



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL  
First Term Examination -2019

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Sub: History Class: VII  
Duration: 2 Hours 30 mins

F.M.:90  
Date :12.4.19

GROUP-A

1.Fill in the blanks: 1x7=7

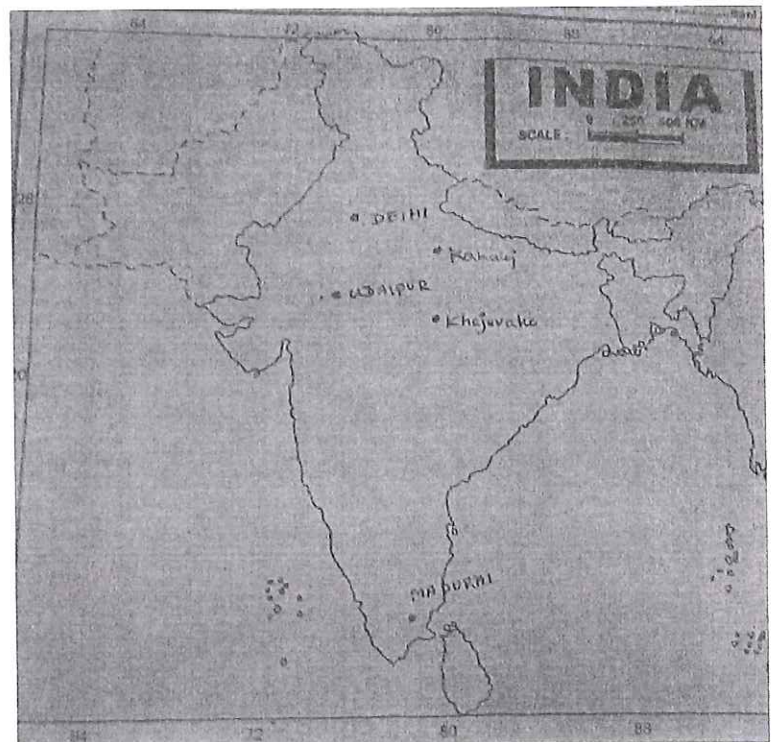
- The Monasteries\_\_ became the residences of the monks .
- Pontius Pilate\_ arrested Jesus on false charge of calling himself the King of Jews.
- In 1453, the Ottoman Turks conquered Constantinople and renamed it \_Istanbul\_\_\_\_\_.
- Muhammad Ghorī defeated Raja Jaichandra in the Battle of \_\_Chandwar\_\_.
- In Mecca was located the \_Kaaba\_\_,a pilgrimage shrine which served as a central place of worship for many different Arabian tribes.
- \_Hijrat\_\_ marks the beginning of the muslim calendar .
- The \_Sermon on the Mount\_ was the most famous sermon delivered by Jesus .

2.Match the column : 1x6=6

A	B
Herod	tortured the jews
Parables	message of Jesus Christ
Monasteries	service to society
messenger	prophet
Umayyids	Damascus
Arab	passer by

3.State whether True or False: 1X4=4

- Damascus was the capital of the Umayyid dynasty...TRUE
- In order to avoid arrest and torture, the Christians used secret signs which let other Christians know that they shared the same faith. TRUE
- In the Eleventh century the Turks captured Jerusalem .TRUE
- The system of granting land on condition of service was called feudalism. TRUE



4.Multiple Choice questions : 1x3=3

- who made clocks and designed machines to irrigate fields:
    - Arabs
  - In 1095 , who urged the Christians to go on a holy war :
    - Pope Urban II
  - Who preached through parables and sermons :
    - Jesus Christ
- 5.Map pointing :Mark the following place in the outline map of India: 5  
Kanauj ,Khajuraho , Udaipur , Madurai ,Delhi

GROUP-B

5.Very Short Notes : 2x5=10

- What does the word 'Arab' mean ?Initially , in which part of India did the Arab merchants settle?  
The word'Arab' means a passer-by or a nomad .Initially , when the Arabs came to India they settled in the Malabar Coast .
- What do you understand by 'Hijrat' ?  
The flight of Prophet Muhammad from Mecca to Medina in 622 CE is known as the Hijrat and this marks the beginning of the Muslim calendar .
- Who made Christianity the official religion of the Roman Empire and in which year?

Emperor Theodosius made Christianity the official religion of the Roman Empire in 391 CE.

d) What do you understand by the word medieval? Between which two centuries Europe witnessed the medieval period?

The word medieval comes from the Latin word, *medium aevum* which means middle ages. The medieval period in Europe stretched from the sixth to the sixteenth century.

e) Name any 2 Germanic tribes who invaded the Roman Empire?

Visigoths, Ostrogoths, Vandals, Franks

6. Give Reason (answer any 5):  $3 \times 5 = 15$

a) Baghdad under Harun al-Rashid, became the hub of culture.

Harun al-Rashid was the famous ruler of the Abbasid dynasty. This was a period of cultural growth. Literature, science and art flourished. Great epics and scientific works were translated into Arabic. This included some Indian works on mathematics and science including medicine. The Arabs learnt the decimal system and the concept of Zero from India.

b) Emperor Constantine shifted the capital in 330 CE.

In 330 CE, Emperor Constantine shifted the capital from Rome to the ancient city of Byzantium. This was because he believed that the Roman Empire had become too big to be administered efficiently.

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

Mahmud of Ghazni raided the temple towns of India which helped him to plunder enormous wealth of the temples and carried riches away to his homeland. With this plundered wealth he beautified Ghazni with gardens, mosques, libraries, colleges and museums.

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

This is because when he made no attempt to expel the Ghorids from Punjab, the latter began to regroup his forces and prepared his army better and attacked Prithviraj Chauhan again in 1192 where he was defeated and captured.

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

Mecca was the most 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 also located the Kaaba which was a central place of worship for many different Arabian tribes.

f) The Jews looked forward to the coming of the messiah who would liberate them from foreign rule and establish the kingdom of God.

The Jews looked forward to the coming of a messiah who would liberate them from foreign rule and establish a kingdom of God as they were tortured by Herod, the Roman ruler. Many Jews were killed and the practice of worshipping the emperors as Gods infuriated the Jews further.

g) Horses came to be used increasingly in Indian army after the successful Turkish invasion. This is because before their coming, India was scientifically backward, no progress had been made in military tactics and warfare techniques. The slow moving elephants and the swordsmen were no match for the swift horses and the archers that the Turks had.

GROUP-C (Any Eight)

Q1. Answer the following questions—

5x8=40

a. What do you know about the achievements of the Arabs in the fields of literature and mathematics?

Ans. In literature the Arabs produced famous works such as the *Rubaiyat* by Omar Khayyam, the *Shah Namah* by Firdausi and the *Arabian Nights*. The *Rubaiyat* and the *Arabian Nights* tell us about the culture and life of the people. The Arabs made great advances in Mathematics, astronomy and chemistry. They discovered new chemical compounds. They made clocks and designed machines to irrigate fields. Ibn Sina and Al Razi were great scientists and physicians. Omar Khayyam was a great mathematician and a poet.

b. Write a short note on the Abbasids.

Ans. Abbasids shifted the capital to Baghdad. Harun al-Rashid was a famous ruler of the dynasty. This was a period of cultural growth. Literature, art and science flourished. Great epics and scientific works were translated into Arabic. The Abbasids ruled for more than 500 years. In 1258, the Mongols captured Baghdad and ended the Abbasid rule.

c. Write the teachings of Muhammad.

Ans. Main teachings of Muhammad— He said that there is only one God, Allah. He asked people to put away their idols, and submit to the will of Allah. He listed five pillars of Islam, which should be followed by all Muslims. They are—  
-SHAHADA- Muslims must believe in one God and regard Muhammad as the Prophet of God. SALAT- Muslims must offer prayers (namaz) five times a day. SAUM- 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

d. Write in short the functions of the monasteries in the medieval Europe.

Ans. The monasteries played an important role in the history of Europe during the medieval period.

1. Monasteries were centres from which Christianity spread to other regions. Monks travelled far and wide to spread the message of Jesus Christ. Gradually, many people accepted Christianity. 2. Monasteries were centres of learning. Monks studied Latin and hand-copied books. These were called manuscripts. They then decorated these manuscripts with pictures and patterns. Monasteries, in the medieval period, thus served as centres of religious as well as secular learning. 3. Monasteries served people. They were guided by the motto—'service to society'. The monks grew herbs in the monastery gardens and used them to treat people who were sick. Their zeal to serve the people by tending the sick and giving food and shelter to the tired travelers, was widely appreciated. It helped to spread Christianity.

e. Write the impact of the Crusades. (any 2)

Ans. 1. The Crusades increased the Pope's authority among Christians. People looked upon the Pope as their guide and leader. 2. The Crusaders exposed to the cultural and scientific progress of the Greeks and Turks. This laid foundation for a revival of interest in classical knowledge. The crusaders learnt about magnetic compass and gunpowder from the Turks. The use of gunpowder greatly undermined the role of knights, and contributed to the decline of feudalism. 3. Constantinople became one of the wealthiest in the world. Justinian I not only introduced a new system of laws, he also built many churches, including the famous Hagia Sophia.

f. Discuss the results of first battle of Tarain and second battle of Tarain.

Ans. In 1191, the armies of Muhammad Ghori and Prithviraj Chauhan clashed at Tarain. Muhammad Ghori was decisively defeated. This was the first battle of Tarain. In 1192 the second battle of Tarain was fought between Muhammad Ghori and Prithviraj Chauhan. This time Muhammad Ghori's army was better prepared. Prithviraj appealed to the neighbouring kings for help. The most powerful Rajput ruler came to his help. The most powerful ruler Raja Jaichandra of Kanauj, stayed away. Prithviraj Chauhan was defeated and captured.

g. Write the impact of the Barbarian invasions.

Ans. 1. The invasions weakened the authority of the Roman rulers because they failed to challenge the invaders. 2. Trade declined due to violent political conditions. 3. The most important impact of these invasions was the rise and spread of feudalism which lasted in various forms across Europe for hundreds of years. The barbarian invasions left Rome a city of ruins.

h. Who was Muhammad Ghori? Write about his conquests.

Ans. Muizzuddin Muhammad is popularly known as Muhammad Ghori. After Mahmud's death the Ghaznavid Empire had become weak. The Ghor ruler, Muizzuddin Muhammad took advantage of this and made Ghor independent. Muhammad Ghori was an ambitious ruler. He wanted to expand his empire. He decided to invade India, not just for its wealth but also to build an empire. In 1175, Muhammad Ghori conquered Multan. In 1178, he received a temporary setback when he was defeated by the ruler of Gujarat. In 1190, he conquered Punjab. In 1192 Muhammad Ghori defeated Prithviraj Chauhan in the second battle of Tarain. In 1194, he defeated Raja Jaichandra in the Battle of Chandwar. His army overran the entire Ganga-Yamuna doab.

i. Write the early life of Prophet Muhammad. What do you know about his 'vision'?

Ans. Prophet Muhammad was born in Mecca in 570 CE. He was orphaned at an early age and was brought up by his uncle. Muhammad grew up to become a trader and travelled far and wide. He came in contact with the Christians and the Jews and learned about their religious beliefs. Soon, Muhammad lost interest in trading and turned towards spiritualism.

When Muhammad was around 40 years old, he had a 'vision'. He came to believe that God had chosen him to be the messenger of the divine message. So he began preaching the word of God to the people of Mecca. His immediate family and friends were his earliest followers.

j. Why did the Turks succeed in India?

Ans. 1. India lacked political unity. There were many small kingdoms that were constantly at war with one another. Political disunity helped the Turks to defeat the rulers easily. 2. Indian rulers kept small armies. The bulk of the army was under the control of feudal chiefs. This made the rulers dependent on the feudal lords. Such armies were more loyal to the feudal lords than to the rulers. This weakened the power of the rulers. 3. India was scientifically backward. No progress had been made in military tactics and warfare techniques. The slow-moving elephants and the swordsmen were no match for the swift horses and the archers that the Turks