

## Chapter 3

### Emergence of New Kingdoms in South India: Later Cholas and Pandyas

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#### 1. Choose the correct Answer:

##### Question 1.

Who revived the later Chola dynasty?

- a) Vijayalaya
- b) Rajaraja I
- c) Rajendra I
- d) Athirajendra

##### Answer:

- a) Vijayalaya

##### Question 2.

Who among the following Pandya rulers is known for ending the Kalabhra rule?

- a) Kadunkon
- b) ViraPandyan
- c) Kun Pandyan
- d) Varaguna

##### Answer:

- a) Kadunkon

##### Question 3.

Which of the following was the lowest unit of Chola administration?

- a) Mandalam
- b) Nadu
- c) Kurram
- d) Ur

##### Answer:

- a) Mandalam

##### Question 4.

Who was the last ruler Vijayalaya line of Chola dynasty?

- a) VeeraRajendra
- b) Rajadhiraja

- c) AthiRajendra
- d) RajarajaII

**Answer:**

- c) AthiRajendra

**Question 5.**

An example Of Chola architecture can be seen at .....

- a) Kannayiram
- b) Uraiyur
- c) Kanchipuram
- d) Thanjavur

**Answer:**

- d) Thanjavur

**Question 6.**

To which of the following, Marco Polo went in the last decade of the 13th century in India?

- a) Chola mandalam
- b) Pandya country
- c) Kongu region
- d) Malainadu

**Answer:**

- b) Pandya country

**II. Fill in the blanks:**

1. .... built the famous Brihadeshwara Temple at Thanjavur.

**Answer:**

Rajaraja I

2. .... established a Vedic college at Ennayiram.

**Answer:**

Rajendra I

3. .... was the donor of Velvikudi Copper plates.

**Answer:**

Jatila Parantaka Nedujadayan (Varguna I)

4. The royal secretariat of the Pandya kingdom was known as .....

**Answer:**

Eluttu – Mandapam

**III. Match the Following:**

A	B
1. Madurai	a) Inland traders
2. Gangaikonda Cholapuram	b) Maritime traders
3. Anju- Vannatter	c) Capital of Cholas
4. Mani- gramattar	d) Capital of Pandyas

**Answer:**

A	B
1. Madurai	d) Capital of Pandyas
2. Gangaikonda Cholapuram	c) Capital of Cholas
3. Anju- Vannatter	b) Maritime traders
4. Mani- gramattar	a) Inland traders

**IV. True or False:**

1. A Muslim state subordinate to Delhi Sultan was in Madurai.

**Answer:**

True

2. Koodal – Nagar Kavalan was the title of a Pandya king.

**Answer:**

True

3. Chola kingdom was situated in the Vaigai delta.

**Answer:**

False

4. Kulothunga I belonged to Chalukya – Chola dynasty.

**Answer:**

True

5. The elder son of the Chola king was called Yuvaraja.

**Answer:**

True

V. Consider the following statements. Tick (✓) the appropriate Answer:

**Question 1.**

Which of the following statements about Later Cholas are correct?

1. They had a system of local self-government.
2. They maintained a strong navy.
3. They were the followers of Buddhism.
4. They built big temples.

- a) 1,2 and 3
- b) 2,3 and 4
- c) 1,2 and 4
- d) 1,3 and 4

**Answer:**

c) 1,2 and 4

**Question 2.**

Which of the following statements are true with regard to Rajendra Chola?

1. He assumed the title Gangaikonda Chola.
2. He conquered Southern Sumatra.
3. He is credited with consolidating the Chola power.
4. His naval power enabled him to conquer Srivijaya.

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 3 and 4
- c) 1,2 and 4
- d) All the above

**Answer:**

d) All the above

**Question 3.**

Assertion: The Yuvaraj were appointed Governors in the provinces.

Reason: This was done for their training in administration.

- a) R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is wrong and R is correct.
- d) A and R are wrong.

**Answer:**

a) R is the correct explanation of A.

**Question 4.**

Arrange the following administrative divisions in descending order.

- 1) Nadu
- 2) Mandalam
- 3) Ur
- 4) Kurram

**Answer:**

2) Mandalam → 1) Nadu → 4) Kurram → 3) Ur

**Question 5.**

Arrange the events in chronological order.

1. Maravarman appointed Virapandyan as co-regent.
2. Civil war broke out.
3. A Muslim State was established in Madurai.
4. MaravarmanKulasekaran had two sons – Virapandyan and Sundrapandyan
5. SundraPandyan sought help from Ala -ud-din Khalji.
6. Malik Kafur invaded Madurai.

**Answer:**

4. MaravarmanKulasekaran had two sons – Virapandyan and Sundrapandyan
1. Maravarman appointed Virapandyan as co-regent.
2. Civil war broke out.
5. SundraPandyan sought help from Ala -ud-din Khalji.
6. Malik Kafur invaded Madurai.
3. A Muslim State was established in Madurai.

**Question 6.**

Find out

<i>Brahmadeya</i>	
<i>Devadana</i>	
<i>Pallichchandam</i>	
<i>Vellanvagai</i>	

**Answer:**

Brahmadeya – Land gifted to Brahmins  
Devadana – Land gifted to temples  
Pallichchandam- Land donated to Jain institution  
Vellanvagai Land of non – brahmins properties

**VI. Answer in one or two sentences:**

**Question 1.**

What were the items exported during the later Chola period?

**Answer:**

The items exported during the Later Chola period were Sandalwood, ebony, condiments, precious gems, pepper, oil, paddy, grains, and salt.

**Question 2.**

What was called Chatur-Vedi-Mangalam?

**Answer:**

Chatur – Vedi – Mangalam or Mangalam was the Brahmin settlements created by kings and local chiefs with irrigation facilities.

**Question 3.**

Write about Kanikadan.

**Answer:**

The land tax in Chola country was known as Kanikadan. One – third of the produce was collected as land tax in kind.

**VII. Answer the following:**

**Question 1.**

Highlight any five aspects of Cholas' legacy.

**Answer:**

1. The chola rulers established a well organized system of administration in which the empire was divided into mandalans, naadu, Kurrans and gramam.
2. A very efficient local administration was another important feature of the Chola rule.
3. Chola gave importance to irrigation – vati-vaykkal, ur-vaykkal and nadu-vaykkal ensured proper distribution of water.

4. The Chola rulers built the famous temples in Thanjavur, Gangaikonda Cholapuram and Darasuram. Chola Kings were great patrons of learning. Trade flourished during their period.

### **VIII. HOTs:**

#### **Question 1.**

Chola kings were great patrons of learning: Support the statement with details.

#### **Answer:**

1. Rajendra I established Vedic college at Ennayiram where Vedas, grammar, and Upanishad were taught.
2. This was later followed by his successors and two more such colleges had been founded.
3. The Great literary works like Periyapuram and Kamba Ramayanam belong to this period.

### **IX. Students Activity:**

#### **Who am I?**

#### **Question 1.**

I was responsible for the Malik Kafur invasion.

#### **Answer:**

Sundara Pandiyan

#### **Question 2.**

I built 16-mile embankment-lake in Gangaikonda Cholapuram.

#### **Answer:**

Rajendra Chola

#### **Question 3.**

I am a water supply channel.

#### **Answer:**

Vaykkal

#### **Question 4.**

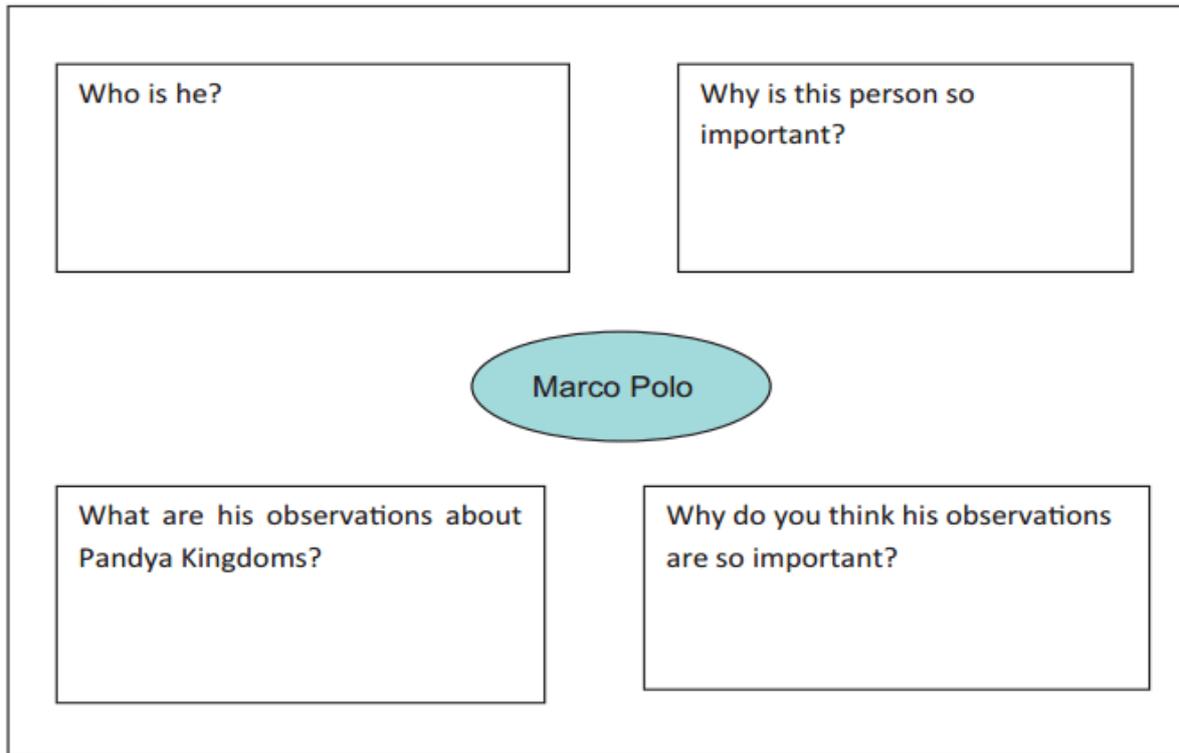
I codified Thirumurai.

#### **Answer:**

Nambiyandar Nambi

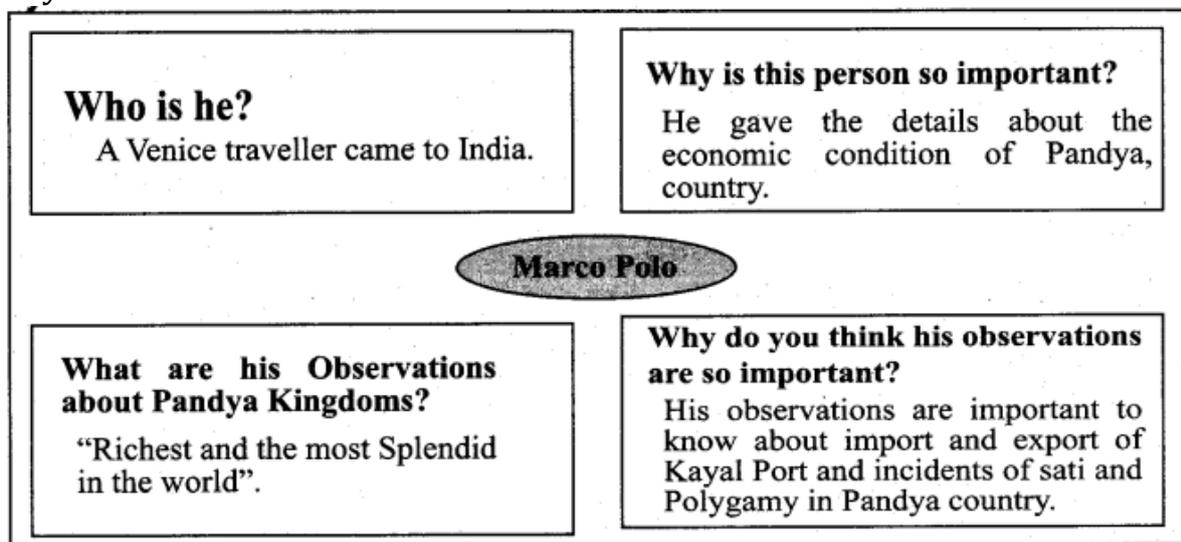
**Question 5.**

I was a great port. Marco Polo visited me twice.



**Answer:**

Kayal Patnam



X. Answer Grid:

**Question 1.**

Name the two literary works of the Chola period.

**Answer:**

Periyapuram, Kamba Ramayanam

**Question 2.**

Which port is associated with pearl fishery?

**Answer:**

Korkai

**Question 3.**

What do kasu, kalanchu and pon refer to?

**Answer:**

Gold coins

**Question 4.**

In which district is Kayal -Pattinam located?

**Answer:**

Thoothukudi

**Question 5.**

Who was the Pandya king, defeated by Parantaka I?

**Answer:**

RajaSimha II

**Question 6.**

Where is the famous Meenakshi temple located?

**Answer:**

Madurai

**Additional Important Questions and Answers**

**I. Choose the Correct Answer:**

**Question 1.**

The river ..... flow in Chola country

- a) Cauvery
- b) Vaigai
- c) Gangai
- d) Amaravathi

**Answer:**

- a) Cauvery

**Question 2.**

The capital of Chola country was

- a) Kayal
- b) Madurai
- c) Uraiyur
- d) Vanchi

**Answer:**

- c) Uraiyur

**Question 3.**

Gangai konda cholapuram was built by

- a) Rajarajal
- b) RajendraI
- c) RajendraII
- d) Kulonthunga I

**Answer:**

- b) Rajendra I

**Question 4.**

VelanVagai landholders were called as

- a) Vellalars
- b) Chettis
- c) Brahmas
- d) Vaisyas

**Answer:**

- a) Vellalars

**Question 5.**

Chola rulers were the followers of

- a) Saivism
- b) Vaishnavism
- c) Buddhism
- d) Jainism

**Answer:**

- a) Saivism

**Question 6.**

Which saivi Saint converted Pandya king Arikestria Jainism to Saivism?

- a) Appar
- b) Thirugana sambandar
- c) Sundarar
- d) Maanikka vaasagar

**Answer:**

b) Thirugana sambandar

**Question 7.**

.....was known as koodal

- a) Chennai
- b) Trichy
- c) Thanjavur
- d) Madurai

**Answer:**

d) Madurai

**Question 8.**

Vaishnava saints were known as

- a) Alwars
- b) Nayanmars
- c) Monks
- d) Priests

**Answer:**

a) Alwars

**Question 9.**

The busiest port in Pandya country was

- a) Tondi
- b) Musiri
- c) Kayal pattinam
- d) Korkai

**Answer:**

c) Kayal Pattinam

**Question 10.**

Manur Inscription dated on

- a) 800 A. D
- b) 900 A.D
- c) 1000A.D
- d)1100A.D

**Answer:**

a) 800 A.D

**II. Fill in the blanks:**

**1. In .....A.D Chola dynasty was declined.**

**Answer:**

1279

**2. The Group of Villages were called as.....**

**Answer:**

Kurram

**3. The eldest son in Chola kingdom was.....**

**Answer:**

Yuvaraja

**4. The Urar was.....**

**Answer:**

landholders

**5. ....in Brahman villages carried out administrative, Judicial, and Financial functions.**

**Answer:**

Sabhaiyar

**6. The sub-section of Vellalar was.....**

**Answer:**

Ulu-kudi.

**7. ....were the lowest rung of society.**

**Answer:**

Adimai and Panicey – makkal

**8. The .....was in practice in distributing the water.**

**Answer:**

turn system

**9. Mani – gramattar was..... traders.**

**Answer:**  
inland

10. Anju-vannattar was.....traders.

**Answer:**  
maritime

11. Pandyas early capital was.....

**Answer:**  
Korkai

12. Pandyas eliminated the power of .....and came to power.

**Answer:**  
Kalabhras

13. Arikesari Maravarman was known as .....

**Answer:**  
Kunpandian

14. Arikesari Maravarman was a contemporary of the Pallava king.....

**Answer:**  
Mahendravarman I.

15. Arikesari impaled .....Jains.

**Answer:**  
8000

**III. Match the Following:**

A	B
1. Uttiramerur	a) Karnataka
2. Vijayalaya	b) Puducherry
3. Tirubuvanai	c) Kanchipuram
4. I cole	d) Thanjavur

**Answer:**

A	B
1. Uttiramerur	c) Kanchipuram
2. Vijayalaya	d) Thanjavur
3. Tirubuvanai	b) Puducherry
4. I cole	a) Karnataka

#### IV. True or False:

1. The average cost of Jama – lud din's own breed cost was 220 dinars of Gold.

**Answer:**

True

2. Marco Polo and wassaff state the importance of the spice trade.

**Answer:**

false

3. Marco Polo hailed the chola kingdom as the richest and the most splendid province in the world.

**Answer:**

false

4. The 16-mile long embankment built by Rajendra chola in Gangaikonda cholapuram

**Answer:**

true

V. Consider the following statements. Tick ( ) the appropriate **Answer:**

#### Question 1.

Which assertion is are correct about the pavons at cholas in Learnins

1. Chola kings were great patrons of learning.
  2. Rajendra I established a vedic college at Ennayiram village
  3. Cholas were learning vedas, grammar and upanishadi
  4. Two more such colleges founded in 1048 and 1067
- a) 1 and 2
  - b) 3 and 4
  - c) 1,3 and 4
  - d) All of these

**Answer:**

c) 1, 3 and 4

**Question 2.**

Assertion (A) : The Governments of the east coast pursued a more liberal and enlightened policy towards overseas trades.

Reason (R) : Arab settlements were expanded on the west coast of Southern India

- a) R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is wrong and R is correct.
- d) A and R are wrong.

**Answer:**

a) R is the correct explanation of A.

**Question 3.**

Assertion (A) : The Chola period witnessed extensive construction of temples.

Reason (R) : Chola rulers were ardent saivifies

- a) R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is wrong and R is correct.
- d) A and R are wrong.

**Answer:**

a) R is the correct explanation of A.

**VI. Answer in one or two sentences:**

**Question 1.**

What were the works of Committees in Chola country?

**Answer:**

- The assemblies in Ur, Sabha, Nagaram and Nadu worked through Various Committees in Chola country.
- The Committees took care of irrigation, roads, temples, gardens, collection of revenue, and conduct of religious festivals.

**Question 2.**

Write a note on Uttiramerur Inscription.

**Answer:**

- Uttiramerur is situated in Kanchipuram District. It was a Brahmadeya village.
- The process of election qualification of candidates was mentioned in this inscription.

**Question 3.**

Point out the importance of Vedic College in Ennayiram

**Answer:**

- King Rajendra, I established the Vedic College at Ennayiram.
- There were 340 students learning Vedas, grammar, and Upanishads by 14 teachers.

**Question 4.**

Who was ai – nutruvar?

**Answer:**

The Ai – Nutruvar was a guild, operated the maritime trade in Chola country covering South – East Asian Countries.

**Question 5.**

Mention the name of Royal officials in the Pandya Empire.

**Answer:**

Maran – eyinan, Sattan, – ganapathy, enathi – sattan, tira – tiran, murthi-eyinan and others.

**Question 6.**

What is an Embankment?

**Answer:**

An embankment is a wall or stone structure built to Prevent a river from flooding an area as well as to store water.

**VII. Answer the following:**

**Question 1.**

Rajaraja I was the powerful ruler of the Chola Empire – Justify.

**Answer:**

- Rajaraja I was the most powerful and popular ruler.
- He established Chola authority over South India, the West coast, and Srilanka.

- He built the famous Brihadeshwara temple in Thanjavur.
- He had a marriage alliance with Eastern Chalukyas and extend his empire.

**Question 2.**

Discuss the external trade under Pandyas.

**Answer:**

- Kayal was the important port in Pandya Country. Gold coins were used as a medium of gold. It was variously called Kasu, Kalanchu and pon.
- Marco Polo and Wassaff were the foreign travellers praised the horse trade in the Pandyan kingdom.
- The horse traders were known as Kudirai Chetties. Pearl fishing was another important trade in the Pandya country.
- Arab traders established an agency in Pandya country and had trade connections to the east coast.