

HISTORY & CIVICS QUESTION BANK

CLASS-07

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2022-23

TERM-1

CHAPTER 1-MEDIEVAL EUROPE:RISE AND SPREAD OF CHRISTIANITY

1)Answer the following questions:-

1)Where was Jesus Christ born?Why was he crucified?

Ans) Jesus Christ was born in Bethelam, a small village of Jerusalem.

His simple life, magnetic personality and outstanding love and compassion for all drew a large number of people around him. Jesus emphasized on one god and gave immense importance to love brotherhood and compassion. He fearlessly criticized all harmful activities and evils. This made the reach and powerful among the Romans his enemy. They complained to Pontius Pilate, the then roman governor of Palestine, accusing Jesus of calling himself the king of jews and thus encouraging the people to rebel against the

Roman emperors. Jesus was arrested and crucified. This was the reason for his crucifixion.

2) Describe the teachings of christ.

Ans) The teachings of Jesus Christ are as follows:-

1) God is one and so worship of several gods is of no avail.

2) Christ called God just and benevolent. One must love him as he loves all his people.

3) Sinners can always repent and be saved by god.

4) We should hate the sins, and not the sinners.

5) Sympathy and compassion for all is an important teaching of Christ.

6) The New Testament contains the four gospels written by Mathew, Mark, Luke and John. Jesus chose 12 disciples to help him in the mission of spreading love and compassion.

7) He preached that the people must show compassion to the poor, feed the hungry, and the sick, and give shelter to the homeless.

3) Discuss the contribution of emperor Constantine in spread of Christianity

Ans)

- **The Edict of Toleration(CE 311) by Galerius was issued by Roman emperors Galerius, Constantine 1, and Licinius, officially ending persecution of Christians.**
- **In CE 313, Roman emperors Constantine 1 and Licinius issued the Edict Of Milan, officially ending the persecution of Christians.**
- **Emperor Constantine established Christianity. He introduced laws supporting Christian moral teachings. He also started the custom of observing Sunday as a Christian holy day.(Sabbath)**
- **Roman Emperor Constantine 1 embraced Christianity in CE 313, and it became the official religion of Roman empire by the end of 4th Century CE.**

4) Describe the emergence and fall of Constantinople

Ans) The Roman emperor Constantine 1 established a new capital at Byzantine in CE 330. This city became famous as Constantinople, named after Constantine. The Byzantine empire with Constantinople as its capital prospered for a thousand years until CE 1453. It had close relations with the countries of the east,

including India. The kind of Christianity followed there came to be known as Eastern or Greek or Orthodox.

The Byzantines built beautiful churches with lavish decorations. The most famous of them is the church of Hagia Sophia in Constantinople(modern Istanbul).

Constantinople became the largest city in Europe, the most splendid and prosperous . Gradually it became the Centre of Christianity.

The major causes for the fall of the Roman Empire were- Political corruption, Constant wars, Infighting among soldiers, slave revolts, etc.

The western part of the Roman empire was destroyed by the barbarian invasions. The Eastern Roman Empire or Byzantine empire, with Constantinople as its capital existed till CE 1453 when the turks conquered the Byzantine territories.

5)Discuss the reasons for the decline of the Roman Empire

Ans) The reasons for the decline of the Roman Empire are as follows:-

- **Political corruption, Constant wars, Infighting among soldiers, slave revolts, etc.**

- **Imperialism destroyed Democracy, created idle city mobs, political conflicts and corruption.**
- **Neither agriculture nor industry could thrive on slave labour. Slave revolts became frequent.**
- **The western part of the Roman empire was destroyed by the barbarian invasions. The Eastern Roman Empire or Byzantine empire, with Constantinople as its capital existed till CE 1453 when the turks conquered the Byzantine territories.**
- **The coming of Christians to Rome played a part in weakening the rule of emperors of a slave state.**
- **Finally in CE 476, Vandals overthrew the emperor who ruled the western empire and their chieftain established himself as the king.**

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CH-2 Rise and Spread of Islam

1) Answer The Following Questions:-

1) Describe the early life of Muhammad

Ans) Prophet Muhammad lived the life of a prosperous trader until his mid life. In CE 610, Muhammad had his spiritual experience and became a prophet. He called himself the messenger of the supreme being Allah, whose message he had to spread. He preached against idol worship.

Muhammad was forced to leave Mecca and move to Medina in CE 622 with his followers.

In Medina, Muhammad became very popular. Till CE 632, the year of his death, Muhammad was the leader of almost the whole of Arabia.

2) Describe the teachings of Muhammad

Ans)The teachings of Muhammad are as follows:-

- I) There is no God but Allah, Muhammad is his prophet.**
- II) Five pillars- Shahada, Salat, Zakaat, Sawm and Haj**

III) Muslims should not worship an idol and must not lend money on interest.

3) What are the 5 main religious obligations of Islam?

Ans) A muslim has five religious obligations, called the 5 pillars. They are:-

- I) Shahada(Confession of Faith): A muslim's most essential obligation is to repeat “There is no God but Allah, Muhammad is his prophet”.**
- II) Salat(Prayer) : He must offer prayers (Namaaz) five times everyday and on Friday afternoons in a mosque.**
- III) Zakaat (Alms giving) :He must give Alms to the poor as an offering to Allah and a religious act.**
- IV) Sawm or Siyam(Fasting) :Muslims must keep fast from dawn to dusk during Ramadan(Ramzan), the ninth month of their lunar calendar.**
- V) Haj(Pilgrimage to Mecca) : Once in his lifetime, every Muslim who is financially and physically able, must travel to Mecca. This pilgrimage is called Haj.**

4) Discuss the spread of Islamic civilisation after the passing away of Prophet Muhammad

Ans)

- **Muhammad's successors were known as Caliphs or Khalifas and they were both spiritual and political leaders of Muslims. The Caliphs who succeeded Muhammad were Abu Bakr, Umar, Usman and Ali.**
- **The rule of the last Khalifa was ended by Umayyad dynasty who ruled from Damascus.**
- **The Umayyads were overthrown by Abbasids in CE 330**

5) Describe the main contribution of the Umayyads and the Abbasids.

Ans) The main contributions of the Umayyads and the Abbasids are as follows:-

- I) Progress was made in areas such as art, literature, science and trade.**
- II) The Arabian Nights depict the splendor and grandeur of Harun al-Rashid's court.**
- III) The Arabs were good learners and assimilated the best elements of cultures.**

IV) They developed and enriched their knowledge of Algebra and Geometry, and Astronomy as well. Scientists and scholars included Ibn Sina, Muhammad Al-Razi and Omar Khayyam. The most famous work of Omar Khayyam is Rubaiyyat.

V) The art of calligraphy flourished during this period.

New architectural features such as the dome and the minaret were introduced.

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CH-3 The Turkish Invaders

Answer the following questions:

1. Mention three most important invasions of Mahmud of Ghazni.

Ans: The three most important invasions of Mahmud of Ghazni are Punjab , Delhi and Somnath.

2. When and between whom were the Battles of Tarain fought?

Ans: The Battles of Tarain was fought between Prithviraj Chauhan and Muhammad of Ghor in 1191 and 1192 CE respectively.

3. How were the raids of Mahmud of Ghazni different from the raids of Muhammad Ghor?

Ans: Mahmud of Ghazni:-

- Not interested in setting up an empire in India.**
- Only interested to plunder the rich temple cities of India to beautify his kingdom.**

- Raids on rich temple cities of India.

Muhammad of Ghori:-

- Founded Muslim rules in India.

- Interested in fighting with Indian rulers to establish his rule.

- Raids on almost all the independent rajput kingdoms of India.

Give Reasons:

1. Mahmud of Ghazni attacked India.

Ans: Mahmud of Ghazni attacked India because of the following reasons:-

- The weak political condition of India.

- He did not face any tough resistance from the India side.

- He was attracted to the wealth of India.

2. Turks succeeded against Rajputs.

Ans: Turks succeeded against Rajputs because of the following reasons:-

- The Rajputs lacked political unity. They were fighting with each other. Prithvitaj Chauhan and Jaichand could not unite against muhammad Ghor.**
- Rajputs chiefs were jealous of each other.**
- The Rajput were no match for the quick and swift army and cavalry of the Central Asian Warriors.**

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CH 4. THE DELHI SULTANATE

Q1. What were the difficulties that Iltutmish had to face and how did he tackle them?

Answer:

Iltutmish position was challenged from the very beginning since he had no hereditary claim over the throne. But Iltutmish proved himself as a strong and efficient ruler.

Q2. Write in brief about the rise and fall of Razia Sultan.

Answer:

Razia was brave, intelligent, and possessed all the royal qualities. She dressed like a man and used to sit in the open darbar to transact business. She even rode horses. She was a talented woman and regarded the welfare of her subjects as an essential duty.

There was chaos and disorder in the country when Razia came to the throne. But being an able ruler, she put the things in order. She was a wise, just, and benevolent ruler. She became the true leader of her armies.

But some nobles did not like to be ruled by a woman. She favoured a slave called Yakut and this was one of the causes of her abrupt fall.

Q3. Who was Balban? What step did he take to consolidate the Sultanate?

Answer:

Balban was the father-in-law of Nasir-ud-din. He came to power after the death of Nasir-ud-din in AD 1266.

The steps taken by Balban to consolidate the sultanate were:

- 1. Balban reformed the army to increase its efficiency.**
- 2. Balban created an awe and respect in the minds of the people.**
- 3. He made the people and the nobles loyal to the crown,**
- 4. Balban put the administration in order.**

5. He checked the Mongol invasions successfully.
6. He organised a very efficient spy system.
7. He strictly believed in the 'divine theory' of kingship, i.e., king is the representative of God on earth.

Q4. Who was the greatest of the two — Iltutmish or Balban? Give reason for your answer.

Answer:

Iltutmish was the greatest ruler because of the following reasons :

1. The Turkish nobles who had challenged his claim to the throne were suppressed.
2. The revolt of the Khilji governor of Bengal was crushed.
3. The power of his external rivals, the rulers of Ghazni and Multan, was destroyed.
4. A new danger presented itself when the Mongol chief, Chingiz Khan, reached the borders of India in pursuit of the Shah of Persia (Iran). The Shah had fled

towards India in search of Shelter. Iltutmish politely refused to give him refuge

and by doing so he saved India from the threat of the Mongol invasion.

5. After having got rid of his enemies, Iltutmish defeated the Rajput rulers of Ujjain,

Ranthambore, Malwa and Gwalior. He brought the whole of North India up to the river Narmada under his control. The Caliph of Baghdad recognized him as the sovereign of India.

Q5. Discuss briefly Ala-ud-din's conquest of the North.

Answer:

Alauddin first captured the fort of Ranthambore and attacked Chittor, the capital of

Mewar. The Rajputs fought bravely but lost the battle. This was followed by the capture

of the important cities of Mandu, Ujjain, Dhar and Chanderi in Malwa. By 1305 CE,

Alauddin became the master of the whole of North India.

Q6. What was the system of chehra and dagh introduced by Ala-ud-din Khalji?

Answer:

Ala-ud-din introduced a system of chehra, an identity card system for every soldier, and dagh to brand horses to be used specifically for wars.

Q7. What was the consequence of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq's project of shifting his capital?

Answer:

Consequences : In the absence of the sultan, Delhi was now exposed to renewed

attacks by the Mongols. Realizing his folly, Muhammad bin Tughlaq shifted his capital

back to Delhi after 2 years. The people were ordered to return. The suffering and mental

agony caused great resentment. The experiment was a dismal failure. It had drained the

treasury and reduced the grand and prosperous capital of Delhi to a mere shadow of its

former self. Daulatabad, a monument of misdirected energy, became a deserted city.

Q8. Who was Timur? When did he invade India?

Answer:

Amir Timur was a mongolian invader who ruled over Samarkand. Amir Timur invaded India in AD 1398.

Q9. Why is Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq called an ill-starred idealist?

Answer:

Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq called an ill-starred idealist because:

- 1. He was a great philosopher and mathematician.**
- 2. He was a great general but he lacked common sense and practical judgement.**
- 3. He was a Sunni Muslim but did not allow the ulemas to interfere in state affairs.**
- 4. Some historians argue that he was a man ahead of his time.**

Give Reason why:

☐ Nobles rebelled against Razia.

Answer:

Nobles rebelled against Razia because they did not like the idea of being ruled by a woman.

☐ Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq's token currency scheme failed.

Answer:

Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq's token currency failed because the token currency was made of copper and brass and had equal value as silver and gold coins. However, the experiment failed because people started forging these coins at their homes.

Extra Question:

Q1. Why was the capital transferred from Delhi to Daulatabad? Explain the Consequences of this project.

Answer: The transfer of the capital from Delhi to Devagiri (renamed Daulatabad) in the Deccan.

Two major reasons prompted the sultan to take the decision.

- 1. Central location: With the expansion of the Delhi Sultanate into the Deccan, Devagiri was centrally located and nearly equidistant from Delhi and other important places.**
- 2. Mongol invasions: Repeated Mongol attacks posed a great threat to Delhi. Daulatabad was at a safe distance from the invaders.**
- 3. Consequences: In the absence of the sultan, Delhi was now exposed to renewed Attacks by the Mongols. Realizing his folly,**

Muhammad bin Tughlaq shifted his Capital back to Delhi after 2 years. The people were ordered to return. The Suffering and mental agony caused great resentment. The experiment was a Dismal failure. It had drained the treasury and reduced the grand and prosperous Capital of Delhi to a mere shadow of its former self. Daulatabad, a monument of Misdirected energy, became a deserted city.

CH 5. ADMINISTRATION, SOCIETY AND CULTURE **UNDER THE DELHI SULTANATE**

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. How did the government function during the Sultanate Period?

Ans: The government run under various departments. Each department was supervised by a minister or a high official.

The most important departments were:

a. Diwan-i-wazarat or the revenue department headed by the Chief Minister called Wazir.

b. Diwan-i-Arz or the military department headed by Ariz- i-Mumalik. It was the responsibility of this department to recruit, equip and pay the army.

c. Diwan-i-Risalat dealing with religious matters, pious foundations and stipends to scholars. It was presided over by Chief Sadr also known as Chief Qazi. The Chief Qazi was the head of department of justice.

d. Diwan-i-Insha dealt with all kinds of domestic as well as foreign correspondence. The village administration was managed by the Muqaddam. The Munsif

supervised the accounts of the village while Patwari kept the local records.

2. What do you understand by Iqta system? How was this system organised?

Ans: The system of granting revenue from a piece of land or a village to an officer instead of paying him a cash salary was called the Iqta system. Under this system, an officer (iqtdar) would collect the revenue from his territory (iqta). He would keep a certain amount of his salary from this revenue and another part of revenue was spent for maintaining the soldiers for the Sultan. They also had to pay a fixed amount annually to the Sultan. The officer had to keep a detailed account of his income and expenditure.

3. How was society divided during the Sultanate period?

Ans: The society during the Sultanate period was divided into-four main classes.

a. The first or the aristocratic class was the most influential class in the society. This class consisted of the nobility and high officials. They were very rich and lived a luxurious life.

b. The second important group were the Ulemas and the Hindu priests who advised the Sultan on how to

carry on his administration in accordance with the sacred law

c. The third category of people or the town dwellers consisted of officials, merchants and artisans who were fairly well-to-do.

d. The common people or the peasantry who formed the bulk of the population were poor and did not have enough to satisfy their needs.

4. Describe the important developments which took place in the following fields during the Sultanate period (a) Language (b) Music and (c) Dance.

Ans:

a. **Language:** Persian was the language of administration and the nobility. Arabic was mostly used by traders from Western Asia. Sanskrit continued to be the language of high learning among the Hindus. The blending of Persian and Hindi, gave birth to a new language, Urdu. The word 'Urdu' means camp. It was the language used in camps by soldiers with different mother-tongues to communicate with each other.

b. **Music:** During this time fusion of Perso-Arabic and Indian classical music styles were done and outcome of it was Hindustani Music. New musical instruments

like the tabla, sitar and sarangi were also developed during this time. The Persian style of chorus qawwali was also popularized during this timer.

c. Dance: Kathak a dance form, originated during the Delhi Sultanate period. It combines Hindu themes with Persian costumes.

5. With examples explain how the Turks and the Arabs influenced the architecture of the Sultanate period.

Ans: The characteristic feature of Sultanate architecture is the extensive use of bricks, arches, domes, beams and balconies. The Turkish monuments were plain. There was liberal use of floral and geometric designs. The use of red sandstone added colour to their buildings. Verses from the Koran were engraved on the walls of some buildings. Some of the important monuments of the Sultanate period are the Qutab Minar complex, the Alai Darwaza, the tomb of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq, Firoz Shah Kotla, the Tughlaqabad for and the tombs of the Todi kings.

EXTRA QUESTIONS

1. Which two styles of music influenced the development of Hindustani music?

Ans. Hindustani music was the outcome of the fusion of the Perso- Arabic and Indian

classical music styles.

2. By whom were qawwalis popularized?

Ans. Qawwali is the Persian style of chorus singing which was popularized by Sufi saints.

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CIVICS

CH-1 The Constitution of India

Answer the following questions:-

**1)What do you mean by the term Constitution?
What does it contain?**

Ans) Constitution is a document which contains details of how to govern our country. It is a framework within which the government has to function. It defines the powers and functions of different organs of the government and also enumerates the Fundamental rights and Fundamental duties of the citizens.

2)Why is it necessary to have a Constitution for a country?

Ans) It is necessary to have a Constitution for a country to lead an organised social life. A Constitution has certain rules and codes which help to perform purposeful activities which are essential for governing a country.

3) Name the body that framed the Constitution of India. Who was its chairman?

Ans) The body that framed the Constitution of India was the Constituent assembly.

It's chairman was Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

4) Who represented the Anglo-Indians and the Parsees in the Constituent Assembly?

Ans) Frank Anthony and Dr. H. P. Modi represented the Anglo Indians and the Parsees respectively.

5) What is Preamble? Why is it important?

Ans) The Preamble is an introduction to the Constitution. The Preamble expresses a great deal of meaning in few words. The preamble indicates the nature and ideals of the state and also the ultimate source of our Constitution.

6) What are the main ideals contained in the Preamble to the Constitution of India?

Ans) The first part of the preamble, viz., SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC sets out the objectives of the state and the second part, viz., Justice, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, represents the ideals of a state or what is desirable. It also tells us to what type of political and economic order a country should have.

7) Define the following

a) Sovereign State

Ans) This means that India is free from external control and follows an independent policy. No outside power can interfere in the internal affairs of the country.

b) Secular State

Ans) The word 'secular' in the preamble implies that India does not have a state or official religion, which means equal treatment of all religions by the state. It does not extend special favours to any particular religion.

c) Republic

Ans) A republic is a state where the head of the state is an elected person and is elected for a definite period of time. The post of the President is not hereditary. The head of state in India is the President, who is elected indefinitely for a period of 5 years

8) State the difference between Democracy and Republic

Ans) Democracy:-

- The people choose the government.**
- Laws are made by the majority**
- Mainly focuses on the general will of the people**

Republic:-

- The head of the state is an elected person.
- Laws are made by elected representatives
- Mainly focuses on the Constitution

9) Do you think that the Indian Government is, 'of the people, by the people and for the people'? Explain

Ans) Yes, the Indian government is 'of the people, by the people and for the people' because:-

- According to the Preamble, India is both Democratic and Republic. Democracy means that the people choose the government and republic means that the head of our state is an elected one.
- The Preamble declares that the state in India will ensure justice, liberty, equality and fraternity among the people.

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