

GREENLAWNS SCHOOL WORLI
FINAL EXAMINATION - 2017
HISTORY – CIVICS

STD: VII
Date: 23.02.17

Marks: 80
Time: 2Hrs

Attempt all questions
HISTORY SECTION

QI Name the following: (7)

1. The two battles fought between Sher Shah and Humayun which made Sher Shah the emperor of Delhi:
2. The duty of the Munsif during Sher Shah's reign:
3. Branding of horses and maintaining descriptive roll of the soldiers:
4. Rana Pratap was defeated by the Mughal army in this battle :
5. The duty of Mir Bakshi during Akbar's reign:
6. Any two talented Hindu jewels of Akbar's court:
7. The new capital city declared by Akbar:
8. The British made their first attempt to secure trading rights during his reign:
9. The perfect monument built by Shah Jahan:

QII State whether the following statements are true or false. If false, correct and rewrite the statement: (10)

1. The Satnamis were a peace loving sect of peasants, artisans and traders during Aurnagzeb's reign:
2. Guru Gyan Singh was beheaded by Aurangzeb:
3. Vitthal and Gyaneshwar were Bhakti saints whose teachings had a great influence on Shivaji:
4. Jama Masjid is the famous mosque build by Aurangzeb in Agra:
5. Patwaris were responsible for the collection of land revenue in the villages during Sher Shah's reign.
6. Nur Jahan's original name was Mehrunnisa.
7. The Peacock Throne was taken by the Afghan ruler Sher Shah:
8. Rahim was a Persian poet laureate and philosopher of Akbar's court:
9. The supervisor of the royal household during Akbar's reign was called Mir Azam:
10. Some buildings in the Red Fort were built by Sher Shah:
11. The land agreement during Sher Shah's reign was called Shafiqs:
12. Akbar believed strongly in the principle of Sulh – I – Kul or universal peace or peace with all:

QIII Answer the following: (8)

1. What was the extent of Akbar's empire?
2. What was the main objective of Din – I – Illahi?
3. Shah Jahan succeeded in doing what Akbar and Jahangir could not do'. Justify the statement. Mention any other kingdom conquered by him.
4. Give a brief account of Shivaji's final expedition.

QIV Give reasons for the following: (9)

1. Aurangzeb was an ideal person in many ways.
2. Shah Jahan possessed great administrative skills.
3. Trade flourished during Sher Shah's reign. (any three points)

QV Identify the picture given below and answer the following questions: {6}



1. Identify the person in the above picture. Name his guardian. (1)
2. What did the Treaty of Purandhar state? (1)
3. Who were the 'Ashtapradhans'? (1)
4. Explain the term Sardeshmukhi? (1)
5. Shivaji perfected the art of guerrilla warfare. Justify the statement. (2)

CIVICS SECTION

QVI Fill in the blanks: (5)

1. Fundamental Rights provide protection for _____ groups.
2. Every citizen is entitled to equal opportunity in matters of _____ and _____.
3. India participates in various international forums , _____ and _____ as a part of its foreign policy.
4. The Directive Principles have been inspired by the Constitution of _____ and also by the _____ Principles.

5. The framers of our Constitution had a dream of a _____ state.
6. Special needs are needs that a person has because of _____ or _____ problems.

QVII Identify the Right portrayed in the given examples: (5)

1. Mr. Roy has changed his profession from a lawyer to a real estate agent: :
2. Students belonging to any religion can sit in one class room:
3. Anandi is an eight year old who is working at a construction site:
4. Mr. and Mrs. Sood has organized a 'Kirtan' for the community members:
5. Mr. Bose has approached the high court as he was denied a job due to his caste:

QVIII Answer the following: {10}

1. Define a 'Welfare State'. (2)
2. Mention any two Gandhian Principles with reference to Education? (2)
3. Explain the difference between the Fundamental Right and Directive Principle. (3)
4. Mention any **three** features under the scope of the Fundamental Rights. (3)

WORLD HISTORY

QIX Fill in the blanks: (4)

1. _____ was the first country to know about the United States of America.
2. In order to oppose the _____ Act the colonist decided to stop the import of all British goods.
3. The _____ and _____ of the Catholic Church formed the first estate.
4. The Queen of France was nick – named _____ by the revolutionaries was tried for _____ and guillotined on October 16, 1793.
5. Napoleon was sent as a prisoner to the distant island of _____ after he lost the Battle of _____ in 1815.

QX With reference to the picture given below answer the questions that follow:



1. Identify the person in the above picture. (1)

2. What was his code? (1)
3. 'He did not dare to invade England after 1805'. Justify the statement. (2)
4. How did the Continental System prove disastrous? (3)
5. Describe the storming of the Bastille. State the main cause of it. (3)

QXI Answer the following: {6}

1. What did the New Navigation Act of 1760 state? (2)
2. What was known as the "Boston Massacre"? (2)
3. State any two terms of the 'Peace Treaty of 1782'. (2)

ANSWERS

QI

(7)

1. Battle of Kanauj and Battle of Chausa.
2. Collection of Revenue and Civil cases.
3. Dagh and Chera
4. Battle of Haldighati
5. Head of the military department and the paymaster of all mansabdars
6. Todar Mal, Birbal and Raja Bhagwan Das
7. Fathepur Sikri
8. Jahangir
9. Moti Masjid

QII

(10)

1. True
2. False - it was Guru Tegh Bahadur
3. False - Ramdas and Tukaram
4. False - Shah Jahan in Delhi
5. True
6. True
7. False - the Persian ruler Nadir Shah
8. False - he was Faizi
9. False - he was called Mir Saman
10. False - buildings in the Purana Qila
11. False - Qubuliat
12. True

QIII

(2 mks each)

1. Akbar's empire that stretched from the Hindu Kush mountains in the west to the Brahmaputra in the east, and from the Himalayas in the north to the Godavari in the south.
2. The main objective was to establish a religious order which would be acceptable to the Hindus, Muslims and other communities, and to promote universal brotherhood and national unity.
3. Shah Jahan sent an expedition against the ruler of Ahmadnagar which was finally annexed to the Mughal Empire. Thus Shah Jahan succeeded in doing what Akbar and Jahangir could not do. The two kingdoms were Bijapur and Golconda
4. Shivaji's final expedition was in the south. He captured the forts of Jinji and Vellore from Bijapur and annexed a part of Mysore.

QIV

(3 mks each)

1. He was endowed with several outstanding qualities such as courage, patience, vitality and perseverance. He was a devout Muslim. He led a simple and pious life and forbade music, dancing and the intake of wine in the court. He had a sharp intellect, an extraordinary memory and a strong sense of duty. He worked very hard and supervised the work of every single department of administration.
2. Shah Jahan was partly liberal and progressive and partly rigid and orthodox. During the early years of his reign, there was no serious challenge to his authority, till the outbreak of the war of succession. The empire was not invaded by any external enemy. Trade and commerce flourished and the state became more prosperous.
3. Trade flourished during Sher Shah's reign due to the following reasons:
 - The first duty was levied when the goods were brought into the country and the second was levied when the goods were sold.
 - Sher Shah instructed his officials to treat merchants well and look after their interests.
 - The zamindars and the village headmen were made responsible for the safety of the lives and property of traders in their respective regions.
 - Coins of gold, silver and copper of uniform standard were introduced.

QV

1. The person in the above given picture is Shivaji. His guardian was Dadaji Kondadeva. (1)
2. The Treaty of Purandhar signed in 1665, according to which he had to surrender 23 forts to the Mughals and accept the overlordship of the Mughal emperor. (1)
3. They were the council of eight ministers who assisted Shivaji. (1)
4. Sardeshmukhi was an additional one tenth of the land revenue which was supposed to be a form of tribute to Shivaji. (1)
5. The Marathas avoided pitched battles and would catch the enemy off – guard by attacking them suddenly and swiftly and then fleeing and hiding in the forests and hills. The enemy, unfamiliar with the hilly terrain, found it very difficult to pursue them. (2)

CIVICS SECTION

QV

(5)

1. Minority
2. education and employment
3. conferences and summits
4. Ireland, Gandhian

5. Welfare
6. Mental and physical

QVI (5)

1. Freedom to practice any profession
2. Abolishment of untouchability / equality.
3. the right against exploitation
4. Preserve and develop their own culture
5. Violation of fundamental rights/ constitutional remedies.

QVII

1. Welfare State is a country where citizens are guaranteed a healthy standard of living, equal opportunities, full employment and a fair distribution of wealth.

Every citizen enjoys social and economic justice in a welfare state. (2)

2. The steps taken are:

- Provide free and compulsory education for all children up to the age 14.
- Promote the educational and economic interests of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the weaker section of society. (2)

3. The Fundamental Rights are Justiciable, i.e. if people are deprived of their Fundamental Rights, they can go to a court to seek protection and enforcement of their rights.

Directive Principles, on the other hand, are non – justiciable, i.e. if you do not get a job or proper wages, you cannot go to a court to seek justice. (3)

4. The scope of the fundamental rights are: (3)

- The fundamental rights are universal, i.e. they are guaranteed to every citizen of India, irrespective of caste, colour, religion, gender or social status.
- The fundamental rights cannot be easily altered or removed from the constitution.
- The fundamental rights are not absolute. They have certain restrictions imposed on them in the larger interests of the society.
- Some of the fundamental rights can be suspended during an emergency such as a war or an economic or political crisis.

WORLD HISTORY

QVIII (4)

1. England
2. Stamp
3. Bishop and the priests
4. Widow Carpet, treason.

5. St. Helena, Battle of Waterloo.

QXI

(10)

1. The person in the above given picture is Napoleon Bonaparte. (1)
2. In order to simplify the process of justice he collected and rearranged the laws. This collection of laws was called as the “Code of Napoleon”. (1)
3. The famous battle of Trafalgar was fought between French and English navies. The French navy was completely routed by the English navy headed by Lord Nelson. Lord Nelson was killed in the battle. Napoleon did not dare to invade England after that. (2)
4. It brought down the downfall of Napoleon. The Tsar of Russia refused to obey his order. He therefore invaded Russia in 1812. His armies managed to reach Moscow but the severe winter and shortage of food supplies forced him to retreat from Moscow. In this mission Napoleon lost half a million of his well – trained soldiers. (3)
5. A vast crowd made off with 30,000 muskets from the royal armory,
Stormed on to the Bastille prison to seize the ammunition stored there.
The Bastille was a royal fortress.
French Kings had locked up men without trial.
To ordinary people the Bastille represented royal oppression and injustice. (3)

QX

(2 mks each)

{6}

1. According to this act all the colonial trade had to be carried on in England ships. Certain commodities produced in American colonies including tobacco and sugar could be exported only to England. This act caused strong resentment among American traders. (2)
2. In 1768 two British regiments were stationed at Boston to check import of tea. On 5th March 1770 some British soldiers at Boston were attacked by a crowd of local men and boys with snowballs and stones. They replied back with gun – fire killing five persons. This incident is known as the Boston Massacre (5th March, 1770) (2)
3. The points of the Peace Treaty of 1782 stated:
 - American citizens were granted fishing rights off New Foundland and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
 - British creditors were allowed to collect their debts from American merchants and people.
 - Florida was restored to Spain.
 - England retained Canada and New Foundland. (2)
