



FOR GOD AND COUNTRY



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL
Third Term Examination -2019

Sub: History

Class: VII

F.M.: 90

Model Answer

Duration: 2 Hours 30 mins

Date : 29.11.19

GROUP-A

1.Fill in the blanks: 1x5=5

- Jahangir continued with the Secular policies of Akbar _____ .
- The Directive Principles of State Policy have been adopted from the Constitution of Ireland .
- Guru Nanak started the practice of Langar .
- The Sufis were organized into many orders called Silsilahs _____ .
- Akbar was the greatest ruler of the Mughal dynasty .

2.Match the column : 1x5=5

A

B

Reintroduced Jaziya	Aurangzeb
Tulsidas	Ramcharitmanas
Directive Principles	Part IV of Constitution
Tukaram	Krishn Bhakti
Akbar	Din -i- Ilahi

3.State whether True or False: 1X5=5

- Loyalty towards our country is one of our Fundamental duty. TRUE
- Mahatma Gandhi believed that development of an individual was tied to the development of the society . TRUE
- Under the Mughals Kathak began to move from devotion to a form of entertainment .TRUE
- The Sufi saints lived in Khanqahs . TRUE
- The Turks introduced Persian in India . TRUE

4.Multiple Choice questions : 1x5=5

- The Seventh city of Delhi :
 - Shahajahanabad
- The Holy Guru Granth Sahib has _____ verses by Kabir :
 - 500
- The most famous musician under Akbar was :
 - Mian Tansen
- Prophet Muhammad was born in Mecca in :
 - 570 CE
- Man Singh Tomar wrote a book on music named :
 - Man Kautuhal

5. Mark the following places in an outline map of India : 5
Delhi, Mewar , Golconda, Surat , Agra

GROUP-B

5.Very Short Notes : 2x5=10

- Mention any two causes for the rise of the Bhakti movement ?
 - The teachers of bhakti movement condemned rituals , class and caste distinction .
 - It stressed that people should be tolerant towards each other .
- State any two features of a Welfare State ?
 - Every citizen of the country should have equal opportunity .
 - There should be equal distribution of wealth, i. e every citizen would be employed and would enjoy a good standard of living .

- c) The most famous musician under Akbar was :
 iii) Mian Tansen
- d) Prophet Muhammad was born in Mecca in :
 ii) 570 CE
- e) Man Singh Tomar wrote a book on music named :
 ii) Man Kautuhal

5. Mark the following places in an outline map of India : 5
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GROUP-B

5. Very Short Notes : 2x5=10

a) Mention any two causes for the rise of the Bhakti movement ?

- The teachers of bhakti movement condemned rituals , class and caste distinction .
- It stressed that people should be tolerant towards each other .

b) State any two features of a Welfare State ?

- Every citizen of the country should have equal opportunity .
- There should be equal distribution of wealth, i. e every citizen would be employed and would enjoy a good standard of living .

c) What do you know about Chaitanya Mahaprabhu ?

Chaitanya Mahaprabhu popularized Krishna – bhakti in Bengal and composed many hymns in praise of Lord Krishna .He condemned the caste system and the domination of the priests .

d) Distinguish between Zakat and Haj ?

ZAKAT : Muslims must give alms to the poor

HAJ: All Muslims must make a pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in their lifetime

e) What do you understand by 'Hijrat' ?

In 622, Muhammad left Mecca and went to Medina .This event is known as Hijrat .It also marks the beginning of the Muslim calendar.

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

a) Write a short note on Nur Jahan ?

Jahangir owed much of his success to his wife, Nur Jahan .He took her advice on important issues and once he fell ill , Nur Jahan managed the affairs of the empire She became so powerful that that coins were issued in her name .Historians believe she was the real power during the later half of Jahangir's reign.

b) State any 3 difference between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy ?

- Fundamental Rights refer to the basic rights guaranteed to the Indian citizens under the Indian Constitution while the Directive Principles are the guidelines to the state to be followed while framing laws and policies .
- The Fundamental Rights are written in part II of the Constitution of India while the Directive Principles are written in part IV of the Constitution of India.

- Fundamental Rights promote individual welfare while Directive Principles promote welfare of the entire community .

c) Write what do you know about Mirabai ?

Mirabai, a Rajput Princess , was a devotee of lord Krishna .She composed numerous bhajans expressing her love and devotion for Lord Krishna .

d) Mention the impacts of the teachings of Sufi Saints ?

- People learnt to live a simple life
- Importance was given to musical gatherings
- More emphasis was given on the importance of a teacher in one's life

e) Why was Mecca called the most important city in pre- Islamic Arabia ?

Mecca was the most important city as it lay on the junction of major trade routes and was also an important religious centre. In Mecca , was located the Kabaa , a pilgrimage shrine which served as a central place of worship for different Arabian clans and tribes .

f) What do you know about the famous Peacock Throne of Shah Jahan ?

The famous Peacock throne of Shah Jahan is perhaps the costliest single treasure in history .Emperor Shah Jahan built it for himself in 1635and it was made of 1150 kg of gold and 230 kg of precious stones and cost twice as much to build as the Taj Mahal .

g) What do you know about the Right to Equality Guaranteed by the Indian Constitution ?

All citizens 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 in matters of education or employment
- People committing the same crime are punished equally , regardless of status.
- The practice of untouchability has been made illegal and those who follow it will be punished.
- Only military ranks such as Major, Colonel , General and academic distinctions such as doctor , professor can be awarded.

GROUP-C

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

a) What were the various factors responsible for the decline of the Mughal Empire ?

Following are the reasons for the downfall of the Mughal Empire :

- Rivalry among the Nobles
- Jagirdari crisis
- Mansabdari crisis
- Weak military administration
- Wars of succession
- Policies of Aurangzeb
- Weak successors
- Elaborate on the above points ...

b) Write what do you know about the Gandhian Principles for the development of a society ?

Mahatma Gandhi believed that the development of individuals was tied to the development of the society .It laid stress on rebuilding villages , promoting cottage industries and end all forms of equality.Some of his principles are included in the Directive Principles :

- Organize village panchayats
- Promote cottage industries
- Improve public health
- Modernize agriculture and animal husbandry
- Promote educational and economic interest of the weaker sections in society .

c) Elaborate on the teachings of the Bhakti Saints ?

The Bhakti Saints taught the following :

- Selfless Love and devotion are the means to come close to God .Purity of heart and mind is important and the closeness to God cannot be found through ceremonies , rituals and sacrifices or by renouncing the world.
- All human beings are equal .God did not create high or low caste people .Nor did he create Hindus or Muslims .So people should be tolerant of one another.
- Share pain of others .Try to lessen it .Helping fellow human beings is the true test of Bhakti .
- Knowledge is an essential part of Bhakti , which can be gained through a teacher .
- A devotee can express bhakti through devotional music.

d) Briefly describe the 5 pillars of Islam ?

Prophet Muhammad listed the 5 principles or pillars of Islam , which should be followed by all Muslims :

- **SHAHADA:** Muslims must believe in one God and regard Muhammad as the Prophet of God.
- **SALAT:** Muslims must offer prayers 5 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.

e) Why was Shah Jahan called the Engineer King ? Mention the different features of the Mughal architecture under him ?

- Mughal architecture reached perfection during the reign of Shah Jahan .He is often called the Engineer KING as he built a large number of monuments especially in Agra and Delhi.
- Under Shah Jahan , there was a change in style as well as in the materials used .
- The emphasis now was on uniformity and symmetry
- More of white marble was used .
- Walls began to be decorated with precious stones and this method was called pietra -dura.
- Floral motifs and calligraphic verses from holy Quran were used in most monuments .

f) What was the most important feature of the Army Administration under Akbar ? Elaborate on its functioning ?

The most important feature of army administration under Akbar was the Mansabdari system .The term mansab means 'rank' or position.The mansabdar was the person who held a particular rank.His rank determined his salary and his military responsibilities.A mansabdar'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 10-10,000.Generally , those above 5000 were given to princes. The salary of the mansabdar was fixed in cash .However, it was paid by assigning him a jagir , the taxes from which would be equal to his salary .Mansabdars were promoted , demoted or transferred according to the wishes of the emperor.

g) What were the 4 social groups during the Sultanate period? Write short notes on any two ?

There were 4 social groups in the Sultanate period , these are as follows :

Aristocracy

Priests

Townspeople

Peasants

The Priests : The Brahmins among the Hindus and the ulemas among the Muslims looked after religious matters .They advised the Sultan on important religious issues .

Townspeople: The merchants , traders and artisans lived in towns .The goods made by artisans and craftsmen were sold within and outside the country.

h) Mention the six Fundamental Rights guaranteed to the Indian Citizens ? Elaborate on any two of them .

The 6 Fundamental Rights guaranteed to the Indian Citizens are:

Right to Equality

Right to freedom

Right against exploitation

Right to freedom of religion

Cultural and educational rights

Right to Constitutional remedies

Right to freedom of religion :India is a country in which many religions are practiced and our Constitution defines India as a Secular state .This means all the religions are equal before law and every citizen has a right to practice and spread his/her religion .

Right against Exploitation: This right protects women and children who are often exploited and made to work at lower wages. No child less than 14 years of age is permitted to work.All forms of forced labour and child labour are prohibited .

i) What do you know about the Din-i-Ilahi ?

After interacting with people of different religions for many years ,Akbar concluded that all religions preach the message of love , respect and peace .Therefore , he suggested a religious path called Din-i-ilahi or Divine Monotheism –religion of one God .It was a very simple path that encouraged belief in one God and the practice of worshipping the sun ,fire and other sources of light was an important feature in it. Through it Akbar discouraged killing of animals and the custom of sati .Sulh-i-Kul was another important principle .Akbar's Din-i-Ilahi aimed at achieving peace , tolerance and unity in a country of diverse religion.

j) Write a note on the devotional music under the Delhi Sultanate ?

The bhakti and sufi saints popularized group singing. The sufis organized musical gatherings in which both the common people and skilled musicians participated .The bhakti saints also used devotional music to spread their message .Chaitanya Mahaprabhu and Mirabai expressed their bhakti through devotional songs .
