

**Dr. M.K.K Arya model school**  
**Assignment**  
**Subject----- Social Science**  
**Class VII**

**Ch -1 India and the world ( when, where and how )(History)**

1.Explain about the major archaeological sources of information regarding the medieval period.

**A: Archaeological sources**

(i)**Inscription** : inscriptions written on copper plates, stones, rocks, temple walls and bricks are found in the village and in the towns. They depict the life of the people of the period.

(ii) **Buildings and monuments** : Ancient temples such as khajuraho of different region ; mosques such as Jama masjid; forts such as Agra fort; tombs and palaces such as Jaisalmer provide us with a lots of information about this period.

(iii) **Coins**: coins give us information regarding the dates and names of the various rules coins also tells about the economic conditions of the Medieval Period.

**2.Explain any two ways through which the Arabs extended their influence over India?**

**A:**By the beginning of the 7<sup>th</sup> century ,the Arabs extended their power in the following ways----

(i) The Arabs extended their power through Islam which emerged in the 7<sup>th</sup> century A.D.

(ii) The Arabs extended their power through conquests. They conquered vast territories including Iran, Iraq, Turkey, Syria, Jordan, Egypt and Sind.

**3.Explain the major literary source of information regarding the medieval period?**

**A:literary Sources**

1.(i)The written source are known as literary sources. The literary sources of this period are the religious works and commentaries on the previous classical texts such as Smritis, the Dharamasutras, Puranas etc.

For example: Rajatarangini which records the history of Kashmir written by Kalhana, Prithvirajaraso written by Chandbardai.

2.(i) Foreign Travellers accounts—The travelogues of the foreigners ,who visited during this period also throw light on the political and socio –economic conditions of India.

(ii) Some of these are the accounts of Ibn Battutah,Marco Polo, Nicolo Conti, etc.

3. Farmans (Imperial decrees)- Another important literary source of this period are the Farmans orders, and correspondence of the Kings

(ii) Some of the rules also wrote their autobiographies such as Baber’s Tuzuk-i Baburi and Jahangir’s Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri.

**4: “The medieval period has an important place in Indian history” Explain.**

**A: Importance Of the Medieval Period**

- i. Sufficient historical material is available for the medieval period as compared to the ancient period .That is why there is no vagueness about its chronology.
- ii. The languages like Hindi and Urdu which we speak today developed today prospered a lot during this period.
- iii. Many of our socio- religious customs, traditions and beliefs had their origin during this period.
- iv. A new Indian culture developed due to the fusion of the Hindu and Muslim culture in the fields of art , music , painting, architecture and literature etc. during the Medieval period.

**5. Describe briefly about changes brought in the 8<sup>th</sup> and the 18<sup>th</sup> century A.D.**

**A:**The 8<sup>th</sup> century in India is definitely a century of changes, when many changes in the political, social and economic field took place. The break up of the Mughal Empire, the decline of the Marathas and coming of the British into India in about the middle of the eighteenth century is generally taken as the end of the Medieval period.

**6.Define the silk route and why it is known as silk route?**

**A:** Trade flourished between china and western Asia. The route taken by them through central Asia is called the ‘Silk Route’

It is known as silk route because the major item of their trade was the Chinese silk.

**7.Describe the following terms--- Medieval period ,subcontinent and Omayad.**

**A: Medieval Period-** The word medieval comes from a Latin word meaning “time in the middle” the Indian history from the 8<sup>th</sup> to the 18<sup>th</sup> century is known as the medieval period.

**Subcontinent-** A subcontinent is a big geographical unit which stands out distinctly from the rest of the continent.

**Omayad-** Caliph dynasty after the death of prophet Muhammad’s death.

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**Ch -2 Life and society under the Rajputs (History)**

**Q1. Describe about Caste system and the status of women under the Rajputs.**

- A. 1. There were four main castes ,many sub-castes also sprang up.  
2. Brahmins were very rich due to free grants and good status given by kings to them.  
3. Vaishyas were also rich as Trade and Commerce was in their hands.  
4. The Kshatriyas became the rulers and the Soldiers and also having good status in society.

**Status of Women –**

1. Women occupied a respectable position in Rajputs Society.
2. A women could choose her Husband in Swayamvara.
3. Widow remarriage was not allowed.
4. Polygamy was common .
5. In general they were considered inferior to man.

**Q2. Write a note on the Art and Architecture of the Rajput Period.**

1. Rajput kings were great patron of Art and Architecture, they constructed beautiful palaces, Forts and Temples.
2. The forts of Chittor ,Kalanjar, Gwalior and Ranthambor are famous in Indian History.
3. Most famous temples were-Khajuraho in Bundelkhand ,Bhubneshwar ,Puri and Konark in Orissa, Mount Abu in Rajasthan.
4. The Khajuraho Temple is constructed in Nagara style.

5. In Nagara style Temple had a curved tail and a spiral roof over the chief deity' room.

**Q3. Mention any four features of the Rajput Paintings'**

**A.1.**Rajput paintings show close relation with religion.

2. They also depicted the life of the common man.
3. They use brilliant colours in their paintings.
4. paintings were divided into the Rajasthani and Pahari Schools.
5. In both Kinds of Paintings technique is same but subject matter is different .

**Q4.Mention any three causes of the failure of the Rajputs society to establish a permanent empire.**

**A. 1. No joint plan of action**—Rajputs were not united and organized under one Leader . So they do not have joint plan of action.

**2. False sense of Pride-** Due to False sense of Pride among the Rajputs.,they could not obey the commands of a common leader.

**3. Defective Military** --The way of fighting of the Rajputs was out-dated. Their weapons were also old fashioned. They depended too much on Elephants.This also proved as a failure for them.

**Q5. Describe briefly about the state of anarchy in India ,after the death of Harsha.**

**A.1.**In 647 A.D after the death of Harsha unity of Harsha Vardhana empire disappeared.

2. The whole empire was divided into small or big states.

Certain clans ,calling themselves Rajputs like Rathores ,Chauhans Sisodia and Solankis etc., became the rulers of different states.

3. They were fighting with each other and there was no political unity or central government in India.

4. This period was known as the Rajput Period of Indian History.

**Q6. Describe about the army under Rajputs . Why it proved a failure?**

A. 1. Rajputs army was composed of infantry, Cavalry, and some corps of Elephants.

2. Sometimes Elephants became the source of weakness rather than strength.

3. The Rajputs had a great passion of war and were really brave but their army and weapons were out-dated so they proved failure.

**Q7. Describe briefly about the sources of income of the states under Rajputs.**

A. 1. Land revenue was the chief source of income.

2. It was charged 1/6 to 1/10 part of the produce of the land.

3. the other sources were the taxes levied on Trade and Commerce.

4. Custom duties and inland transit duties were also the source of state income.

**Q8. Describe about the main features of the Kandariya Mahadev Temple.**

A. 1. Kandariya Mahadev is one of the best shrine of India.

2. It is built on raised basement without an enclosure.

3. Temple is ornamented with sculpture which represented men, women and animals both beautiful and ugly.

**Q9. Describe about Vijaya Satambha .**

A. Vijaya Stambha or Tower of Victory is located in Chittorgarh fort in Rajasthan.

2. It was constructed by Mewar king Rana Kumbha

3. It was constructed between 1442 A. D. and 1449 to commemorate his victory over combined army of Malwa and Gujarat led by Mahmud Khilji