



FOR GOD AND COUNTRY



**ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL**

**Second Term Examination -2019**

**Sub: Model Answer History  
Duration: 2 Hours 30 mins**

**Class: VII**

**F.M.:90**

**Date: 02.08.2019**

**GROUP-A**

**1. Fill in the blanks: 1x7=7**

- a) From his many followers Jesus chose 12 \_\_\_\_\_ to help him spread the message of love and brotherhood .

Ans. Apostles

- b) Iltutmish and Balban were slaves of \_\_\_\_\_.

Ans. Qutb-ud-din Aibak

- c) \_\_\_\_\_ was the first ruler of the Tughluq dynasty .

Ans. Ghias-ud-din Tughluq

- d) Persian and hindi fused to give birth to a new language called \_\_\_\_\_

Ans. Urdu

- e) The name Humayun means \_\_\_\_\_ .

Ans. Fortunate

- f) Sher Shah introduced a silver coin called \_\_\_\_\_ .

Ans. rupia

- g) The Fundamental Rights are listed in Part \_\_\_\_\_ of our Constitution .

Ans. III

**2. Match the column : 1x6=6**

A	B
Dr. B. R. Ambedkar	Babur Ans--- garden palace
Chaitanya	Babasaheb Ans---- Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
Garden -palaces	Turks Ans--- Sarangi
Sarangi	Mahaprabhu Ans--- Chaitanya
Ala-ud-din Khalji	Republic Ans--- India
India	Alai Darwaza ----Ala -ud-din Khalji

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

- a) The word medieval comes from the latin word ,medium aevum. TRUE  
b) The Persian customs of Sijdah and paibos were introduced in India by Balban .TRUE  
c) The banyas and multanis were the two communities involved in trade .TRUE  
d) The Constitution of India is the longest written Constitution in the world .TRUE

**4. Multiple Choice questions : 1x5=5**

a) The concept of liberty ,equality and fraternity were taken from the constitution of \_\_\_\_\_ :  
i) England      ii) France      iii) Russia

Ans. France

b) The author of Humayun Nama was :

- i) Nusrat Jahan      ii) Gulbadan Begum      iii) Amir Khusrau

Ans. Gulbadan Begum

c) He was the chief judge and the sultan's advisor on religious issues :

- i) Qazi      ii) ariz-i- mumalik      iii) bakshi

Ans. Qazi

d) Monks travelled far and wide to spread the message of :

- i) terrorists      ii) crusaders      iii) Christianity

Ans. Christianity

e) Who was elected as the first President of Independent India :

- i) Dr. Rajendra Prasad      ii) Dr. P. C. Thomas      iii) Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam

Ans. Dr. Rajendra Prasad

**5. Answer in one word : 1 x3=3**

a) Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court ?

Ans. The President

b) Who is called the Father of Indian Constitution ?

Ans. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

c) Where was Sher Shah buried ?

Ans. Sasaram , Bihar

**GROUP-B**

**5. Very Short Notes : \_\_\_\_\_ 2x5=10**

a) What did Sher Shah do to encourage foreign trade ?

Ans. 1. Sher Shah reduced the custom duties. 2. He introduced the silver coins. 3. He maintained good transport system and made G.T. Road.

b) What do you mean by the Right to freedom of Religion ?

Ans. It means that the individual has the right to practice, profess and spread his or her own religion.

c) Name the books from where we get our information about the life and teachings of Jesus ?

Ans. Four short books---or Gospels of Mathew, Mark, Luke, and John.

d) What did Ibn Batuta say about the ideas and plans of Muhammad Bin - Tughluq ?

Ans. Ibn Batuta wrote that the Sultan had great plans and ideas which failed because the common people could not understand them. The plans were poorly executed.

e) What do you know about the early life of Sher Shah ?

Ans. Sher Shah was born in Sasaram in Bihar. He was the son of an Afgan jagirdar. His real name was Farid Khan. He killed a tiger so he was named as Sher Shah. He was very ambitious.

**6.Short Answer type Questions( answer any 5) : 3x5=15**

a) What is the Constitution of a country ?

Ans.The Constitution of a country is the fundamental law of the country.All laws are made according to the principles laid down by the Constitution of the country.

b) What are the various measures that Ala-ud-din Khalji undertook to counter the Mongols effectively?

Ans.1.New forts were built along strategic places. 2.The army was reorganized. 3.Frontier provinces were placed under efficient commanders.

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

Ans.Babur wrote an autobiography called Tuzuk-i-Baburi or Baburnama.In it he described the weather,climate,animals and natural vegetation of the places he visited.He wrote about his own life.

d) What do you know about the Qutb Minar ?

Ans.The Qutub Minar is an architectural master piece made by the Sultans.Aibak built it and completed by Iltutmish.It is 72.5 meters high made of sandstone and marble.The Qutub Minar is a UNESCO World Heritage.

e) Write a short note on the achievements of Babur ?

Ans.1.Babur introduced the concept of garden palace. 2.He introduced a new mode of warfare. 3.He restored the prestige of the monarchy.

f) What do you mean by Cultural and Educational Rights given in the Indian Constituion ?

Ans.Our Constitution states that everyone has the right to develop and preserve their culture.People belonging to different communities also have the right to establish their educational institutions.

h) Why were the Romans unpopular among the Jews ?

Ans.The Romans conquered Palestine,the homeland of the Jews.Herod became the ruler.He tortured and killed many jews.This made the Romans unpopular.

**GROUP-C**

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

a) Discuss the objectives of the Indian Constitution ?

Ans.The objectives are 1.Justice---- social,economic and political. There should be no discrimination on the basis of caste,race,gender or religion. 2.Liberty—Every individual is free to enjoy the basic rights and to live a life of dignity. 3.Equality—All citizens are equal before law and enjoy equal protection of the law. 4.Fraternity—This stands for a sense of common brotherhood of all Indians.This feeling of brotherhood promotes unity among people.

b) What do you know about the land-revenue administration under Sher Shah ?

Ans.1. All cultivated lands were classified into good,average or bad,according to fertility.The land tax was then fixed accordingly.2.The King's share was fixed at one-third of the total produce. 3.During the time of natural disasters – floods and famines,the peasants did not pay taxes,Sher Shah gave loans on easy terms during the time of emergency.

c) Who was Humayun ? What were the problems he had to face when he came on the throne ?

Ans. In 1530 Nasir-ud-din Muhammad Humayun succeeded Babur. He was the son of Babur who was the founder of the Mughal Dynasty. When he became the ruler immediately he faced some problems. 1. There was no proper system of administration. 2. His brothers were dissatisfied with the territories that they had got. 3. The empire had threats from all sides. The Rajputs, Bahadur Shah the ruler of Gujrat and the Afghans were preparing to fight with Humayun. Sher Shah was a very powerful enemy of Humayun

d) 'With the coming of the Turks, music prospered.' Explain

Ans. There was a fusion of Persian, Arabic and Indian musical forms, resulting in the creation of a new style of music. The Turks introduced new musical instruments such as the rabab and the sarangi. Amir Khusrau was a famous poet and musician. He popularized a new form of music called qawwali. He combined Persian and Indian melodies and produced several new ragas.

e) Write a note on the two words added to our Constitution by the 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act ?

Ans. The two words are Socialist and Secular. Socialist--- This word was added to the Preamble in 1976, by the 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act. Its main purpose is to end inequality of income and status. The Indian Constitution aims at providing equal opportunities to all. Secular ----- The State protects all religions equally. There is no discrimination based on one's religion. Individuals have the freedom to profess, practice and spread their respective religions.

f) What do the Gospels tell us about the life of Jesus Christ ? Why was Jesus crucified?

Ans. Our knowledge about the life and teachings of Jesus comes from four short books, called the Gospels, of Mathew, Mark, Luke and John. They tell us that Jesus grew up in Nazareth. The growing influence of Jesus alarmed many Jewish priests. They felt threatened by Jesus. They complained to Pontius Pilate, the Roman governor. He arrested Jesus on the false charge of calling himself the King of Jews and encouraging people to rebel against the Roman Empire. As a result, Jesus was sentenced to death.

g) Discuss the administrative reforms undertaken by Ala-ud-din Khalji ?

Ans. 1. Ala-ud-din Khalji kept a strict control over all provinces. 2. He took major steps to suppress rebellions ---- He posted spies, who kept him informed of all developments. He curbed the power of the nobles. He forbade social gatherings among nobles. 3. He standardized weights and measures. Those caught cheating were severely punished.

i) What do you know about Humayun's conflict with Sher Shah ?

Ans. Humayun considered the Afghan threat as the gravest. He decided to deal with it first. In 1532, he defeated the Afghan forces at Dadrah. He laid siege to the fort of Chunar, which was under the Afghans. Sher Shah was allowed to keep the fort on condition that he would remain loyal to Humayun. The Mughal and the Afghan forces met at Chausa in 1539. The Mughal army was defeated. Humayun barely managed to escape from the battlefield. In 1540, he met Sher Shah at Kanauj. Sher Shah chased Humayun out of his own kingdom and captured Delhi and Agra.

j) What were the 4 social groups during the Sultanate period ? Write short notes on any 2 of them ?

Ans. Aristocracy, Priests, Townspeople, Peasants were four classes who lived during the Sultanate period. Priests---- The brahmins among the Hindus and the ulema among the Muslims looked after religious matters. Peasants--- The peasants lived in villages. They had to pay many taxes. Most peasants were very poor and struggled to make their ends meet. A change of rulers or dynasties had little effect on their lifestyle.

k) Who was the first ruler of the Slave dynasty ? Why is Iltutmish considered the real founder of the Sultanate ?

**Ans. Qutb-ud-din Aibak was the first ruler of the Slave Dynasty. He was succeeded by Iltutmish. He is the real founder of the slave dynasty. Reasons----**

- 1. He shifted his capital from Lahore to Delhi.**
- 2. He consolidated his position by suppressing rebellious nobles and Rajput chiefs.**
- 3. He expanded his empire up to Bengal in the East.**
- 4. He reorganized the land revenue system, and minted coins out of gold and silver.**
- 5. He completed the construction of the Qutb Minar.**