

New Era Public School

Class: 7th Subject: S. St
Solved Assignment of Unit II

Lesson no: 2 Topic: New Kings
And Kingdoms

A. Answer the following Questions:

Ans 1: Nagabhata I was the founder of the Gurjara-Pratiharas dynasty. They began their rule from Gujarat and southwestern Rajasthan. Later they made Kanauj their capital. Raja Bhoja I was the second great ruler of this dynasty. He took back territories that had been conquered by the Palas and was succeeded by his son Mahendrapala I. The Pratiharas ruled for more than 300 years and were great lovers of arts, crafts, learning and literature. The Pratiharas kingdom came to an end in 1018 CE.

Ans 2: Gopala I was the founder of the Pala Dynasty. Dharmapala (780-815 CE) and Devapala (815-855 CE) followed him. They were the most famous Pala rulers. They ruled over Bihar, Bengal and parts of Odisha and Assam for over four hundred years. The Palas were great patrons of art

and literature. They were followers of Buddhism. Dharmapala founded the famous Buddhist monastery at Nalanda.

Ans 3: Mahmud of Ghazni invaded India 17 times because he wanted wealth to make his Empire at Ghazni stronger. He cast his eyes on the Hindu temples of India which possessed huge wealth. Thus the primary reason for Ghazni's attacks was not religious but economic.

Ans 4: Tamil Nadu was included in the Chola kingdom by Rajaraja I. The main occupation of the people was agriculture.

- Cholas employed people to develop the barren lands in Tamil Nadu and provided them incentives for developing these lands.
- During this period, the land under cultivation increased and there was an improvement in irrigation facilities.
- Tamil Nadu became a centre of trade between India and foreign countries, and there was urbanization during this period.
- Cholas encouraged the people to invest their money in agriculture trade. Large pieces of land were allotted

to cultivators.

• The royal patronage led to the success of agrarian reforms.

Ans 5: The King was the head of the administration. The kingdom was divided into a number of provinces. Each province was known as a 'Mandalam' and was governed by a governor. The 'Mandalams' were further divided into 'Valanadus' or 'Kottams'. The next division were 'Nadus'. Groups of villages were known as 'Kuvams'. The lowest unit of the administration was a village called 'Gramam'.

Each gramam had its own assembly with two houses 'Ur' was the general assembly of the village and Sabha comprised village males. Thus, local self-government was an important feature of the Chola administration. Each Nadu also had its own assembly called Nattar. The main income of the government came from trade and land.

Ans 6: The tripartite struggle was among the Gujjara - Pratiharas, Palas and Rashtrakutas for supremacy in the North. This struggle started during the reign of Vatsaraja Pratihara. The city of Kanauj which had flourished during the reign of Harshvardhana became the centre stage of this struggle.

This struggle lasted for more than 200 years. Ultimately, King Bhoja restored the glory of the Pratiharas. He captured Kanauj and made it his capital.

Q: Answer the following questions in brief:

1: It was the general assembly of the village.

2: The Rajputs were the descendants of the ancient Kshatriyas belonging to either the Sun family (Suryavanshi) or the Moon family (Chandradwanshi). Some historians say that they may have a foreign origin. There was a clan of Rajputs who claimed descent from the fire family (Agni Kula).

3: The division next to Valanadu is known as Nadus where as groups of villages were known as "Kurrani".

4: An assembly of village males is known as Sabha.

Lesson no: 3

Topic: - The Sultanate
Of Delhi.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Qutub-ud-Din Iltutmish founded the slave dynasty in Delhi and Iltutmish succeeded him.
2. The policies adopted by Feroz Shah Tughlaq are given below:
 - He introduced hereditary succession in the army and allowed the soldiers to rest and send their sons to war.
 - He appointed many theologians to higher posts.
 - He based the system of taxation on the principles of Quran.
 - He paid a great deal of attention to irrigation in order to encourage agriculture.
 - He built many cities for example Hissar, Jaunpur, and Ferozabad.
 - He brought two pillars of Ashoka to Delhi, one from Meerut and the other from Topra.
 - He established the first hospital named 'Darul Shifa' in the capital.
 - He introduced a department for the poor named 'Diwan-e-Khairat' which financed the marriage of poor girls.
3. The reforms introduced by Alauddin Khilji are given below:
 - He issued certain regulations about fixing the prices of food products, clothes and other consumables.

- Rates were also fixed for milch animals, horses, slaves, maid servants and concubines.
 - He appointed officers to check the markets and see if the fixed rates were in practice.
 - Sarai Aidi was a huge market established by Alauddin Khilji under the Badami gate.
 - He established a very intelligent band of spies, kept the Sultan informed about every move of the nobles.
4. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq's ~~personality~~ was one of the most remarkable ruler of Tughlaq dynasty. He is famous for his innovative but controversial policies. He introduced some administrative measures which although failed were very distinct like
- i: He transfer his capital due to which he lost the control over north India.
 - ii: He increased land tax which led to major discontent among subjects.
 - iii: He introduced bronze coins which created a huge problem.
- This resulted in the weakening of the empire to a great extent. So, we assess about his personality that he was a mixture of opposite traits. He was known for his generosity but on the other hand he was

hasty in nature. He was a very talented person but due to impatience and lack of judgement he did not turn into a good emperor.

5. Sayyid's Dynasty:

Khizr Khan (1414-1421): The founder of Sayyid dynasty Khizr Khan ruled over Delhi for about 7 years but his reign was marked by chaos and disorder. He died in 1421.

Mubarak Shah (1421-1434): He was the son of Khizr Khan. His 13 years' reign was spent in trying to suppress the revolts of the subedars of Punjab, Bhatinda and Desh. Thus he was unable to do anything to strengthen the Sayyid empire.

Muhammad Shah (1434-1443): He succeeded Mubarak Shah after his death in 1434. Like other rulers, he too had to fight the rebels all the time. He died in 1443 and was succeeded by his son

Ala-ud-din Alam Shah.

Ala-ud-din Alam Shah (1443-1451):

Finding himself incapable of controlling the rebels, he himself handed over the throne of Delhi to the Subedar of Lahore, Bahlol Lodhi and retired to Badaun.

7. The causes of the downfall of the Delhi Sultanate are as follows:

1. The Delhi Sultanate throughout its existence was a Police State. Its only

function was the maintenance of law and order and collection of revenue.

2. The sultans did not do much for the welfare of the people. Inter-religious marriages with Hindus was one of the causes why the rulers were not liked by the majority community.
3. The invasion of Timur was also a cause of the downfall of the Delhi Sultanate.
4. Muhammad Tughlaq is seen as the main cause for the downfall of the Tughlaq rule in Delhi because of his ill-conceived schemes.
5. Later on Sayyids and Lodhis could not do much to save the Sultanate.

B: Tick the correct option:

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|-----------|--------------|
| <u>1.</u> | Qutub-i-Din Aibak | <u>2.</u> | Malik Kafur |
| <u>3.</u> | 1320 | <u>4.</u> | Bahlol Lodhi |
| | | <u>5.</u> | Iltutmish |

C: Answer the following questions:

1. Taxia is a tax levied on Hindus for their protection.
2. Doab is the land between Ganga and Yamuna rivers.
3. Malik Kafur was a Hindu eunuch from Gujrat. Nusrat Khan presented him to Qaudddin Khilji who was very pleased with his personality.

He rose to the position of 'Naiib' in Khilji's court and was given the title of 'Malik Taj-ul-Malik Kafur'.

4. Timur was born in 1334 at Desh. He assumed control of Persia and took over Mesopotamia and Afghanistan. He was basically a military adventurer and not an administrator. He ~~was~~ invaded India because he was attracted by India's huge wealth.

D: Match the following:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| <u>1.</u> Muhammad-bin Tughlaq | Taken currency |
| 2. Alauddin Khilji | Attacked Chittor |
| 3. Head of military | King-i-mamalik |
| 4. Barani | Tarikh-i-fuyuz |
| 5. Qutub-i-Din Aibak | Qutab Minar |

E: True or false:

1. False 2. False 3. True 4. false
5. false 6. True.

F: Fill in the blanks:

1. 1206 to 1526
2. Razia Sultana
3. Qutub-i-Din
4. Ibrahim Aibak Lodhi, Lodhi
5. Mohammad bin Tughlaq.

Subject: Civics

Lesson no: 2

Topic: Institutional Representation Of Democracy.

A: Answer the following questions:

1. The first and the most important element of democracy is the constitution. The other essential elements of democracy are:

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Equality | 6. Transparency |
| 2. Accountability | 7. Economic freedom |
| 3. Citizen participation | 8. Multi party system |
| 4. Rule of law | 9. Regular free and fair elections |
| 5. Political tolerance | 10. Human rights |

2. Indian Constitution was adopted and enacted on 26 January 1950. It is a written constitution and the longest one in the world. At the same time it is flexible. It can be amended with the consent of both Houses of Parliament. It begins with a short statement of its basic values known as the preamble.

3. A political party is a group of like-minded politicians. They have the same ideology and work together to achieve the goals of their party.

The existence of political parties is a must for the success of democracy. Political parties spread awareness among

the masses.

4. The six major national parties of India are:

1. Indian National Congress
2. Bharatiya Janata Party
3. Bahujan Samaj Party
4. Communist Party of India CPI(M)
5. Communist Party of India CPI
6. Nationalist Congress Party.

The regional political parties of India are:

1. DMK and AIA DMK.
2. The Akali Dal
3. The National Conference
4. Samajwadi Party.
5. Rashtriya Janata Dal.
6. The Telugu Desam.
7. The Thakhand Party.
8. Shiv Sena
9. The AAP Party.

5. Coalition governments in India (Till present).

1. 1st coalition - 24 March 1977 to 28 March 1979
2. 2nd coalition - 14 January 1980
3. 3rd coalition - 2 December 1989
4. 4th coalition - 11 November 1990 to 21 July 1991
5. 5th coalition - 1 June 1996 to 30 April 1997
6. 6th coalition - 21 April 1997 to 19 March 1998
7. 7th coalition - 19 March 1998 to 10 October 1999
8. 8th coalition - 11 October 1999 to 2004.
9. 9th coalition - May 2004.

10. 10th coalition - 2004-2009
11. 11th coalition - 2009-2014
12. 12th coalition - 2014 - till date.

7. The essential conditions for conducting free and fair elections in a democracy are as under:

1. It should be not based on any political torture. It happens in a democratic and social way in which everybody have the right to choose their representatives according to their choices, their wishes and their will.
2. The competing parties do not try to influence people to choose them as their representative as it is a crime.
3. The commission frames the code of conduct for the candidates and political parties and makes rules and regulations for the elections.

B. Tick the correct option:

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| 1. 26 Jan 1950 | 2. written, lengthiest (b&c) |
| 3. Kanshi Ram | 4. Sukhinder Singh Badal |
| 5. 1977 | |

C: Define the following concepts:

1. Constitution: Constitution is the system of laws and basic principles that govern a state or country.

2. Opposition party: Opposition party is the party which loses the election and acts as watchdog on the government policies.

3. Universal Adult Franchise: The universal adult franchise means that every adult citizen of a democratic country man or woman, rich or poor, black or white should have the right to vote without any discrimination.

4. Coalition government: Coalition is a government formed by two or more political parties working together.

Q: Match the following:

2, 1, 4, 3

E: Fill in the blanks:

1. government

2. Constitution

3. governing

4. 26 Jan 1950

5. Preamble.

Subject: Geography
Lesson no: 2 Topic: Our Earth
Surface & Interior

A: Answer the following questions:

1. The Earth is composed of different layers. These are as follows:

Core: The core is the innermost layer of the Earth. It is made up of iron and nickel therefore also called Nife. It is the hottest layer of the Earth. It is divided into two layers, the inner core and the outer core. The inner core, the centre of the Earth is solid. The outer core is so hot that the metal is always in a molten state. The temperature of the inner layer of the core is 2200°C and that of the outer core is as high as 5000°C .

Mantle: The covering of the core is called the 'mantle'. It is almost 2900 km thick and comprises about 83% of the Earth's volume. The upper layer of the mantle goes from the base of the crust downwards to a depth of about 670 km .

This layer is made of rocky material called 'Peridotite'. The minerals found in these rocks are 'Olivine' and 'Pyroxene'. The top layer of the upper mantle, 100 to 200 kilometres below surface, is called the asthenosphere.

3. Crust: This is the topmost layer of the Earth. The oceanic crust is less thick, measuring 5 to 10 km. The continental crust is more thick ranging from 20 to 70 km.

Ans 2: a Endogenic Forces: → These forces work from the interior of the Earth and affect its surface. Mountains, plateaus and volcanoes are produced by these forces. Endogenic forces such as folding, fault line, warping and isostasy result in the formation of various landforms.

b: Exogenic Forces: Forces from external sources that change the form of the Earth are exogenic forces. These forces include:

i Gradation: Surface of all Earth becomes irregular due to crustal movement and unequal erosion and deposition. Thus this process removes the original irregularities of the Earth and creates a level surface.

ii Degradation: By this process, material from a high-relief feature is removed from the Earth's surface. Weathering is an agent of degradation.

iii Weathering: It is the process of disintegration or decomposition or breaking of rocks.

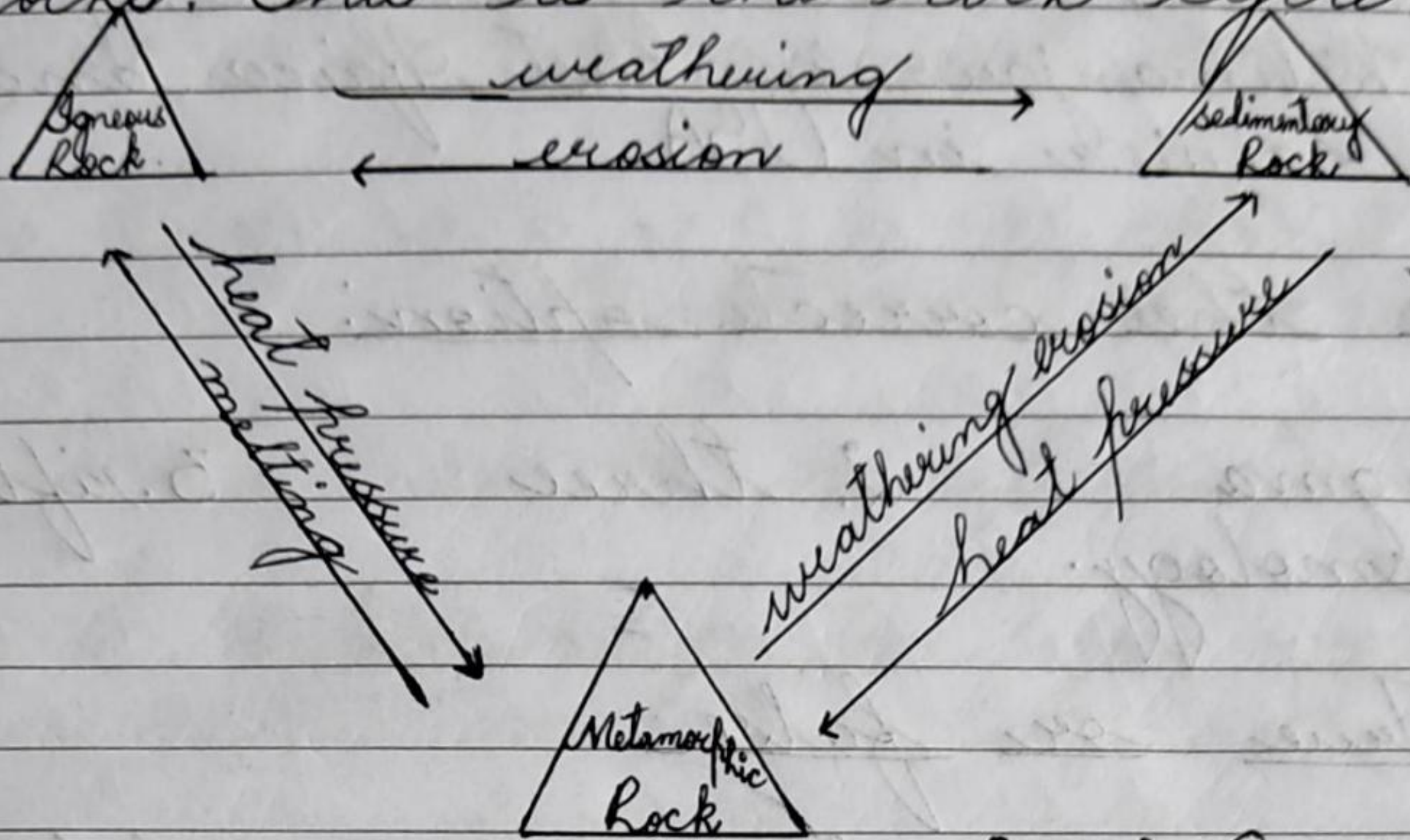
Ans 3: The theory of continental drift is concerned with the movement of continents. German scientist Alfred

Wagner formed this idea of continental drift he argued that continents once formed as a single land mass which he named Pangaea. It broke into pieces due to the weakness in the earth's crust as they were made up of less dense material which drifted by centimetres from each other.

4. The theory of plate tectonics as this discovery was named, suggested that the crust of the earth is split up into seven large plates and a few smaller ones, all of which are able to slowly move around. On the earth's surface, they float on the semi molten mantle rocks and are moved around by convection current within the very hot rocks.

6. Rocks regularly undergo a cycle of transformation due to weathering, erosion, heat and pressure. Hot magma from volcanoes cools down to form igneous rocks. These form sedimentary rocks due to the effect of weathering, erosion, deposition (in basins). Due to high pressure, sedimentary rocks and igneous rocks change into metamorphic rocks.

The sedimentary and metamorphic rocks are broken and they melt to form magma. This forms igneous rocks. This is the rock cycle.



Rock Cycle

Ans 7: The various types of volcanoes are:

Active volcanoes: These volcanoes which have erupted more frequently in recent times are called active volcanoes. Active volcanoes are also known as living volcanoes e.g. Stromboli and Etna in Italy and Kilauea in Hawaii.

Dormant volcanoes: These volcanoes which have not erupted for a long time are called dormant volcanoes. Dormant volcanoes are also known as sleeping volcanoes. Vesuvius in Italy is an example of such a dormant volcano.

Extinct volcanoes: These volcanoes

which have not erupted for the last few thousand years are called extinct volcanoes. Extinct volcanoes are also known as dead volcanoes e.g. Mt. Kilimanjaro in East Africa and Mt. Rainier in USA.

B. Tick the correct option:

- | | | |
|----------------|----------|----------------|
| 1. Magma | 2. three | 3. rift valley |
| 4. seismology. | | |

E. True or false:

- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. False | 2. false | 3. false |
| 4. True | 5. false | 6. false |

F. Fill in the blanks:

- | | | |
|------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| 1. core | 2. anticline | 3. Mantle |
| 4. crust | 5. endogenic and exogenic | |
| 6. Wagner. | | |

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