



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL
A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION



First Term Examination - 2018

Class : 7

SUB :History

F.M.90

DURATION: 2 Hrs30Mins

DATE:23.04.2018

GROUP-A

1. Multiple Choice Questions : 1x6=6

- a) Chronicles of rulers and autobiographies are examples of :
i) artefacts ii) literary sources iii) archaeological sources
- b) The word 'prophet' means:
i) god ii) messenger iii) scholar
- c) Who introduced the Persian customs of Sijdah and Paibos :
i) Raziya Sultan ii) Balban iii) Ala-ud-din Khalji
- d) The Caste system in India has been a major reason of :
i) disunity amongst the Indians ii) Love amongst the Indians iii) Patriotism amongst Indians
- e) What marks the beginning of the muslim calendar :
i) Shahada ii) Hijrat iii) Salat
- f) The Indian Parliament is divided into :
i) 3 Houses ii) 4 Houses iii) 2 Houses

2. Fill in the blanks: 1x7=7

- a) Jesus was born in 4 BCE in a stable at _____.
- b) When _____ was around 40 years old, he had a 'vision'.
- c) The highly advanced _____ civilization was a link between the ancient and the modern world.
- d) _____ wrote the Kitab-ul- Hind, which is one of the finest works of astronomy, mathematics and geography.
- e) _____ was the 1st ruler of the slave dynasty.
- f) _____ was the most powerful ruler of the Khalji dynasty.
- g) In 1327, Md. Bin Tughluq decided to shift the capital of the empire from Delhi to _____.

3. Match the column : 1x6=6

- | A | B |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) Branding horses | Passer by |
| b) High salaries | 42 nd Amendment Act |
| c) Constitution | Dagh |
| d) Arab | Gujarat |
| e) Somnath Temple | Judges |
| f) 1976 | Fundamental law |

4. State whether True or False: 1X6=6

- a) The Preamble is a short introduction to the Constitution.
- b) A government chosen by the people is called Dictatorship.
- c) Qutb-ud-din was succeeded by Iltutmish.

- d) The Directive Principles of State Policy are adopted from the Constitution of Ireland.
- e) India became a Republic in 1950.
- f) The slave rulers did not belong to the royal family.

GROUP-B

5. Very Short Notes : _____ **2x5=10**

- a) List the 5 principles of Islam ?
- b) Mention any one difficulty faced by the Slave kings ?
- c) What measures were taken by Ala-ud-din Khalji to counter the Mongols ?
- d) Why was it easy for the ordinary craftsmen to copy the token currency introduced by Muhammad-bin-Tughluq?
- e) What do you know about the Legislative branch of the Government ?

6. Give Reason (answer any 5) : _____ **3x5=15**

- a) The word 'Secular' was added to the Preamble later.
- b) The Nobles were opposed to Raziya Sultan .
- c) Mahmud of Ghazni raided the temple towns of India.
- d) Prithviraj Chauhan committed a blunder by not expelling the Ghorids out of India .
- e) Mecca was an important city in pre-Islamic Arabia.
- f) Christianity did not fade away with the crucifixion of Christ .
- g) The Arab invasion was a significant event .

GROUP-C

7. Answer any 8 questions from the following : _____ **5x8=40**

- a) What was the importance of Monasteries in medieval Europe?
- b) Briefly explain each of the 5 Principles of Islam ?
- c) What were the causes of the success of Turks in India ?
- d) Discuss the military reforms of Ala-ud-din Khalji ?
- e) Who succeeded Qutb-ud-din Aibak ? Why is that person called the real founder of the Sultanate ?
- f) List all the features of the Indian Constitution and explain any one ?
- g) Name the 3 organs of the government and briefly describe their functions ?
- h) What do you understand by Universal Adult Suffrage ? what are Directive Principles of State Policy ?
- i) List the main archaeological and literary sources available for the medieval period ?
- j) Who was Ghiyas-ud-din Balban ? What are the steps he took to consolidate his power?



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL
First Term Examination -2018



Sub: History

Class: VII

F.M.:90

Duration: 2 Hours 30 mins

Date : 23.4.18

GROUP-A

1. Multiple Choice Questions : 1x6=6

- a) Chronicles of rulers and autobiographies are examples of :
ii) literary sources
- b) The word 'prophet' means:
ii) messenger
- c) Who introduced the Persian customs of Sijdah and Paibos :
ii) Balban
- d) The Caste system in India has been a major reason of :
i) disunity amongst the Indians
- e) What marks the beginning of the muslim calendar :
ii) Hijrat
- f) The Indian Parliament is divided into :
iii) 2 Houses

2. Fill in the blanks: 1x7=7

- a) Jesus was born in 4 BCE in a stable at Bethlehem .
- b) When Muhammad was around 40 years old , he had a 'vision'.
- c) The highly advanced Arab civilization was a link between the ancient and the modern world.
- d) Al-Biruni wrote the Kitab -ul- Hind , which is one of the finest works of astronomy , mathematics and geography .
- e) Qutb-ud-din Aibak was the 1st ruler of the slave dynasty .
- f) Ala-ud-din Khalji was the most powerful ruler of the Khalji dynasty .
- g) In 1327 , Md. Bin Tughluq decided to shift the capital of the empire from Delhi to Devagiri/daulatabad .

3. Match the column : 1x6=6

- | A | B |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) Branding horses | dagh |
| b) High salaries | judges |
| c) Constitution | fundamental laws |
| d) Arab | passer by |
| e) Somnath Temple | gujarat |
| f) 1976 | 42 nd Amendment Act |

4. State whether True or False: 1X6=6

- a) The Preamble is a short introduction to the Constitution --True
- b) A government chosen by the people is called Dictatorship--False
- c) Qutb-ud-din was succeeded by Iltutmish --True
- d) The Directive Principles of State Policy are adopted from the Constitution of Ireland---True
- e) India became a Republic in 1950--True
- f) The slave rulers did not belong to the royal family--True

GROUP-B

5. Very Short Notes : _____ **2x5=10**

a) List the 5 principles of Islam ?

ans) The five principles of Islam are : Shahada , Salat, Sawm, Zakat, Haj

b) Mention any one difficulty faced by the Slave kings ?

ans) The Slave rulers did not belong to royal families. Hence, there were many contenders to the throne .The nobles sought means to increase their power at the expense of the Sultan's .To keep them in check was a major issue for the sultans.

c) What measures were taken by Ala-ud-din Khalji to counter the Mongols ?

ans) Ala-ud-din Khalji undertook various measures to counter the Mongols effectively .Some of these measures are:

- New forts were built along strategic places
- Army was reorganized
- Frontier provinces were placed under the most efficient commanders.

d) Why was it easy for the ordinary craftsmen to copy the token currency introduced by Muhammad-bin-Tughluq?

Ans) It was easy for the ordinary craftsmen to copy the token currency introduced by Muhammad-Bin Tughluq because the design of the coin was simple enough to copy and the easy availability of brass and copper that was cheaper than silver made it easy for the people to mint coins at home.

e) What do you know about the Legislative branch of the Government ?

ans) The Legislative branch is the Parliament and the State Legislature of various states .The Legislature makes law in the interest of the people.

6. Give Reason (answer any 5) : _____ **3x5=15**

a) The word 'Secular' was added to the Preamble later.

Ans) The word 'Secular ' was added to the Preamble by the 42nd Amendment Act .Secularism means that :

- The state protects all religion equally.
- There is no discrimination based on ones religion.
- Each individual has the right to profess, practice and spread his/her religion .

b) The Nobles were opposed to Raziya Sultan .

ans) The Nobles were opposed to Raziya sultan as they hated taking orders from a woman. She further angered them when she tried to reduce their power and began taking decisions without consulting them .

c) Mahmud of Ghazni raided the temple towns of India.

Ans) Mahmud wanted to raise a large army to make Ghazni the most powerful kingdom in the region .For this he needed money .He had heard about the wealth of the kingdoms of north India , from where he plundered the enormous wealth of the temples and carried the riches away to his homeland.

d) Prithviraj Chauhan committed a blunder by not expelling the Ghorids out of India .

ans) Muhammad Ghori was decisively defeated by Prithviraj Chauhan in the first battle of Panipat in 1191 . The fact that he made no attempt to expel the Ghorids from Punjab proved to be a blunder. In 1192 Muhammad again attacked , this time better prepared .He defeated Prithviraj and thereafter his army overran the entire Ganga-Yamuna doab and not long after , a sultanate with Delhi as its power-centre was established.

e) Mecca was an important city in pre-Islamic Arabia.

Ans) Mecca was an important city in pre-islamic Arabia as it lay on the junction of major trade routes and was also an important religious centre .In Mecca , was located the Kaaba , a pilgrimage shrine which served as a central place of worship for many different Arabian clans and tribes.

f) Christianity did not fade away with the crucifixion of Christ .

ans) The Crucifixion of Jesus did not put an end to his popularity . His disciples won many converts and Christianity gained acceptance in Rome where the Bishop of St. Peter's Church came to be looked upon as Jesus Christ's representative on earth .In the 4th century , the Roman Emperor Constantine embraced Christianity and made it the official religion of his empire .Monks travelled far and wide to spread the message of Christ .Many churches and monasteries were built .

g) The Arab invasion was a significant event .

ans) The Arab invasion was a significant event . It led to a more defined cultural exchange between India and Arabia.The Arabs translated many Sanskrit books into Arabic . They further developed the science of astronomy and mathematics .

GROUP-C

7. Answer any 8 questions from the following : 5x8=40

a) What was the importance of Monasteries in medieval Europe?

Ans) The Monasteries played a very important role in the history of Europe during the medieval period.

- They became centres from which Christianity spread to other regions .Monks travelled far and wide spreading the message of Jesus.
- Monasteries became the centres of religious and secular learning. Monks studies latin and hand copied books .
- Monasteries were guided by the motto-“ service to society “.The monks grew herbs in the gardens and used them to treat people who were sick .Their zeal to serve people by tending the sick and giving food and shelter to tired travelers was widely appreciated .

b) Briefly explain each of the 5 Principles of Islam ?

ans) Muhammad said that there is only one God-Allah and that God had chosen him to be his prophet .He has listed 5 principles of Islam which are as follows:

- Shahada : Muslims must believe in one God and regard Muhammad as the Prophet of God .
- Salat: Muslims must offer prayers five times a day .
- Sawm: Muslims must keep fast from dawn to dusk throughout the holy month of Ramzan
- Zakat : Muslims must give alms to the poor .
- Haj: All Muslims must make a pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in their lifetime.

c) What were the causes of the success of Turks in India ?

ans) The turks succeeded in India for the following reasons :

- India lacked political unity .There were many small kingdoms always warring against one another.This helped the turks to defeat them one by one.
- Absence of political unity was largely due to the various social norms such as caste system and practice of untouchability that kept people divided
- The feudal system prevalent in India weakened the king .The rulers had small army . The bulk of the army was under the control of small feudal chiefs and this lacked cohesion .
- India was scientifically backward where no progress had been made in military tactics and warfare techniques .

d) Discuss the military reforms of Ala-ud-din Khalji ?

ans) Ala-ud-din khalji paid his soldiers in cash. He started branding horse(dagh) to prevent the substitution of good horses with inferior ones. Afull description (chehra) for each soldier was also kept. Spies were posted in different parts of the empire to keep the sultan informed of all developments .

e) Who succeeded Qutb-ud-din Aibak ? Why is that person called the real founder of the Sultanate ?

ans) Qutb-ud-din was succeeded by Shams-ud-din Iltutmish . He is considered the real founder of the Sultanate .

- He shifted the capital from Lahore to Delhi
- Consolidated his position by suppressing the rebellious nobles and the Rajput chiefs
- Protected the north-west frontiers of the Sultanate against the possible mongol raids.
- Expanded the empire upto Bengal in the east
- Reorganized the land revenue system and minted coins of gold and silver
- Completed the construction of the Qutb Minar.

f) List all the features of the Indian Constitution and explain any one ?

ans) India has a written Constitution . The features of our Constitution are :

- Federal system
- Parliamentary System

Organs of the government
Fundamental rights
Single citizenship

Independent Judiciary
Directive Principles of State Policy
Universal Adult Franchise

The Indian Constitution has provided for a federal form of government .The responsibility of governing our country has been divided between the centre and the states .Most laws made by the centre are applied all over the country .Laws made by the state are applied only within the state.

g) Name the 3 organs of the government and briefly describe their functions ?

ans) The three organs of the government are: the Legislative branch ; the Executive Branch and the Judiciary .

The Legislative branch is the Parliament and the State Legislature of various states .The Legislature makes law in the interest of the people.

The Executive branch includes the President , Governors , Council of Ministers and so on .This branch carries out decisions made by the Legislature.

The Judiciary consists of the Supreme Court , the High Courts and the lower courts .This branch protects the citizens against illegal actions , either by the Legislative branch or the Executive branch .

h) What do you understand by Universal Adult Suffrage ? what are Directive Principles of State Policy ?

ans) Universal Adult Franchise means that all adult citizens are entitled to elect their representatives to the government .Every citizen of India who is 18 years of age or above has the right to vote, irrespective of caste , religion ,status or gender.

Part IV of the Indian Constitution states certain Directive Principles of State Policy which the government should follow and some ideals which the government should aim to achieve .These principles should be followed in administrative matters and while framing laws.

i) List the main archaeological and literary sources available for the medieval period ?

ans) The medieval period is rich in sources , both archaeological and literary . The archaeological sources include monuments , temples , inscriptions , coins , utensils , tools , paintings , weapons and ornaments . Literary sources include chronicles of rulers and dynasties , biographies and autobiographies and account of foreign travelers .

j) Who was Ghiyas-ud-din Balban ? What are the steps he took to consolidate his power?

Ans)Ghiyas –ud-din Balban was the most powerful ruler of the Slave Dynasty . He had been an important noble since the reign of Iltutmish and was the real power behind Nasir-ud-din Mahmud .After the latters death Balban re-organised and strengthened the army .He fought against the local rulers and defeated many of them . He fortified the north – western borders against Mongol raids .He built many new forts and repaired the old ones. In order to make people to look up to him , he introduced the Persian customs of Sijdah and paibos .

*Prayash
24/4/18
rehande
24/4/19*