

GREENLAWNS SCHOOL, WORLI  
TERMINAL EXAMINATION-2016  
HISTORY - CIVICS

Std : VII

Date: 04/10/16

Marks: 80

Time: 2 Hrs

1. Read all questions carefully.
2. All questions are compulsory.

**HISTORY SECTION**

Q1.a. Name the following: (7)

1. This ruler assumed the control of Muhammad Ghori's Indian possessions and laid the foundation of the Delhi Sultanate:
2. The Sultan who ascended the throne after the death of Iltutmish:
3. A man who calls Muslims to prayer usually from the tower of a mosque:
4. The most faithful general of Alauddin Khilji's army:
5. The finest example of Khilji architecture:
6. The Rana of Merwar recovered these two regions during the reign of Muhammad – bin – Tughlaq and built a powerful kingdom in Rajasthan:
7. This benevolent ruler was nominated by the Ulemas and the Nobles in the year 1351 CE:
8. This battle marked the end of the Sultanate period in India:
9. The Turks brought with them these two distinct styles of architecture:
10. The famous Persian poet who invented the Indian sitar:
11. The chief advisors to the sultans during the Sultanate period:

Q1.b. Fill in the blanks: (6)

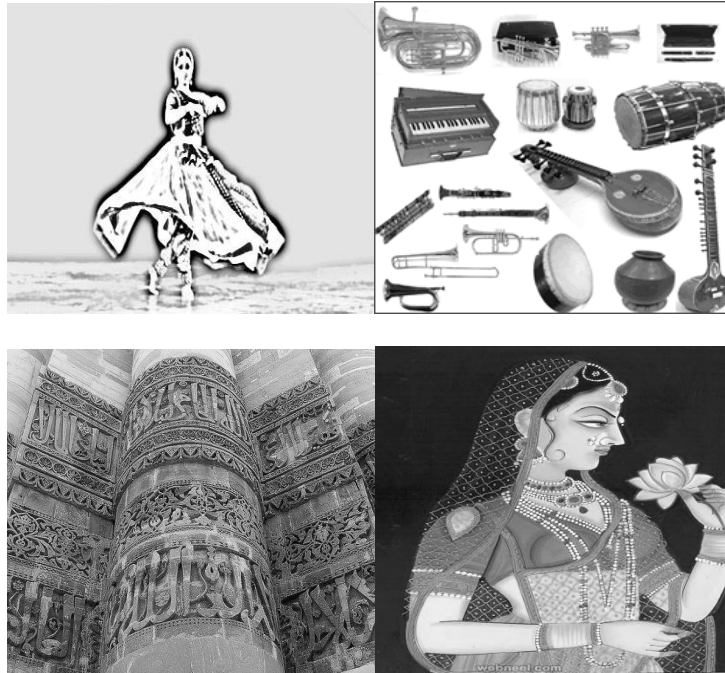
1. Alauddin Khilji was the first Turkish ruler to overcome the hostile terrain of the \_\_\_\_\_ and defeat kingdoms to the south of the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Razia sultan married her childhood friend \_\_\_\_\_, to save her life rather than the Abyssinian slave \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_, Timur's tomb in \_\_\_\_\_ is a beautifully constructed monument with a striking blue dome.
4. Kathak is a graceful dance form combining \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ elements.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ was the representative of Timur in India, who overthrew the Tughlaq ruler and founded the \_\_\_\_\_ dynasty.
6. Muhammad bin Tughlaq was succeeded by his cousin Firoz Shah Tughlaq who was nominated by the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_.

QII State whether the following statements are true or false. If false correct them: (7)

1. Sikandar Lodi was the greatest of the Lodhi rulers:
2. The Rajput painters were influenced by the Turkish style of miniature paintings:
3. Allopathic system of medicine was a legacy of Turkish rule and interaction with Arab traders:

4. Muhammad – bin – Tughlaq’s idea of token currency failed due to the monopoly of the government:
5. The Alai Darwaza has intricate calligraphy work engraved on it:
6. GhiyasuddinTughlaq was succeeded by his nephew Salim Khan in 1324 CE:
7. Some historians believe that the QutbMinar was a minaret to deliver farmans of the sultans:
8. Hindustani music was the outcome of the fusion of the Perso – Arabic and Indian classical music styles:

QIII With reference to the picture given below answer the questions that follow: (8)



1. Why did the Hindus convert to Islam during the Sultanate period? (2)
2. State any four characteristic features of the Sultanate style of architecture. (2)
3. What is Qawwali? By whom were qawwalis popularized? (2)
4. Write in brief about the dance form which came into developed during the Sultanate period. (2)

QIV Answer the following: (6)

1. State any two relief measures that were ordered by Muhammad – bin – Tughlaq when a severe famine broke out during his reign. (1)
2. Which theory did Balban believe about monarchy? (1)
3. Which effective measure regarding the land grant was taken by Alauddin Khilji to keep the nobles under his control? (2)
4. Mention the two reasons for Muhammad – bin – Tughlaq to transfer his capital from Delhi to Devagiri. (2)

- QV Give reasons for the following: (6)
1. AlauddinKhilji did not annex the Deccan after conquering it.
  2. Some historians have concluded that Muhammad bin Tughlaq was not personally responsible for his failure.

### **WORLD HISTORY {20}**

QVI Fill in the blanks: (4)

1. The Dutch philosopher \_\_\_\_\_ regarded the whole Europe as his homeland and pleaded for a more personalized religion and a sincere dialogue between Man and God.
2. The Fifth Lateran Council called by \_\_\_\_\_ in 1512 believed in the old system of the church.
3. The great coronation procession of Elizabeth started from the \_\_\_\_\_ up to and through the city gates to \_\_\_\_\_.
4. In 1567, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ two strong English explorers sailed to the West Indies with cargoes of woolen goods and slaves from Africa.
5. Elizabeth's cousin \_\_\_\_\_ next in line to the English throne was a devout \_\_\_\_\_.

QVII Answer the following questions: {16}

1. 'The Catholic humanists called for reforms to put an end to these abuses.' With reference to this statement mention the abuses faced by the people during the 15<sup>th</sup> century. (2)
2. Why did the Pope excommunicate Luther? (2)
3. 'Edward VI though had a brief reign is remembered mostly for the spread of Protestantism'. Justify. (2)
4. What plan did the Spanish commander of Armada make to capture England? (2)
5. Which Trading Establishment was launched in 1599? Mention any two educational institutions which lured students for higher education. (2)
6. What is the first thing that Elizabeth did after she was coronated the queen of England? How did she set about to establish the Middle of the Road policy? (3)
7. Mention the terms of the Peace Agreement of Augsberg which was signed in 1555?(3)

### **CIVICS SECTION**

QVIII Match the following: (2)

1. First chairman of the Constituent Assembly	Preamble
2. Introduction to the Constitution.	Legal right
3. Fundamental Rights	Dr. Rajendra Prasad
4. Right to Property	Are Universal

QIX Answer the following questions:

{8}

1. Name the famous woman personality who was the member of the Constituent Assembly. What was she fondly called? (1)
2. Define the term 'Constitution'. (2)
3. What is the goal of a Socialist nation? (2)
4. State any three basic features of a Secular state. (3)

QX With reference to the picture given below answer the questions that follow : (10)



1. Define 'Fundamental Duties'. (1)
2. Mention any two reasons why Fundamental Rights are essential in a democratic set of government. (2)
3. What measures are taken to remove inequality from the society in a democratic setup? (2)
4. How does the Right to Education take care of the underprivileged children? (2)
5. State any three Fundamental freedoms guaranteed to all citizens of India. (3)

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ANSWERS

**HISTORY SECTION**

QI.a. Name the following: (10)

1. **Qutbuddin Aibak.**
2. **Prince Rukhnuddin Firoz Shah.**
3. **Muezzim.**
4. **Malik Kafur**
5. **The Alai Darwaza**
6. **Ranthambore and Chittor.**
7. **Firoz Shah Tughlaq.**
8. **The first battle of Panipat**
9. **Arabic and Persian**
10. **Amir Khusrau**
11. **Ulema**

QI.b. (6)

1. Deccan and Vindhya
2. Altunia and Yakut
3. Gur-e-Amir and Samarkand
4. Hindu and Persian.
5. Khizr Khan and Sayyid Dynasty.
6. Ulemas and nobles.

QII State whether the following statements are true or false. If false correct them:

(10)

1. True
2. False they were influenced by the Persian style of paintings.
3. False its Yunani
4. False it failed due to faulty execution,
5. False it has the intricate jail work.
6. False he was succeeded by his son Jauna Khan (Muhammad bin Tughlaq)
7. False it was used by the muezzim to summon Muslims for prayers.
8. True.

QIII With reference to the picture given below answer the questions that follow: (8)

**Answers:**

Ans 1: Many Hindus especially those belonging to the lower classes, were attracted to the Islamic principles of equality and converted to Islam.

Some did the same to escape the jaziya tax which was imposed only on the non – Muslims. (2)

Ans 2: Extensive use of bricks, arches, domes, beams and balconies. (2)

Ans 3: The Persian style of chorus singing is known as **Qawwali**, was popularized by the **Sufi saints**, a group of Muslim **mystics**, who became popular during this period. They sang devotional songs at their **religious meetings**. (2)

Ans 4: **Kathak** a new dance form developed during this time, which combined **Hindu themes** with **Persian costumes**. (2)

QIV Answer the following: (6)

**Answers:**

Ans 1: Tughlaq ordered relief measures such as free kitchens, loans to farmers, improved irrigation facilities. (Any 2) (1)

Ans 2: Balban believed in the theory of divine kingship, i.e. the king was God's representative on earth. (1)

Ans 3: All feudal land grants were **confiscated**. Fresh grants were made, but the new landholders were **no longer the owners** of the land. They were only entitled to a **part of the revenue** which was fixed by the sultan. They could **not levy additional taxes** on the peasants. (2)

Ans 4: The two major reasons prompted the sultan to take the decision:

- Central location: with the expansion of the Delhi Sultanate into the Deccan, Devagiri was centrally located and nearly equidistant from Delhi and other important places.
- Mongol invasion: Repeated Mongol attacks posed a great threat to Delhi. Daulatabad was at a safe distance from the invaders.

QV Give reasons for the following: (6)

**Answers:**

Ans 1: He was **far – sighted** and realized that it would not be easy to control these provinces from Delhi. Moreover his main objective was to **acquire as much wealth** as possible from the south to pay for the **maintenance of his huge army** and for the

**administration of his territories.** The rulers of the Deccan were **forced to acknowledge the supremacy** of the sultan and pay a heavy **annual tribute** as a mark of submission to his suzerainty. (3)

Ans 2: The historians felt that his projects failed because of the **conditions** and **prejudices** of those times. People were **backward** and not **receptive to new ideas** and radical reforms. The **ulemas did not support** his schemes because he did **not allow them to influence** the affairs of the state. (3)

## WORLD HISTORY

QVI Fill in the blanks: (4)

1. The Dutch philosopher \_\_\_\_\_ ( Erasmus) regarded the Europeans to personalize their religion and have a sincere dialogue between Man and God.
2. The Fifth Lateran Council called by \_\_\_\_\_ (Pope Julius II ) in 1512 believed in the old system of the church.
3. The great coronation procession of Elizabeth started from the \_\_\_\_\_ up to and through the city gates to \_\_\_\_\_. ( Tower of London, West minister Abbey)
4. In 1567, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ two strong English explorers sailed to the West Indies with cargoes of woolen goods and slaves from Africa. ( John Hawkins and Francis Drake)
5. Elizabeth's cousin \_\_\_\_\_ next in line to the English throne was a devout \_\_\_\_\_. ( Queen Mary of Scots, Catholic)

QVII Answer the following:

### Answers:

Ans1: The **obsession** with death and sin had **intensified** religious fervor and superstition. There grew at the moment the **cult** of Virgin Mary and the saints, while the faithful resorted more and more to relics and **indulgences** for the remission of their sins. (2)

Ans 2: Luther stated that **no good works**, such as praying, receiving sacraments, or giving to charity were **enough for obtaining salvation**. A man was saved only if he had **faith** in God. Man **did not need the organized church** in order to reach God. Realizing the danger of his teachings, the Pope excommunicated Luther. (2)

Ans 3: During the time of Edward VI the Bible was printed in English and became **available** to the people. Church services were **conducted in English** instead of in Latin. Able to understand the services better, people took keen **interest** in the church. Protestantism seemed well set for present and **future expansion**. (2)

Ans 4: To **lure** the English ships within the oval of its crescent, then close in the **great crab like pincers**. In this trap the English would be forced to fight a **close battle** and the Spanish would board the English ships and **fight hand to hand**. (2)

Ans 5: The **East India Trading Company** was launched in 1599.

New educational buildings came up like **Oxford** and **Cambridge** and the **Law schools of London**. (2)

Ans 6: The first thing she did was to choose **William Cecil** as her Chief advisor who knew the **art of governing**, was honest and wise, eager to work hard for the good of the country. He recommended **Thomas Gresham** as **financial advisor**. With their help Elizabeth put England on **sound administrative** and **monetary systems**. She worked for a workable religion which would satisfy most of her people. With the help of **Parliament** and her advisor Cecil she set about to establish middle of the road policy. (3)

Ans 7: It provided that each prince had the **right** to choose either Catholicism or Lutheranism as his **state religion**. People living under his rule then had to **accept** his religion or **move** to another state. The peace agreement of Augsburg also **allowed** the Protestant princes to keep the land they had **confiscated** from the Catholic Church. (3)

### CIVICS SECTION (20 mks)

QVIII Match the following: (2)

#### Answers

1. First chairman of the Constituent Assembly	Dr. Rajendra Prasad
2. Introduction to the Constitution.	Preamble
3. Fundamental Rights	Are Universal
4. Right to Property	Legal right

QIX Answer the following:

#### Answers

Ans 1: **Sarojini Naidu** and she was fondly called as the **Nightingale of India**. (1)

Ans 2: Constitution is a body of rules and regulations which **defines** the organization, powers and functions of the government as well as the **rights and duties** of the citizens. (1)



Ans 3: A socialist nation **involves fair distribution** of the country's wealth among **all sections of the people**. It means providing **equal opportunities** to all in order to **bridge the gap** between the rich and the poor. (2)

Ans 4: The basic features of a secular state are:

- Does not have an official or state religion.
- Does not discriminate against anybody on the grounds of religion.
- Does not favour or promote any particular religion.
- Guarantees the freedom of every individual to profess, practice and propagate his/her own religion.

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

### Answers

Ans 1: Fundamental Duties are **moral obligations** on all citizens of India which help promote a **spirit of patriotism**. (1)

Ans 2: Fundamental rights are essential

- For the smooth functioning of a democratic republic and for the social, economic, political and cultural development of the nation.
- These rights act as a safeguard against any abuse or misuse of power by the government, an individual or a group.
- They also provide protection for minority groups. (2)

Ans 3: In order to remove inequality from society, the practice of **conferring titles** such as Raja or RaiBahadur, etc., has been **abolished**. Only **military titles** (for instance Colonel, Brigadier) and **academic titles** (for instance, Doctor, Professor) can be awarded and can be used before names. (2)

Ans 4: Right to Education:

- It requires all privately owned schools to reserve 25% of seats for children from poor families.
- It prohibits interviews of children or parents for admission.
- It also provides for special training of school dropouts to bring them up to par with students of the same age.

Ans 5: There are six fundamental freedoms guaranteed to all citizens of India:

- Freedom of speech and expression.
- Freedom to assemble peacefully without arms.
- Freedom to form association or unions.
- Freedom to reside and settle in any part of India.
- Freedom to practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.

(3)

## PORTION TESTED

1. Mamluk
2. Khilji
3. Tughlaq
4. Life under Delhi sultanate
5. The making of our constitution
6. Fundamental rights and duties
7. Reformation
8. Rise of great Britain