

NCERT Solutions for Class 7th Social Science HISTORY <http://freehomedelivery.net/Chapter 6> – Towns Traders and Craftpersons

National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) Book Solutions for Class 7th

Subject: Social Science

Chapter: Chapter 6 – Towns Traders and Craftpersons

Class 7th Social Science Chapter 6 Towns Traders and Craftpersons NCERT Solution is given below.

Question 1: Fill in the blanks:

- (a) The Rajarajeshvara temple was built in _____.
- (b) Ajmer is associated with the Sufi saint _____.
- (c) Hampi was the capital of the _____ Empire.
- (d) The Dutch established a settlement at _____ in Andhra Pradesh.

Answer: (a) The Rajarajeshvara temple was built in 1010 A.D..
(b) Ajmer is associated with the Sufi saint Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti.
(c) Hampi was the capital of the Vijayanagara Empire.
(d) The Dutch established a settlement at Masulipatnam in Andhra Pradesh.

Question 2: State whether true or false:

- (a) We know the name of the architect of the Rajarajeshvara temple from an inscription.
- (b) Merchants preferred to travel individually rather than in caravans.
- (c) Kabul was a major centre for trade in elephants.
- (d) Surat was an important trading port on the Bay of Bengal.

Answer: (a) True
(b) False
(c) False
(d) False

Question 3: How was water supplied to the city of Thanjavur?

Answer: Water was supplied to the city of Thanjavur from tanks and wells.

Question 4: Who lived in the “Black Towns” in cities such as Madras?

Answer: Merchants and artisans lived in “Black Towns” in cities such as Madras.

Question 5: Why do you think towns grew around temples?

Answer: Towns grew around temples because temples were central to economy and society. Temple authorities used their wealth to finance trade and banking. Also, the large number of pilgrims provided ample opportunities for traders and artisans to conduct business.

Question 6: How important were craftpersons for the building and maintenance of temples?

Answer: Craftpersons played a crucial role in the building and adorning of temples with gold, silver, alloy-work, and textile and wood products. They also catered to the needs

of pilgrims, thereby forming an important part of the ongoing trade.

Question 7: Why did people from distant lands visit Surat?

Answer: People from distant lands visited Surat because it was the gateway of trade with west Asia. It was also famous for its Zari textiles which had a huge market in west Asia, Africa and Europe.

Question 8: In what ways was craft production in cities like Calcutta different from that in cities like Thanjavur?

Answer: Craft production in cities like Calcutta was formally organized and planned by the European companies. In Thanjavur, the production focused on the needs of the temple and the pilgrims.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7th Social Science HISTORY <http://freehomedelivery.net/Chapter 7 – Tribes Nomads and Settled Communities>

National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) Book Solutions for Class 7th

Subject: Social Science

Chapter: Chapter 7 – Tribes Nomads and Settled Communities

Class 7th Social Science Chapter 7 Tribes Nomads and Settled Communities NCERT Solution is given below.

Question 1: Match the following:

garh	khel
tanda	chaurasi
labourer	caravan
clan	Garha Katanga
Sib Singh	Ahom state
Durgawati	paik

Answer:

garh	chaurasi
tanda	caravan
labourer	paik
clan	Khel
Sib Singh	Ahom state
Durgawati	Garha Katanga

Question 2: Fill in the blanks:

- The new castes emerging within vamas were called _____.
- _____ were historical works written by the Ahoms.
- The _____ mentions that Garha Katanga had 70,000 villages.
- As tribal states became bigger and stronger, they gave land grants to _____ and _____.

Answer: (a) The new castes emerging with in varnas were called jatis.
(b) Buranjis were historical works written by the Ahoms.
(c) The Akbar Nama mentions that Garha Katanga had 70,000 villages.
(d) As tribal states became bigger and stronger, they gave land grants to poets and scholars.

Question 3: State whether true or false:

- (a) Tribal societies had rich oral traditions.
- (b) There were no tribal communities in the north-western part of the subcontinent.
- (c) The chaurasi in Gond states contained several cities.
- (d) The Bhils lived in the north-eastern part of the subcontinent.

Answer: (a) True

(b) False

(c) False

(d) False

Question 4: What kinds of exchanges took place between nomadic pastoralists and settled agriculturists?

Answer: Nomadic pastoralists exchanged wool, ghee, etc. with settled agriculturalists for grain, cloth, utensils and other products.

Question 5: How was the administration of the Ahom state organized?

Answer: Ahom society was divided into clans called khels. A khel controlled several villages. All adult males served in the army during war. People from heavily populated areas were shifted to less populated places. Peasants were assigned land by the village community.

Question 6: What changes took place in varna-based society?

Answer: Within the varna-based society, smaller castes called jatis emerged. Jatis, rather than varna, became the basis for organizing society.

Question 7: How did tribal societies change after being organized into a state?

Answer: After being organized into a state, tribal societies gradually got divided into unequal social classes. The leading families joined the ruling class, while the others joined the lower jatis.

Question 8: Were the Banjaras important for the economy?

Answer: The banjaras were very important for the economy. They helped traders by working as carriers. At the same time they carried on their own trade and also transported food grains for the Mughal army during their campaigns.

Question 9: In what ways was the history of the Gonds different from that of the Ahoms? Were there any similarities?

Answer: The histories of Ahoms and Gonds were different in that while the Gonds were completely annexed by the Mughals, the Ahoms managed to reclaim their independence soon after their annexation. They were similar in the fact that

both had risen from being small tribal communities to becoming powerful tribal states that modeled themselves on other centralized kingdoms.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7th Social Science HISTORY

<http://freehomedelivery.net/Chapter 8 – Devotional Paths to the Divine>

National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) Book Solutions for Class 7th

Subject: Social Science

Chapter: Chapter 8 – Devotional Paths to the Divine

Class 7th Social Science Chapter 8 Devotional Paths to the Divine NCERT Solution is given below.

Question 1: Match the following:

The Buddha	namghar
Shankaradeva	worship of Vishnu
Nizamuddin Auliya	questioned social differences
Nayanars	Sufi saint
Alvars	worship of Shiva

Answer:

The Buddha	questioned social differences
Shankaradeva	namghar
Nizamuddin Auliya	Sufi saint
Nayanars	worship of Shiva
Alvars	worship of Vishnu

Question 2: (a) Shankara was an advocate of _____.

(b) Ramanuja was influenced by the _____.

(c) _____, _____ and _____ were advocates of Virashaivism.

(d) _____ was an important centre of the Bhakti tradition in Maharashtra.

Answer: (a) Shankara was an advocate of advaita.

(b) Ramanuja was influenced by the Alvars.

(c) Basavanna, Allama Prabhu and Akkamahadevi were advocates of Virashaivism.

(d) Vitthala temple was an important centre of the Bhakti tradition in Maharashtra.

Question 3: Describe the beliefs and practices of the Nathpanthis, Siddhas and Yogis.

Answer: The Nathpanthis, Siddhas and Yogis believed in the renunciation of the world.

For them, the path of salvation lay in meditating on the formless ultimate reality. They stressed on intense training of the mind and body through yogasanas, breathing exercises and meditation.

Question 4: What were the major ideas expressed by Kabir? How did he express these?

Answer: The major ideas expressed by Kabir were a rejection of the major religious traditions and belief in a formless Supreme God. For Kabir, the path of salvation was through bhakti or devotion. He expressed his ideas through verses called sakhis and pads.

Question 5: What were the major beliefs and practices of the Sufis?

Answer: The Sufis believed in union with God as a lover seeking his beloved. They also believed that the heart could be trained to look at the world in a different way. They rejected the elaborate rituals and codes of behavior demanded by Muslim religious scholars. The Sufis developed various methods of raving using Zikr (chanting of a name or sacred formula), contemplation, singing and dancing.

Question 6: Why do you think many teachers rejected prevalent religious beliefs and practices?

Answer: Many teachers rejected prevalent religious beliefs and practices because such beliefs advocated social differences and practicing them was difficult and cumbersome.

Question 7: What were the major teachings of Baba Guru Nanak?

Answer: Baba Guru Nanak emphasized on the worship of one God. According to him, caste, creed or gender was irrelevant for attaining liberation. Liberation for him was the pursuit of an active life with social commitment. He gave the motto of nam, dan and isan, which meant right worship, welfare of others and purity of conduct.

Question 8: For either the Virashaivas or the sants of Maharashtra, discuss their attitude towards caste.

Answer: Both Virashaivas and the saints of Maharashtra rejected social inequality and caste differences.

Question 9: Why do you think ordinary people preserved the memory of Mirabai?

Answer: Ordinary people have preserved the memory of Mirabai because her songs openly challenge the norms of the upper castes.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7th Social Science HISTORY <http://freehomedelivery.net/Chapter 9 – The Making of Regional Cultures>

National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) Book Solutions for Class 7th

Subject: Social Science

Chapter: Chapter 9 – The Making of Regional Cultures

Class 7th Social Science Chapter 9 The Making of Regional Cultures NCERT Solution is given below.

Question 1: Match the following:

Anantavarman	Kerala
Jagannatha	Bengal
Mahodayapuram	Orissa
Lilatilakam	Kangra
Mangalakavya	Puri
Miniature	Kerala

Answer:

Anantavarman	Orissa
Jagannatha	Puri
Mahodayapuram	Kerala
Lilatilakam	Kerala
Mangalakavya	Bengal
Miniature	Kangra

Question 2: What is Manipravalam? Name a book written in that language.

Answer: Manipravalam was a language consisting of Sanskrit and the regional language (Malayalam). Lilatilakam is a text in Manipravalam.

Question 3: Who were the major patrons of Kathak?

Answer: Major patrons of Kathak were the Mughal emperors and the Nawabs of Lucknow, especially Wajid Ali Shah.

Question 4: What are the important architectural features of the temples of Bengal?

Answer: The important architectural features of the temples in Bengal were the double-roof (dochala) and the four-roof (chauchala).

Question 5: Why did minstrels proclaim the achievements of heroes?

Answer: Minstrels proclaimed the achievements of the heroes to preserve their memory and inspire others to follow their example.

Question 6: Why do we know much more about the cultural practices of rulers than about those of ordinary people?

Answer: We know more about the cultural practices of rulers than about those of ordinary people because only rulers could afford historians for the purpose of documentation.

Question 7: Why did conquerors try to control the temple of Jagannatha at Puri?

Answer: Conquerors tried to gain control over the Jagannatha temple at Puri because it would make their rule acceptable to the local people since the temple was important as a place of pilgrimage and was a center of authority in social and political matters.

Question 8: Why were temples built in Bengal?

Answer: Temples were built in Bengal to house the local deities who had gained the recognition of the Brahmanas.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7th Social Science

HISTORY <http://freehomedelivery.net/Chapter 10 – Eighteenth – Century Political Formations>

National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) Book Solutions for Class 7th

Subject: Social Science

Chapter: Chapter 10 – Eighteenth – Century Political Formations

Class 7th Social Science Chapter 10 Eighteenth – Century Political Formations NCERT Solution is given below.

Question 1: Subadar a revenue farmer Faujdar a high noble Ijaradar provincial governor Misl Maratha peasant warriors Chauth a Mughal military commander Kunbis a band of Sikh warriors Umara tax levied by the Marathas

Answer: Subadar Provincial governor Faujdar A Mughal military commander Ijaradar A revenue farmer Misl A band of Sikh warriors Chauth Tax levied by the Marathas Kunbis Maratha peasant warrior Umara A high noble

Question 2: Fill in the blanks:

- Aurangzeb fought a protracted war in the _____.
- Umara and jagirdars constituted powerful sections of the Mughal _____.
- Asaf Jah founded the Hyderabad state in _____.
- The founder of the Awadh state was _____.

Answer: (a) Aurangzeb fought a protracted war in the deccan.

(b) Umara and jagirdars constituted powerful sections of the Mughal administration.

(c) Asaf Jah founded the Hyderabad state in 1724.

(d) The founder of the Awadh state was Burhan-ul-Mulk Sa'adat Khan.

Question 3: State whether true or false:

- (a) Nadir Shah invaded Bengal.
- (b) Sawai Raja Jai Singh was the ruler of Indore.
- (c) Guru Gobind Singh was the tenth Guru of the Sikhs.
- (d) Poona became the capital of the Marathas in the eighteenth century.

Answer: (a) False

(b) False

(c) True

(d) True

Question 4: What were the offices held by Sa'adat Khan?

Answer: The offices held by Sa'adat Khan included subadari, diwani and faujdari.

Question 5: Why did the Nawabs of Awadh and Bengal try to do away with the jagirdari system?

Answer: The Nawabs of Awadh and Bengal tried to do away with the jagirdari system because they wanted to put a curb on cheating as well as the Mughal influence in their kingdoms.

Question 6: How were the Sikhs organized in the eighteenth century?

Answer: In the eighteenth century, the Sikhs organized themselves into a number of bands called jathas, and later misls. Their combined forces were known as the grand army (dal khalsa).

Question 7: Why did the Marathas want to expand beyond the Deccan?

Answer: The Marathas wanted to expand beyond the Deccan to receive tribute and control trade and agriculture.

Question 8: What were the policies adopted by Asaf Jah to strengthen his position?

Answer: To strengthen his position Asaf Jah brought skilled soldiers and administrators from northern India. He also appointed mansabdars and granted jagirs.



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