

SRI KANCHI MAHASWAMI VIDYA MANDIR
SOCIAL STUDIES QUESTION BANK 2019-20
HISTORY

CLASS:7

Lesson-1 Tracing changes through a thousand years

I. Very short answer:

1. Who is a cartographer?
2. How was Kanauj spelt at first?
3. Who used the maps at first?
4. Who was the person drawn the map in the twelfth century?
5. Name the poet who lived in Babur's period.
6. What is the meaning of the word foreigner?
7. Which dynasty did Harshavardhana belong to?
8. Where do manuscripts was placed?
9. Who was Ziyauddin Barani?
10. What were Jatis?
11. What is habitat?
12. What is chivalric code of conduct?
13. Who governed several villages?
14. What is the meaning of the word medieval?
15. What is the holy book of Islam?
16. What are the two divisions of Muslims?
17. Who were Khalifas?
18. What was the development took place in Hinduism during medieval period?
19. What is the meaning of the word Bhakthi?
20. What is the size of miniature painting?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. What is jati panchayat? What do they do?
2. Why did people migrate from one place to another during medieval period?
3. What were the new technologies developed in this period?
4. Name some new foods and beverages arrived during medieval period.
5. In what ways has the meaning of the term "Hindustan" changed over the centuries?
6. What does the term pan regional empire mean?
7. What are the difficulties historian's faces in using manuscripts?
8. How do historians divide the past into periods?
9. Name two famous leaders or invaders of Mongols.
10. What did Amir Khusrau say about Sanskrit?
11. In what two parts is the medieval history of India divided?
12. What was the name used by the Chinese for Indian sub continent?
13. What is Archives? Who used to collect manuscripts in the past?
14. Write the names of modern countries that comprise the Indian sub continent?
15. Make a list of the languages mentioned by Amir Khusrau.
16. What are the qualities of Rajputs?
17. When was paper more expensive and easily available in the thirteenth or the fourteenth century?
18. Why maps and texts are important for historians? Which map was used by European sailors on their voyages?
19. What were some of the major religious developments during this period?
20. Write a short note on Hinduism.

III. Answer in Detail:

1. How are historians to be careful about the term they use as they go on charging with time?
2. What was the result of non-availability of printing press in the 13th and 14th centuries?
3. What was the result of easy availability of paper in the 14th century?
4. What is the contribution of the medieval period to the Indian history?
5. What do the sources of historians regarding information depend upon?
6. What did the decline of the Mughal Empire lead to in 18th century?
7. Which new religions came to India during the period between 750 and 1750 A.D?
8. Explain the features of regions by 750 A.D?
9. How has the term Hindustan undergone a change?
10. How do historians divide the past into periods? Do they face any problems in doing so?

Lesson-2 New Kings and Kingdoms

I. Very short answer:

1. What was the other name of the great lord of a 'circle' or region?
2. When Samantas were declared Mahasamanta?
3. Who was Nagabhata?
4. Who wrote Kalhana?
5. What is Vetti?
6. Who was Dantidurga?
7. What were Prashastis?
8. What is Hiranya-garbha?
9. What is the meaning of the word tribhuwana-chakravartin?
10. Where is Ghazni located?
11. Who wrote Kitabul hind?
12. Who defeated Mohammed Ghori in 1191?
13. Who was Rajaraja I?
14. Who built Gangaikondacholapuram?
15. What is Ur?
16. Name the inscription which provides details of the way in which the Sabha organized.
17. From whom the revenue was collected?
18. In which language was the Prashasti found in Gwalior written?
19. Who ruled Tamilnadu?
20. What is Pallichchandam?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. What do inscriptions of the Cholas refer to as four hundred taxes?
2. What titles did the new kings adopt?
3. How were resources used in the period 7th to 12th centuries? Who collected the revenue?
4. What was unusual about Kalhana's writing?
5. How did temples play an important role during the chola's reign?
6. How can you claim that chola rulers were great builders of Temples?
7. What was 'Tripartite struggle'?
8. How did the Rashtrakutas become powerful?
9. What were the two major cities under the control of the Chahamanas?
10. Contrast the 'elections' in Uttaramerur with present day panchayat elections.
11. What was the purpose behind Hiranya-garbha ritual?
12. What was sabha in Chola period?
13. Do you think being born as a Kshatrya was important in order to become a ruler during this period?

14. Write a short note on “Land grants”.
15. List out all the possible sources of irrigation mentioned in the inscription and how these might have been used.
16. Describe the other kings who engaged in the warfare.
17. How was the administration of Chola Empire?
18. Was caste system prevalent in Chola Empire? Give details.
19. Who were Rashtrakutas?
20. How were the resources obtained by the king?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. Give an account of agriculture and irrigation of the cholas.
2. Write about the administration in the kingdoms.
3. Write about “warfare for wealth”.
4. How did Cholas rise to power?
5. Explain the architectural skill of Cholas.
6. How agriculture was gained improvement in Cholas period?
7. How was the administration organized?
8. What do you know about “Tang dynasty”?
9. What were the achievements of Nagabhata?
10. Write a short note on “Sultan Mamud of Ghazni”.

Lesson-3 The Delhi Sultans

I. Very short answer:

1. Which ruler first established his capital at Delhi?
2. Who was Iltutmish?
3. Who was Razia?
4. What was hinterland?
5. Who was the leader of Namaz?
6. Name the fortified settlement of soldiers.
7. In whose reign did the sultanate reach its farthest extent?
8. From which country did Ibn Battuta travel to India?
9. Mention the sources that provide a lot of information about the Delhi Sultans.[]
10. Why did the authors of tawarikh write their histories for Sultans?
11. What is a mosque called in Arabic?
12. What is called the qibla?
13. What was the duty of the muqtis?
14. Why were accountants appointed by the state?
15. Why did the authors of Persian tawarikh criticise the Delhi Sultans?
16. Name the three types of taxes collected during the Sultanate period.
17. For how many years the Suri dynasty rule?
18. Name the five dynasties that together made the Delhi Sultanate.
19. When did the Delhi Sultanate lay its foundation?
20. What is the literal meaning of mosque?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. When did Delhi become an important city?
2. Who was the first woman ruler and when did she sit on the throne?
3. Give an account of officials of Sultan Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq.
4. Which kinds of taxes were there during Delhi Sultanate? Which right of local chieftain was cancelled in Khalji empire?

5. How did the Mongols force the Delhi sultans to mobilize a big army?
6. Why was it difficult to control distant provinces during the Delhi Sultanate? Why authors of Persian Tawarikh criticized Delhi Sultans?
7. Who were the bandagans and what was their role in the Delhi Sultanate?
8. Who were the iqtadars or the muqti and what was their role?
9. Why was Raziya, daughter of Sultan Iltutmish removed from the throne of Delhi?
10. What did the Iqtadar or Muqtis do with the revenue they collected from the region?
11. State the conditions under which Delhi became an important commercial centre.
12. Discuss briefly why the administrative character and methods of Muhammad Tughluq were a failure?
13. Mention all the ways in which the chieftains arranged themselves for their defense?
14. Why did the rulers of the Delhi Sultanate fail to control the hinterlands initially?
15. What forced the two rulers Allauddin Khilji and Muhammed Tughluq to mobilise a large standing army in Delhi?
16. What do you mean by Iqta System?
17. What are the important historical sources to study the history of the Delhi Sultanate?
18. Why was Razziya, the Sultana of Delhi Sultanate dethroned?
19. What do you understand by the terms Iqta and muqtis ?
20. Who were Ulema? Who was Ibn Batuta?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. Give an account of Iqtadars or Muqtis.
2. Describe the Delhi Sultanate in the 15th and 16th centuries
3. Write a brief note on the administration of Delhi Sultanate provinces under the Tughlaqs and the Khaljis.
4. Explain the types of taxes which were levied on the people during the rule of the Delhi Sultan.
5. How did the territories of Delhi Sultanate expand from garrison town to empire?
6. What was the difference between the administrative system of Alauddin Khilji and Muhammad Tughluq?
7. Discuss the circumstances under which the authors of the Tawarikh wrote their chronicles.
8. Write briefly about the invasion of the Mongols and its results?

Lesson-4 The Mughal Empire

I. Very short answer:

1. Who was Genghis khan?
2. Who was the founder of the Mughal Empire?
3. What is Ain-i-Akbari?
4. How old was Akbar when he became emperor?
5. What is the other name of Salim?
6. Which Mughal Emperor's period is known as Golden age?
7. Which Mughal emperor reimposed 'Jazia' on non-muslims?
8. Which Mughal emperor was defeated by Sher shah suri?
9. What was the policy followed by Akbar towards religion?
10. What is the meaning of Sulh-i-kul?
11. What was the capital of Mirza Halim Akbar's half-brother?
12. What is Jagir?
13. Which Sikh gurus martyrdom took place during Jahangir's reign?
14. What is the name given to the minister who is in-charge of religious and charitable patronage?
15. What is the ruling period of Jahangir?
16. Who constructed Fatehpur-Sikri?
17. Between whom the battle of Khanna was fought?
18. Name the place captured by Akbar after the capture of Sisodiya capital chittor.
19. What were the central provinces under the control of Mughals?
20. Who was the head of provinces called under Mughals?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Who all constituted the nobility of the Mughals?
2. What important measures were taken by Akbar to consolidate his empire?
3. What were the military responsibilities of Mansabdars?
4. Explain the Mughal relations with other rulers.
5. How did the Mughals succeed in ruling the sub continent?
6. Write short notes on Akbar's religious policy.
7. Describe the Mughal traditions of Succession.
8. How did the nobles of Akbar weaken the empire?
9. How was Zat ranking done?
10. What led Akbar to the idea of Sulh-i-kul or Universal peace?
11. Name the NavRattan's of Akbar court.
12. What is the role of NurJahan in Jahangir's court?
13. Who was Bairam Khan?
14. Who was Aurangzeb? What was his religious policy?
15. What was Zat?
16. Who were Mansabdars?
17. What was IbadatKhana? Why is it famous?
18. What were the works of AbulFazl? What does it contain?
19. Write short notes on Akbar's religious policy.
20. Who were Mughals?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. Who were Zamindars? What were their duties?
2. Describe the Mansabdari or the Jagirdari system of Mughal India.
3. Which principle of inheritance did Mughal's follow? How was it different from the Principle that other communities follow?
4. Define the following terms in one line:-
Akbarnama, Shahinshah, Sulh-i-kul, Mansabdar, Sarkar and Imperial.
6. What important measures were taken by Akbar to consolidate his empire?
7. Give a brief account of the conquests of Akbar?
8. Write short notes on Humayun.
9. Write a note on Shah-Jahan military campaigns.
10. Describe the Rajput policy of Akbar?

Lesson-5 Rulers and Building

I. Very short answer:

1. Who constructed Qutb Minar?
2. Name the first building that was constructed by using the architectural style pietra dura.
3. What was the name of the roof style that was adopted by rulers of Bengal?
4. Who destroyed the Somanath temple?
5. Who constructed the Kandariya Mahadeva temple?
6. How is the surface of the Qutub Minar?
7. Name the Safe, protected and grandiose places of rest built by kings.
8. Name the forms of domestic architecture which have survived from the eighteenth century.
9. Who invaded Madhurai, the capital of the Pandyas?
10. What do you mean by Qibla?
11. What was the other name of ceremonial halls during Shah Jahan?
12. What is the meaning of Pishtaq?
13. What is pietra dura?

14. Name the Rajputs clan that refused to accept Mughal authority.
15. What is the name of the large step wells attached to buildings and tombs?
16. Name the Pandya king who invaded Sri Lanka.
17. What was the name of the architectural style of inlaying precious stones into the white marble?
18. Who constructed Hauz-i-Sultani?
19. Who described Fatepur Sikri as 'Romance in Stone'?
20. Where is tomb of Salim Chisti located?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Name the important Mughal Gardens which have survived till date.
2. Name some buildings built by Babar and Humayun.
3. Write a note on Akbar's tomb at Sikandra?
4. Who was the Mughal Emperor who initiated construction on a massive scale?
5. Write short notes on Humayun's Tomb.
6. Write short notes on 'Agra Fort'?
7. Which was Akbar's most famous construction?
8. What do you know about Panch Mahal?
9. Describe one of the most magnificent buildings of Fatehpur Sikri.
10. What was the chief interest of Jahangir and name the two famous buildings of his reign?
11. List out some of the important buildings constructed during Shah Jahan's period?
12. Mention some monuments considered as blend of Hindu and Muslim architecture.
13. Where is Quli Qutub Shah Tomb situated and what is its significance?
14. What kind of structures was built between eight and eighteenth century by the kings and their officers?
15. Describe 'Arcuate' style of construction.
16. What were the technological improvements in the medieval period?
17. Give a brief note on Islamic architecture.
18. Write a short note on Qutub-Minar.
19. Why were the temples destroyed in the medieval period?
20. What is 'Mausoleum'?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. Itmad-ud-Daulah's tomb was predecessor of Taj Mahal. Explain.
2. Describe the styles of temple architecture in India.
3. Give some examples of all three styles of temple architecture.
4. "Shahjahan was the greatest and most magnificent builder among the Mughals". Discuss.
5. Write a note on Rajarajeshwara temple.
6. How did the Mughal court suggest that everyone—the rich and the poor, the powerful and the weak—received justice equally from the emperor?
7. How did a temple communicate the importance of a king?
8. Compare the reasons why temples were built and destroyed?
9. Give an account of Shah Johan's audience halls.
10. Write a brief note on the chahar bagh built by the Mughal rulers.

Lesson-6 Towns, traders and craftsperson

I. Very short answer:

1. Which technique was used to make the Chola bronze statues?
2. Name the city popular as 'the city of temples' in the Chola Kingdom.
3. What was the other name of "Saliyar" community?
4. What was the occupation of the "Saliyar" community?
5. From where does the Muslim Bohras imported tin, Chinese blue pottery and silver?

6. From where does the Bohras of Gujarat brought gold and ivory?
7. Name a city of Rajasthan, where the shrine of Khwaja Muinuddin Chisti is situated.
8. When did Vasco de Gama reached Calicut?
9. Where does the king in South India held their courts?
10. Name the trading community which specialized in carrying bulk goods from one place to another.
11. For what the Surat textiles were famous?
12. What was the name of the inlay work in copper and silver of Bidar?
13. Where the temple of Somnath is located?
14. Where is Hampi located?
15. Name the place where the famous temple town of tirupati is located.
16. Name the regions with whom the "Guilds" of South India mostly traded.
17. What was the purpose of traders association called "Guild"?
18. For what The "Panchalas" or "Vishwakarma" community was famous?
19. Who constructed the Mahanavmi platform?
20. What was the most important item bought by the European traders?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. What did Ibn Battutah say about cash crops and industries based on them?
2. What was the status of Kashmir in the field of crafts during the medieval period?
3. What do you understand by the term 'karkhanas'?
4. Write a short note on the Mughal karkhanas.
5. What were the kinds of towns in the medieval period?
6. What were the activities carried out in Thanjavur those days?
7. Describe Hampi as a fortified city according to Domingo Paes.
8. Give details about Masulipattinam and its important trade activities.
9. Name the Sultanate rulers who introduced silver tanka and bronze coin respectively?
10. What was the comment made by French traveller Bernier on Indian merchants?
11. Which were the main centers of cotton manufacturing?
12. Name the places famous for indigo production?
13. What did Ralph Fitch assume about Fatehpur Sikri and Agra?
14. Why there was a sudden rise in crafts and townships during the medieval period?
15. Mentions any three distinct type of urban centres in the medieval period.
16. Why was Surat termed as "Gateway to the west" in Medieval India?
17. Describe the life of various trading communities in Medieval India.
18. What was the role of a Samanta or a zamindar?
19. Why did European traders come to India?
20. Who tried to play off Dutch and English against each other?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. Describe the trading community of the medieval period.
2. The rise in trade and commerce increased the prosperity of Indian cities. Explain
3. Describe the trade activities of the big and small traders belonging to the medieval time.
4. How did the Indian Crafts persons lose their independence?
5. What made the city of Masulipatnam populous and prosperous?
6. How was Hampi in its heyday in the 15-16th centuries? When did it fall into ruin?
7. Why did people from distant lands visit Surat?

Lesson-7 Tribes, Nomads and settled communities

I. Very short answer:

1. Name the noble in Mughal court appointed by Akbar.
2. How the Western Himalayan tribe of Gaddis did earned their living?
3. What is the meaning of 'bhuiyans'?
4. Who were paiks?
5. Name the Mughal emperor in whose memory the banjara tribe is described.
6. Who subdued the Cheros?
7. Where does the Kutiya Kond tribes lived?
8. Name the tribal chief of the Ghakkhar tribe.
9. What was varna?
10. Who were the most important trading nomads?
11. What do you understand by tanda?
12. Who defeated Cheros in the Mughal period?
13. What was buranjis?
14. Name the tribe that specialises in transporting grains.
15. What was the name of the shepherd tribe in the Western Himalayas?
16. Name the Mughal emperor who finally subjugated the Cheros and captured their fortresses.
17. On whose behalf, Rani Durgawati ruled the kingdom of Garha Katanga?
18. Name the agricultural system practiced by most Gonds.
19. Name the Pastoral tribes who bought agricultural products from peasants and sold them in urban centres.
20. Name the place where the Ahoms established a kingdom in the present day.

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. What was the religion of the Ahom state?
2. State some characteristics of the tribal societies?
3. Who were Mongols? What was the basis of military and administrative systems of
4. Explain the term 'khel' in reference to Ahom society.
5. What was the occupation of the Ahoms?
6. What is 'shifting agriculture'?
7. Who are nomadic pastoralists?
8. Write a short note on the administrative system of the Gond kingdom.
9. Who is considered as one of the builders of the Ahom states and how?
10. Who were 'Gonds'?
11. Why did the Ahom clans break up?
12. How did the emergence of large states change the nature of Gond society?
13. How did Garha Katanga earn much of its wealth?
14. What are Buranjis?
15. Write a short note on Pastoralism.
16. What are the different kinds of nomads?
17. Write a note on Garha Katanga.
18. Who were Adivasis?
19. Give the characteristic features of India in early ages?
20. What do you mean by transhumance?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. How did the nomadic pastoralists make a living in Medieval India?
2. Describe briefly the origin of Rajput.
3. What changes took place in varna-based society?

4. In what ways was the history of the Gonds different from that of the Ahoms? Were there any similarities?
5. Find out about present-day government policies towards tribal populations and organise a discussion about these.
6. Write in brief about Rani Durgawati.
7. What do you know about the Ahom Society?
8. How did the nomadic pastoralists earn their living?
9. What do you know about the Ahom Society?
10. Give an account of the life of Banjaras.

Lesson-8 Devotional Paths to the Divine

I. Very short answer:

1. What is Hagiography?
2. State the language employed by Surdas for his devotional songs.
3. Who were the Pulaiyar and the Panars?
4. What was the greatest social impact of the Bhakti Movement on medieval Hindu society?
5. Name the Bhakti saint who was a great satirist and ridiculed all the institutions of his time.
6. What was the name of holy law developed by Muslim Scholar?
7. Give an example showing that Mirabai rejected the rigidity of caste system.
8. What was the language used by Jalaluddin Rumi?
9. Who finally authenticated Guru Granth Sahib?
10. Where the temple of lord vitthala is located?
11. Name a Sikh community.
12. What is the new name of dharmasal?
13. What is a dargah?
14. Who started Virashaiva movement?
15. What are Anecdotes?
16. What is the philosophy of AdiShankara?
17. What is Langar?
18. Who were Sufis?
19. Where was Ramanuja born?
20. Who translated Bible into German?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. What was the purpose of "Nayanar movement"?
2. What was the purpose of Langer started by Guru Nanak?
3. What were dharmasal?
4. What was the idea of cycles of births and rebirths?
5. What were the major beliefs and practices of the Sufis?
6. Why did people turn to Buddhism and Jainism during the medieval period?
7. What were the teachings of Ramanuja?
8. Who started Virashaiva movement?
9. Write a short note on Nathpanthis, Siddhas and Yogis.
10. List out any four sufi saints.
11. What were khanqahs?
12. Who was Guru Nanak?
13. Whom did Guru Nanak appoint as his successor before his death?
14. Who ordered the execution of Guru Arjan and why?
15. Who was Martin Luther? How did he view the Roman Catholic Church?
16. When did local myths become a part of the Puranic stories?
17. To whom were Alvars and Nayanars devoted?

18. How did Khalsa Panth emerged?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. What were the teachings of the Bhakti saint Kabir?
2. Explain the teachings of Guru Nanak.
3. What were the teachings of the saints of Maharashtra?
4. Write a short note on Shankara and his teachings.
5. State the main contribution of the Chola and Pandya kings for the growth of the Bhakti movement.

Lesson-9 The Making of Regional Cultures

I. Very short answer:

1. Who established the kingdom at Mahodayapuram?
2. When Lilatilakam was written?
3. Who was the last Nawab of Awadh?
4. Name the painting style that developed in 17th century near the Himalayan foothills.
5. The first literary works in Malayalam language resembles with which language?
6. Name the state where Jagannatha temple is located.
5. State the specialty of Jagannatha temple now a day.
6. State one of the unique features of the Kangra painting.
7. Who were Nath?
8. Name the source of inspiration in kangra paintings.
9. Name the dance form popular in the state of Orissa.
10. Name the ruler who dedicated his kingdom to the deity and proclaimed himself as the "deputy of God" in the year 1230.
11. Who used to perform Jauhar?
12. Who made the wooden image of Lord Jagannath?
13. When the temple theatre of Kerala was developed?
14. Name the place where Malayalam is mostly spoken?
15. Why Puri is famous?
16. What is the meaning of the word 'Mangalakavyas' in Bengali literature?
17. Name a Ganga king, who declared himself as the "Deputy" of the god.
18. Name the folk play in which the legends of Radha- Krishna were played.
19. Who was the leader of the Vaishnava bhakti movement in Bengal?
20. Who wrote the book Rasamanjari?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. What was name of the text that was illustrated in the miniature paintings of Himachal Pradesh?
2. What was the style of miniature that developed in Himachal Pradesh?
3. Bengali literature can be divided into how many categories?
4. What were dochala and chauchala?
5. When was the Chera Kingdom established?
6. Where was the Lilatilakam composed?
7. Who built Jagannath temple at Puri and which deities are worshipped over there?
8. Write about the classical dances of different states.
9. Explain in brief the gharanas of Kathak dance form.
10. Write short notes on miniature paintings.

III. Answer in Detail:

1. Write a short note on classical dances of India.
2. Give a short note on temple construction activity in Bengal?
3. What was the Kangara School of painting? Explain.
4. Write a short note on Rajput women.
5. Throw some light on the literary achievements of Delhi Sultanate.

Lesson-10 Eighteenth century Political formations

I. Very short answer:

1. Who imposed Chauth?
2. Who founded Awadh?
3. Name the group that was considered as the back bone of Maratha army.
4. When the Third battle of Panipat did took place?
5. What was the position of Jagat Seth during the rule of Alivardi Khan?
6. What was the purpose of introducing system of rakhi?
7. Why does the entire body of Sikhs used to meet in Amritsar at the time of Baisakhi and Diwali?
8. Name two important trading centers in the area dominating by Jats.
9. Who was a Naib?
10. Name a Naib of the Bengal province.
11. How Saadat khan did reduce Mughal control over his state?
12. Where is Bharatpur fort situated?
13. Why were ijaradars appointed by Nawab in Awadh?
14. Who established the independent Sikh state of Punjab?
15. Where was the capital of Maratha kingdom under the rule of Peshwa?
16. Name the son of Nadir Shah
17. Name the Persian ruler, who raided India for the first time.
18. Who were the "Subedars"?
19. Name the Maratha chiefs who made Baroda their seat of power.
20. Name the governor of Malwa who founded his new capital at Jaipur.

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Who was Maharaja Ranjit Singh?
2. Who were the backbones of the Maratha army?
3. Name the three prominent states that emerged after the decline of the Mughal empire.
4. Describe the close connection between the state of Awadh and the bankers.
5. Write short notes on the three groups in the states of eighteenth century?
6. Name the states with which the state of Hyderabad was in struggle?
7. State few common features of the states in the eighteenth century.
8. When did Khalsa declare its sovereign rule and mint its own coin?
9. Who ruled the Maratha kingdom after the death of Shivaji?
10. What were jathas?
11. What was the gurmatas?
12. What was the rakhi system?
13. Who supported Marathas to face the Mughals?
14. List the developments of Maratha kingdom under the Peshwa?
15. What were the steps taken by MurshidQuli Khan to reduce Mughal influence in Bengal?
16. Who was Burhan-ul-MulkSa'adat Khan?
17. How did he try to decrease the Mughal influence in the Awadh region?
18. What was the impact of Nadir Shah's invasion on Delhi?

19. How did Guru Gobind Singh inspire the Khalsa?
20. Why did the peasants and zamindars revolted in many parts of northern and western India?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. When did Sikhs emerge as a stronger community?
2. What were the different overlapping group of states that emerged in the 18th Century after the decline of the Mughal Empire?
3. Explain the reasons for the decline of Mughal Empire?
4. List the factors that led to crisis in the Mughal Empire in the closing years of seventeenth century.
5. Write a short note on administration of Marathas.

CIVICS

Lesson-1 On Equality

I. Very short answer:

1. Who drafted the Indian constitution?
2. What did the Head master ask Omprakash Valmiki to do?
3. When our constitution was made operational?
4. Who represents our problems in Parliament house?
5. Whose autobiography is "Joothan"?
6. What is the key feature of democracy?
7. What is the other term of dignity?
8. What does the democracy mean?
9. What is known as the Civil Rights Movements?
10. Which is the first state in India to start mid day meal in 2001?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. In a democracy why is universal adult Franchise important?
2. What do you understand by the term "All Persons are equal before the Law". Why do you think it is important in a democracy?
3. "Article 15 of Indian constitution prohibits discrimination and inequalities". Comment.
4. Mention a form of Inequality in India.
5. What is the major challenge in democracy?
6. What is one of the main reasons which are responsible for continuance of discrimination?
7. List two ways by which Government has tried to implement equality guaranteed in the constitution.
8. Why is equality important in a democracy? Give 3 reasons.
9. Who is a Dalit? How were they treated before independence?
10. What is SSA? What is the contribution of SSA?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. When persons are treated unequally their dignity is violated. How?
2. What are the most important steps the government has taken to end inequality?
3. Describe the two ways in which government has tried to implement the equality.
4. In a democracy why is the universal adult Franchise important?
5. Describe the incident of a day with Rosa Parks. What did the incident lead to?

Lesson-2 Roles of the Government in Health

I. Very short answer:

1. By whom are the Public health service run?
2. What does PHC means?
3. What should be changed weekly to avoid breeding of mosquitoes?
4. What does RMP means?
5. Where is blood available when it is required for an ill person?
6. What is the responsibility of the government?
7. How are the medical tourists referred to?
8. What are anganwadis?
9. What is OPD?
10. What is the term paradox mean?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. What are the 2 health care services? Which is very expensive?
2. How can we say that health situation in India is very poor?
3. What do people expect from government in a democracy?
4. In what ways do you think this topic is related to the work of government?
5. What do we need to prevent and how to treat diseases?
6. What problems do we face in private hospitals? Discuss.
7. How are taxes used by the government?
8. Is adequate healthcare available to all?
9. What are communicable diseases?
10. How can health care be made more affordable? Discuss.

III. Answer in Detail:

1. Explain the main features of public health services.
2. What is health? Explain the factors that affect health.
3. What are the reasons for the health services to be called Public?
4. Explain the features of private health services.
5. Give an account of Kerala experience about healthcare services.

Lesson-3 How the State Government Works

I. Very short answer:

1. What happened in Patalpuram?
2. Who appoints the Governor?
3. Who elects MLA?
4. Who is the head of a Legislative Assembly?
5. What is the full form of MLA?
6. What name is the name given to the elected representatives who are not members of ruling party?
7. Who is the nominal head of the state?
8. Who is the head of an executive?
9. Who is associated with making laws on certain issues for the entire country?
10. Who approves the works done by the government departments?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Explain with the example of Himachal Pradesh how state Legislative Assembly work.
2. How does the assembly work?

3. Who have to take the decisions?
4. Who have the main authority in a democracy?
5. How is the State Governor is appointed?
6. Write two measures that the Government undertook for controlling diarrhea.
7. What is happening in Patalpuram? Why is this problem serious?
8. What is a press conference?
9. What is majority? Who is known as opposition party?
10. What is the role of the Chief Minister?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. What is the importance of a Press conference?
2. What is a wall-paper project? Explain.
3. How do a Chief Minister and the minister takes action?
4. What is called a “Coalition Government”? Discuss its advantages and Disadvantages.
5. Mention any 4 departments of Government and their work allotment.

Lesson-4 Growing up as Boys and Girls

I. Very short answer:

1. What was the most important activity on an Island of Samoa in 1920s?
2. Who was Meloni?
3. What is the name given to the child care centres in several villages?
4. At what age did the boys learn outdoor job.
5. Give examples different toys that are usually given to girls.
6. What works were done by the girl once they become teenagers?
7. What are the total numbers of women unpaid (house work hours) per week in Tamil Nadu?
8. In what age did the boy Samoa join older boys of learning outdoor jobs?
9. From where did the children in Samoa learn things?
10. Give example of different toys that are usually given to boys and girls.

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. How is the difference created between a girl and boy in everyday things?
2. What provision is made in the Indian constitution to ensure gender equality?
3. House work involves many different tasks. Explain.
4. Why do girls like to go to school together in groups?
5. How was the girl's school different from the boy's school?
6. What is the important of one's identity? What teaches us the acceptable behavior?
7. How was Rashsundari Devi able to write her autobiography?
8. Why are the works of men and women not valued equally?
9. What is the impact of the burden of children and house work on the Women?
10. What do you understand by the term Double burden?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. Describe the life of Samoan people in 1920s.
2. How do societies make clear distinctions between boys and girls?
3. Give an account of the growing up males in Madhya Pradesh in the 1960s.
4. What steps have been taken up by the government to remove the inequalities between men and women in societies?
5. Give an account of the life of Meloni, a domestic worker in Delhi.

Lesson-5 Women change the World

I. Very short answer:

1. What kind of job where females engaged more than males?
2. In what kind of job are males engaged more than females?
3. What was the manuscript of Chaitanya Bhagavat?
4. What was the title of Rasundri's autobiography?
5. In most families, what was their main aim after their girl's finish school?
6. Who was the author of Sutana's dream?
7. When was international women's day celebrated?
8. In which tribal family Laxmi Lakra belong to?
9. Who started a school for girls in 1910?
10. Which law was passed in 2006 to give some legal protection in women?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. How did women's group campaign for bringing changes in dowry laws? What was the result of this campaign?
2. Why was Rambai given the title of pandit?
3. Why do all children face pressure from the world around them?
4. Give an account about the learning scenario in the 19th century.
5. How is women's work at home not recognized as work?
6. What kind of work do women perform in agriculture?
7. What is the meaning of dowry deaths?
8. How does ability to read and write change the lives of women?
9. How do you think stereo types about "what women can or cannot do", Affect women's right to equality?
10. How is doing household work and taking care of family a full time job?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. What do you notice about the condition of SC and ST girls drop outs?
2. What are the rigid expectations about women and men in our society?
3. Explain the women's movement.
4. What are the objectives of adopting different strategies by the women in their movements against injustice?
5. Campaigns have also led to new laws being passed. Explain the statement by giving an example.

Lesson-6 Understanding Media

I. Very short answer:

1. Name a print media.
2. Who gives information to the media?
3. Which word is used to refer to T.V. or radio program that is widely transmitted?
4. Who invented Television?
5. What is Khabar Lahriya?
6. What type of media is important in a democracy?
7. What is the term "media"?
8. Name an electronic media?
9. Name the media that has brought the world closer to us.
10. What is "censorship"?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. On what depends the writing of balanced report?
2. How are technologies costly these days?

3. What are called mass media?
4. Describe the causes why media is not said to be independent?
5. What is the relationship between media and Technology?
6. What are the advantages of TV?
7. What is local media?
8. What does “Media sets agenda” mean?
9. How does community radio help the farmers?
10. Why is it necessary to analyze the news?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. What role do the media play in our lives?
2. Television is like a “window on the world” Discuss.
3. Explain several instances when media fails to local on issues which are important for us.
4. Describe the causes why media is not said to be independent?
5. Write a short note on “Print Media”

Lesson-7 Understanding Advertising

I. Very short answer:

1. Why do the manufacturers spend crores of rupees on advertising?
2. Why do you think manufacturers give their products a specific name?
3. Who try to sell products through advertisements?
4. What does advertisements do?
5. Who is confused because it really cannot be differentiated between top tasted item and best taste item?
6. What role does advertising play in the selling of a particular brand?
7. What is the first task of advertising agency?
8. Why are the celebrities used in advertising a product?
9. From where do we purchase unbranded or loose things?
10. What does advertisement mostly focus?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. How does advertising affect the small businesses?
2. It is often seen that film stars or cricketers promote a product through advertisements. What is its impact?
3. What is the belief associated with branded and packaged things?
4. Define social advertisements.
5. When is the advertisement campaign for a product release in various media?
6. What types of products do find in weekly markets and neighborhood shops?
7. Describe various ways in which advertising links the issues of equality in a democratic society.
8. How do we find advertisements everywhere?
9. At what stage does the need of advertising arise?
10. How do the advertisers differentiated between two products like the two deals?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. Give an account of ill effects of advertising.
2. Explain brand value and social value.
3. What do independent media mean? Explain.
4. What is public protest? Discuss.
5. Are the stories in the two papers similar? And if not, why not? What in your view are the similarities and the differences?

Lesson-8 Markets around Us

I. Very short answer:

1. Where do shopkeepers produce their goods?
2. Who are road side hawkers?
3. Where is the largest wholesaling vegetable market in Delhi?
4. What is a weekly market?
5. Who is a retailer?
6. Who are traders?
7. Why do people prefer going to weekly market?
8. What is mandi?
9. Where do the sellers in weekly markets store the things they sell?
10. How do we call the markets in urban areas?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Give examples of roadside stalls.
2. State any 3 advantages of the weekly market.
3. Why are things cheap in the weekly market.
4. "There is competition among the sellers in the weekly market". Give reasons.
5. Why is a wholesale trader necessary?
6. What do you understand by "chain of markets"?
7. Why do people not bargain in shops located in malls whereas they bargain in weekly markets?
8. What are the shopping complexes? What do we get there?
9. Write a short note on "Online Purchases".
10. How are shops in our neighborhood useful for us?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. Describe the various ways of selling and purchasing of goods.
2. Describe the work of Aftab, the vegetable wholesaler.
3. Buying and selling can take place without going to a market place". Explain this statement with the help of examples.
4. What is the relationship between markets and equality?
5. What are the different kinds of shops that you find your neighborhood? What do you purchase from them?

Lesson-9 A shirt in the Market

I. Very short answer:

1. What promise did Swapna make to the traders?
2. Where is the cotton sold in Andhra Pradesh?
3. Which is a factory where seeds are removed from cotton balls and then spun into thread?
4. What is an export?
5. Which is the largest cloth market in the world?
6. What links the producer of cotton to be the buyer at the super market?
7. Which state Government runs a Free school uniform programme?
8. Who make huge profits in the market?
9. Who buy the cloth in the Erode's market?
10. How much amount did Swapna borrow to buy seed, fertilizers, pesticides etc?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Who are the gainers in the market?
2. Give an account of the Impex garment factory.
3. How is market in favor of the merchants than the weavers?
4. Why does it take several days to collect cotton?

5. How does the chain of markets play an important role in the story of the shirt?
6. How do the garment exporters meet the conditions set by the foreign buyers?
7. What are the demands foreign buyers make on the garment exporters? Why do the garment exporters agree to these demands?
8. Why did the trader pay Swapna a low price?
9. What are the reasons that the business person is able to make a huge profit in the market?
10. How does the exporter cut down the cost of manufacturing garments?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. What are the problems of the farmers and the producers? How can they be overcome?
2. Give an account of the shirts in the United States.
3. Do you think the poor are exploited in the market?
4. Does everyone benefit equally in the market? Discuss.
5. Describe the conditions of employment as well as the wages of workers in the garment exporting factory. Do you think the workers get a fair deal?

Lesson-10 Struggles for Equality

I. Very short answer:

1. What is the major reason of inequality?
2. In which community the majority of poor people is more?
3. Write the full form of TMS.
4. What right is enjoyed by all adults in India during election?
5. On what basis are people discriminated against?
6. What is meant by "Living document"?
7. To whom did the Government give fishing rights in the Tawa Reservoir?
8. Which areas are submerged by the Tawa Dam?
9. Where is Tehri dam located?
10. Name the methods used by the villagers to fight for justice.

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Why are many people's lives in India highly unequal? Give reason.
2. What provision is made for equality in Indian constitution?
3. Why did the villagers set up Tawa Matsyasangh?
4. Why did the Madhya Pradesh government form a committee? What did the committee recommend?
5. How did the members of the TMS protest?
6. By using what means can one draw attention to issues of inequality?
7. How are the lives of poor people in urban areas disrupted?
8. How has displacement of people and communities become a problem widespread in our country?
9. What was the reason behind the weavers borrowing money at high interest rates?
10. What do you mean by slum dwellers?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. How did a public hearing in Lucknow in 2001 help to protect the women's right?
2. What are the key factors behind the existence of inequality in India? Give example.
3. Give an account of the Indian constitution as a living document.
4. What do you think is meant by the expression "power over the ballot box"?
5. Write a short note on "Tehri Dam"