

Sub: - SST. (HISTORY.)

Class - VII

Chapter - 05. Rules and Buildings.

Now, In this chapter, we have about Building temples, Tanks, Mosques, Gardens, Tombs and Forts.

Around 1199, Qutbuddin Aybak (early Turkish ruler) constructed the first balcony of the Qutab Minar. The minar is five storeys high. Second to five floors was built by Alauddin Khalji around 1229.

Two kinds of structures were built by kings and their officers between the eighth and the eighteenth centuries.

- (a) The first were forts, palaces, garden residences and tombs
- (b) The second were temples, mosques, tanks, wells and bazaars

(a) The Agra fort was built by Akbar.

(b) The Kandariya Mahadeva Temple of Lord Shiva was built in 999 by the King Dhangadava of the Chandela dynasty.

(c) Rajarajeshwara temple at Thanjavur built by King Rajarajadava.

(d) Sultan Alauddin Khalji constructing a large reservoir just outside Delhi - I - Karna. It was known as the Hauz-i-Sultani or the "King's Reservoir".

(e) Golden Temple located in Amritsar with the holy sarovar.

(f) Charbagh: - Symmetrical division into four garden water known as Charbagh. Important Baghs are (i) Mughal Charbagh in Humayun's tomb; Delhi.

(ii) Shalimar gardens Kashmir, 1620 and 1634

The richest man is not he who has the most, but he who needs the least.

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Class - VII

Subj - SST (HISTORY)

Chapter - 05: Rule and Building - Page No. 121 & 122.

Quid Quizzer:

Answer - A. - ① → (b) Raniji ki baori  
② → (c) Traberte  
③ → (a) Shikhara  
④ → (b) Shadow of God  
⑤ → (b) Akbar

Answer - B. ① — Superstructure  
② — Arcuate style.  
③ — In the construction, limestone and cement  
④ — Charupallam  
⑤ — God

Answer - C. ① — False  
② — True  
③ — False  
④ — True  
⑤ — False

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Class:- VII

Sub:- SST (History)

Chapter:- 05.

Ques D. (1) What two types of structures were built by the kinds between 8th and 18th century?

Ans:- Two types of structures were built by the kinds were - (a) First were forts, palaces, garden, residences and tombs  
(b) Second were temple, mosques, tanks, well, bazzar etc.

Ques- (2) How were roofs constructed in earlier times?

Ans:- In earlier times roofs made by placing a horizontal beam across two vertical columns. This style known as trabeate or corbelled style.

Ques- (3) What is superstructure?

Ans:- Superstructure is the portion of a building which is constructed above the ground level. It included columns, beams, slab upwards roofing etc.

Ques-④ Which two technological and stylistic developments took place from the 12th century?

Ans: - Two technological and stylistic developments took place from the 12th century were :- (i) The weight of the superstructure above the doors and windows was sometimes carried by arches. This architecture from was known as "arcuate".  
(ii) In the construction, limestone and coral was extensively used. With this the construction became easier and faster of large structures.

Ques-⑤ Name three ruling dynasties of southern India.

Ans: - Three ruling dynasties of southern India are (i) Pandyan (ii) Chola (iii) Chalukya.

Ques-⑥ Why were temples and mosques beautifully constructed?

Ans: - Temples and mosques were places of worship hence they were constructed beautifully.

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GEOGRAPHY PRACTICE PAPER WITH SOLUTION  
CLASS : VII [Milestone]

LESSON : 3. OUR CHANGING EARTH

A. Tick (✓) the correct option for the statement.

1. When lithosphere is broken into plates they are known as:
  - a. molten magma
  - b. earthquakes
  - c. lithospheric plates
2. The forces which act inside the earth and cause movement in plates are:
  - a. endogenic forces
  - b. earthquakes
  - c. exogenic forces
3. A vent in the earth's crust through which molten material erupts is:
  - a. epicenter
  - b. volcano
  - c. seismograph
4. The place in the crust where earthquake movement starts is known as:
  - a. focus
  - b. epicenter
  - c. seismograph
5. The breaking up of rocks on the earth's surface is known as:
  - a. erosion
  - b. weathering
  - c. waterfall

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. The wearing away of the landscape is known as erosion.
2. A water fall is formed when the river moves down at steep angle over very hard rock.
3. The raised banks are known as Levees.
4. A delta is formed by the collection of sediments from the mouth of distributaries.
5. The rivers of ice are known as glacier.

C. Match the following columns and write your answers in the spaces provided.

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	
1. Seismograph	a. Longitudinal waves	1 e
2. Loess	b. Transverse waves	2 d
3. P waves	c. Surface waves	3 a
4. S waves	d. China	4 b
5. L waves	e. Machine to measure earthquake	5 c

D. State True or False for the following statements.

1. Hollow like caves formed on the rocks are glacial moraines. False
2. The large bends of river is known as meander. True
3. The rocky coast rising vertically above sea water is sea cliff. True
4. Water is an active agent of erosion and deposition in deserts. False
5. The hill like structures made through deposited sand is known as sand dunes. True

E. Answer the following questions in short.

1. What is the reason of moving earth's plates?

Ans.: - The movement of molten magma inside the earth is the reason of moving earth's plates.

2. What are endogenic and exogenic forces?

Ans.: - The forces which act inside the earth are known as endogenic forces while the forces that act on the surface of the earth are known as exogenic forces.

Continue page no. 1 →

3. Define earthquakes and volcanoes.

Ans.: - The surface of the earth vibrates, when the lithospheric plates move. The vibration can occur all over the earth and are known as earthquakes. While a vent (opening) in the earth's crust through which molten material erupts suddenly is known as a volcano.

4. Name the major works of a river.

Ans.: - The major works of a river are waterfall, meanders, ox-bow lake, floodplain, distributaries and delta.

5. Name the major works of sea waves.

Ans.: - Sea caves, sea stacks and sea cliff are the major works of sea waves.

6. Name the major works of ice and wind.

Ans.: - Glaciers and Glacial moraines are major works of ice while mushroom rocks, sand dunes and Loess are the major works of wind.

F. Answer the following questions in detail.

1. Describe earthquakes briefly and what are the things one should keep in mind during earthquakes?

Ans.: - The surface of the earth vibrates, when the lithospheric plates move. The vibration can occur all over the earth and are known as earthquakes. The place in the crust where the movement starts is known as the focus. The place above the focus is known as the epicentre. Vibrations travel outwards from the epicentre as waves. Generally more damage is caused closest to the epicentre. Safe place during an earthquake - safe spot - under a kitchen counter table or desk. stay away from - fire places, picture frames and mirror windows that shatter. Be prepared - To face any disaster confidently spread awareness amongst our friends and family members.

2. Describe <sup>the</sup> major land forms made by rivers.

Ans.: - The major land forms made by rivers are: i. waterfall - A waterfall is formed when the river moves down at steep angle over very hard rocks or down a steep valley side. ii. Meanders - When the river flows into the plain it twists and turns forming large bends known as meanders. iii. Ox-bow lake - within some time the meander loop disconnects from the river and forms a cut-off lake, also known as an ox-bow lake. iv. floodplain - The deposition of sediments along the rivers bank as it floods. This leads to the formation of a flat fertile floodplain. v. distributaries - The water of the river gets distributed into several small channels known as distributaries. vi. Levees - The raised banks are known as levees. vii. delta - region near a river's mouth comprising a network of distributaries is known as delta.

Continue Page no. 2 →

3. Describe the major land forms made by sea waves.

Ans.: - The major land forms made by sea waves are: - i. sea cave - When seawaves continuously hit rocks, cracks are developed which gradually become larger and wider. Therefore, hollow like caves are formed on the rocks. They are known as sea caves. ii. stacks - sea arches are formed when these cavities become bigger and bigger and only the roof of the caves remain. With further erosion, the roof breaks and only walls are left. These walls like features are known as stacks. iii. sea cliff - The steep rocky coast rising directly vertically above sea water is known as sea cliff.

4. Describe the major land forms made by ice and wind.

Ans.: - The major land forms made by ice and wind are -

#### Work of Ice

Glaciers - The "rivers of ice" that erode the landscape by picking up soil and stones to expose the solid rock beneath are known as glaciers. Glacial moraines - The material carried by the glaciers such as rocks, sand and silt gets deposited are known as glacial moraines.

#### Work of Wind

Mushroom rocks - Wind is an active agent of erosion and deposition in the deserts. We can see rocks in deserts in the shape of a mushroom, commonly known as mushroom rocks. Sand dunes - The wind lifts and transports sand from one place to another when it blows. When it stops blowing, the sand falls and gets deposited in low hill-like structures known as sand dunes. Loess - The wind can carry sand over very long distances, when its grains are fine and light. When such type of sand gets deposited in large areas, it is known as Loess.

5. Why flood plains are very fertile? Give reasons.

Ans.: - Sometimes the river overflows its banks leading to the flooding of the neighbouring areas. Layers of fine soil and other material known as sediments gets deposited along its banks as it floods. This leads to the formation of a flat fertile floodplains.

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CIVICS PRACTICE PAPER WITH SOLUTION  
CLASS: VII [Milestone]

**LESSON: 3. HOW THE STATE GOVERNMENT WORKS**

A. Tick (✓) the correct option for the statement.

1. The people elect one representative from each constituency who becomes a member of a:
  - a. opposition
  - b. legislative assembly
  - c. ruling party
2. A political party whose MLA's have won more than half the number of constituencies in a state is said to be in:
  - a. majority
  - b. opposition
  - c. ruling party
3. Large number of media personnels are present in:
  - a. press conference
  - b. legislative assembly
  - c. Parliament
4. The government is formed by the member of:
  - a. legislative assembly
  - b. ruling party
  - c. press conference
5. The laws for the entire country are formulated in:
  - a. parliament
  - b. ruling party
  - c. press conference
6. In a democracy, people meetings are held to:
  - a. create confusion
  - b. voice opinions
  - c. enhance terrorist activities

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. The government works at three levels Local, state and national.
2. Each state is divided into different areas or constituencies
3. The political party that wins with the majority is called ruling party.
4. Coalition is formed when group of parties work together as ruling party.
5. All the MLA's who gather together are known as Legislature
6. The government is formed by the members of ruling party.

C. Match the following columns and write your answers in the spaces provided.

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	
1. Himachal Pradesh	a. Public healthcare centres	1. <u>c</u>
2. Public Works Department	b. Farmers welfare	2. <u>d</u>
3. Agriculture department	c. 68 constituencies	3. <u>b</u>
4. Health department	d. Construction of roads	4. <u>a</u>
5. Education	e. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan	5. <u>e</u>

D. State True or False for the following statements.

1. A press conference is organised before legislative assembly. False
2. In legislative assembly opinions are expressed about government's work. True
3. The laws are implemented by various government departments. False
4. MLA's are elected in the legislative assembly. False
5. The member of legislative assembly have to approve work done by government-departments. True

Continue Page no. 1 →



E. Answer the following questions in short.

1. Define Constituency.

Ans.: - A Particular area from which voters living there choose their representatives.

2. Who are MLA's and how are they elected?

Ans.: - Through election the people elect one representative from each constituency who becomes a member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA).

3. Define the term majority.

Ans.: - A Political party whose MLAs have won more than half the number of constituencies in a state is said to be in a majority.

4. What is a ruling party and opposition?

Ans.: - A political party that wins with the majority is called the ruling party and all other parties or members are called the opposition.

5. What is Legislative Assembly?

Ans.: - The Legislative Assembly is a place where opinions are expressed about the government's work and action is demanded.

6. What happens in a press conference?

Ans.: - Gathering of media persons to hear and ask questions and report to the public in open is termed as press conference.

F. Answer the following questions in detail.

1. Define the role of MLA's and ministers.

Ans.: - The MLAs belonging to the ruling party elect their leader to make the chief minister after the elections. The chief minister then selects other people as ministers. Governor of the state appoints the chief minister and other ministers after the elections.

The responsibility of running various government departments or ministers is in the hands of the chief minister and other appointed ministers. They hold separate offices. In a Legislative Assembly all the MLAs, whether from the ruling party or from the opposition meet to discuss various matters. Therefore, some MLAs have two responsibilities: one as an MLA and the other as a minister.

2. Give an example of a debate in legislative Assembly.

Ans.: - A debate was going on in the Assembly regarding recent issues. MLAs can put their opinions and asked questions related to the issue or give suggestions about what should be done by the government during this time. Those who wish to, can respond to this. The ministers then answers to the questions and tries to assure the Assembly that adequate steps are being taken.

Generally, we hear about them or see them in the news channels or in the newspaper. But, whatever decision are being taken, they have to be approved by the members of the Legislative Assembly. These members hold main authority and can ask questions, debate an important issue and decide where money should be spent, etc. in a democracy.

Continue Page No. 2 →

3. Describe the role of media in working of a government.

Ans.: - Large numbers of media personnels are present during press conference. Many ministers and some government officials are also there. The minister explained the measures taken by the government. Reporters asked many questions at this meeting. These discussions were then reported in different newspapers. The people in power like the chief minister and the minister have to take action. Various departments like the Public Works Department, the Agriculture Department, the Health Department, the Education Department and so on are made to look into this. They are liable to answer questions that are asked in the Legislative Assembly and convince people about what steps are being taken by them. At the same time, newspapers and the media widely discuss the issue and the government has to respond, for instance by holding the press conferences.

4. Describe the role of opposition in a democratic country.

Ans.: - The opposition parties play an essential role in the proper functioning of a democracy. They highlight the shortcomings in different policies and programmes of the government and get support for their own policies.

5. Why the decisions taken by government debated in Legislative Assembly?

Ans.: - A debate was going on in the Assembly regarding recent issues. MLAs can put their opinions and ask questions related to the issue or give suggestions about what should be done by the government during this time.

The chief minister and other ministers have to run the government and take decisions. Generally, we hear about them or see them in the news channels or in the newspapers. But, whatever decisions are being taken, they have to be approved by the members of the Legislative Assembly. The members hold main authority and can ask questions, debate an important issue, and decide where money should be spent, etc. in a democracy.

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Sub: - History

Class: - VII

Chapter - 04. The Mughal Empire.

Now, In this chapter we have learnt about Mughal Empire.

Q Who were the Mughals?

The descendants (वंश) of two great lineages of rulers were the well-known Mughals. They were descendants of Genghis Khan (चिंगिस खान) from their mother's side, the Mongol ruler who ruled over parts of China and Central Asia. They were the successors of Timur from their father's side, the ruler of Iran, Persia.

**Mughal Military Campaigns:** The first Mughal Emperor (1526-1530), Babur, succeeded the throne of Fergana in 1494. He captured Kabul in 1504. He defeated the Sultan of Delhi, Ibrahim Lodi, at Panipat and captured Delhi & Agra in 1526. Cannons were a significant addition in 16th century warfare. Babur utilized them effectively in first battle of Panipat.

**Major Campaigns and events of Babur:**

- ① 1526 - defeated Ibrahim Lodi at Panipat
- ② 1527 - defeated Rana Sangha at Khanua
- ③ 1528 - defeated Rapputs at Chandni.
- ④ 1529 - defeated Afghans at Ghaghar.

To the man who only has a hammer, everything he encounters begins to look like a nail.

**Humayun:** - According to his father's will he divided his inheritance. Each of his brothers were given a province. Humayun was defeated by Sher Khan at Chausa (1539) and Kanauj (1540) forcing him to flee to Iran. In Iran, Safavid (شاهنشاهی صفوی) helped Humayun to recapture Delhi in 1555 but died the next year after an accident in this building.

**AKbar (1556-1605):** - Akbar was 13 years old when he became emperor. His rule can be divided into three periods.

(i) 1556-1570 - Akbar became independent of the regent Bairam Khan. In 1568 the Sisodia capital of Chittor was captured and in 1569 Ranthambhor

(ii) 1570-1585 - The campaigns in the east in Bihar, Bengal and Orissa followed the military campaign in Gujarat.

(iii) 1585-1605: Expansion of Akbar's empire. Candahar was annexed from the Safavids. Kashmir was annexed, and also Kabul, after the death of Mirza Hakim. Akbar was distracted by the rebellion of Prince Salim in the last years of his reign who was the successor of Emperor Jahangir.

Jahangir:- Military campaigns started by Akbar continued in his rule also. Sisodia ruler of Mewar, accepted Mughal service. Less successful campaigns against the Sikhs, the Ahoms and Ahmadnagar succeeded them. Prince Khurram the future Emperor Shah Jahan, rebelled in the last years of his reign.

Shah Jahan - (1627-1658) Under Shah Jahan Mughal campaign continued in the Deccan. The Afghan noble Khan Jahan Lodi rebelled and was defeated. In 1632 Ahmadnagar was finally annexed. In 1652-1658, Shah Jahan's sons conflicted among themselves for succession. Aurangzeb ~~was~~ own and his three brothers, were killed. In 1658 Shah Jahan was imprisoned for the rest of his life.

Aurangzeb (1658-1707):- In 1663, the Ahoms were defeated in the north-east, but rebelled again in the 1680s. Bijapur was annexed in 1686 and Golconda in 1687. After his death a succession conflict amongst his sons arose.

Mughal Tradition of succession:- The rule of Primogeniture (सुतोत्तराधिकार) where elder son inherited his father's estate was not regarded by the Mughals.

**Mansabdars:** - The people who joined the Mughal Service were called mansabdars. Mansabdars received their salaries as revenue assignments called jagirs which was similar to iqtas.

**Zamindars:** - The term zamindars was used by the Mughals to describe all intermediaries, whether they were local headmen of villages or powerful chieftains.

• Intermediaries: Mediator, Negotiator, मध्यस्थ Middleman.

• Chieftains: सम्राट

**Todar Mal:** - Revenue Minister of Akbar.

**Abul Fazl:** - He wrote a three-volume history of Akbar's reign, titled Akbar Nama; Ain-i Akbari.

**Subas:** - According to Abul Fazl the empire was divided into provinces called subas. Administration of subas governed by a Subadar; who functioned both political and military duties.

**Diwan:** - Each Province was appointed a financial officer known as diwan.

**Faujdar:** - Military Commanders known as Faujdars.

**Kotwal:** - Town Police Commander known as Kotwal.

Nur Jahan: - Mehrunisa married the Emperor Jahangir in 1611 and received title Nur Jahan. Jahangir struck silver coins bearing his own titles on one side and on other the inscription "Struck in the name of the Queen Begum, Nurgahan" as a mark of honour to her.

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Class - VII

Sub: - SST (HISTORY)

Chapter - 04. The Mughal Empire, Page No. 111 &amp; 112

Questions with Answer.Quid Quizzor

- Ans: - A
- ① → (b) Mughals.
  - ② → (a) Timurid ancestry.
  - ③ → (c) Babur.
  - ④ → (a) Primogeniture.
  - ⑤ → (b) Mansabdars.

- Ans: - B
- ① → Ain-i Akbari
  - ② → Ibadat Khana.
  - ③ → Ibrahim Lodi
  - ④ → Amar Singh
  - ⑤ → Jagirs.

- Ans: - C
1. → (b) Provinces.
  2. → (a) Financial officers
  3. → (e) Military Paymaster
  4. → (c) Religious minister
  5. → (f) Military Commander
  6. → (d) Town Police Commander



Date .....

class - VII ; sub - SST (HWT)

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Answer ② - True / False.

D. ① - True.

② - True.

③ - False.

④ - True.

⑤ - True.

E. Answer the following questions in short.

Q. ① Who were the Mughals?

Ans: - The descendants of two great lineages of rulers (Genghis Khan, Timur) were the well-known Mughals.

Q. ② Which tradition of succession was followed by Mughals?

Ans: - Mughals followed the custom of coparcenary inheritance.

Q. ③ Who was the second Mughal emperor?

Ans: - Humayun was the second Mughal emperor.

Q. ④ Who defeated Humayun?

Ans: - Sher Khan defeated Humayun in Chausa (1539) and Kanauj (1540).

The richest man is not he who has most, but he who needs the least.

Q-E (5) Where did Akbar set up an Ibadat khana?

Ans: — Akbar set up an Ibadat khana in Fatehpur-sikri.

Q-E (6) Who was the last ruler of Mughal empire?

Ans: — Aurangzeb was the last ruler of Mughal empire.

F. Answer the following questions in details.

F. — (1) Give a brief account of Mughal military campaigns.

Ans: — Mughal Military Campaigns: - The first Mughal emperor Babur defeated the sultan of Delhi, Ibrahim Lodi, at Panipat and captured Delhi & Agra in 1526. In 1527 defeated Rana Sanga & in 1528 defeated Rajputs at Chanderi. After the death of Humayun, Akbar became emperor. In 1568, he captured Chittor and in 1569 Ranthambhor. 1570-1585 - the campaign in the east in Bihar, Bengal and Orissa. 1585-1605 - expansion of Akbar's empire. Campaigns were launched in the North-west, like Candahar, Kashmir, Kabul. When Jahangir came to power and he took against Sikh and Ahoms. Shah Jahan captured Ahmadnagar and Bijapur and Aurangzeb waged a long battle in the Deccan.

Q. F. (2) Explain the Mughal relations with other rulers.

Ans: — Mughal rulers constantly campaigned against the rulers who did not accept their authority. However, when the Mughals became powerful, many other rulers joined them willingly. Many of them received high positions by marrying their daughters into Mughal families. But many resisted as well. Sisodia Rajputs of Mewar didn't accept the Mughal authority. However, when they got defeat, the Mughals did not treat them badly. They honoured them by giving them their lands (watan) back as assignments (watan-jagir). Thus the Mughals never humiliated their opponents even though they defeated them.

Q. — (3) Who were mansabdars and jagirdars?

Ans. — The people who joined the Mughal service were called Mansabdars. They were answerable to the emperor.

Jagirdars: — The person responsible for the maintenance of the financial system of the area was called jagirdar. His main job was to collect revenue from his area from peasants.

Q — ④ what was Zabt and who were zamindars?

Ans — Zabt means to take control over the land of others.

Zamindars are those who used to collect the taxes from the farmers.

Q — ⑤ what were the salient aspects of Mughal empire in the seventeenth century?

— The Mughal empire's administrative and military efficiency led to great economic and commercial prosperity. (Prosperity)

or

Great economic and commercial prosperity in the Mughal Empire due to the administrative and military efficiency.

②

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GEOGRAPHY PRACTICE PAPER WITH SOLUTION  
CLASS - VII  
LESSON : 1. 'ENVIRONMENT' [Milestone]

A. Tick (✓) the correct option for the statement.

- 1. Whatever we see and observe in our surroundings is called:
  - a. nature
  - b. environment
  - c. animals
- 2. The hard top layer of the earth is known as the:
  - a. lithosphere
  - b. hydrosphere
  - c. biosphere
- 3. The atmosphere is held around the earth by:
  - a. rope
  - b. UV radiations
  - c. gravitational force
- 4. The system formed by interaction of living organisms with each other and with their surroundings is called:
  - a. ecosystem
  - b. transportation
  - c. communication
- 5. Large scale production was the result of:
  - a. human needs
  - b. natural surroundings
  - c. industrial revolution

B. Fill in the blanks.

- 1. Hydrosphere is the domain of water.
- 2. The thin layer of air that envelops the earth is known as the atmosphere
- 3. The biosphere is made up of plant and animal kingdom together.
- 4. The domain that provides forests, land and human settlements is Lithosphere
- 5. Human interact with environment and modify it according to their needs.

C. Match the following columns and write your answers in the spaces provided.

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	
1. Hydrosphere	a. Natural and human made	1. <u>b</u>
2. Lithosphere	b. Water bodies	2. <u>e</u>
3. Atmosphere	c. Plant and animal kingdom	3. <u>d</u>
4. Environment	d. Layer of air	4. <u>a</u>
5. Biosphere	e. Solid crust	5. <u>c</u>

D. State True or False for the following statements.

- 1. Environment provide us air, water, food and land. True
- 2. The world of non-living elements like land are abiotic components. True
- 3. Hydrosphere serves as source of mineral wealth. False
- 4. Atmosphere acts as a shield from harmful rays of the Sun. True
- 5. The living world is also known as biosphere. True

E. Answer the following questions in short.

1. Define environment.

Ans.: Whatever we see and observe in our surrounding is called environment.

2. What are the major components of environment ?

Ans.: - The major components of environment are -  
Natural environment, Human made environment and Human environment.

3. What is natural environment ?

Ans.: - The natural environment comprises biotic and abiotic conditions.

4. Name the four domains of environment.

Ans.: - Natural environment has four domains: Lithosphere, atmosphere, hydrosphere and biosphere.

5. Define ecosystem.

Ans.: - An ecosystem is the relation between the living organisms, as well as the relation between the organisms and their surroundings.

6. Why human beings modify the environment ?

Ans.: - According to the needs of the human beings, that they interact with the environment and modify it.

F. Answer the following questions in detail.

1. List ten natural and ten creations of human beings that you see in your immediate surroundings.

Ans.: - Natural creations: temperature, light, air, water, soil, rainforest, grassland, desert, mountains, lake.

Human creations: buildings, parks, bridges, roads, mills, industries, monuments, factories, electricity, containers.

2. Define the term lithosphere. What all is provided to us by this domain ?

Ans.: - The hard top layer of the earth or the solid crust is known as the lithosphere. The domain that provides forests, grasslands for grazing, land for agriculture, human settlement and source of mineral wealth.

3. What is the importance of hydrosphere and atmosphere ?

Ans.: - Hydrosphere is the domain of water. Various sources of water and different types of water bodies comprises the hydrosphere. It is essential for all living organism on earth. While the thin layer of air that envelopes the earth is known as the atmosphere. The atmosphere is held around the earth by a gravitational force. It acts as a shield from harmful rays on the sun. Many different gases, dust and water vapour are its constituents.

4. How plants and animals are dependent on each other as well as their surroundings? Justify.

Ans.: - It is on the immediate surroundings that all plants, animals and human beings are dependent on each other. An ecosystem is formed by this relation between the living organisms, as well as the relation between the organisms and their surroundings. A large rainforest, grassland, desert, mountains, Lake, river, ocean and even a small pond could be an ecosystem.

5. How human beings have modified the environment? What are the consequences?

Ans.: - According to the needs of the human beings that they interact with the environment and modify it. Human needs grew and became more varied with time. In order to use and change the environment humans learned new ways. They began living a settled life, cultivated crops and domesticated animals. Trade was started and commerce developed, surplus food was produced, barter system emerged, and the wheel was also invented. Large scale production was the result of the Industrial Revolution. Transportation became faster. All over the world, Information Revolution made communication easier and faster.

Sunil Kumar

Sst Teacher

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GEOGRAPHY PRACTICE PAPER WITH SOLUTION  
LESSON: 2. INSIDE OUR EARTH [Milestone]

A. Tick (✓) the correct option for the statement.

- 1. The thinnest layer of earth's surface is:  
a. mantle  b. core  c. crust
- 2. Continental masses are also known as:  
a. sial  b. sima  c. crust
- 3. The innermost layer with a radius of 3500 km is:  
a. mantle  b. core  c. crust
- 4. The remains of the dead plants and animals trapped in layers of rocks are called:  
a. sediments  b. fossils  c. magma
- 5. The process of transformation of the rock from one to other is known as:  
a. molten magma  b. metamorphic  c. rock cycle
- 6. The molten magma cools down and solidify into:  
a. sedimentary rocks  b. igneous rocks  c. metamorphic rocks

B. Fill in the blanks.

- 1. Oceanic crust is known as Sima due to silica and magnesium present in it.
- 2. The mantle extends up to a depth of 2900 km.
- 3. Core is constituted of nickel and iron and is known as nife.
- 4. The three major types of rocks are igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic
- 5. Molten magma is formed when the metamorphic rocks melts down.
- 6. For humankind minerals are very important.

C. State True or False for the following statements.

- 1. Sial means silica and magnesium. False
- 2. There is very low temperature and pressure in the cental core. False
- 3. Igneous rocks are also known as primary rocks. True
- 4. The Deccan Plateau is made up of basalt rocks. True
- 5. Rocks are useless for us. False
- 6. Only a single mineral makes the rocks. False

D. Match the following columns and write your answers in the spaces provided.

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	
1. Igneous	a. small fragments of rocks	1. <u>d</u>
2. Sedimentary	b. molten lava in earth's crust	2. <u>e</u>
3. Metamorphic	c. molten lava on earth's surface	3. <u>f</u>
4. Sediments	d. fire	4. <u>a</u>
5. Extrusive igneous	e. settle down	5. <u>c</u>
6. Intrusive igneous	f. change of form	6. <u>b</u>

Continue Page no. — 1



E. Answer the following questions in short.

1. Name the three layers of earth.

Ans.: - The earth comprises of three layers: crust, mantle and core.

2. What are rocks?

Ans.: - A rock is any natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the earth's crust.

3. Name the three major types of rocks.

Ans.: - There are three major types of rocks:

i. Igneous Rocks ii. Sedimentary Rocks iii. Metamorphic Rocks

4. What are extrusive and intrusive igneous rocks?

Ans.: - Molten lava rapidly cools down and becomes solid when it comes on the earth's surface. Rocks formed in such a way on the crust are called extrusive igneous rocks.

But at times, the molten magma cools down deep inside the earth's crust. Solid rocks so formed are known as intrusive igneous rocks.

5. What are minerals?

Ans.: - Minerals are naturally occurring substances which have certain physical properties and definite chemical composition.

6. How are minerals important for humankind?

Ans.: - For humankind minerals are very important. Some are used as fuels. For instance, coal, natural gas and petroleum. They are also used in industries - iron, aluminium, gold, uranium, etc. in medicine, in fertilisers, etc.

7. Define rock cycle.

Ans.: - The process of transformation of the rock from one to other is known as the rock cycle.

F. Answer the following questions in detail.

1. Describe the three concentric layers of earth in detail.

Ans.: - Three concentric layers of earth are - crust, mantle, core  
Crust - The uppermost and thinnest layer of the earth's surface is known as the crust. On the ocean floors, it is only 5 km and on the continental masses, it is about 35 km.

Mantle - Below the crust, the mantle extends up to a depth of 2900 km.

Core - The core with a radius of about 3500 km is the innermost layer. Mainly it is constituted of nickel and iron and is known as nife (ni-nickel and fe-ferrous i.e. iron). There is very high temperature and pressure in the central core.

Continue page no. 2

2. How are igneous rocks formed? Describe briefly.

Ans.: - The molten magma becomes solid on cooling. Therefore, rocks such formed are known as igneous rocks. They are also known as primary rocks. There are two types of igneous rocks:

1. Intrusive igneous rocks 2. Extrusive igneous rocks

Molten lava rapidly cools down and becomes solid when it comes on the earth's surface. Rocks formed in such a way on the crust are called extrusive igneous rock.

At times, the molten magma cools down deep inside the earth's crust. Solid rocks so formed are known as intrusive igneous rocks.

3. How sedimentary rocks are formed from sediments?

Ans.: - Small fragments are formed when rocks roll down crack and hit each other and are broken down. Such smaller particles are known as sediments. Such sediments are transported and deposited by wind, water, etc. which form layers of rocks when compressed and hardened. Such types of rocks are known as sedimentary rocks.

4. What are metamorphic rocks and how they are again converted to molten magma?

Ans.: - Igneous and sedimentary rocks change into metamorphic rocks when they are subjected to heat and pressure. Molten magma is formed when the metamorphic rocks which are still under great heat and pressure melts down.

5. What are the uses of rocks?

Ans.: - Rocks are very beneficial to us. For making roads, houses and buildings the rocks are used. For instance, seven stones (Pittloo), hopscotch (stopu/kit kit), five stones (gitti) etc.

6. How is molten magma formed?

Ans.: - Molten magma is formed when the metamorphic rocks which are still under great heat and pressure melts down.

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EMMANUEL SCHOOL  
BELBANWA, MOTIHARI  
CIVICS PRACTICE PAPER WITH SOLUTION  
CLASS - VII [Milestone]

LESSON: 1. 'ON EQUALITY'

A. Tick (✓) the correct option for the statement.

- 1. The key feature of democracy that affects all aspects of its functioning is:
  - a. liberty
  - b. equality
  - c. fraternity
- 2. All adults (18 or above) hold the right to vote is known as:
  - a. Universal adult franchise
  - b. Union public commission
  - c. United nations organisation
- 3. The lower castes address themselves with the term:
  - a. Valmiki
  - b. Joothan
  - c. Dalit
- 4. Every individual is recognised as equal by:
  - a. Democracy
  - b. Indian Constitution
  - c. Caste system
- 5. The first state in India to introduce mid-day meal scheme was:
  - a. Maharashtra
  - b. Tamil Nadu
  - c. Uttar Pradesh

B. Fill in the blanks.

- 1. African-Americans were denied equality through law in United states.
- 2. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, history, religion on national origin.
- 3. No country can be considered as being completely democratic
- 4. Caste system is one of the common forms of inequality in India.
- 5. The dignity of people is violated when individuals are treated unequally.

C. Match the following columns and write your answers in the spaces provided.

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	
1. Joothan	a. Man is mortal	1. <input type="text" value="c"/>
2. Universal adult franchise	b. African-Americans	2. <input type="text" value="d"/>
3. Mid-day meal	c. Dalit's life	3. <input type="text" value="e"/>
4. Civil Rights Act	d. Right to vote	4. <input type="text" value="b"/>
5. BR Ambedkar	e. Schools	5. <input type="text" value="a"/>

D. State True or False for the following statements.

- 1. Kanta and her friends were waiting to take gifts on election day. ~~False~~
- 2. Joothan is an autobiography of famous Dalit writer Omprakash Valmiki. True
- 3. Mr and Mrs Ansari don't get a flat on rent because they were non-vegetarian. True
- 4. Untouchability cannot be practiced as per Indian constitution. True
- 5. Rosa Parks change the course of American history with one defiant act. True

Continue Page no. - 1

E. Answer the following questions in short.

1. What is the key feature of democracy?

Ans.: - The key feature of democracy that affects all aspects of its functioning is equality.

2. What is universal adult franchise?

Ans.: - Universal adult franchise is based on the idea of equality because it states that every adult in a country, irrespective of their wealth and the communities she/he belongs to, has one vote.

3. Define Caste system.

Ans.: - Caste system is one of the common forms of inequality in India. Our caste identity is something that we probably learned or experienced in our very young age.

4. What is the outline of Omprakash Valmiki's Joothan?

Ans.: - A famous Dalit writer, Omprakash Valmiki writes in his autobiography, Joothan, I had to sit away from the others in the class, and that too on the floor. The mat ran out before reaching the spot I sat on. Sometimes I would have to sit way behind everybody, right near the door... Sometimes they would beat me without any reason.

5. How dignity of people is violated?

Ans.: - The dignity of people is violated when individuals are treated unequally. Because of the way in which they were treated.

6. What is the cornerstone of our democracy?

Ans.: - Equality is the cornerstone of our democracy.

F. Answer the following questions in detail.

1. What features make India a democratic country?

Ans.: - People's participation, the resolution of conflict and equality and justice are the features to make India a democratic country.

Continue Page no. 2

2. Write an account of discrimination faced by Omprakash Valmiki and the Ansaris. How their dignity was violated?

Ans.: - The dignity of both Omprakash Valmiki and Ansaris was violated. By making Omprakash sweep the school, because of his caste, his school-mates and teachers hurt his dignity badly and made him feel as if he was lower than all other students in the school. When people refused to rent their apartment to Ansaris their dignity was also hurt. But, it was their dignity or self-respect that made them refuse the suggestion of the property dealer about changing their name.

3. List some provisions of Indian Constitution that are included for equality.

Ans.: - Some of the following provisions in the Constitution are included for equality:

1. Every person is equal before the law. This means that every person, ranging from the president of the country or a domestic worker, are abide by the same laws.
2. No person can be discriminated against on the basis of their religion, race, caste, place of birth, or gender.
3. Every person has access to all public places including playgrounds, hotels, shops and markets. All individuals can use publicly available wells, roads and bathing ghats.
4. Untouchability cannot be practiced.

4. Mention an issue of equality in other democracies and explain events associated with it.

Ans.: - The truth is that the issue of equality continues to be the key issue around which communities struggle in many democratic countries around the world. For instance the African-Americans whose ancestors were the slave who were brought over from Africa continue to describe their lives today largely unequal in the United States of America. A movement took place in the late 1950s to push for equal rights for African-Americans

Continue . Page no. 3 —

Before this, African-Americans were treated extremely unequally in the United States and denied equality through law. For instance, they either had to sit at the back of the bus or get up from their seat whenever a white person wished to sit while travelling by bus. An African-American woman Rosa Parks on December 1, 1955 refused to give up her seat on a bus to a white man. A huge agitation started after her refusal that day, against the unequal ways in which African-Americans were treated and it came to be known as the Civil Rights Movement.

5. What are the challenges of democracy?

Ans.: - In the world no country can be considered as being completely democratic. There are always communities and individuals who try to push for a greater recognition of equality on existing as well as new issues and expand the idea of democracy. The main aim of this is the struggle for their dignity should be honoured and for the recognition of all persons as equal.

Sunil Kumar  
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## LESSON: 2 "ROLE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN HEALTH"

A. Tick (✓) the correct option for the statement.

- India has the largest number of:  
a. medical colleges  b. hospitals  c. schools
- 21% of all communicable diseases are:  
a. food borne  b. water borne  c. air borne
- The public health services is a chain of health centres controlled by:  
a. government  b. companies  c. individuals
- Registered Medical Practitioners are found in:  
a. metros  b. rural areas  c. capitals
- One of the healthiest countries in South America is:  
a. Costa Rica  b. Peru  c. Chile

B. Fill in the blanks.

- Large number of medical Tourist come for treatment from many countries to India.
- Health care centres can be Public or Private as per their control.
- The right to Life of each individual must be secured by the government.
- 40% of the entire state budget was handed over to Panchayats by Kerela government in 1996.
- Costa Rica decided not to have an army.

C. State True or False for the following statements.

- Public healthcare centres are increasing while private are decreasing. False
- Most doctors settle in urban areas. True
- Hassan Seikh filed a court case against government hospitals. True
- The main aim of public healthcare centres is to earn profit. False
- The Costa Rica's government provides basic services and amenities to all its senior citizens. False

D. Answer the following questions in short.

1. Define health.

Ans.:- Ability to remain free from illness and injuries is the real meaning of health.

2. Name the two categories of health care facilities.

Ans.:- Health care facilities can be divided in two categories:  
i. Public health services ii. Private health facilities

3. Who are medical tourists?

Ans.:- People who come for treatment in some of the hospitals in India that compare with the best in the world are called medical tourists.

4. What is meant by OPD?

Ans.:- OPD stand for Out Patient Department.

Continue Page no. 1 —

5. What are Generic names ?

Ans.: - The Medical Council of India's code of Medical Ethics states: Every physician should, as far as possible, prescribe drugs and he/she shall ensure that there is a rational prescription and use of drugs are referred as Generic names.

E. Answer the following questions in detail.

1. Explain the healthcare aspects in India.

Ans.: - India has the largest number of medical colleges in the world and is among the largest producers of doctors. Approximately 15,000 new doctors qualify every year. Health care facilities have grown substantially over the years. In 1950, there were only 2,717 hospitals in India. In 1991, there were 11,174 hospitals. In 2000, the number grew to 18,218. India is the third largest producer of medicines in the world and is also a large exporter of medicines.

2. Differentiate between public and private healthcare services.

Ans.: - Public Health care services: - The public health service is a chain of health centres and hospitals controlled by the government. They are connected together so that they can range from rural to urban areas and can also provide treatment to all kinds of problems from common illness to special services. There are health centres where there is usually a nurse and a village health worker at the village level. They are trained in coping common illness and work under the guidance of doctors at the Primary Health Centre [PHC]. Many villages in a rural area are covered by such a centre.

Private Health care services: - A wide range of private health facilities exists in our country. A large number of doctors run their own private clinic. Registered Medical Practitioners [RMPs] are found in the rural areas. Urban areas have a large number of doctors, many of them providing specialised services. There are privately owned hospitals and nursing homes. There are many laboratories that do tests and offer special facilities such as X-ray, Ultrasound, etc. Shops from where medicines can be bought are also there.

Continue Page No. 2 —



3. Are adequate healthcare facilities available to all citizens in India?

Ans.: - Private services are increasing day by day but public services are not in India. The private health facilities that are available to people are mainly private services. These are concentrated in urban areas. The cost of these services is very high. Medicines are expensive. When someone is ill in the family many people who cannot afford them, have to borrow money. Thus we may say the adequate healthcare facilities are not available to all citizens in India.

4. What changes were made by Kerala government to improve the situation?

Ans.: - The Kerala government made some major changes in the state in year 1996. 40 per cent of the entire state budget was handed over to the panchayats, to plan and provide for their requirements. This made it possible for a village to make sure that proper planning was done for water, food, women's development and education. This meant that water supply schemes were checked, the working of schools and anganwadis was ensured and specific problems of the village were considered. There were improvements in health centres as well. All of this helped to improve the situation. Despite these efforts, issues such as shortage of medicines, insufficient hospital beds and doctors - were still needed to be resolved.

5. What is the Costa Rican approach on the matter?

Ans.: - One of the healthiest countries in South America is Costa Rica. The main reason for this has its roots in the constitution of Costa Rica. Few years ago, Costa Rica took a very important decision and decided not to have an army. This helped the Costa Rican government to spend the money that might have incurred in keeping the army on health, education and other basic needs of the people. The Costa Rican government believes that a country needs to be healthy for its development and pay a lot of attention to the health of the people living here. The Costa Rican government provides basic services and amenities to all its citizens.

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Sub:- SST. (HISTORY)

CLASS - VII

Chapter - 03 The Delhi Sultans.

Now, In this Chapter, we have learnt about the Delhi Sultans, The Rulers of Delhi.

First, Delhi became the capital of a Kingdom under Tomara Rajputs, who were defeated by the Chauhan of Ajmer in the mid twelfth Century. A lot of rich merchants lived in the city and many temples were constructed. There was wide usage of coins minted here, known as dehliwal. With the onset of the thirteenth Century, as the Delhi Sultanate established the transformation of Delhi into a capital that controlled vast areas of subcontinent was started.

### The Rulers of Delhi Rajput Dynasties

Tomaras - Early twelfth century - 1165

Ananga Pal - 1130 - 1145

Chauhans - 1165 - 1192

Prithviraj Chauhan - 1175 - 1192

In the first battle of Tarain (in 1191 CE) Prithviraj defeated Muhammad Ghori and pardoned him despite his general asking him not to do so. In 1192 CE at Tarain near Bhatinda second battle of Tarain Muhammad Ghori won and executed Prithviraj Chauhan. With this win, Ghori became the master of Delhi area and eastern Rajasthan. He defeated Jaichand of Kanauj in 1194 CE.

After winning some more territories Muhammad Ghori decided to leave India. He left his Indian territories in the charge of his trusted slave and able general Qutub-ud-din Aibek. After Ghori's death in 1206, Aibek proclaimed himself sultan of the Turkish territories in India. He took the title of Sultan and made Delhi his capital. This was the beginning of the Delhi Sultanate.

The Delhi Sultanate had five dynasties.

- (i) The slave - 1206 to 1290.
- (ii) Khalji Dynasty - 1290 - 1320
- (iii) Tughluq Dynasty - 1320 - 1414
- (iv) Sayyid Dynasty - 1414 - 1451.
- (v) Lodi Dynasty - 1451 - 1489.

① The slave dynasty - 1206 - 1290 (1206 - 1290)



- (a) Qutabuddin Aibak. (1206 - 1210) 1206 - 1210
- (b) Shamsuddin Iltutmish (1210 - 1236) 1210 - 1236
- (c) Raziyya (1236 - 1240) 1236 - 1240
- (d) Rhyiasuddin Balban. (1266 - 1287) 1266 - 1287

Muhammad Ghori decided to leave India. He left his Indian territories in the charge of his trusted slave and able general Qutub-ud-din Aibek. He said, "I would rather have a fool from his friends."

2020-6-12 22:34

Date .....

S | M | T | W | T | F | S

## Slave or Mamluk Dynasty - (1206 - 1290)

1206 - 1210

② Qutb-ud-din Aibak: - Aibak was originally Md. Gori's slave. Qutab-ud-din Aibak built India's oldest masjid (mosque) the Qutub-ul-Islam Masjid in Delhi. He started constructing of Qutab Minar.

Masjid: - Masjid is a place of Islamic worship. masjid is Arabic word of mosque, where a Muslim prostrates in reverence to Allah.

1211 - 1224

③ Iltutmish: - After the death of Aibak, Iltutmish became ruler of Delhi Sultanate. Qutab Minar was completed by Iltutmish. He introduced many reforms. Such as Iqta system (land grants) He introduced Tanka (silver coin) and jital (copper coin)

④ Razia Sultan: - (1236 - 1240) Razia was the only Muslim woman ruler of Delhi Sultanate, who succeeded Iltutmish. Minhaj Siraj acknowledged Razia's abilities as a ruler. But he also wrote that her abilities were useless, as raising a woman to the throne was against the custom. She faced many difficulties because she was a woman and also because she favoured non-Turkish nobles.

⑤ Kiyas-ud-din Balban - (1266 - 1287). Balban defended his empire from Mongol invasion. He broke the nobility of the Turks. His kingship was based on Persian style. Balban died in 1287. After his death, all his successors became inefficient and weak. Hence, the slave dynasty came to an end.

Do not seek to follow in the footsteps of the men of old; seek what they sought.

## The Khilji Dynasty: - (1290 - 1320)

- ① Jalal-ud-din Khilji - (1290 - 1296 AD) He was the founder of Khilji Dynasty. His nephew Ala-ud-din Khilji murdered him and ascended the throne of Delhi.
- ② Ala-ud-din Khilji - (1296 - 1316 AD) Ala-ud-din Khilji was the first Turkish Sultan to build an empire in India. He followed the policy of defending the kingdom from the invasions of Mongols. His expansion of empire included successful campaigns in Gujarat, Malwa, Ranthambore, Chittor etc. He brought all his territories under direct control and rulers had to pay huge amount as tributes. He took a number of steps to make reforms in revenue system. He also started market control system. He died in 1316. After his death, his successors proved inefficient and weak. Hence, Khilji Dynasty came to an end.

## The Tughlaq Dynasty: - (1320 - 1414 AD)

- ① Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq - (1320 - 1324 AD). Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq was the founder of Tughlaq Dynasty. His original name was Ghazi Malik. He constructed a fortified city Tughlaqabad in Delhi. He died in an accident in 1324 AD.

① Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq (1324-1351 AD)  
 Mahammed-bin Tughlaq was a brilliant scholar and a great patron of learning. He was kind as well as a cruel ruler. Ibn Batuta a traveller came to India during his rule. He provided detailed account of the reign of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq. Three famous projects of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq namely - increase of taxes in Doab, transfer of Capital from Delhi to Devagiri and introduction of token currency.

② Firoz Shah Tughlaq - (1351 to 1388 AD) :- He imposed Jaziya a tax on non-Muslims. He granted great support to Ulemas and made Iqta hereditary. He founded new towns like Jaunpur, Hissar.

Sayyid Dynasty. (1414 AD - 1457 AD) It was founded by Khizr Khan. (1414 to 1421 AD) He helped Timur in his invasion. His successors namely, Mubark Shah - (1421-33) Muhammad Shah (1434-1443) Ala-ud-din Alam Shah (1443-57) were weak rulers.

The Lodi Dynasty: (1457-1526 AD)

① Bahar Lodi - 1457-1489

② Sikandar Lodi - 1489-1517 AD. - Founder of city of Agra.

③ Ibrahim Lodi - 1517-1526 AD. - Ibrahim

Lodi was the son of Sikandar Lodi. He was the last ruler of Lodi dynasty. Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi at the first battle of Panipat.

The richest man is not he who has most, but he who needs the least.

# Quizzes / Assignments of ch - 03.

Date .....

S M T W T F S

Emmanuel School, Malabar  
class - VII; Chapter - 03.  
SSY - HISTORY.

## Quid Quizzes:-

### A. Answers:-

- A-1 — (b) Tomara Rajputs.  
2 — (a) Knowledge.  
3 — (c) 1236  
4 — (c) Dehliwal  
5 — (b) Delhi

### B. Fill in the blanks:-

- B-1 — garrisons.  
2 — Masjid  
3 — bandagan.  
4 — iqtas  
5 — Genghis Khan. (चंगेज खान)

### C. True or False

- C-1 — True.  
2 — True.  
3 — ~~True~~ True,  
4 — True  
5 — false,

2020-6-12

Q. Answer the following questions in short.

Q. - ① Who defeated Mughal emperor Humayun?

Ans: - Sher Shah Suri defeated Mughal emperor Humayun.

Q. - ② How many taxes were levied by the Delhi Sultans?

Ans: - Three types of taxes.

① On Cultivation ② On cattle ③ On houses.

Q. - ③ Who invaded southern India for the first time?

Ans: - Alauddin Khilji invaded southern India for the first time.

Q. - ④ Define 'Iqta' and muqtis'

Ans: - In Sultanate Period, the nobles were given grants of land. This land was called Iqta.

Muqtis Means: - Iqta holder was known as muqtis.

Q. - ⑤ Name the ruler who has shifted capital from Delhi to Daulatabad?

Ans: - Muhammad Tughluq.

Q. - ⑥ Who defeated Tomars?

Ans: - Chauhan of Ajmer defeated Tomars.

I have made this letter longer than usual because I lack the time to make it shorter.



D. Answer the following questions in short.

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Ans: - Muhammad Tughluq.

Q. - ⑥ Who defeated Tomars?

Ans: - Chauhan of Ajmer defeated Tomars.

2020-6-12 22:36

- E. Answer the following questions in detail.
- ① Explain the taxes levied during the rule of Delhi Sultans.
  - Three types of taxes imposed during the rule of Delhi sultans. The tax levied on crops was called 'Kharaj' which was about 50 percent of the peasant's produce. The second tax was on cattle. The third tax was on the Hower.
  - ② State the differences between the administrative measures of Alauddin and Muhammad Tughlaq.
  - Alauddin's administrative measures were quite successful. He controlled the prices of goods. Prices were carefully monitor by officers. He successfully withstood the threat of Mongol invasion. His military reforms, Revenue reforms and economic reforms were quite successful.

Muhammad Tughlaq's administrative measures were a failure. He never controlled the prices. He introduced the token system such as bronze token coins, but forgery of the bronze coin, his plan failed. His campaign into Kashmir was a ~~dis~~ disaster. He decided to shift his capital to a place safe from Mongol attacks. He chose Daulatabad in Deccan. But he realised that he could not control the north-western frontiers from Daulatabad, he shifted his capital back to Delhi. This caused heavy financial loss and great ~~hardship~~ hardship to people. Shifting of capital were failure measure.

2020-6-12 22:36

13. Describe the effects of Mongol invasions on Delhi Sultanate?

- The Delhi Sultanate mobilised a large standing army in Delhi as it posed a big challenge. Alauddin constructed a new garrison town named Siri for his soldiers. Muhammed Tughlaq shifted people of Delhi to Daulatabad in south and converted Delhi into a garrison town.

④ State the conditions under which Delhi became an important commercial centre.

- Delhi first became a capital kingdom under the Tomara Rajputs. They were defeated by the Chauhans in 12th century who were from Ajmer. It was then that Delhi became a commercial centre. A lot of Jain merchants constructed many temples in Delhi.

⑤ Mention all the ways in which the chieftains arranged themselves for their defense.

2020-6 The chieftains fortified themselves in mountains in rocky, uneven and rugged places as well as in bamboo groves.

LESSON: 2 "INSIDE OUR EARTH"

You will be able to learn

\* Interior of the earth \* Rocks and minerals

Interior of the earth:- The earth is made up of various concentric layers with one inside another. The crust is the uppermost layer of the earth's surface. The thinnest of all the layers is known as the Crust.

Silica and alumina are the main mineral constituents of the continental mass. Therefore, it is known as sial (si-silica and al-alumina). Mainly, there is silica and magnesium comprised in the oceanic crust. Thus, it is known as sima (si-silica and ma-magnesium). Below the crust, the mantle extends up to a depth of 2900 km. The core with a radius of about 3500 km is the innermost layer. Mainly it is constituted of nickel and iron and is known as nife (ni-nickel and fe-ferrous). There is very high temperature and pressure in the central core.

Rocks and minerals: A rock is any natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the earth's crust.

Rocks can differ on the basis of colour, texture and size.

There are two types of igneous rocks:

\* Intrusive igneous rocks: At time molten magma cools down deep inside the earth's crust. Solid rocks so formed are known as intrusive igneous rocks.

\* Extrusive igneous rocks: Molten lava rapidly cools down and becomes solid when it comes on the earth's surface. Rocks formed in such a way on the crust are called extrusive igneous rocks.

The process of transformation of the rock from one to other is known as the rock cycle.

Minerals are naturally occurring substances which have certain physical properties and definite chemical composition. For humankind minerals are very important. Some are used as fuels, coal, natural gas and petroleum.

Find out:

1. Name the three layers of earth.
2. What are rocks?
3. What are extrusive and intrusive igneous rocks?
4. What are minerals?
5. How are minerals important for humankind?
6. Define rock cycle.

Fill in the blanks:-

- a. The mantle extends up to a depth of --- km.
- b. The three major types of rocks are ----.
- c. Core is constituted of nickel and iron is known as ----.
- d. For humankind ---- are very important.

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2<sup>ND</sup> PRACTICE PAPER FOR CLASS: VII  
SUB. CIVICS

Go through the book Page no. 199 to 200

QUIZZER LESSON: 2 Role in the Government in Health

- A. Tick (✓) the correct option for the statement.
1. India has the largest number of:  
a. medical colleges b. hospitals c. school
  2. 21% of all communicable disease are:  
a. food borne b. water borne c. air borne
  3. The public health services is a chain of health centres controlled by:  
a. government b. companies c. individuals
  4. Registered Medical Practitioners are found in:  
a. metros b. rural areas c. capitals
  5. One of the healthiest countries in South America is:  
a. Costa Rica b. peru c. chile

Fill in the blanks :

1. Large number of ----- come for treatment from many countries to India.
2. Health care centres can be ----- or ----- as per their control.
3. The right to ----- of each individual must be secured by the government.
4. 40% of the entire state budget was handed over to ----- by Kerala government in 1996.
5. Costa Rica decided not to have an -----.

State True or False for the following statements :

1. Public healthcare centres are increasing while private are decreasing.
2. Most doctors settle in urban areas.
3. Hassan seikh filed a court case against government hospitals.
4. The main aim of public healthcare centres is to earn profit.
5. The Costa Rica's government provide basic services and amenities to all its senior citizens.

Intricate it:

1. Define health.
2. Name the two categories of healthcare facilities.
3. Who are medical tourists?
4. What is meant by OPD?
5. What are Generic names?
6. Explain the healthcare aspects in India.
7. Differentiate between public and private healthcare services.
8. Is adequate healthcare facilities are available to all citizens in India?
9. What change were made by Kerala government to improve the situation?
10. What is the Costa Rican approach on the matter?

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3<sup>RD</sup> PRACTICE PAPER FOR CLASS: VII  
SUB.: CIVICS

LESSON: 3 "HOW THE STATE GOVERNMENT WORKS"  
In this chapter we will study about the working of the state level government.

WHO IS AN MLA ?

The people elect the Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs). They then become members of the Legislative Assembly and also form the governments. A Legislative Assembly is there in every state of India. Each state is further divided into different areas or Constituencies. The people elect one representative from each Constituency who becomes a member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA).

A political party whose MLAs have won more than half the number of Constituencies in a state is said to be in a **majority**. The political party that wins with the majority is called the **ruling party** and all other parties or members are called the **Opposition**.

WORKING OF THE GOVERNMENT

The Legislative Assembly is a place where opinions are expressed about government's work and action is demanded. Newspapers, TV channels and other organisation regularly reflect news about the government.

A press conference was organised by the minister. Large numbers of media personnels were present. Reporters asked many questions at this meeting. The minister explained the measures taken by the government. These discussions were then reported in different newspapers.

The parliament that makes the laws for the entire country are formulated.

A. Tick (✓) the correct option for the statement.

1. The people elect one representative from each constituency who becomes a member of a
  - a. opposition
  - b. legislative assembly
  - c. ruling party
2. A political party whose MLA's have won more than half the number of constituencies in a state is said to be in
  - a. majority
  - b. opposition
  - c. ruling party
3. Large number of media personnels are present in
  - a. Press Conference
  - b. Legislative assembly
  - c. Parliament
4. The government is formed by the member of
  - a. legislative assembly
  - b. ruling party
  - c. press conference
5. The Laws for the entire country are formulated in
  - a. Parliament
  - b. ruling party
  - c. press conference
6. In a democracy, people meetings are held to
  - a. create confusion
  - b. voice opinions
  - c. enhance terrorist activities

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Each state is divided into different areas or -----
2. The political party that wins with the majority is called --- party.
3. ----- is formed when group of parties work together as ruling party.
4. All the MLA's who gather together are known as ----
5. The government is formed by the members of ----- party.

C. Answer the following questions

1. Define Constituency.
2. Who are MLA's and how are they elected?
3. Define the term majority.
4. What is a ruling Party and opposition?
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3<sup>RD</sup> PRACTICE PAPER FOR CLASS: VII  
SUB. GEOGRAPHY

LESSON: 3 "OUR CHANGING EARTH"

In this chapter we will study  
**Lithospheric plates** are formed when the lithosphere is broken into a number of plates. It is surprising to know that these plates move around very slowly; just a few millimetres every year. The reason behind this is the movement of molten magma inside the earth.

Changes on the surface of the earth are caused by the movement of these plates. The earth movements are divided on the basis of the forces which cause them. The forces which act inside the earth are known as **endogenic forces** and the forces that act on the surface of the earth are known as **exogenic forces**.

Weathering and erosion are the two processes due to which the landscape is being continuously worn away. The breaking up of the rocks on the earth's surface is known as **weathering**. The wearing away of the landscape by different agents like water, wind and ice is known as **erosion**.

**Work of a River:** The landscape is eroded due to the running water in the river. A **waterfall** is formed when the river moves down at steep angle over very hard rocks or down a steep valley side. When the river flows into the plain it twists and turns forming large bends known as **meanders**. Within some time the meander loop disconnects from the river and forms a cut-off lake, also known as an **ox-bow lake**. Sometimes the river overflows its banks leading to the flooding of the neighbouring areas. Layers of fine soil and other material known as **sediments** gets deposited along its banks as it floods. This leads to the formation of a flat fertile **floodplain**. The raised banks are known as **levees**. A **delta** is formed by the collection of sediments from the rivers mouths.



**Work of Sea Waves:** When seawaves continuously hit rocks, cracks are developed which gradually become larger and wider. Therefore, hollow like caves are formed on the rocks. They are known as **sea caves**. Sea arches are formed when these cavities become bigger and bigger and only the roof of the caves remain. With further erosion, the roofs breaks and only walls are left. These walls like features are known as **stacks**. The steep rocky coast rising directly vertically above water is known as **sea cliff**.

**Work of Ice:** The "rivers of ice" that erode the landscape by picking up soil and stones to expose the solid rock beneath are known as **glaciers**. The material carried by the glacier such as rocks, sand and silt gets deposited. **Glacial moraines** are hence formed by these deposits.

**Work of Wind:** Wind is an active agent of erosion and deposition in the desert. You can see rocks in deserts in the shape of mushroom, commonly known as **mushroom rocks**.

Fill in the blanks.

1. The wearing away of the landscape is known as - - - - -
2. A - - - - - is formed when the river moves down at steep angle over very hard rock.
3. The raised banks are known as - - - - - .
4. A - - - - - is formed by the collection of sediments from the mouth of distributaries.
5. The river of ice are known as - - - - - .

Answer the following questions:

1. What is the reason of moving earth's plates?
2. What are endogenic and exogenic forces?
3. Name the major works of a river.
4. Name the major works of sea waves.
5. Name the major works of ice and wind.

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# EMMANUEL SCHOOL

## MOTIHARI

*Subject SST:-History.*

*class 7*

*chapter 1, The mediaeval period*

*last year we learn of two great dynasties that ruled ancient India.*

*the Maurya dynasty*

*the Gupta dynasty*

*we divided study of history into two types*

*prehistory:- no written records*

*history:- written records*

*written records in three periods.*

*Ancient history period*

*mediaeval period*

*modern History period*

S | M | T | W | T | F | S |

Subject :- S.S (History)  
class - VII  
Chapter no :- 01. The Medieval Period.

Last year we learnt of two great dynasties that ruled Ancient India

: The Maurya Dynasty

: The Gupta Dynasty.

We divided study of History in two types

: Prehistory - no written records

: History - written records

Now, we have to divide all across the world History (written records) in three periods

: Ancient history period

: Medieval Period

: Modern history Period

In class 6<sup>th</sup> we have learnt about Ancient Period of history (Indian history.)

Now, class VII we will learn about Medieval Period of India's History.

① The word "Medieval" come from the Latin word *Medius* (middle) and *Aevum* (age)

Let's talk about Indian History which is also divided in three periods :-

① Ancient Period ( 5000 BCE when human learnt to write - in India - till Emperor Harshavardhan's death in 647 CE ).

You can do anything, but not everything. 2020-4-21 12:11

Date ... 20/04 ...

⊙ Medieval Period: (647 CE death of Ancient Emperor Harshvardhan - till 1707 CE Death of last important ruler of Mughal empire of Medieval Period.)

⊙ Modern Period: - (1707 CE till date) we also call it Machine Era after impact of Industrial Revolution from Europe.

## CHAPTER - 01 : The Medieval Period

In this chapter, you will be to learn:-

- ⓐ Major Political Development.
- ⓑ Importance of Geographical Knowledge.
- ⓒ Keeping records
- ⓓ New social and Political groups.
- ⓔ Old and New Religions.

The medieval period in India can be divided broadly into two phases ⊙ the early medieval period (eighth to thirteenth Century) ⊙ the later medieval period (thirteenth to eighteenth century)

The history of early medieval period is centre on power struggles among regional Kingdoms of both North and South India. Northern part of India was highly affected tribes from central Asia entered India from the mountain passes in the



north-west. They established Turkish, Afghan, Persian and Mongol dynasties that ruled in India from 11th to 15th centuries. Under their rule, Islamic customs influenced political, economic, social and cultural life in India.

Southern part of India was untouched. Prosperous kingdoms like the Cholas and the Rashtrakutas flourished in south.

② Importance of Geographical knowledge: - Knowing a region's geography helps us to understand its history better. In this, maps are of great help. The geographical features of a region, and the region's location with respect to other regions. Such information may explain why a region prospered or was frequently invaded or remained isolated.

③ Source of Information for Medieval Period: .

- (i) Epigraphic evidence - Inscriptions
- (ii) Numismatic evidence - Coins.
- (iii) Archeological evidence - buildings, sculpture, etc.
- (iv) Artistic evidence: - Paintings.
- (v) Literary evidence: - Historical writings.

④ Inscriptions are writing engraved on hard surfaces like metal, rocks and stones. The study is called epigraphy.

⑤ Long poem in the praise of kings, lands donated to temples, achievements are called Prashasti. (usually copper plates).

To the man who only has a hammer, everything he encounters begins to look like a nail.

Date 20/04

- ① Coins tells us about the Kingdom, confirms dates during which Kings ruled, events in their life, achievements etc.
- ② Monuments and Buildings: - tells us about the period during which they were built. They speak about religion, political, social condition and application of scientific techniques behind it.
- ③ Paintings illustrate the artistic progress of the time, serve as a record of the lines of descent of Kings and nobles, ~~they~~ the way of dressing, events, life of people etc.
- ④ Literary evidence consists of historical writing biographies, plays, novels and epics. It is two types.
- ① ~~Indigenous~~ Indigenous sources (created within the country)
- ② Poets and Chroniclers were appointed by the King to record each and every event datewise.
- Ex: - life and achievements of Kings of Kashmir in Rajatarangini by Kalhana. ② Prithviraj Raso, written Chand Bardai in 12th century.
- ③ Foreign sources (written by foreign travelers to the country) (look at the book - Page No. 72)
- Ex: - ① Alberuni (the Persian traveler) came to India in Mahmud of Ghazni in 10th century. He mastered in Sanskrit and wrote a scientific treatise called Tahqiq-i-Hind (An Enquiry into India).
- ② Ibn Batuta (14th century CE) Morocco - wrote about Muhammad Bin Tughlaq. His work 'Rihla'
- ③ William. Hawkins & Sir Thomas Roe - English - ambassador sent by the British ruler James to the court of the Mughal Emperor.

You must be the change you wish to see in the world.

**New social and Political Groups:** - Many new social groups emerged. Some of these groups also became politically powerful. Among them were the Rapputs warriors of Rajasthan, Sikhs religious group of Punjab. The Jats of Haryana who were farmers, The Ahoms conquered and ruled in Assam and the Marathas who were warriors of Maharashtra.

**Old and New Religions:** - Hinduism went through some changes in the medieval period. New deities came to be worshipped.

**Islam:** - Islam, the religion of the Muslims, arose in Arabia in the seventh century AD. Islam was brought to India by Arab traders. Later Muslim conquerors established kingdoms in India. They ruled according to Islamic law. Holy book of Muslim is Quran.

Subj - SST. History.

Class - VII

A. Answer the following questions.

- (i) What is importance of geographical knowledge?
  - (ii) What is epigraphy?
  - (iii) What is numismatics?
  - (iv) What are Prashastis?
  - (v) Name two Indian literary sources of Medieval Period.
  - (vi) Who brought Islam in India?
  - (vii) What were the important kingdoms that flourished during the early medieval period in India?
  - (viii) Name the important ~~to~~ foreign travellers and writers who visited India during the Medieval Period.
- (B) Do multiple choice question in book.

## Question with Answer:

Date 08/05/2020

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Class - VII

Chapter No - 01. Tracing Changes through a Thousand years

### Question with Answer:

Q. 1 Which century marked the beginning of the medieval period?

Ans: - Medieval period of history began around 8th Century AD. in India.

Q. 2 List some technological changes associated with this period.

Ans - New technologies came up at different moments in this period like the Persian wheel in irrigation, the spinning wheel in weaving and firearm in battle.

Q. 3 How did scribes copy down the manuscripts?

Ans - Scribes copy down the manuscripts by hand as there were no printing press in those days.

Q. 4 What does the term Pan-region empire mean?

Ans - The term Pan-region empire mean the empires which were spanning diverse regions which were expanded to a larger areas, like dynasties of Cholas, Khaljis, Tughlqs and Mughals.

Question. (5) What was the extent of Delhi Sultan Ghiyasuddin Balban's empire?

Answer: - Delhi Sultan Ghiyasuddin Balban's (1266-1287) empire extended from Bengal (Gauda) in the east to Ghazni in Afghanistan in west and all of South India (Dravida) was also included.

Question. (6) How are Sunni and Shia Muslims different?

Answer: - Shia Muslims according to them the prophet Muhammad's son-in-law, Ali, was the ~~begin~~ leader of the Muslim community.

Sunnis believe that a Caliph should be chosen by the whole community.

### Note.

DO Quid Quizzer, fill in the blanks & True/False in book. Page no. 78 & 79.

Date 08/05/2020

## Question with Answer:

S | M | T | W | T | F | S

Class - VII

Chapter No - 01.

Tracing changes through a thousand years.

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Class - VII

Ch - 01

Teacher. S. P. Shrivastava



Date .....

Class - VII

SST - HISTORY.

Ch - 02

Answer of Ch. 02

## Quid Quizzer:-

Tick 

Ans - A ① → ① Samantas.

② — ② Chalukyas

③ — ③ Golden womb.

④ — ④ Lord of the three worlds

⑤ — ⑤ Brahmins.

Fill in the blanks.

Ans - (B) ① Kalhana.

② Rashtrakuta, Pala Kanauj③ Al-Biruni④ Muttaraiyaru.⑤ Thanjavur.True & False

Ans. (C) ① True

② True

③ false - (Samantas declared themselves to Mahasamantas)

④ false -

⑤ True.

S. K. Srivastava (Teacher of SST)

CLASS - VII

SST. (History)

Questions & Answers of ch - 02.

Q. D. Answer the following: -

1. (a) Maha-mandalashwara
- (b) Maharaja-adhiraja
- (c) Arayan.

Ans: - (a) Maha-mandalashwara term used by Samantas. It means the great lord of a circle or region.

(b) Maharaja-adhiraja means great king.

(c) Arayan: - Chola kings gave some rich landown-  
-ner's titles known as Arayan.

Q. D. (2) Who composed the Prashastis?

Ans: - Prashastis composed by Learned Brahmins.

Q. D. (3) Who wrote Kitab ul-Hind?

Ans: - Al-Biruni wrote Kitab ul-Hind.

Q. D. (4) Who were known as nagarams?

Ans: - In Chola administration, the association of traders known as nagarams.

Q. D. (5) Where was the Tang Dynasty established?

Ans: - Tang Dynasty established in China for about 300 years. Its capital was Xi'an.

To the man who only has a hammer, everything he encounters begins to look like a nail.

03

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Date .....

S | M | T | W | T | F | S

Class - VII ; ch-02

Sub - SST - (HISTORY)

Teacher - S. K. Srivastava

### Assignment - 02

- Q-1) Who were known as Samantas ?
- 2) How were Brahmins rewarded by Kings?
- 3) What are Pradhans ?
- 4) Who were the parties involved in tripartite struggle ?
- 5) Who were Dantidurga, Prithviraja III and Vijayalaya ?