

New Era Public SchoolClass: 7th Subject: S. StSolved Assignment of Unit IIIHistory Lesson no: 07Topic: Social ChangesQ: Key words on page 73.A: Answer the following questions:

1. The caste system during the Rajput period formed the foundation stone of the society. The four chief castes were: Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras. There were also many subcastes. Brahmins commanded the highest respect. They were the advisors to the King in political and religious matters. The Kshatriyas formed the administrative and fighting class. Most of the Kings and nobles belonged to this class. Vaishyas were mostly tradesmen and the Shudras did the menial jobs. Southern society comprised people who tilled land directly.

and the ones who depended upon the soil indirectly. Below them were labourers called Kudis with subcastes such as Panan, Parayan, Judijan and Kadambha. Some other castes and classes also existed e.g; Malawas, Nagas etc.

2. During the Delhi Sultanate period, the Sultan was at the top of the society and below him were privileged classes such as nobles and ulemas. Slaves were well cared for. There was no strong middle class in those days. Only the rich and the poor constituted the society. Polygamy (marrying more than one woman) was prevalent. The lowest stratum of Muslims comprised peasants, workmen, artisans, slaves and domestic servants. Women observed purdah but were allowed to get education. Under many Sultans, Hindus were assigned the position of 'Zamindars' (protectorates) and they had to pay 'Jajiya' for their protection.

3. The Gonds are a powerful tribe

in India. They are found in Madhya Pradesh. The chief profession of Gond is agriculture but most of them do not own lands. They, therefore, work as farm workers. They also rear cattle and do other menial jobs. Gonds are believed to be the first tribals in India to have their own kingdom. Rani Durgavati was a powerful and brave Gond ruler. Gonds are simple and hardworking people. Their homes usually do not have inner walls and the rooms are separated by baskets. These baskets are used as containers for food items. Gonds believe in spirits and they worship their particular gods and deities of late, some have turned to Hinduism. They are the first among the tribes to come out and try to mix with the settled world.

4. Sukapha, a chieftain, founded the Ahom dynasty in 1228 in Assam. This dynasty ruled the area for about six centuries upto 1826. Their capital was Garhgaon. Traditionally, only the descendants of Sukapha used

to become kings. These kings were called Swargadees, meaning the heroes of the heaven. In case of dispute over heirs, a five-member committee called 'Panch Montris' kept the throne till kingship was decided. Ahoms were brave warriors. The Burmese captured the Ahom territory in 1810. But the British defeated them in 1826.

6: The Mughal period is believed to be the golden period for Muslims as well as Hindus of India. During the Mughal period, the gap between the two communities was reduced to a great extent. Mughal kings like Akbar married Hindu princess thus creating a bond between the two communities. Jajia was abolished and there was religious freedom. Hindu were appointed to high posts, something that was not seen during the Sultanate period. There were three major classes - the upper class comprising the royals, nobles and mansabdars; the middle class comprising traders, government servants, and artisans, and the lower class comprised farmers, labourers, slaves, etc.

7. Women in the Rajput society enjoyed liberty. There was no purdah system and Rajputs allowed their women to get education. Women in the Rajput era led active lives. They were fond of art, painting, dance and music. Early marriage first started in the Rajput period. Women were given the choice of marrying the man of their choice through Swayamwar. When the honour of women was in danger, they used to perform Jauhar by jumping into the fire.

B. Answer the following questions in brief:

1. Members of a tribe who move from place to place to find food and shelter are called nomads.

2. There was a remarkable change in the caste system in Hinduism. Originally there were only four castes. Now, new castes came into being on the basis of profession. These were Lokhs (iron smiths), weavers, potters, barbers, musicians and fishermen; Intercaste marriages

also started taking place. However, the caste of the child was determined by the caste of the mother or father (whichever was the lower caste).

3. The tribals and nomads are found in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Northeastern states of Naveli.

4. Already done [Answer the following questions: Q.3]

C: Tick the correct option:

1. four 2. two 3. both i & ii

4. 1010 5. Assam.

D: Match the following:

3, 5, 2, 1, 4

E: True or False:

1. False 2. False 3. True

4. False 5. True 6. False

7. False 8. False

Lesson no: 8 Topic: Popular Religious Beliefs And Debates

Q: Key words on page 82.

A: Answer the following questions:

1: The Rajputs in North India were followers of Hinduism. During the Rajput era, Buddhism and Jainism saw a decline. Rajputs worshipped many gods and goddesses such as Shiva, Sun, Durga, Kali etc. Though people in South India mostly practised Hinduism in the Medieval period, new sects sprang up. Buddha and Mahavira were recognized as the reincarnation of Vishnu and accepted as such by the masses.

2: The Bhakti movement started in the seventh century in South India. The term Bhakti means single-minded devotion to one God. This movement gained popularity in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. It was made popular by its followers in different parts of the country through local languages.

The Bhakti movement was originally started by 'Alvar' and 'Nayanar' saints in in South but soon spread throughout the country. Bhakti movement had two main sects.

3. Alvar and Nayanar were the main proponents of the Bhakti movement in India.

4. Kalidasa was born in Banaras (Varanasi) in 1398. He was a weaver by profession. Kalidasa's childhood was spent in learning how to weave from his foster father. From a very early age, he used to recite verses in Hindi. He was married at an early age and became the father of two children. Kalidasa was greatly influenced by the Bhakti movement and its founder Ramanand. At an early age, and he became a disciple of Ramanand. He believed in 'Nirguna Isvara' meaning 'God has no form and shape'. He was the first saint to reconcile Hinduism and Islam.

Kalidasa Panthis: The devotees of Kalidasa are known as 'Kalidasa Panthis'

which means travellers on the path of Kalix.

Kalix's verses: Kalix's verses are very close to real life, especially that the poor and the downtrodden. Throughout his life, Kalix worked for Hindu - Muslim unity. After his death, his words were compiled as Kalixanis, Kalix Granthawali and Bijak contain the philosophy and beliefs of Kalix.

5. He was born in 1469 in Nanakana Sahib near Lahore. He worked hard to bring Hindus and Muslims together. He was a great follower of the Bhakti movement and founded a new sect called Sikhism. He preached through 'Kirtans'. 'Adi Granth' is the holy book of Sikhs. He believed that God has no form.

6. Chisti Silsilah: This order was founded by Khwaja Abdul Chisti of Ghazni. One of the first saints of this order in India was Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti. He came to India in 1192. He was one of the greatest Sufi saints.

2. Suhrawardi Silsilah: It was founded by Sheikh Bahauddin Suhrawardi. Sheikh Bahauddin Zakariya developed this silsilah at Multan, now in Pakistan.

3. Shattari Silsilah: It was founded in India by Shah Abdullah Shattar. Sheikh Muhammad Ghous of Gwalior made it popular of this silsilah.

5. Naqshbandi Silsilah: This silsilah was introduced by Khwaja Baqi Billah during Akbar's reign. Sheikh Ahmad Sirhandi made it strong in India. He opposed Akbar's Din-i-Ilahi.

B. Answer the following questions in brief:

1. The devotees of Kalie are known as 'Kalie Panthis' which means travellers on the path of Kalie.

2. He was a leather worker from Banaras. He was a disciple of Ramanand and worked for unity between Hindus and Muslims. He was opposed to pilgrimages and fasts. He had great influence on Chaturapati Shivaji.

3. Dargah means tomb of a saint

C. Tick the correct option:

1. Kalua Panthis 2. 12 3. Guru Nanak Dev

4. Persia 5. Sikhism

E. Match the following:

2, 1, 5, 4, 3.

F. True or False.

- 1. False 2. False 3. False
- 4. False 5. False 6. True
- 7. False.

G. Fill in the blanks:

- 1. Khawaja Moizuddin Chisti
- 2. Sheikh Shahabuddin Suhrawardi
- 3. Sikkim
- 4. Din-i-Ilahi.
- 5. Delhi
- 6. Ramanand.

Geography

Lesson no: 06

Topic: The Sphere Of Water Bodies: Hydrosphere.

Q: Key words on page 160.

A: Answer the following questions:

1. Water is a renewable source. It is renewed by the hydrological or water cycle which is given below:

Water evaporates from the oceans into the atmosphere. Water also enters the atmosphere through evaporation from soil, plants and other water surfaces. The water vapour in the air condenses into clouds. This condensed water vapour falls back on the surface of the earth in the form of snow, rain, hail, etc, returning the water that had gone into the air by evaporation.

This continuous process through which water is transferred from one sphere to another is called the hydrological or water cycle. This is a movement of water which is never-ending. Thus it is called the 'water cycle'.

Diagram on page 152.

2. The major sources of water on the earth are oceans, rivers, lakes and underground water.

3. Importance of tides:

1. They increase the depth of seas near coastal regions, enabling ships to come closer to the coast.

2. They keep the sea water in motion reducing the chances of freezing of seas.

3. They keep the coastal regions clean of mud and debris deposited by the rivers.

4. They help the fisherman go deep into seas and return safely.

5. Tidal waves are used for generating electricity.

4. The problem of over population together with unplanned development is threatening our natural resources, including water. It is the need of the hour to use water economically and judiciously. Also steps need to be taken to conserve this resource.

Rainwater Harvesting; Collecting the run-

off water from rooftops and ground catchment surfaces and keeping it free from pollution is an important way of water conservation. Repairing and maintaining wells, lakes and ponds could help in preserving water.

The simplest way of conserving water is to stop leak using water in our daily life and industries.

These measures of conservation and preservation are necessary because there is no method by which water can be created.

6: The distribution of water on the surface of the earth are given below:

Oceans: Oceans are the primary and major source of water on the earth. They occupy about 97% of the total water in the hydrosphere.

There are five oceans on the surface of the earth named as The Pacific Ocean, The Atlantic Ocean, The Indian Ocean, The Arctic Ocean and The Antarctic Ocean.

Ice and glaciers: Much of the water on the earth exists in the form of glaciers and as semi-permanent ice. This forms 2.61% of the hydrosphere.

for example Antarctica is a vast area of ice.

Seas Lakes and Rivers: Seas, lakes and Rivers constitute about 0.03% of the total hydrosphere. This is the sweet water that is used for drinking purposes.

Groundwater: Water present below the surface of the earth constitutes about 0.63% of the total hydrosphere. This is the purest form of water.

7. Most of the water present in the world is in the oceans and seas. This water is saline or salty. Since the rivers and other smaller water bodies ultimately fall into the seas, they carry salts and minerals with them and deposit them in the seas. Evaporation results in the removal of the sweet content of water, leaving concentrated liquid in the seas, which makes sea water more saline.

C: Distinguish between:

1. Saline water and Fresh water

Saline water

Fresh water

1. 97% of the total water contained in the hydrosphere is saline.

2. Not fit for drinking.

3. Processed mechanically to make worth for drinking.

1. Only 3% of the total water is sweet water and out of which only 0.03% is fresh water.

2. Fit for drinking.

3. Not processed.

2. Cold current and warm current

Answer on page 156.

B. Tick the correct option:

1. Indian ocean

2. Pacific Ocean

3. Pacific ocean

4. Two

5. 71%

E. Match the following:

4, 1, 5, 3, 2.

F. Fill in the blanks:

1. Oxygen and hydrogen

2. water

3. Saline

4. Sweet

5. Groundwater

6. waves

7. twice

8. swims in the sea.

9. increase

10. saline.

Civics Lesson no: 4
Topic: Understanding Media and Democracy.

Q. Key words on page 237.

A. Answer the following questions.

2. Media is supposed to be the backbone of a democracy. The media acts as a link between the government and the people. It keeps the people aware of public reaction. Keeping public opinion in mind, the government makes necessary changes to its policies. The media does not let the ministers forget that they are people's representatives and are answerable to them. Media also keeps a check on the corruption and misconduct of public representatives. The most important function of the media in a democratic set-up is to spread political awareness among the people.

3. The term 'advertising' originates from the Latin word 'advento' which means to turn round. Advertising thus means to draw

attention to any object or purpose.

There are two types of advertising:

1. Commercial advertising.
2. Social advertising.

1. Commercial advertising has the objective of attracting the attention of prospective customers to an object.

2. Social advertising has the objective of spreading awareness among people for a good cause.

4. The ethics and accountability of advertising are as follows:

1. Advertising should avoid using derogatory remarks against competitors.
2. Religion should not be used to promote commercial objects.

3. The laws of the land should be kept in mind while making an advertisement.

4. While making the people aware about the good qualities of a product, information regarding the weight, dates of manufacture and expiry, and contents should be given.

5. Advertisements should not be misleading.

5. Right to information (RTI) is an act of the parliament of India which sets out the rules and procedures regarding citizens. RTI is a fundamental right for every citizen of India. The authorities under RTI act 2005 are called Quasijudicial authorities.

B. Tick the correct option:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| <u>1.</u> 2005 | <u>2.</u> Press Trust of India |
| <u>3.</u> 1927 | <u>4.</u> LG. |

C. Distinguish between:

1. Electronic Media and Print Media

<u>Print Media</u>	<u>Electronic Media</u>
1. It is one of the earliest forms of media.	It is a more advanced form of media.
2. Print media tends to retain its form, e.g. book contains the same information throughout its life.	Electronic media can be edited e.g. people can edit information, videos, songs, texts and then send to other viewers.

3. It is slower

It is much faster

4. The reach of print media is limited.

The reach of electronic media is worldwide

5. Its main types include newspapers, magazines and books.

Its main types include radio, television, internet etc.

2. Commercial Advertising and Social Advertising.
Already done.

E: Fill in the blanks:

1. Media

2. electronic

3. print

4. democracy

5. global village

6. electronic

7. social.