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<u>New</u>	Kings and Kingdoms
Q1. Ans.	Describe several categories of land mentioned in cholas inscriptions.
Q2. Ans.	What did the new dynasties do to gain acceptance?
Q3. Ans.	Trace out the emergence of new dynasties.



New Kings and Kingdoms

Q1. Describe several categories of land mentioned in cholas inscriptions.

Ans. Chola inscriptions mention several categories of land.

Vellanvagai - land of non-Brahmana peasant proprietors

Brahmadeya - land gifted to Brahmanas

Shalabhoga - land for the maintenance of a school

Devadana, tirunamattukkani - land gifted to temples

Pallichchhandam - land donated to Jaina institutions

Q2. What did the new dynasties do to gain acceptance?

Ans. By the seventh century there were big landlords or warrior chiefs in different regions of the subcontinent. Existing kings often acknowledged them as their subordinates or samantas. They were expected to bring gifts for their kings or overlords, be present at their courts and provide them with military support. Many of these new kings adopted high-sounding titles such as maharaja adhiraja (great king, overlord of kings), tribhuvana-chakravartin (lord of the three worlds) and so on. However, in spite of such claims, they often shared power with their samantas as well as with associations of peasants, traders and Brahmanas.

Q3. Trace out the emergence of new dynasties.

Ans. Emergence of new dynasties

- i. By the seventh century there were big landlords or warrior chiefs in different regions of the subcontinent. Existing kings often acknowledged them as their subordinates or samantas.
- ii. As samantas gained power and wealth, they declared themselves to be maha-samanta, mahamandaleshvara and so on. Sometimes they asserted their independence from their overlords.
- iii. In other cases, men from enterprising families used their military skills to carve out kingdoms.