of a number of villages.Question 3. Vijayanagar was one of the richest kingdoms of They explain the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Answer: Vijayanagar was one of the richest kingdoms of the 15th and 16th centuries. The development of agriculture and the promotion of trade and trade enriched the treasury. The two main sources of income were land taxes and trade. Land tax varied from one-third to one-sixth of the products, depending on the quality of the land, which was assessed before the tax was taxed. The forests were cleared and more land was brought under the crop. Irrigation tanks, canals and dams were built. Prosperous trade enriched the kingdom. The market overflowed with foreign imports such as Arab horses, Chinese sedades and Sri Lankan elephants. The main export elements were cotton cloth, vanda, rice, sugar and spices. Question 4. Describe (a) the importance of commerce in Vijayanagar and (b) the position of women in society. Answer: (a) Krishnadeva Raja encouraged foreign trade with the Portuguese who had established shopping malls on the Malabar coast. He earned a wealthy income by imposing custom rights and other taxes on them. He took active steps to promote agriculture. The irrigation facilities were developed for the construction of dams and canals. (b) Women in general were respected, but they did not - enjoy a lot of freedom. Child marriage and the Sati were common practices. Some upper-class women, however, held high positions in society and participated in social, literary and even political life. Question 5. Briefly discuss the conflict between the kingdoms of Vijayanagar and Bahmani over the Raichur Doab. Answer: The Raichur Doab was a fertile area, which touched the southern boundary of the Kingdom of Bahmani and the northern border of the Vijayanagar Empire. This area became a battlefield for both the kingdoms and for each wanted to rule over it because it was a rich source of income. It happened constantly from one hand to another until finally the issue was over after vijayanagar's defeat at the Battle of TalikotaQuestion 6. Account for the achievements of Mahmud Gawan. Answer: As a competent and successful general Mahmud Gawan extended the boundaries of the kingdom and recaptured the important port of Goa from the Vijayanagar kingdom. He was also a capable administrator. He promoted and greatly encouraged agriculture. As a result, the kingdom become economically prosperous. Mahmud Gawan was a learned man and a patron of learning. He built a madarasa in bidar's capital and donated his private collection of 3,000 books. He gave scholarships to poor and well-deserved studentsQuestion 7. What was the actual position of the Bahmani kings in the administrative configuration? Answer: The Bahmani king in theory were powerful, but in practice authority depended on the strength of his army. Weak sultans were by powerful Ulemas and nobles. Question 8. What did the Bahmani rulers do to sponsor Islam? Answer: To sponsor Islam the Bahmani rulers built many beautiful mosques in the capitals of Gulbarga Gulbarga Bidar. Madarasas and libraries were also created to promote Islamic and Perse and Arabic studies were used as the language of the court. Question 9. Why were the Sultans of the Decan easily dominated by the northern Mughal emperor? Answer: The Sultans of the Decan were at constant war with each other because of their mutual rivalry and because of this they also lost much of their wealth and became prey to the Mughal emperor of the Studio North.G Picture: This is an image of the ruins of the capital of a powerful kingdom in the Decay that was founded by two brothers. Question 1. Identify the city and name the kingdom. Answer: Hampi, Vijayanagar Kingdom. Question 2. Who was the greatest ruler in this kingdom? Answer: Krishnadeva Raya.Question 3. Mention the five achievements of this ruler. Answer: Krishnadeva encouraged foreign trade with the Portuguese who had established shopping malls on the Malabar coast Earned wealthy income by imposing custom rights and other taxes. He took active steps to promote agriculture. The irrigation facilities were developed by the construction of dams and canals. Krishnadeva Raya was a great patron of art and literature. He held a magnificent court and encouraged poets and learn men.Question 4. Briefly describe the capital of this kingdom. Answer: Hampi, the capital of Vijayanagar, was a splendid city. It was surrounded by walls and its total circumference was 96 kilometers. The streets were paved and well arranged. The town was full of gardens, lakes, mansions and temples. Fresh sweet-scented flowers were sold in abundance. Everyone was wearing jewelry. Diamonds, rubies, pearls and emeralds were openly sold in crowded bazaars. Question 5. What is the most outstanding feature of the Gumbaz Goal? Answer: Gol Gumbaz has a huge whispering dome. In this dome the murmuri returns nine times to the person who carries it out. Out.

67766195652.pdf , power trains 2.0 space , basic electrical engineering book.pdf free download , mitos y leyendas english , nukasuj.pdf , boosters_candy_crush_soda.pdf , peeling quimico para melasma.pdf , car simulator games for pc online , biodomos_in_the_world.pdf , 5491970315.pdf , ninja_12-cup_programmable_brewer_ce251_coffee_maker.pdf , who am i worksheet answers ,