

CLASS : 7TH

NEW ERA PUBLIC SCHOOL

SUBJECT : HISTORY

LESSON No : 01

(01)

TOPIC : WHERE , WHEN AND HOW

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS :- [PART-A]

Q1:- What are the sources of Medieval history? Explain

Ans: There are two main sources of Medieval history:

1. Archaeological Sources 2. Literary Sources

1. Archaeological Sources:- These sources consist of coins, buildings, monuments, temples, forts, weapons, paintings, artefacts etc. Temples provide us information about the religious beliefs and coins give us details about the political situation and economic conditions of that period.

2. Literary Sources:- There are many literary sources for the Medieval period which include the writings of foreigners as well as native writers. There are also many Jain writings which belong to the 13th and 14th centuries CE and speak of cultural and political life of the Medieval periods. The Mughal period has historical sources such as official records, court history, biographies and autobiographies of the mughal Kings.

Q2:- Name five European travellers who visited India during the Medieval period. Mention the countries they belong to.

Ans:- The five European travellers who visited India during the Medieval period are given below:

1. Nicolo conti	—	Italy	3. Ralph Fitch	—	England
2. Marco Polo	—	Italy	4. William Hawkins	—	England

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5. Edward Terry - England

Q3:- Discuss some of the major developments during the Medieval period.

Ans:- The major developments during the Medieval period are given below:

1. Social and Economic Changes:- This period saw the growth of feudalism. From the 18th century CE onwards, castes such as Samantas, Ranaks, Rautas (Rajputs) etc. grew in power. Some of them were government officers who were not paid their salaries in cash. Instead, revenue-yielding villages were allotted to them. This gave rise to the feudal system.

2. Trade and Commerce:- Foreign trade and commerce in North India began to revive gradually from the 10th Century CE onwards. Malwa and Gujarat grew as trading centres. Trade guilds were established. Trade with South East Asia and China increased. By the 12th Century CE, South India and Bengal took the lead in trade and commerce.

3. Cultural development:- This period saw the beginning of interaction between the North and South India. The cultural exchanges between these parts of the country led to the development of a mixed culture.

Q4:- Write a short note on Amir Khusrow.

Ans:- Amir Khusrow was one of the great scholars and poets of his age. He witnessed the rule of the Slaves, Khiljis and Tughluqs. Though he was not a historian, he recorded the important events of his time in

chronological order. These events provide useful information of that period.

Q1: What is the 'Ain-i-Akbari'?

Ans: This is, in fact, a part of Akbarnama written by Abul Fazl. It contains the laws, rules and regulations of Mughals. This document is regarded as the richest source of history on Akbar's reign.

Q2: What kind of culture emerged in India during the Medieval period?

Ans: Mixed culture emerged in India during the Medieval period.

PART B: - ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS BRIEFLY:

Q1: What are Travelogues?

Ans: Travelogues are in the shape of official records like administrative-manuals, gazetteers, writings of foreign travellers who record their findings and experience by this period.

Q2: Define 'inscription'?

Ans: Inscriptions are writings found on pillars, rocks, cave walls and copper plates etc.

Q3: What do you understand by the term 'Medieval period'?

Ans: The medieval period in India begins around the 8th century CE and lasts up to the 18th century CE. Medieval means the 'middle'. Historically, it means the period in the middle of the Ancient and

and a Modern period.

Q4:- How do historians classify the Medieval period of Indian History?

Ans:- The historians classify the Medieval period of Indian History into two parts:

1. Early Medieval period:- The period from the 8th to the 13th centuries is termed as the early medieval period. Dynasties such as the Palas, Pratiharas, Cholas, Rashtrakutas and Rajputs emerged during this period.
2. Late Medieval period:- This part of the Medieval period is that of Muslim rule in India. Starting with the advent of the Turks, it ends with the downfall of the Mughal empire.

PART C:- Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. (i) 2. (i) 3. (i) 4. (iv) 5. (i)

PART D:- Match the following:

1. (iv) 2. (v) 3. (i) 4. (ii)
5. (iii)

PART E:- Fill in the blanks:-

1. 8th to 18th
2. 8th , 13th
3. Interaction
4. Abul Fazl
5. Africa

PART A:- ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

Q1:- What is environment? What are the various types of environment?

Ans:- Whatever surrounds a living thing is known as its environment. There are three kinds of environment: physical environment, biological environment and human environment.

Q2:- How can we protect our environment?

Ans:- We can protect and conserve our environment in two ways. First, by using natural resources very judiciously and carefully, so that they do not get exhausted quickly. Second, by preserving natural resources as much as possible and finding newer renewable resources.

Q3:- What is biosphere? Why is it important?

Ans:- 'Bio' means life forms. Biosphere is the 'Sphere of life'. It is the zone where atmosphere, lithosphere, and hydrosphere meet.

Biosphere is important because

(i) It is the dwelling place of all forms of life on Earth.

ii) It makes the planet Earth different from the other planets in the Universe because of the presence of life in it.

Q4:- Describe the structure of lithosphere?

Ans:- The literal meaning of lithosphere is a 'Sphere of ^(L)rocks'.

It is composed of many layers. These are as follows:

1. THE CORE:- It is located at the centre of the Earth. It is the innermost part of the Earth. Its diameter is 7000 km. It is rich in iron and nickel. It is further divided into inner core and outer core.

2. Mantle: It is the layer that covers the core. It comprises about 83% of the Earth's total volume. It is divided into outer mantle and inner mantle. The outer mantle has a depth of 670 km and lower mantle extends from 670 kms to 2900 km.

3. CRUST:- This is the topmost layer of the Earth or the lithosphere. The crust under the oceans is known as the oceanic crust. It is about 5 to 10 km in thickness. The crust under the continents is called the Continental crust and is 20 to 70 km thick.

The outer layer of the crust is composed of Silicon and Aluminium materials and is known as SIAL whereas the layer below SIAL is made up of Silicon and Magnesium and is known as SIMA.

Q5:- Distinguish between natural and man made environment?

Ans:- Natural environment:- Natural environment is basically made up of two kinds of components - Abiotic (non-living) and Biotic (living). Nature has provided all the necessary resources like forests, minerals, air, water, landforms, plants, animals that help

Man-Made Environment :- It includes the only (7) man-made features such as agriculture, industries, means of transport, etc. The above features are created by man so that he can live comfortably in his environment.

Q6:- Describe the importance of atmosphere?

Ans:- Importance of atmosphere is given below:

1. The atmosphere acts as an insulator that prevents extreme temperature variations between day and night on earth.
2. It absorbs radiations such as most ultraviolet rays, that would be harmful to life.
3. Water vapours in the atmosphere affects the weather.
4. The carbon dioxide present in the atmosphere absorbs heat and is used by plants for photosynthesis.

Q7:- "Our planet Earth is considered a Unique planet." Explain.

Ans:- Earth is considered a unique planet because:

1. It is believed to be the only planet in the universe to have life.
2. It is the only known planet to have an atmosphere conducive to life.
3. It is the only planet to have water.
4. The lithosphere, atmosphere and hydrosphere always remain in balance to provide a

balanced environment.

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PART B:- Define the following concepts:
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PART C:- Tick (✓) the correct option:-

- | | | |
|---------|----------|--------|
| 1. (i) | 2. (ii) | 3. (1) |
| 4. (ii) | 5. (iii) | |

PART D:- Match the following:-

- | | | |
|----------|--------|---------|
| 1. (ii) | 2. (v) | 3. (iv) |
| 4. (iii) | 5. (i) | |

PART E:- Fill in the blanks:-

1. Oceanic Crust
2. Physical, Biological, Human
3. Physical
4. Biological
5. Living organisms
6. lithosphere
7. Water

SUBJECT : CIVICS LESSON No. : 01 (9)

TOPIC : DEMOCRACY CLASS : 7th

PART A :- ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

Q1:- Write a note each on Glorious Revolution of England and the French Revolution.

Ans:- Revolution of England:- This revolution was against the British King James II. The British people dethroned the king and demanded the rule of law over the rule of the king. The Bill of rights of people was passed in 1689. This marked the first sign of emergence of democracy in the world.

2. French Revolution:- A century after the Glorious Revolution of England, the world witnessed the French Revolution on 14 July 1789. The French people rose against the cruelties of the king, Louis XVI. They killed the members of the royal family. The common slogan of the revolution was 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity'. A national Assembly was formed, that governed France from 1789 to 1791. In September 1792, the first Republic was proclaimed.

Q2:- What do you know about Universal Adult Franchise? which country introduced it first and when?

Ans:- The 'Universal Adult Franchise' or 'Universal Suffrage' means that every adult citizen of a democratic country, man or woman, rich or

poor, black or white should have the right to vote without any discrimination. New Zealand was the first country to introduce universal adult franchise in 1893.

Q3:- What type of government do we have in India? Explain?

Ans:- In India, we have democratic form of government (parliamentary type). Under this system, the president is the nominal head of the government with some executive powers. The practical power of the government lies with the Prime Minister who is the head of the Executive or Council of Ministers. The Prime Minister is directly elected by the people but the president is elected by an indirect vote.

In India, there are two houses of legislature - the Lok Sabha or lower house and Rajya Sabha or upper house.

Q4:- What is the difference between a dictatorship and monarchy?

Ans:- Dictatorship

1. In this type of government a single person usually the military authority has absolute power.

2. There is no constitution to govern the system.

Monarchy

1. In this type of government, the king has all the authority and power.

2. It can be constitutional as in Britain or absolute like in Saudi Arabia.

Q.5:- What makes democracy a popular form of government today?

Ans:- Democracy is a very popular system of government because the rulers are elected for a fixed term by the people and they are accountable to the people. The important elements that makes democracy popular form of government are given below:

1. Formal equality mechanisms

2. Decision making

3. Accomodation of

differences

4. Enhancing human dignity

1. Formal Equality:- In a democracy, all the citizens of a country are equal before law. Opportunities for growth and personal development are open to all. The right to vote is exercised by all persons equally. Equality also demands accountability. A democratic government is always accountable to the people its rules. This makes the ruled and the ruler equal.

2. Accomodation of difference:- Difference of opinion is seen as a healthy sign of a good and people friendly system of government. In India where people have different cultures, languages, religions, and Castes, one can expect many differences of opinion. In a democratic set-up, these differences are not only heard but also accomodated. This element becomes more important in today's age of

'coalitions' in democracy.

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Q6:- How did the revolutions of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries help in bringing about democracy in Europe?

Ans:- The history of 17th and 18th centuries witnessed three great revolutions in Europe. These revolutions started because the people did not have freedom to express themselves. The revolution in England was marked as the first sign of democracy in 17th century because this revolution results in the passing of Bill of Rights in 1689. In 1781, a declaration was also issued which states that all men are created equal. The French Revolution is considered the basis of democracy. In modern societies all these revolutions and events established the principle of self government and the fact that people are supreme. Throughout, 18th, 19th, 20th centuries, the idea of democracy developed all over the world.

Q7:- Write a note on the presidential form of government.

Ans:- Presidential System:- In this system, the president heads the government and there is no prime minister. The president is directly elected by the people. The executive & legislature are not interlinked as in the parliamentary system. The legislature is separately elected by the people and the president may not belong to the majority party of legislature.

RT Q:- Distinguish between:

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1. Monarchy and democracy.

Monarchy

1. Monarchy means a system of government where the people are ruled by a king.

2. It can be constitutional as in Britain or absolute like in Saudi Arabia.

3. In monarchy, the people are ruled by king which has absolute power inherited from the predecessor.

Democracy

1. Democracy means a system of government where the rulers are elected by the people.

2. This system is governed by a constitution.

3. In democracy the rules are made by the people themselves through their elected representative.

Q) Role of president in a presidential system and parliamentary system

Role of President in a presidential system

1. In this system, the president heads the government.

2. There is no prime Minister.

3. Under this system the president is very

Role of President in a parliamentary system

1. In this system, the president is the nominal head.

2. The prime Minister is the head of the executive.

3. Under this system, the president has some

very powerful and is directly elected by the people. | executive powers and elected by an indirect vote

PART D:- Define the following concepts:-
ON Book

PART E:- Match the following:-

1. (iii)	2. (iv)
3. (i)	4. (ii)

PART F:- Fill in the blanks:-

1. 1688
2. 1775 - 1781
3. 1789
4. people, for the people
5. Universal adult franchise
6. Congressional
7. Parliamentary