



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL
A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION
Second Term Examination – 2018



Sub :History

Class: 7

FM: 90

Duration:2hrs30 Min

Date: 03.08.2018

GROUP-A

Q1.Multiple Choice:-

1x25

- a. _____ started the practice of langars.
i.Kabir ii.Mirabai iii.Guru Nanak iv.Chaitanya Mahaprabhu
- b.The Sur Empire was divided into provinces, sarkars and
i.parganas ii.nagarams iii.kasbas iv.mohallas
- c.The First battle of Panipat was fought in
i.1627 ii.1426 iii.1326 iv.1526
- d.The Sufi movement originated in _____ Asia.
i.West ii.South iii.East iv.North
- e.The Qutb Minar is a master piece of Indo-Islamic architecture.It is--
i.77.5 metres ii.73.5metres iii.83.5metres iv.72.5metres high.

Q2.Fill in the blanks:-

- a. The Right against Exploitation prohibits _____ Labour and _____ Labour.
- b. _____ were centres from which Christianity spread to other regions.
- c. In the 4th century,the Roman Emperor _____ embraced Christianity and made it the official religion of his empire.
- d. Sultan _____ introduced the silver 'tanka'.

Q3.True and False:-

- a. The citizenship Act of 1955 lists the ways of acquiring the citizenship of India.
- b. The Fundamental Rights can be suspended if there is an emergency.
- c. Silsilah is a religious order or group among the Sikhs.
- d. Sher shah established the Shahi Dynasty.
- e. Kabir's followers were known as Kabirpanthis.

Q4.Match the coloumn:-

A	B
Battle of Ghagra	1555
Battle of Khanua	1540
Battle of Chausa	1529
Battle of Kanauj	1527
Islam Shah was defeated-	1539

Q5.Answer in a word or two.

- a.Who was Shankaracharya?
- b.Who wrote Haravilasa?
- c.Who wrote Padmavat in Hindi?
- d.During which ruler was Rag-darpan translated into Persian?
- e.What does the word 'Urdu' mean?

GROUP-B

6. Very short answer type question : $2 \times 5 = 10$

- i) What was the TodarMal's Bandobast?
- ii) What do you know about Mian Tansen ?
- iii) Who is the founder of Sikhism ? What do you understand by 'Ik Onkar' ?
- iv) What do you know about the Tuzuk-I - Baburi ?
- v) Mention any two titles awarded during the time of the British rule in India ?

7. Give reasons for the following : (answer any 5) $3 \times 5 = 15$

- a) Akbar developed friendly relations with most of the Rajputs .
- b) To be good citizen we cannot take our rights for granted .
- c) Urdu was called the camp language.
- d) Mecca was an important city in pre-islamic Arabia .
- e) Sher Shah began the practice of transferring officials every two to three years .
- f) Akbar followed the policy of tolerance and mutual co-existence .
- g) Rana Sanga who earlier supported Babur's invasion , later fought against him .

GROUP-C

8. Long answer type questions : (answer any 8) $5 \times 8 = 40$

- a) Briefly describe the achievements of Babur?
- b) Mention briefly the ten Fundamental Duties listed in our constitution?
- c) Discuss the teachings of the Bhakti and Sufi saints . How far were they similar?
- d) Who was Humayun ? What problems did Humayun face while ascending the throne ?
- e) What do you know about Din-i-ilahi ?
- f) What were the main features of the Mansabdar system ?
- g) What should we do to be called good citizen ?
- h) Briefly explain the Rights to Equality granted by our Constitution ?
- i) Who was sant Kabir ? What do you know about his teachings ?
- j) List the steps taken by Akbar to gain the loyalty of the Rajputs and briefly explain them?



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL
Second Term Examination-2018



6/8/18
Harish Yadav
6/8/18

Sub: History
Duration: 2 hours 30 mins

Class: VII

F.M.: 90
Date : 3.8.18

GROUP-A

- Q1.a. Guru Nanak b. parganas c. 1526 d. West e. 72.5 metres
Q2.a. forced , child b. Monasteries c. Constantine d. Iltutmish
Q3.a--- True, b----True, c---- False, d----- False, e---- True
Q4. Battle of Ghagra----1529, Battle of Khanua--- 1527, Battle of Chausa----- 1539, Battle of Kanauj---- 1540, Islam Shah was defeated----- 1555
Q5.a----Bhakti saint, b----Srinadha's, c---- Malik Muhammad Jayasi ,d----- Firoz Shah Tughluq, e----- camp.

GROUP-B

6. Very short answer type question : 2x5=10

i) What was the Todar Mal's Bandobast?

ANS) Raja Todar Mal , Akbar's revenue minister, introduced a land revenue system which came to be known as Todar Mal's Bandobast . Under this system , land was properly measured using a rod made of bamboo reeds joined together by iron rings .The land was then divided into three categories – good , average and bad and the revenue was fixed according to the fertility of the land. Generally 1/3 of the produce was the share of the king.

ii) What do you know about Mian Tansen ?

Ans) Music flourished under Emperor Akbar .Abul Fazl names 36 musicians , who played in the court of Akbar . The most famous among them was Mian Tansen .He composed many new ragas , the most popular among them being Raga Darbari and Raga Deepak .

iii) Who is the founder of Sikhism ? What do you understand by 'Ik Onkar' ?

Ans) Guru Nank was the founder of Sikhism . 'Ik Onkar ' means the worship of one God .

iv) What do you know about the Tuzuk-i-Baburi ?

Ans) Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur was the founder of the Mughal empire in India . His autobiography is called Tuzuk-i-Baburi . It describes the physical features , climate , animals , birds , flowers , fruits of the places he visited and also the lives of the people .He has also written about his own life in detail.

v) Mention any two titles awarded during the time of the British rule in India ?

Ans) Rai Bahadur and Khan Bahadur

7. Give reasons for the following :(answer any 5) 3x5=15

a) Akbar developed friendly relations with most of the Rajputs .

Ans) Akbar developed friendly relations with Rajputs because he realized that without their support he could not consolidate his empire .Therefore , he offered his friendship and tried to gain their loyalty in many ways

b) To be good citizen we cannot take our rights for granted .

Ans) To be a good citizen we cannot take our rights for granted .It is also our duty to be responsible citizens and fulfilling our duties helps to strengthen our democray .Rights and duties are linked to each other and we cannot exercise our rights without fulfilling our duties .

c) Urdu was called the camp language.

Ans) The word urdu means 'camp'. The new language was called the camp language because it evolved and developed in the camps of the soldiers .It became a link language which was spoken and understood by all.

d) Mecca was an important city in pre-islamic Arabia .

Ans) Mecca was an important city in pre-islamic Arabia as it lay in 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.

e) Sher Shah began the practice of transferring officials every two to three years .

Ans) Sher Shah apye dpersonal attention to administration . To prevent officials from becoming powerful in a particular region , he transferred them every 2-3 years .

f) Akbar followed the policy of tolerance and mutual co-existence .

Ans) Akbar followed a policy of religious tolerance and mutual co-existence because he realized that in order to establish a strong empire , he had to gain the confidence of his hindu subjects , who were in majority .Therefore, he treated all his subjects as equal where people had the freedom to worship as they liked.

g) Rana Sanga who earlier supported Babur's invasion , later fought against him .

Ans)Rana Sanga earlier supported Baburs invasion but later fought against him because he wanted Babur to invade India thinking that after defeating Ibrahim Lodi , he would return to Kabul , leaving the Sultanate in their hands. But Babur after defeating Ibrahim Lodi , conquered Delhi and Agra which angered Rana Sanga .

GROUP-C

8.Long answer type questions : (answer any 8) 5x8=40

a) Briefly describe the achievements of Babur?

Ans) Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur was the founder of the Mughal empire in India . Babur was not just a brilliant generalbut also an accomplished poet and writer.

(Elaborate on the following)

*He introduced the concept of garden –palaces in India .

* He introduced a new mode of warfare in India.

*He re-established the prestige of the king .

*He started the trend of religious tolerance.

b) Mention briefly the ten Fundamental Duties listed in our constitution?

- Ans) Rights and duties are linked to each other .Our Constitution has put down a list of Fundamental Duties for us to fulfil.
- These are:
- Respecting our National Symbols
- Following Noble ideals
- Protecting our Country
- Loyalty towards our Country
- Promoting harmony
- Respecting public property
- Preserving and improving our natural environment
- Developing a scientific attitude
- Making a better society
- Preserving our cultural heritage

c) Discuss the teachings of the Bhakti and Sufi saints .How far were they similar?

Ans) The bhakti movement became popular in south India from 8th century onwards . the saints belonged to different castes and professions and travelled far and wide singing hymns in praise of different Gods.According to them knowledge is an essential part of bhakti and it can be gained through a teacher.They said God did not create high or low caste people , so people should be tolerant towards each other.

The Sufi Movement originated in West Asia .The saints insisted on simple life and also interacted with the Bhakti saints . Both traditions borrowed many ideas from each other.

Similarities:

- Believed in the unity of God
- Opposed the prevalent caste system
- Condemned rituals and idol worship
- Preached their message in languages spoken by the masses
- Stressed on the importance of a teacher to guide the devotee's life .

d) Who was Humayun ? What problems did Humayun face while ascending the throne ?

Ans) Nasir-ud-din Muhammad Humayun succeeded Babur in 1530 .He faced many problems from the start

:

- a) the empire was still without a proper system of administration.
- b) Humayun's brother- Kamran, Hindal AND Askari – were dissatisfied with the territories that they had been given .They wanted the throne of Delhi for themselves .
- c) The empire was under threat from all sideselaborate...

e) What do you know about Din-i-ilahi ?

Ans) Akbar realized that all the religions preach the same message of love, respect , and peace. He felt if the common ideals of all religions could be combined to form a new creed , the people of his empire would greatly benefit from it. Therefore, he suggested a religious path called Din –i –ilahi – religion of one god . This was a simple path that encouraged belief in One God. The practice of worshipping the sun , fire and other sources of light was an important feature in it. Through it Akbar also discouraged killing of animals

and the custom of sati .Akbar's Din-i- ilahi was aimed at achieving peace, tolerance and unity in a country of diverse religions .

f) What were the main features of the Mansabdari system ?

Ans) The most important feature of army administration was the Mansabdari System .

Amansabdar's rank was divided into two- zat and sawar. The former determined the number of soldiers under him and the latter the number of horses he was expected to maintain . The Zat ranks ranged from 10 to 10,000. Generally , those above 5000 were given only to princes.

The salary of a mansabdar was fixed in cash . However, it was paid by assigning him a jagir , the taxes from which would be equal to his salary . He was expected to collect the money from his jagir and with that he had to maintain his household and pay his troops . Mansabdars rank was not hereditary .

g) What should we do to be called good citizen ?

Ans) To be called a good citizen , a person must :

- Respect the Constitution and obey the laws of the country
- Take an active interest in the affairs of the country
- Put the interest of the country above everything
- Cast her / his vote responsibly
- Pay taxes honestly
- Perform the Fundamental duties
- care for and love others.

h) Briefly explain the Rights to Equality granted by our Constitution ?

Ans) All the citizens of India are equal before the law:

- no one can be discriminated against on grounds of religion , race , caste , gender or place of birth
- no one can be discriminated against in matters of education and employment
- people committing the same crime are punished equally , regardless of status
- the practice of untouchability has been made illegal .
- During the British rule , titles like Rai Bahadur and Khan Bahadur were awarded . These titles were abolished and only military ranks such as Major , Colonel , General , Professor can be awarded .

i) Who was sant Kabir ? What do you know about his teachings ?

Ans) Sant Kabir was the disciple of Ramananda . He preached that there is only one God and that Ram, Rahim , Hari , Allah are different names of the same god . He criticized rituals, superstitions , idol- worship and caste – system . He preached the message of universal brotherhood and Hindu- Muslim unity. His followers were known as 'Kabirpanthis ' . He preached his message through dohas . He is held in the same reverence by the Sikhs as their other gurus.

j) List the steps taken by Akbar to gain the loyalty of the Rajputs and briefly explain them?

Ans) Akbar developed friendly relations with Rajputs because he realized that without their support he could not consolidate his empire . Therefore , he offered his friendship and tried to gain their loyalty in many ways .

Elaborate on the following points:

- a) He defeated the Rajputs but did not humiliate them.
- b) Akbar married into Rajput families .
- c) Akbar gave high posts to Rajput chiefs in his administration.