

NCERT Solutions for Class 7th Social Science

<http://freehomedelivery.net/Chapter 1 – Tracing Changes Through a Thousand Years>

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

Subject: Social Science

Chapter: Chapter 1 – Tracing Changes Through a Thousand Years

Class 7th Social Science Chapter 1 Tracing Changes Through a Thousand Years NCERT Solution <http://freehomedelivery.net/> is given below.

Question 1: Who was considered a “foreigner” in the past?

Answer: In the past a foreigner was someone who was not part of a certain society or culture. A city dweller might have regarded a forest dweller as a foreigner.

Question 2: State whether true or false:

- (a) We do not find inscriptions for the period after 700.
- (b) The Marathas asserted their political importance during this period.
- (c) Forest-dwellers were sometimes pushed out of their lands with the spread of agricultural settlements.
- (d) Sultan Ghiyasuddin Balban controlled Assam, Manipur and Kashmir.

Answer: (a) False

(b) True

(c) True

(d) False

Question 3: Fill in the blanks:

- (a) Archives are places where _____ are kept.
- (b) _____ was a fourteenth-century chronicler.
- (c) _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____ were some of the new crops introduced into the subcontinent during this period.

Answer: (a) Archives are places where manuscripts are kept.

(b) Amir Khusrao was a fourteenth-century chronicler.

(c) Potatoes, corn, chillies, tea and coffee were some of the new crops introduced into the subcontinent during this period.

Question 4: List some of the technological changes associated with this period.

Answer: Some of the technological changes associated with this period are – the Persian wheel, the spinning wheel and firearms in combat.

Question 5: What were some of the major religious developments during this period?

Answer: Major religious developments of this period are the inclusion of new deities in Hinduism, emergence of bhakti and the introduction of Islam.

Question 6: In what ways has the meaning of the term “Hindustan” changed over the centuries?

Answer: Over the centuries there has been a vast change in the meaning of the term “Hindustan”. Today it is understood as India, the modern nation state. In the thirteenth century the term stood for the lands under the Delhi Sultanate. Babur used the term to describe the geography, culture and fauna of the subcontinent.

Question 7: How were the affairs of jatis regulated?

Answer: The affairs of the Jatis were regulated by an assembly of elders, known in some areas as the jati panchayat.

Question 8: What does the term pan-regional empire mean?

Answer: The term pan-regional empire is applied to an empire which stretches over many regions. The Mughal empire is a good example of such an empire.

Question 9: What are the difficulties historians face in using manuscripts?

Answer: While using manuscripts, the historians face a number of difficulties. Manuscripts were written with hand and as a result there were small but significant difference between any two copies. The scribes who copied them introduced changes. As a result historians have to read different manuscript versions of the same text to guess what the authors had originally written.

Question 10: How do historians divide the past into periods? Do they face any problems in doing so?

Answer: Historians divide the past into periods based on the economic and social factors which characterize them. In doing so they are faced with two problems. First, economic and social changes keep taking place hence definite boundaries cannot be drawn. Second, these periods are compared with modernity. Modernity gives a sense of progress. This implies that there was no progress before, which is not true.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7th Social Science

<http://freehomedelivery.net/Chapter 2 – New Kings and Kingdoms>

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Subject: Social Science

Chapter: Chapter 2 – New Kings and Kingdoms

Class 7th Social Science Chapter 2 New Kings and Kingdoms NCERT Solution

<http://freehomedelivery.net/> is given below.

Question 1: Match the following:

Gurjara-Pratiharas	Western Deccan
Rashtrakutas	Bengal
Palas	Gujarat and Rajasthan
Cholas	Tamil Nadu

Answer:

Gurjara-Pratiharas	Gujarat and Rajasthan
Rashtrakutas	Western Deccan
Palas	Bengal
Cholas	Tamil Nadu

Question 2: Who were the parties involved in the "tripartite struggle"?

Answer: The parties involved in the "tripartite struggle" were the Gurjara-Pratiharas, Rashtrakutas and Palas.

Question 3: What were the qualifications necessary to become a member of a committee of the sabha in the Chola empire?

Answer: To become a member of a committee of the sabha in the Chola empire the

following qualifications were necessary – The member had to be a revenue-paying landowner. He had to possess his own home. He had to be between the age of 30 -70 years. He had to have knowledge of the Vedas. He should have been honest and well versed in administrative matters.

Question 4: What were the two major cities under the control of the Chahamanas?

Answer: Two major cities in control of the Chahamanas were Delhi and Ajmer.

Question 5: How did the Rashtrakutas become powerful?

Answer: Rashtrakutas were initially subordinate to the Chalukyas of Karnataka. In the mideighteenth century, Dantidurga, a Rashtrakuta chief, overthrew his Chalukya overlord and established his right to rule by performing the hiranyagarbha ritual.

Question 6: What did the new dynasties do to gain acceptance?

Answer: To gain acceptance, the new dynasties took on new titles, performed religious rituals which would make them part of the kshatriyas and engaged in warfare to assert their power and carve kingdoms for themselves.

Question 7: What kind of irrigation works were developed in the Tamil region?

Answer: The irrigation works developed in the Tamil region were – wells, tanks to collect rainwater and river channels.

Question 8: What were the activities associated with Chola temples?

Answer: A Chola temple was not only a place of worship but also the hub of economic, social and cultural life. Thus apart from the priests we find a number of people, who engaged in various activities, were associated with a Chola temple. They were – garland makers, cooks, sweepers, musicians, dancers, crafts people etc.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7th Social Science

<http://freehomedelivery.net/Chapter 3 – The Delhi Sultans>

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Subject: Social Science

Chapter: Chapter 3 – The Delhi Sultans

Class 7th Social Science Chapter 3 The Delhi Sultans NCERT Solution

<http://freehomedelivery.net/> is given below.

Question 1: Which ruler first established his or her capital at Delhi?

Answer: Ananga Pala of the Tomara dynasty first established his capital at Delhi.

Question 2: What was the language of administration under the Delhi Sultans?

Answer: Persian was the language of administration under the Delhi Sultans.

Question 3: In whose reign did the Sultanate reach its farthest extent?

Answer: In Muhammad Tughluq's reign the Sultanate reached its farthest end.

Question 4: From which country did Ibn Battuta travel to India?

Answer: Ibn Battuta travelled to India from Morocco.

Question 5: According to the "circle of justice", why was it important for military commanders to keep the interests of the peasantry in mind?

Answer: According to the Circle of Justice, it was important for the military commanders to keep the interests of the peasants in mind because the salaries of the soldiers came from the revenue collected from the peasants and peasants could pay the revenue only when they were prosperous and happy.

Question 6: What is meant by the "internal" and "external" frontiers of the Sultanate?

Answer: 'Internal' frontiers of the sultanate consisted of the 'hinterland' of the garrison towns. The 'external' frontiers refer to the unconquered territories especially in the southern parts of the subcontinent.

Question 7: What were the steps taken to ensure that muqtis performed their duties? Why do you think they may have wanted to defy the orders of the Sultans?

Answer: To ensure that the muqtis performed their duties their office was made noninheritable, and they kept getting shifted from one iqta to another.

Question 9: Do you think the authors of tawarikh would provide information about the lives of ordinary men and women?

Answer: No. The authors of tawarikh did not provide information about ordinary men and women. This was because they wrote in expectation of rewards by the sultan.

Question 10: Raziyya Sultan was unique in the history of the Delhi Sultanate. Do you think women leaders are accepted more readily today?

Answer: Make a list of the current women leaders in our country and compare them and their careers with that of the women leaders of the past. Once you have reached the conclusion, discuss your answer with your teacher.

Question 11: Why were the Delhi Sultans interested in cutting down forests? Does deforestation occur for the same reasons today?

Answer: Delhi Sultans were interested in cutting down forests because they wanted to encourage agriculture on the land.

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<http://freehomedelivery.net/Chapter 4 – The Mughal Empire>

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Subject: Social Science

Chapter: Chapter 4 – The Mughal Empire

Class 7th Social Science Chapter 4 The Mughal Empire NCERT Solution

<http://freehomedelivery.net/> is given below.

Question 1: Match the following:

Mansab	Marwar
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Mongol	Governor
Sisodia Rajput	Uzbek
Rathor Rajput	Mewar
Nur Jahan	Rank
Subadar	Jahangir

Answer:

Mansab	Rank
Mongol	Uzbek
Sisodia Rajput	Mewar
Rathor Rajput	Marwar
Nur Jahan	Jahangir
Subadar	Governor

Question 2: Fill in the blanks:

- (a) The capital of Mirza Hakim, Akbar's half-brother, was _____.
- (b) The five Deccan Sultanates were Berar, Khandesh, Ahmadnagar, _____ and _____.
- (c) If zat determined a mansabdar's rank and salary, sawar indicated his _____.
- (d) Abul Fazl, Akbar's friend and counselor, helped him frame the idea of _____ so that he could govern a society composed of many religions, cultures and castes.

Answer: (a) The capital of Mirza Hakim, Akbar's half-brother, was Kabul.

(b) The five Deccan Sultanates were Berar, Khandesh, Ahmadnagar, Bijapur and Golconda.

(c) If zat determined a mansabdar's rank and salary, sawar indicated his military responsibility.

(d) Abul Fazl, Akbar's friend and counselor, helped him frame the idea of sulh-i kul so that he could govern a society composed of many religions, cultures and castes.

Question 3: What were the central provinces under the control of the Mughals?

Answer: The central provinces under the control of the Mughals were Delhi, Sindh, Kabul, Mewar, Marwar, Gujarat, Bihar, Bengal, Orissa and Deccan.

Question 4: What was the relationship between the mansabdar and the jagir?

Answer: A jagir was a revenue assignment for the mansabdars. The mansabdars had the right to collect revenue from a jagir but they could not reside in or administer the jagir.

Question 5: What was the role of the zamindar in Mughal administration?

Answer: The Zamindars in the Mughal administration collected revenue from the peasants. They acted as intermediaries between the rulers and the peasants.

Question 6: How were the debates with religious scholars important in the formation of Akbar's ideas on governance?

Answer: Debates with religious scholars helped Akbar in framing the idea of sulh-i kul of 'universal peace'. By using such a policy of tolerance Akbar was able to formulate governance guidelines which were based on a system of ethics.

Question 7: Why did the Mughals emphasise their Timurid and not their Mongol descent?

Answer: The Mughals emphasized their Timurid and not their Mongol descent because Ghengiz Khan's memory was associated with the massacre of innumerable people. They prided themselves on the fact that Timur had captured Delhi in 1398.

Question 8: How important was the income from land revenue to the stability of the Mughal Empire?

Answer: The income from land revenue was the main source of income for the mughal rulers and hence it was very important.

Question 9: Why was it important for the Mughals to recruit mansabdars from diverse backgrounds and not just Turanis and Iranis?

Answer: It was important for the Mughals to recruit mansabdars from diverse backgrounds and not just Turanis and Iranis because the empire had expanded to encompass different regions and provinces.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7th Social Science

<http://freehomedelivery.net/Chapter 5 – Rulers and Buildings>

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Subject: Social Science

Chapter: Chapter 5 – Rulers and Buildings

Class 7th Social Science Chapter 5 Rulers and Buildings NCERT Solution

<http://freehomedelivery.net/> is given below.

Question 1: How is the "trabeate" principle of architecture different from the "arcuate"?

Answer: In the 'trabeate' style of architecture a horizontal beam was placed across two vertical columns. In the 'arcuate' style arches are utilized.

Question 2: What is a shikhara?

Answer: A shikhara is a tower-like structure on top of a temple.

Question 3: What is pietra-dura?

Answer: Pietra-Dura is a technique where coloured, hard stones were placed in depressions carved into marble or sandstone, thereby creating beautiful and ornate patterns.

Question 4: What are the elements of a Mughal chahar bagh garden?

Answer: The major element of a Mughal Chahar-Bagh garden was the symmetric division of the garden into quarters.

Question 5: How did a temple communicate the importance of a king?

Answer: Construction of a temple emphasized the king's moral right to rule. Constructing places of worship provided rulers with a chance to proclaim their close relationship with god.

Question 6: An inscription in Shah Jahan's diwan-i khas in Delhi stated: "If there is Paradise on Earth, it is here, it is here, it is here." How was this image created?

Answer: The image of Paradise on Earth was created through the construction of audience halls, which were modelled like a mosque. The pedestal of Shah Jahan's throne was frequently described as the Quibla, the direction which Muslims face while praying. These architectural features communicated a sense of divine justice and the idea that the king was the representative of God on earth.

Question 7: How did the Mughal court suggest that everyone – the rich and the poor, the powerful and the weak – received justice equally from the emperor?

Answer: The construction of the royal court in Red Fort emphasized the connection between the imperial court and royal justice. Behind the emperor's throne were a series of inlays which pictured Orpheus playing the lute. It was believed that Orpheus' music calmed ferocious beasts and made them co-exist in harmony. All this gave the impression that the king's justice would treat the high and the low as equals, creating a world in which all could live in harmony.

Question 8: What role did the Yamuna play in the layout of the new Mughal city at Shahjahanabad?

Answer: In the new Mughal city of Shahjahanabad, the king's palace commanded the river front view of the Yamuna. Only special nobles like the emperor's oldest son were given access to the river.

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