

**GREENLAWNS SCHOOL, WORLI**  
Final Examination (2024)  
**History and Civics**

Std: VII  
Date: 20.02.2024

Marks: 80  
Time: 2 hours

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**Attempt all questions**

**History Section**

**Q1) Choose the correct option:**

**[10]**

*(Write the answers only)*

1. With the help of the Shah of Persia, Humayun returned and recovered Kabul and \_\_\_\_\_ from his brother, Kamran.
  - a. Multan
  - b. Peshawar
  - c. Kandahar
  - d. Panipat
  
2. Who stressed on the idea of one God? He taught that Ishwar and Allah, Ram and Rahim were different names of one God.
  - a. Sant Kabir
  - b. Ramananda
  - c. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu
  - d. Shankara Jnaneswara
  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ was known as 'lakhbaksh'.
  - a. Iltutmish
  - b. Ghiyasuddin Balban
  - c. Qutbuddin Aibak
  - d. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
  
4. \_\_\_\_\_ reign is the Golden Age of the Mughal empire.
  - a. Akbar's
  - b. Jahangir's
  - c. Shah Jahan's
  - d. Aurangzeb's
  
5. Which of the following is not the part of the sacred symbols of Sikhism.
  - a. Kara
  - b. Kanga
  - c. Kesh
  - d. Kirtan

6. Which of the following statements is not true about Razia Sultan?
- Razia tried to crush the revolt against her provincial governors.
  - Razia sat in an open durbar and transacted business.
  - Razia was successful in recovering the throne of Delhi.
  - Razia married Altunia.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ were the officers who looked after the collection of revenue and civil cases.
- Munsifs
  - Shiqdars
  - Sarkars
  - Patwaris
8. In 570 CE, the \_\_\_\_\_ were divided into number of tribes that were constantly at war with one another.
- Turks
  - Arabs
  - Greeks
  - Romans
9. After 1690 CE, \_\_\_\_\_ carried on the struggle against the Mughals.
- Shahu
  - Sambhaji
  - Rajaram
  - Peshwa
10. The word Islam means \_\_\_\_\_.
- one God
  - teachings in Koran
  - message from Jibreel
  - submission

**QII) Match the Column A with Column B:**

**[10]**

<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>
1. Diwan-i-Khas	a. Baghdad
2. Solankis	b. revenue department
3. wazir	c. Malwa
4. Alwar	d. prime minister
5. Abbasid dynasty	e. Damascus
6. Diwan-i-Aam	f. Lord Shiva
7. Paramaras	g. Lord Vishnu
8. Umayyad dynasty	h. ceiling made of silver
9. Nayanars	i. Peacock throne
10. vakil	j. Gujarat

**QIII) State whether the following statements are true or false. If false, correct the statement:** [10]

1. The attack on Somnath temple was Muhammad's most ambitious and profitable expedition.
2. Akbar believed strongly in the principle of Din-i-Ilahi which means universal peace or peace with all.
3. The Silk Route was an ancient trade route connecting China with middle east and the Roman empire.
4. Under Shah Jahan's reign of almost 50 years, covering the second half of the 17th century CE, saw the expansion of the Mughal empire into largest single state India had ever known.
5. Muhammad bin Bhaktiyar Khilji swept across Bihar and overthrew the Sena dynasty.
6. The Satnamis are a peace-loving sect of peasants, artisans and traders.
7. Sarais were the houses built by Babur.
8. The old Buddhist kingdoms of Malaysia and Indonesia declined and were eventually replaced by Muslim dynasties.
9. Akbar strengthened his ties with the Rajputs through matrimonial alliances.
10. A detailed account of Humayun's life, 'Humayunnama', was written by his sister Gulbadan Begum.

**QIV) Name the following:** [5]

1. Sufi monastic organizations are called:
2. Akbar was born to Humayun and his wife:
3. The author of the great epic, Shahnama:
4. Akbar built a palace in 1575 CE for discussions on religious matters:
5. Muhammad's move from Mecca to Medina is known as:

**QV) With reference to the picture given below, answer the following questions:** [6]



1. Identify the person in the above picture. (1)
2. Write some qualities of the person in the picture. (2)
3. How was the person in the above picture involved in the administrative activities of the Mughal throne? (3)

**QVI) Answer the following questions: [24]**

1. 'Akbar had an insatiable hunger for knowledge.' Justify the statement (1)
2. Who was Faizi? (1)
3. Write a note on the coins issued by Sher Shah. (2)
4. State any two causes for the rise of the Sufi movements. (2)
5. How did Iltutmish save India from the threat of a Mongol invasion? (2)
6. State the extent of Humayun's empire. (2)
7. Mention any two doctrines of the Bhakti Saints. (2)
8. State any three important features of the land revenue system implemented by Todar Mal. (3)
9. Write the short notes on the following:
  - a. The Jagir system during Sher Shah Suri: (3)
  - b. Akbar's Religious policy: (3)
  - c. The impact of the Bhakti and Sufi movements: (3)

**Civics Section**

**QI) Fill in the blanks: [5]**

1. Free and compulsory education for all children between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ years has been made a Fundamental Right under the Right to Education Act.
2. The Directive Principles have been inspired by the Constitution of \_\_\_\_\_ and also by the Gandhian Principles.
3. An example of the government's policy to promote cottage industries in villages falls under \_\_\_\_\_ principle.
4. The framers of our Constitution had a dream of establishing a \_\_\_\_\_ state.
5. Principles promoting economic equality states protection of children and youth against \_\_\_\_\_.

**QII) Answer the following questions: [10]**

1. What are the Directive Principles of State Policy? (1)
2. State one Directive Principle with regard to the foreign affairs. (1)
3. Mention two Directive Principles with regards to health. (2)
4. Distinguish between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of the State Policy. (3)
5. Write any three features of a welfare state. (3)

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