NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science History Chapter 2: Detailed and Easy Solutions

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science History Chapter 2 has been provided in this article to help CBSE Class 7 students in their exams. Students can get all the solutions to Chapter 2 here!

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science History Chapter 2: NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science History Chapter 2 are made by subject matter experts in History to align closely with the textbook. Chapter 2 of History extensively examines the historical narrative and talks about the diverse dynasties that once governed our nation. This chapter traces their origins and discusses their profound impact on the cultural landscape of India.

The provided NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science History Chapter 2 offer comprehensive answers to every question within the chapter. This resource is invaluable for students preparing for their social science exams because it provides a detailed understanding of the chapter in a simple way.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science History Chapter 2 Overview

The chapter discusses different ruling dynasties that appeared in various regions of the Indian subcontinent from the seventh to the twelfth centuries, playing a significant role in our history. By the 7th century, several landlords and warrior chiefs emerged in different parts of the subcontinent, commonly referred to as samantas or subordinates by existing kings.

These samantas or subordinates presented gifts to kings and overlords and offered military support. Notable ruling dynasties during this period included Gurjara-Pratiharas, Palas, Rashtrakutas, and Chahamans in Northern India, and Chola, Chalukyas, and Pandyas in the southern part. Prashastis reveals the rulers' desire to portray themselves as courageous warriors. Kings often granted land to Brahmanas, and these transactions were recorded on copper plates.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science History Chapter 2

1. Match the Following:

Gurjara-Pratiharas	Western Deccan
Rashtrakutas	Bengal
Palas	Gujarat and Rajasthan

Cholas	Tamil Nadu

Answer:

Gurjara-Pratiharas	Gujarat and Rajasthan
Rashtrakutas	Western Deccan
Palas	Bengal
Cholas	Tamil Nadu

2. Who Were the Parties Involved in the "Tripartite Struggle"?
Three parties were involved in the "tripartite struggle" and fought for control over Kannauj. These three parties were the Gurjara-Pratihara, Rashtrakuta and Pala dynasties.

3. What were the qualifications necessary to become a member of a committee of the sabha in the Chola empire?
The following qualifications were necessary for becoming a member of the sabha in the Chola empire:

- To become members of the sabha, one should be the owner of the land from which land revenue is collected and should have their own home.
- One should be aged between 35 years and 70 years of age and should have knowledge of the Vedas.
- One should be honest and well-versed in administrative matters.
- If anyone has been a member of any committee in the last three years, he cannot become a member of another committee.
- Anyone who has not submitted his accounts or of his relatives, cannot contest the elections.

4. What were the two major cities under the control of the Chahamanas?
The two major cities that were under the control of the Chahamanas were Delhi and Ajmer.

5. How did the Rashtrakutas become powerful?
The Rashtrakutas in the Deccan were subordinate to the Chalukyas of Karnataka. During the mid-8th century, Dantidurga, a Rashtrakuta chief, overthrew his Chalukya overlord and performed a ritual called 'Hiranya-garbha' with the help of Brahmanas. During this period, it was thought that the sacrifice would be reborn as a Kshatriya, even if he was not one by birth. Also, they fought against the dynasties of Gurjara Pratihara and Palas. Thus, they successfully established kingdoms in Karnataka and Rajasthan respectively.

6. What did the new dynasties do to gain acceptance?

To gain acceptance, the new dynasties took on new titles and performed religious rituals to become a part of the Kshatriyas. They were regarded as subordinates or Samantas by their overlords and later declared themselves to be maha-Samanta after gaining power and wealth. The new dynasties also engaged themselves in warfare to assert their power and carve kingdoms for themselves.

7. What kind of irrigation works were developed in the Tamil region?
During the fifth or sixth century, the areas near the Kaveri river in Tamil Nadu were opened up for large-scale cultivation. The irrigation works that were developed in the Tamil region led to the development of water channels for agriculture, construction of embankments to prevent floods and digging of wells and tanks for storage of water.

8. What were the activities associated with Chola temples?
Chola temples were centres of craft production and often became the nuclei of settlements, which grew around them. The Chola temples were not only places of worship but also the hub of economic, social and cultural life. They were also endowed with land by rulers, as well as by others. The produce of this land went into maintaining all the specialists who worked at the temple. Among the crafts associated with temples, the making of bronze images became the most distinctive and these bronze images are still considered the finest in the world. Most of these bronze images were of deities, while some of these images depicted devotees as well.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science History Chapter 2 – New kings and Kingdom Topic-Wise Discussion

Chapter 2 of "Our Pasts-2" in the Social Science History book for Class 7 is titled "New Kings and Kingdoms." This chapter delves into the historical period when new rulers and kingdoms emerged in different regions of the Indian subcontinent. Here's a topic-wise discussion:

Introduction to New Kings and Kingdoms:
The chapter explores the historical shift as new rulers and kingdoms emerged in India. This period marked the transition from ancient to mediaeval India, witnessing the decline of the Gupta Empire. The socio-political changes, setting the stage for an in-depth exploration of the regional powers, including the Rajputs in the North, the Cholas, Cheras, and Pandyas in the South, and the Delhi Sultanate in the North.

Regional Powers:
During this period, regional kings strategically consolidated their authority, contributing to the decline of the ancient Gupta Empire. These rulers skillfully established independent kingdoms, marking a transformative shift in the political landscape of ancient India. The emergence of these regional powers played a crucial role in shaping the subsequent course of Indian history.

Northern India – Emergence of Rajputs:
The rise of Rajput rulers in Northern India is characterised by a detailed exploration of their social structure, warrior ethos, and contributions to the political history of the subcontinent. This historical account sheds light on the Rajputs' distinctive societal organisation, their valour as

warriors, and their influential role in shaping the political landscape of Northern India during the mediaeval period.

Southern India – Cholas, Cheras, and Pandyas:

In Southern India, the Cholas, Cheras, and Pandyas were prominent kingdoms during the historical period. The Cholas were known for their maritime activities, cultural advancements, and trade connections. The Cheras also contributed to the cultural landscape, while the Pandyas played a significant role in shaping the political and economic dynamics of the region. These Southern kingdoms, with their distinct characteristics, added richness to the historical tapestry of the Indian subcontinent.

Western India – Rashtrakutas and Chalukyas:

In Western India, the Rashtrakutas and Chalukyas played prominent roles in shaping regional history. The Rashtrakutas, known for their military prowess, engaged in territorial expansions and cultural patronage. Simultaneously, the Chalukyas, with their capital at Badami, contributed significantly to the political landscape through strategic alliances and architectural achievements. The dynamic interplay between these Western Indian dynasties left a lasting impact on the socio-political and cultural fabric of the region during the historical period.

Deccan Plateau – Emergence of the Chalukyas and the Cholas:

The Deccan Plateau witnessed the emergence of the Chalukyas and Cholas, two influential dynasties that played pivotal roles in shaping the region's history. The Chalukyas and Cholas engaged in strategic conflicts and alliances, leaving a lasting impact on the political and cultural landscape of the Deccan. Their contributions encompassed military achievements, architectural marvels, and cultural advancements, highlighting the rich historical tapestry of the Deccan Plateau during this period.

Delhi Sultanate:

The Delhi Sultanate, established in the early 13th century, marked the beginning of Muslim rule in North India. Turkish and Afghan dynasties, such as the Ghurids and Khaljis, played crucial roles. Key rulers like Qutb-ud-din Aibak and Alauddin Khalji shaped its early years, while the Tughlaqs and the Sayyids later held power. The Delhi Sultanate significantly influenced the region's political, cultural, and architectural landscape until the rise of the Mughal Empire in the 16th century.

Significance of New Kingdoms:

The rise of new kings and kingdoms marked a transformative era in Indian history, characterised by significant socio-economic and cultural changes. This period witnessed the establishment of regional powers, such as the Rajputs in the North and the Cholas in the South, shaping the trajectory of the subcontinent's historical evolution. The emergence of these political entities not only influenced the governance and military strategies but also left an enduring impact on the cultural and social fabric of India during this crucial juncture.

Benefits of NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science History Chapter 2

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science History Chapter 2 offer several benefits to students, aiding in their understanding of historical concepts and enhancing overall learning experiences. Here's a detailed exploration of these benefits:

1. Conceptual Clarity: NCERT Solutions provide clear explanations and interpretations of historical events, ensuring students achieve a solid conceptual understanding of the topics covered in Chapter 2.

2. Structured Learning: The solutions follow a structured approach, aligning with the NCERT curriculum. This ensures that students cover all essential historical aspects and events in a logical sequence.

3. Comprehensive Coverage: NCERT Solutions comprehensively cover the key themes, events, and historical developments mentioned in Chapter 2. This helps students gain a well-rounded perspective on the historical context presented in the textbook.

4. Exam Preparation: These solutions serve as a valuable resource for exam preparation. By solving the questions and exercises provided in NCERT Solutions, students can familiarise themselves with the types of questions that may appear in exams.

5. Skill Development: The solutions encourage critical thinking and analytical skills by guiding students through the thought processes required to understand and answer historical questions. This contributes to the overall development of cognitive abilities.

6. Language Enhancement: Engaging with the language used in NCERT Solutions helps students enhance their reading and comprehension skills. Exposure to well-structured sentences and historical vocabulary contributes to language development.

7. Visual Representation: Many historical events are accompanied by visual aids, maps, and images in NCERT Solutions. This visual representation aids in better comprehension and retention of historical information.

8. Historical Contextualization: NCERT Solutions contextualise historical events, connecting them to broader historical trends and developments. This contextual understanding is crucial for students to appreciate the significance of each event.

9. Self-assessment and Revision: The solutions allow students to self-assess their understanding by providing answers to exercises. This feature aids in identifying areas of strength and weakness, facilitating targeted revision before exams.

10. Cultural Awareness: Chapter 2 may include information about different cultures and civilizations. NCERT Solutions help students develop cultural awareness by presenting diverse historical perspectives and traditions.

11. Real-life Applications: The historical knowledge gained through NCERT Solutions can be applied to understanding contemporary issues and events, fostering a connection between past and present.

12. Accessible and Free: NCERT Solutions are widely accessible and freely available, ensuring that students from diverse backgrounds can benefit from this resource. This inclusivity promotes equal learning opportunities.

13. Inclusive Learning: NCERT Solutions cater to diverse learning styles and abilities, ensuring that students with varied backgrounds can access and benefit from the historical content. The inclusivity promotes a more equitable learning experience for all students.

14. Visual Representation: The solutions often incorporate visual aids, such as maps, images, and charts, providing a visual representation of historical events. This visual support aids in better comprehension and retention of the material.

15. Application of Knowledge: The solutions encourage the application of historical knowledge to different scenarios. By presenting questions that require critical thinking and application, students develop the ability to apply historical concepts in various contexts.

16. Interdisciplinary Understanding: The historical content covered in Chapter 2 often intersects with other disciplines such as geography, economics, and political science. NCERT Solutions facilitate an interdisciplinary understanding, helping students recognize the interconnectedness of different fields of study.

How to Prepare with NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science History Chapter 2

Preparing with NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science History Chapter 2 involves a strategic approach to understanding historical events and concepts. Here's a detailed guide on how to effectively prepare using these solutions:

1. Read the Chapter Thoroughly: Begin by reading Chapter 2 of Class 7 Social Science History carefully. Pay attention to the details, events, and historical developments mentioned in the chapter.

2. Understand Key Concepts: Focus on understanding the key historical concepts presented in the chapter. Identify significant events, dates, and the historical context surrounding them.

3. Use NCERT Solutions: Access the NCERT Solutions for Chapter 2. Go through the solutions for each exercise and question. These solutions provide step-by-step explanations and answers to help you understand historical events more comprehensively.

4. Take Notes: While going through the NCERT Solutions, take notes on important points. Summarise key events, historical figures, and their contributions. Create a condensed set of notes for quick revision.

5. Engage in Self-assessment: Attempt to solve the exercises and questions independently before referring to the solutions. This self-assessment helps identify areas of strength and weaknesses, guiding your further preparation.

6. Map Reading Skills: If the chapter involves maps, practise your map-reading skills. Understand the geographical locations mentioned in the historical context. Use the maps provided in the NCERT textbook.

7. Connect Events Chronologically: Establish a chronological order of historical events. Connect events in a timeline to visualise the progression of history during the period covered in the chapter.

8. Supplement with Additional Resources: Use additional historical resources, reference books, or online materials to supplement your understanding. This broader exploration can offer alternative perspectives and enrich your historical knowledge.

9. Discuss with Peers: Engage in discussions with classmates or study groups. Sharing perspectives and discussing historical events can provide new insights and reinforce your understanding.

10. Create Flashcards: Create flashcards for key terms, dates, and historical figures. Regularly review these flashcards to reinforce your memory and recall important information during exams.

11. Practise Previous Years' Questions: Practise solving questions from previous years' exams. This helps you become familiar with the question patterns and prepares you for the types of questions that may appear in the exam.

12. Review Regularly: Set aside regular time for revision. Periodic reviews of historical events from Chapter 2 ensure that you retain information effectively and are well-prepared for exams.

12. Seek Clarification: If you encounter difficulties or have doubts, seek clarification from your teachers or classmates. Understanding historical events requires clarity, and seeking help promptly is crucial.

13. Stay Consistent: Consistency is key to effective preparation. Establish a regular study routine, and stay committed to your preparation plan. Consistent effort over time yields better results.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science History Chapter 2 FAQs

1. What did the new dynasties do to gain acceptance?
The new dynasties often engaged in military conquests, established trade connections, and promoted cultural assimilation to gain acceptance among the people.

2. How did the Rashtrakutas become powerful in Class 7 history?

The Rashtrakutas became powerful through military expansion and strategic alliances. Their rulers, such as Dantidurga and Krishna I, played key roles in consolidating their empire.

3. What were the three major dynasties of South India?

The three major dynasties of South India were the Cholas, Cheras, and Pandyas. These dynasties played significant roles in the region's political and cultural history.

4. Who was the most famous Chola king?

Rajaraja Chola I is considered the most famous Chola king. His reign marked a golden period for the Chola dynasty, with significant achievements in art, architecture, and military conquests.

5. How did the Mauryas establish their empire in ancient India?

The Mauryas, led by Chandragupta Maurya, established their empire through military conquests and strategic alliances. Chandragupta's alliance with Chanakya, his advisor, played a crucial role in the formation of the Mauryan Empire.