



CLASS – VII
SUBJECT – HISTORY
CHAPTER – 1 TRACING CHANGES THROUGH A THOUSAND YEARS

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

Ques.1 What do you mean by the term jati?

Ans. A caste or sub-caste is known as jati.

Ques.2 Define Habitat?

Ans. Habitat refers to the environment of a region and the social and economic lifestyle of its residents.

Ques.3 Give two terms used for a “foreigner in the past?”

Ans. A “foreigner” was called pardesi” in Hindi and ajnabi in person

SHORT QUESTIONS

Ques.1 Who was considered a ‘foreigner’ in the past?

Ans. In the medieval period a foreigner was a stranger who was not a part of that society or culture.

For eg. A forest dweller was a foreigner to a city dweller.

Ques.2 List some of the technological changes associated with this period?

Ans. The various technologies are:-

1. The Persian wheel in irrigation.
2. The spinning wheel in weaving.
3. The firearms in combat.

Ques.3 What were some of the major religious development during this period?

Ans. In Hinduism new deities were worshipped and temples were constructed by royalty.

1. The Brahmanas, the priests dominated the other social classes.
2. Muslim religion and teachings of Quran were introduced in the subcontinent.

Ques.4 How were the affairs of jatis regulated?

Ans. The various ways are:-

1. Jatis framed their own rules and regulations to manage the conduct of their members.
2. Jati Panchayat or the assembly of elders enforced these regulations.

Jatis also followed the rules of their villages.

Q5. What are the difficulties historians face in using manuscripts?



Ans. The various problems are:-

1. Manuscripts are badly written which is hardly understood.
2. Due to the lack of understandability of handwriting historians are forced to guess what is written.
3. Historians have to depend upon the copied version as the original manuscripts are rarely found.

Q6. How do historians divide the past into periods. Do they face any problem in doing so?

Ans. 1. Historians divide the past into periods on the basis of economic and social factors to characterise the major elements into different moments of the past. There was a good amount of technological development the “medieval” period which was called a “modern” contemporary context.

LONG QUESTIONS

Ques.1 In what ways has the meaning of the term “Hindustan” changed over the centuries?

Ans. The meaning of the term “Hindustan” has changed as under.

1. In the present time, the term “Hindustan” is understood by “India” the modern nation state.
2. 13th century writer Minhaj –I – Siraj used the term “Hindustan” to denote the areas of Punjab, Haryana and the lands between Ganga and Yamuna.
3. Babur used the term “Hindustan” to describe the geography the fauna (animals) and the culture of the inhabitants of the subcontinent.
4. At some other place in history, great poet Amir Khusrau used the word “Hind” in the similar context as Babur did.

Q2. What does the term pan-regional empire mean?

Ans. 1. During the medieval period there was enormous diversity among distinctive regions of the subcontinent.

2. Each region had its own geographical dimensions, own language and cultural characteristics.
3. These regions were associated with specific ruling dynasties.
4. There was a considerable conflict between these states.
5. The empires that ruled or controlled such diverse regions were called the pan – regional empires for example dynasties like the Cholas, Khaljis, Tughluq and Mughals were able to build the pan – regional empire.

STATE TRUE OR FALSE:

- a) We do not find inscriptions for the period after 700.
- b) The Marathas asserted their political importance during this period.
- c) Forest-dwellers were sometimes pushed out of their lands with the spread of agricultural settlements.
- d) Sultan Ghiyasuddin Balban controlled Assam, Manipur and Kashmir.

Ans. a) False



- b) True
- c) True
- d) False

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

- a. Archives are places where _____ are kept.
- b. _____ was a fourteenth –century chronicler.
- c. _____, _____, _____ and _____ were some of the new crops introduced into the subcontinent during this period.

- Ans. a) documents
b) Ziyavddin Barani
c) Patatoes, corn, chillies, tea, coffee

LET'S DO

Ques.1 Compare either Map 1 or Map 2 with the present day map of the sub continent listing as many similarities and difference you can find.

Ans. The similarities between Map2 and the present day maps of the subcontinent

1. The coast line is almost as curved as it is in the present day map.
2. The name of coastal areas are almost similar
3. The location (latitude and longitude) of most of the place shown in the map are also correct.

Differences

1. The present day map is coloured which shows water colour with sky blue colour.
2. The present day map also shows the coastal boundary of the subcontinent.
3. The present day map is more accurate and much detailed.

Ques.2 Find out where records are kept in your village or city – who write their records?

Is there an archive? Who manages it?

What kinds of documents are stored here?

Who are people who use it?

- Ans. 1.** Most records are kept by government owned libraries, archives, museums etc.
2. The scribes appointed by the state or the central government writes these records for e.g. Gazetteer of India.
3. State or central government manages it
4. The documents related to the everyday functioning of assemblies, parliament, important acts, visitors etc are stored there'.
5. Historians political analysis's journalist's researches, anthropologists use these records.

HOTS QUESTION & ANSWERS



Q1. How did greater use of paper in being written in the medieval period?

Ans. The number and variety of textual records increased manifold in this period. Paper began to be used widely, and the number of paper manuscript is seen to exceed texts written on other types of surfaces.

These manuscripts are a reliable source for historians since they are mostly concerned with the economy, polity and society. However, there was no printing press in those days. Sometimes valuable and original manuscripts were copied by other scribes. Inevitably, this process inadvertently changed the original text to some extent, due to errors or omissions. These changes in the text, over centuries, led to fourth generation or later texts that differed substantially from the original.

writing revolutionize the literature

VALUE BASED QUESTIONS

Q1. Foreign tourist visit our country. What should we not do that would make a impression of our country. Suggest any three things.

Ans. i. By taking care of our Indian culture and heritage.

ii. By not to spit out on to the roads and street.

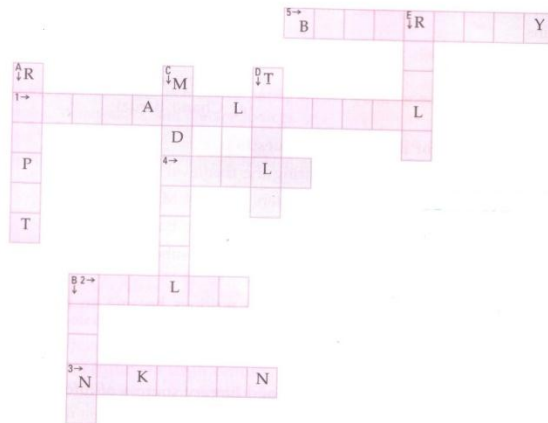
iii. by welcoming them in our country.



ACTIVITY:

Solve the crossword puzzle with the help of clues given below.

CLUES	
Across	Down
1. Monuments, coins, temples, etc., include..... sources.	a) Raja man singh and Rana Pratap were kings.
2. and Rajputs dominated during early medieval period.	b) are also archaeological sources.
3. A traveller from Russia.	c) mean middle.
4. Marco – polo came from.....	d) One word used for hammer, knife and screwdriver.
5. Account of person’s life written by someone else.	e) Ibn Battuta’s travelogue.



ANSWER

Across

1. Archaeological
2. Cholas
3. Nikitin
4. Italy
5. Biography

Down

- A. Rajput
- B. Coins
- C. Medieval



D. Tools
E. Rihla

CHAPTER – 2 NEW KINGS AND KINGDOMS

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

Ques.1 State the meaning of Sultan?

Ans. The word Sultan refers to a ruler.

Ques.2 Define Inscriptions?

Ans. Words that are written or engraved into a surface.

Ques.3 State the main source of revenue?

Ans. Land

NCERT QUESTIONS

Ques.1 Match the following:

Gurjara-Pratiharas	western Deccan
Rashtrakutas	Bengal
Palas	Gujarat and Rajasthan.
Cholas	Tamil Nadu

Ans.

Gurjara-Pratiharas	Gujarat and Rajasthan
Rashtrakutas	western Deccan
Palas	Bengal
Cholas	Tamil Nadu

VERY SHORT QUESTION ANSWERS

Ques.1 Who were the parties involved in the 'tripartite' struggle?

Ans. The Gurjara- Pratiharas, Rashtrakuta and Palas dynasties were involved in the "tripartite struggle".

Ques.2 What were the two major cities under the control of the chahamanas ?

Ans. The chahamanas controlled – Indraprastha and Kanauj.

Ques.3 What did the new dynasties do to gain acceptance?

Ans. The new dynasties performed holy rituals with the help of Brahmanas in order to gain acceptance. For eg. Hiranya – garbha ritual performed by low caste Dantidurga.

Ques.4 Look at map 1 one more and find out whether there were any kingdoms in the state in which you live.

Ans. Almost all the subcontinent was ruled by one kingdom or another therefore every present day state must have had a kingdom in the past.



SHORT QUESTION ANSWERS

Ques.1 How did the Rashtrakuta become powerful?

Ans.1. In the mid 8th century, Dantidurga, a Rashtrakuta chief killed his chalukyan king.

2. He also performed hiranya – garbha ritual, after which he was thought to have taken rebirth as a Kshatriya.

3. He established Rashtrakuta dynasty in Deccan.

Ques.2 What kind of irrigation works were developed in the Tamil region?

Ans. The following kinds of irrigation are:-

1. In the delta regions canals were constructed to carry water to the fields.

2. Wells were dug in some areas.

3. Huge tanks were constructed to store rainwater.

Ques.3 What were the activities associated with the chola temple?

Ans.1. Temples were nuclei of settlements which grew around them.

2. The temples were centres of craft production.

3. Temples were the places of social, economic, cultural and religious activities.

4. Bronze images were also made in chola temples.

Ques.4 Contrast the “elections” in uttaramerur with present day panchayat election?

Ans. The present day panchayat elections do not use the lottery system to elect the members of panchayat as was done in the chola empire.

LONG QUESTION ANSWERS

Ques.1 What were the qualifications necessary to become a member of a committee of the Sabha in the chola empire?

Ans. The following qualifications were:- 1. A person should own land from which revenue was collected.

2. He should have their own home.

3. He should be between 35 – 70 years of age.

4. He should have knowledge of Vedas.

5. If anyone had been a member of any committee in the last three years, he could have become a member of another committee.

HOTS QUESTIONS



**Ques.1 “The Second Battle of Tarain was a turning point in the Indian History”
Do you agree with your statement justify your answer.**

Ans. The second battle of terrain was fought between ghurid army of Mohammed ghori and Rajput army of prithviraj chauhan; pri Thviray Chauhan was defeated by Mohammed ghori. Mohammad ghori had prepared his plans and strategy in advance Mohammed recaptured bathinda and reached the field of Terrain. It had destroyed the imperial power of the Chauhan dynasty and hence the second battle of terrain 1192 A.D. may be regarded as a turning point in Indian history.

VALUE BASED QUESTION

Ques.1 Prithviraj Chauhan was one of the greatest Rajput rulers. He defeated the Muslim ruler Mohammad Ghori in the First Battle of Tarain (1191). He could have killed him. Instead he set him free and asked him never to return. What values did Prithviraj show when he set Mohammad Ghori free?

Ans. Prithviraj challenged and defeated Mohammad Ghori, the Turkish invader in the first Battle of Tarain. Prithviraj was defeated by Ghori in the Second Battle of Tarain. This defeat could have been avoided if Jaichandra of Kannauj had joined forces with Prithviraj. This battle is believed to be a turning point in the history of India.

LET’S DO ACTIVITY

Ques.1 compares the temple shown in this chapter with any present day temple in your neighborhood highlighting any similarities and differences that you notice?

Ans. The present day temples do not have such intricate outer structure except a few. Only Akshdhar Dham temple could match such outer leas as that of the temple at Gangaikondacholopuram.



AKSHARDHAM TEMPLE



GANGAIKONDACHOLAPURAM TEMPLE

Ques.2 Find out more about taxes that are collected at present. Are there in cash, kind or labour services?

Ans. some of the important present day taxes our income tax, service tax, house tax etc. all the present taxes are collected in cash.



CHAPTER – 3 THE DELHI SULTANS

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

Ques.1 What do you understand by the term slave?

Ans. To keep any one as bounded labour.

Ques2. What is conversion?

Ans. Changing ones religion is called conversion.

Ques.3 What is Zakat?

Ans. Voluntary tax paid by Muslims as a matter of religious duty it was also charged as a property tax.

Ques.4 name some Mughal emperors.

Ans. Akbar, Razia sultan, Aurangzeb, Bahadur Shah Zafar etc.

VERY SHORT QUESTION ANSWERS

Ques.1 Which ruler first established his or her capital at Delhi?

Ans. Delhi first became the capital of a kingdom under the Tomar Rajputs.

Ques.2 What was the language of administration under the Delhi Sultans?

Ans. Persian language was administered under the Delhi Sultans.

Ques.3 In whose reign did the Sultanate reach its farthest extent?

Ans. Under the reigns of Alauddin Khalji and Muhammad Tughluq the Sultanate reached its farthest extent.

Ques.4 From which country did Ibn Battuta travel to India?

Ans. From Afghanistan Ibn Battuta travel to India.

SHORT QUESTION ANSWERS

Ques.1 According to the “Circle of Justice” why was it important for military commanders to keep the interests of the peasantry in mind?

Ans. Military commanders provided protection and secure the peasants who could pay taxes only if they were prosperous and happy. And taxes resulted in salaries of military commanders. This shows that both peasants and commanders were interdependent on each other.



Ques.2 What is meant by the “internal” and “external” frontiers of the Sultanate?

Ans. The “internal” frontiers meant the hinterlands and the garrison towns. Often these places lied in close neighbourhood of the capital city of Delhi. The external frontiers meant the areas that lied far away from Delhi.

Ques.3 What were the steps taken to ensure that muqtis performed their duties? Why do you think they may have wanted to defy the orders of the Sultans?

Ans. The steps were:-

1. Their office was not made hereditary.
2. Accountants were appointed to check the amount of revenue collected by the muqtis.
3. It was checked that muqti collected only those taxes which was prescribed by the state.

Ques.4 Do you think the authors tawarikh would provide information about the lives of ordinary men and women?

Ans. No, I don't think the authors of tawarikh would provide information about the lives of ordinary men and women because they were appointed by the Sultans to write about their political career.

Ques.5 Raziyya Sultan was unique in the history of the Delhi Sultanate. Do you think women leaders are accepted more readily today?

Ans. Yes, today women leaders are accepted more readily. For eg. Indira Gandhi became a successful and loved Prime Minister of India.

Ques.6 Why were the Delhi Sultans interested in cutting down forest? Does deforestation occur for the same reason's today?

Ans. The Sultans of Delhi wanted to extend cultivation so that they could collect more land revenue. Hence they ordered the cutting of forests. Today forests are cut for the extension of agriculture and establishment of industrial units.

LONG QUESTION ANSWERS

Ques.1. What was the impact of the Mongol invasions on the Delhi Sultanate?

Ans. 1. It led to military and market reforms under Alauddin khalji.

2. A vast standing army was established under Alauddin Khalji and Muhammad Tughluq to Confront Mongol forces.

3. The revenue was increased upto 50% of the produce.

4. Soldiers were paid cash salaries instead of iqtas.

5. The administrative system was made more efficient due to Mongol invasions.



HOTS QUESTIONS

Ques.1 Badauni on Muhammad bin Tughlaq's death said, "The sultan was freed of his people, and they of him". What does this statement indicate about Muhammad bin Tughlaq?

A1. Muhammad bin Tughlaq was a genius, an idealist and a tyrant. He was also the most controversial of all the Sultans ever to rule India. Muhammad was a learned man and excelled in many fields. He was a courageous soldier and capable commander. He appreciated talented people and rewarded them generously. He undertook many new schemes but they failed due to poor planning.

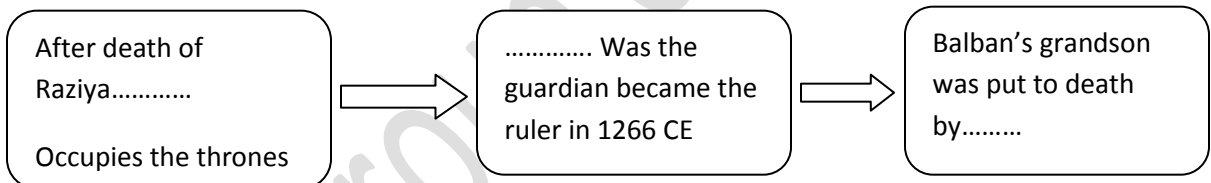
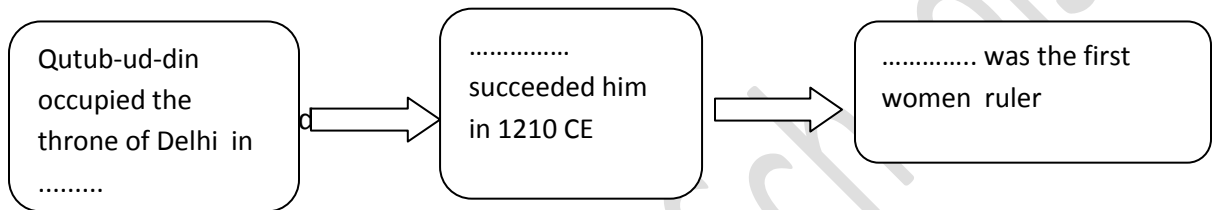
VALUE BASED QUESTIONS

Ques.1 Timur has recorded the invasion of Delhi in his memoirs, collectively known as Tuzk-i-Taimuri – In them, he vividly describes the massacre of Delhi?

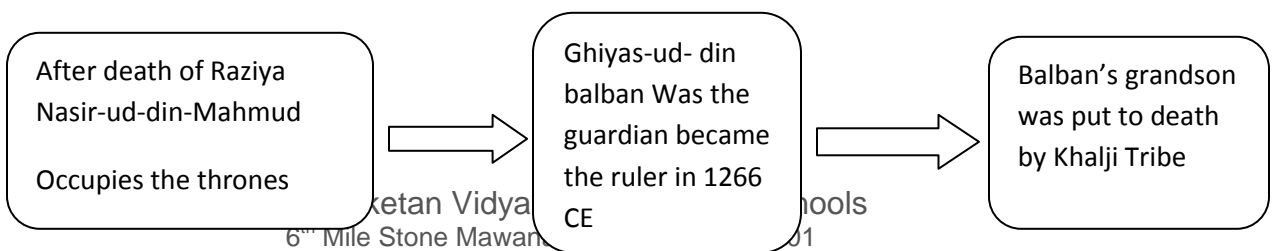
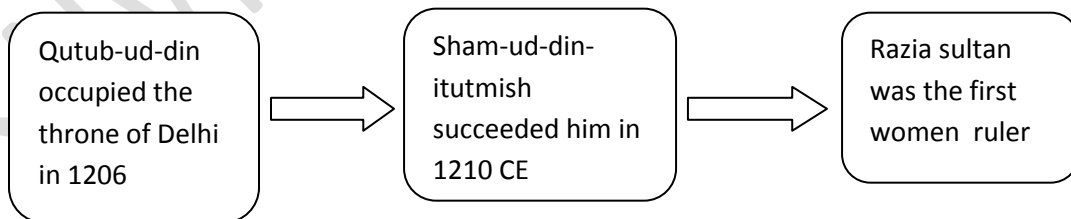
Ans. In a short space of time all the people in Delhi were put to the sword. All the goods and effects, the treasure and the grain which for many a long year had been stored in the fort became the spoil of my soldiers. They set fire to the houses and reduced them to ashes, and they razed the buildings and the fort to the ground.

ACTIVITY

Ques 1 Complete the flow chart of slave dynasty in your notebook:



ANSWER:





CHAPTER – 4 THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

Ques.1 Name some historical monuments.

Ans. taj Mahal, Redfort, Mosque etc.

Ques.2 Who built thye Taj mahal?

Ans. Shah Jhah

Ques.3 Who was the founder of Mughal dynasty?

Ans. Babur was the founder of the Mughal dynasty.

VERY SHORT QUESTION ANSWESR

Ques.1 What were the central provinces under the control of the Mughals?

Ans. The central provinces under the control of the Mughals were Lahore, Panipat, Delhi, Mathura, Agra, Fatehpur Sikri and Allahabad.

SHORT QUESTION ANSWESR

Ques.1 What was the relationship between the mansabdar and the jagirs?

Ans. 1. Mansabdar were the nobles or the rank holders. They were not paid salaries. Instead they they were given the right to collect revenue from the land granted to them. These lands were called jagirs.

2. Often mansabdars had to serve outside their jagirs therefore the revenue from their jagir was collected by their servants.

Ques.2 What was the role of the Zamindar in Mughal administration?

Ans.1. The main responsibility of the Zamindar in the Mughals administration was to collect taxes from peasants and submit the same to the central govt revenue department.

2. Zamindars were intermediaries whether they were local headmen of villages or powerful chieftains.

Ques.3 How were the debates with religious scholars important in the formation of Akbar's ideas on governance?

Ans. 1. The debates with religious scholars, made Akbar realise about the bigotry of religious scholars, as the latter emphasized rituals and dogmatic practices.

2. Akbar also realized that their teachings created divisions and disharmony amongst his subject.

3. As a result, he proposed the idea of sulh – I – kul “universal peace.



Ques.4 Why did the Mughals emphasise their timurid and not their Mongal descent?

Ans. 1. Mughals did not like to be called Mughal or Mongal because of Genghis Khan's image as murderer of innumerable people.

2. Also uzbegs, another Mongal tribe was a competitor of Mughals.

Ques.5 Why was it important for the Mughal to recruit mansabolars from diverse background and not just Turanis and Iranis?

Ans. The two important reasons are:

1. Mughals did not want Turanis and Iranis to come together and rebel against the emperor.
2. Mughals also wanted to incorporate the subcontinental people of warrior classes to participate in the running of the mansabdari system.

Ques.6 Like the Mughal Empire, India today is also made up of many social and cultural units? Does this post a challenge for national integration?

Ans. No, the cultural and social diversity of India today does not pose a challenge to national integration because today, we have a democratic, republic govt. appointed by the common people of the land through elections.

Ques.7 Peasants were vital for the economy of the Mughal Empire? Do you think that they are as important today? Has the gap in the income between the rich and the poor in India changed a great deal from the period of the Mughals?

Ans.1. In today's context, peasants do hold an important place in the economy of India. But the other sectors of economy such as industries and services have made a vital place for themselves in the Indian economy.

No, the gap in the income between the rich and the poor in India has not changed a deal from the period of the Mughal but the income have highly increased compared to that period.

LONG QUESTION ANSWER

Ques.1 How important was the income from land revenue to the stability of the Mughal Empire?

Ans. 1. The income from the land revenue was the linchpin of the Mughal Empire's economic system.

2. It was the most important source of income. Money, thus collected was invested on building forts, wars and for the welfare of subjects.

3. It was so important that for the proper calculation of land revenue. Mal took ten years to carry out detailed research in land revenue accounts.

MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

Mansab
Mongol

marwar
governor



Sisodiya rajput	uzbeg
Rather rajput	mewar
Nur jahan	Babur
Subadar	Jahangir

Ans.

Mansab	rank
Mongol	uzbeg
Sisodiya rajput	mewar
Rather rajput	marwar
Nur jahan	Babur
Subadar	governor

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

- a. The capital of Mirza Hakim, akbar's half brother, was, _____.
- b. The five deccan sultanates were berar, Khandesh, Ahmadnagar, _____ and _____.
- c. If zat determined a mansabdar's rank and salary, sawar indicated his _____.
- d. Abul fazl, akbar's friend and counselor, helped him frame the idea of _____ so that he could govern a society composed of many religions, cultures and castes.

- Ans.**
- a) Kabul
 - b) Bijapur and Golconda
 - c) Cavalrymen
 - d) Sulh -i-kol

HOTS QUESTIONS

Q1. Why was land revenue very important for the stability of the Mughal empire?

Ans. Land revenue was very important for the stability of the Mughal empire because mughal court was the symbol of pomp and luxury. This luxury required large sums of money that could be fulfilled mainly by the land revenue. So the peasants were vital for the economy of the Mughal Empire.

VALUE BASED QUESTION

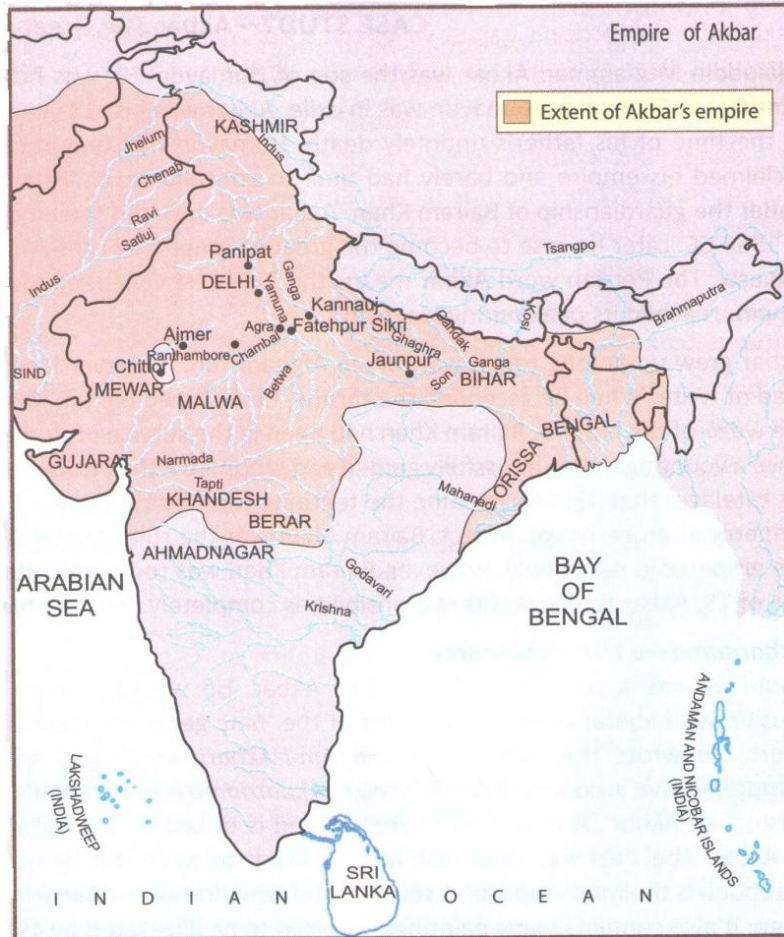
Q1. Akbar's philosophy of secularism and religious tolerance had helped him to gain loyalty? Comment to justify the statement?

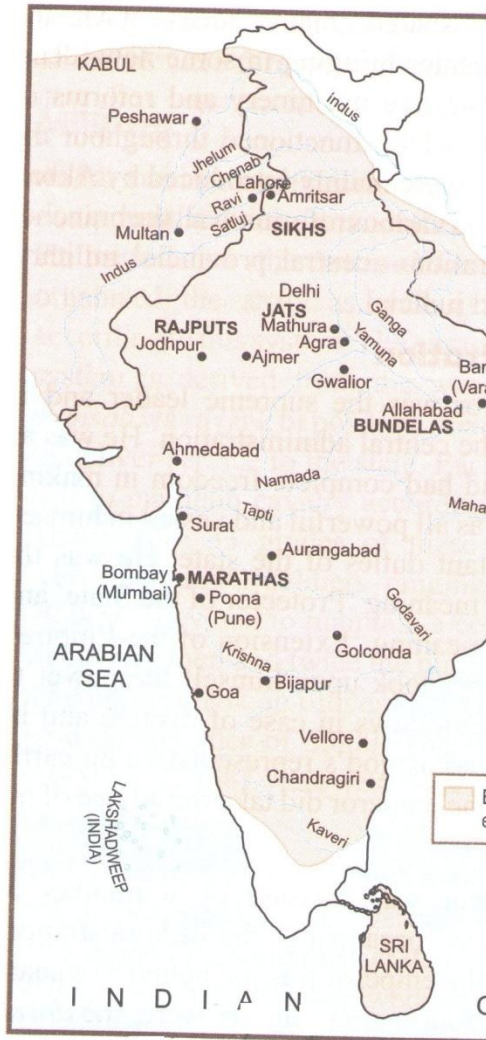
Ans. Akbar's philosophy had helped him to gain loyalty because he adopted a policy of matrimonial alliances with the Rajputs. He conquered various states like Jaunpur, Gwalior, Ajmer, Sind, Orissa and Bengal. According to Haig "Akbar was unquestionably the greatest of all the rulers of India of the Muslim period."

ACTIVITY:

MAP WORK: On the map of India, colour brown the Mughal Empire under Akbar and in yellow, the Mughal Empire under Aurangzeb. Compare the two.

Ans.





Extent of Aurangzeb's Empire was more comparative to Akbar.