

1st Term Worksheet

Subject – History & Civics

Class – VII

Name :

Sec. :

[History]

Chapter – 2

[Islam and its Impact on the Middle East]

Stop to Answer:

[27]

1. When and where was Mohammad born?

Ans. _____

5. Who was Abu Bakr?

Ans. _____

Glossary:

[29]

Islam: _____

Revelations: _____

Prophet: _____

Zakat: _____

Haj: _____

Quran: _____

Hijrah (Hijrat): _____

Hijri: _____

Kaaba: _____

Caliph: _____

Exercises:

[30-31]

[A] Choose the correct option.

[30]

1. What is the meaning of Islam?

- a. Charity in the name of God
b. Submission to the will of God
c. Praying to God

2. Where was Mohammad born?

- a. Mecca b. Medina c. Baghdad

3. Who was Mohammad's mother?

- a. Amina b. Khadija c. Razia

4. What is pilgrimage to Mecca known as?

- a. *Zakat* b. *Hijri* c. Haj

5. For how many years did Abu Bakr rule as the Caliph?

- a. One b. two c. three

[B] State whether the following statements are true or false.

[30]

- 1- Mohammad declared that Allah was the one and only God and he was his prophet.

- 2- *Kalima* or prayer has to be done five times a day with the face turned towards Mecca.

- 3- The flight of Mohammad became the starting point of the Muslim calendar, Hijiri.

- 4- After Mohammad's death, Harun-al-Rashid, was selected as his successor. _____
- 5- The Indians adopted the Arabic system of numerals and their concept of zero. _____
- 6- Indian works of astronomy, medicine, philosophy and chemistry were translated into Arabic. _____

[C] Fill in the blanks. [30]

1. Mohammad was born in the year _____ in _____, a small town in Arabia.
2. The first converts to Mohammad's teachings were his wife _____, a cousin _____ and a friend _____.
3. The teachings of Mohammad are contained in the holy book _____.
4. Mohammad's flight from _____ to _____ is known as _____.
5. _____ was the first Caliph.
6. Islam first came to India through the _____ traders who had settled in _____ under the patronage of the local rulers.

[D] Name the following. [30]

1. The town where Mohammad was born

2. Mother and wife of Mohammad

3. The meaning of Islam

4. Pilgrimage to Mecca

5. The book which contains the revelations which God made to Mohammad

6. The town Mohammad and his followers migrated to for their safety

[E] Answer the following questions. [31]

1. Give a brief account of Arab life during the time Mohammad was born.

Ans. _____

2. What do you know about Mohammad's early life?

Ans. _____

3. Describe Mohammad’s flight to Medina.

Ans. _____

4. What did prophet Mohammad preach?

Ans. _____

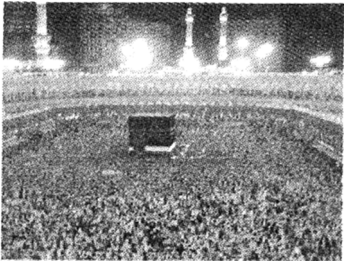
5. Give a short account of the spread of Islam.

Ans. _____

6. Write a note on the impact of Islam on trade and architecture.

Ans. _____

[E] Picture study:



1.

Identify the picture.
2.

Where is it located?
3.

Why is it important?

Chapter – 3
[The Turkish Invasion]

Stop to Answer:

[33]

1.

Who was defeated by Mohammad Bin Qasim?

Ans.
5.

Whom did Mahmud attack first?

Ans.

Glossary:

[35]

Rajputs:

Ghazni and Ghor:

First Battle of Tarain:

Second Battle of Tarain:

Sultans:

Exercises:

[36-37]

- A.

Choose the correct option.

[36]
1.

What was Mahmud of Ghazni known as in India?

a.

Plunderer

b.

Idol breaker invader

c.

ruthless invader
2.

Who patronised Al-Beruni?

a.

Mahmud of Ghazni

b.

Muhammad Ghori

c.

Qutb-ud-din Aibak
3.

When was Muhammad Ghori murdered?

a.

1192 CE

b.

1203 CE

c.

1206 CE
4.

Who was the ruler of Kanauj?

a.

Prithviraj Chauhan

b.

Jaichandra

c.

Mahmud of Ghazni

5. Who was the author of Shahnama?
- a. Al-Beruni b. Mahmud c. Firdausi

[B] State whether the following statements are true or false. [36]

- 1- Mahumud's raids continued for 17 years. _____
- 2- Arab advancement into India was checked by the powerful Rajput rulers. _____
- 3- Anandapal and several other princes and the ruler of Multan defeated Mahmud of Ghazni and ousted him from Multan. _____
- 4- Muhammad Ghori never tried to build up an empire in India as he was only interested in carrying away the wealth of India. _____
- 5- After Muhammad Ghori's death, Mohammad-bin Bhakhtiar Khiliji became the heir to his Indian possessions. _____

[C] Fill in the blanks. [36]

- 1- Mahmud took away enormous wealth to beautify his capital at_____.
- 2- Mahmud's raids on India began in_____ and continued till_____.
- 3- In 1191 CE, the first battle of _____was fought in which _____was defeated.
- 4- Prithviraj Chauhan was defeated by Muhammad Ghori in the year _____in the _____battle of Tarain.
- 5- _____ became heir to Muhammad Ghori's Indian possessions.

[D] Write short notes on. [36]

1. First battle of Tarain
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
2. Al-Beruni
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
3. Jaichandra
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
4. Second battle of Tarain
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

5. Somnath temple

[E] Name the following. [37]

1. He raided the Somnath temple in 1025 CE

2. A poet and author of Shahnama

3. He was ruling over Punjab to Afghanistan when Mahmud raided India.

4. In 1175 CE, he invaded Multan and captured it.

5. The most powerful Rajput ruler of the North.

[F] Answer the following questions. [37]

1. Who was Mahmud of Ghazni? Why did he invade India?

Ans.

2. Why did Muhammad Ghori turn towards India?

Ans.

3. What was the basic difference between invasions of Mahmud of Ghazni and? Muhammad Ghori?

Ans.

4. Which Indian ruler opposed Muhammad Ghori? What was the result?

Ans.

5. What were the causes of the success of the Turks against the Rajputs?

Ans. _____

6. Why is Muhammad Ghori regarded as the founder of the Muslim rule in India?

Ans. _____

[G] Picture study:



[37]

1. Identify the picture.

2. Why did he invade India?

3. Mention one result of his invasion.

Ans. _____

Chapter – 4**[The Delhi Sultanate: The Slave Dynasty]****Stop to Answer:****[41]**

1. What was the group of forty nobles known as?

Ans.

2. How did Raziya Sultana die?

Ans.

Glossary:**[42]**

Mamluk:

Lakhsbaksh:

Amirs:

Chalisa:

Monarchy:

Sijdah:

Paibas:

Mewati:

Exercises:**[43-44]**

- [A] Choose the correct option.

[43]

- 1- Who succeeded Raziya?

a. The eldest son of Iltutmish

b. Altuniya

c. The youngest son of Iltutmish

- 2- Whom did Balban appoint as the Governor of Bengal?

a. Tughril Beg

b. Bughra Khan

c. Kaiqubad

- 3- Who founded the Khalji Dynasty?

a. Iltutmish

b. Jalal-ud-din Khalji

c. Kaiqubad

- 4- Whose revolt did Balban suppress?

a. Tughril beg

b. Ali Mardan

c. Ghiyas-ud-din

- 5- Who was the leader of the Mongols?

a. Nasir-ud-din Qabacha

b. Altuniya

c. Chengiz Khan

- [B] State whether the following statements are true or false.

[43]

- 1- Iltutmish was popularly known as Lakhsbaksh. _____

- 2- Yalviz, the ruler of Multan occupied parts of Punjab defying Iltutmish's authority.

- 3- Rukn-ud-din Firoz proved unworthy and was replaced by Raziya. _____

4- Balban, the leader of the 'Chalisa' was made the prime minister of Sultan Rukn-ud-din-Firoz. _____

5- The slave Dynasty came to an end with the death of Kaiqubad in 1290 CE. _____

[C] Fill in the blanks. [43]

1- The Slave Dynasty was established by _____.

2- Qutb-ud-din Aibak started the construction of the famous _____ and built the _____ mosque near it.

3- _____ proved to be inefficient and so Qutb-ud-din Aibak's son-in-law _____ was invited to become the Sultan of Delhi.

4- _____ the Governor of Bengal, declared his independence and was succeeded by _____ who was defeated Iltutmish.

5- _____ was the only woman ruler of the Sultanate.

[D] Match the following. [43]

1. Qutb-ud-din Aibak

a. Ruler of Multan

2. Iltutmish

b. Shah of Persia

3. Nasir-ud-din Qabacha

c. Raziya

4. Yaldiz

d. Minhaj-us-Siraj

5. Chengiz Khan

e. Quwwat-ul-Islam

6. Yaqut

f. Ruler of Ghazni

[E] Answer the following questions. [44]

1. How did Balban restore peace in the Doab region?

Ans. _____

2. How did Iltutmish win the sympathy of the Muslims?

Ans. _____

3. Why was Qutb-ud-din Aibak called *Lakhabaksh*?

Ans. _____

4. What were the obstacles Iltutmish faced when he ascended the throne? How did he overcome the problems?

Ans. _____

5. Why was Raziya’s rule so short-lived?

Ans. _____

6. Why was the Slave Dynasty so called?

Ans. _____

[F] Picture study:



[44]

1. Identify the monument.

Ans. _____

2. Who constructed it?

Ans. _____

3. Who completed its construction?

Ans. _____

4. Where is it located?

Ans. _____

5. Mention one important feature of the monument.

Ans. _____

Chapter – 5

[The Delhi Sultanate: The Khalji Sultans (1290 – 1320CE)]

Stop to Answer:

[47]

1. Who was the first Sultan to have a permanent standing army? How did the Sultans earlier than him get their soldiers?

Ans.

Glossary:

[49]

Chehra:

Dagh:

Doab:

Jauhar:

Vassal:

Exercises:

[49-51]]

[A] Choose the correct options.

[49]

- 1- Who carried on the Deccan expedition on behalf of Ala-ud-din Khalji?
 - a. Malik Kafur
 - b. Ghazi Malik
 - c. Jalal-ud-din Khalji
- 2- Who was Ghazi Malik?
 - a. a slave of Ala-ud-din
 - b. the ruler of Kakatiya dynasty
 - c. the governor of Dipalpur
- 3- What musical instrument did Amir Khusrau invent?
 - a. Flute
 - b. veena
 - c. sitar
- 4- What title did Ghazi Malik assume?
 - a. Ghiyas-ud-din Balban
 - b. Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq
 - c. Muhammad-bin-Tughluq
- 5- Whose queen was Rani Padmini?
 - a. Rana Amar Singh
 - b. Rana Pratap Singh
 - c. Rana Ratan Singh

[B] State whether the following statement are true or false.

[50]

- 1- Ala-ud-din Khalji dreamt of establishing an all –India empire. _____
- 2- Ala-ud-din was very kind towards the nobles. _____
- 3- Malik Kafur was a slave bought from Gujarat. _____
- 4- Amir Khusrau was an architect. _____
- 5- Ala-ud-din built the Chittorgarh Fort. _____

[C] Fill in the blanks. [50]

- 1- _____ was the first Khalji ruler who ascended the throne after murdering _____.
- 2- Jalal-ud-din Khalji was treacherously murdered by his nephew_____.
- 3- In order to prevent substitution, Ala-ud-din introduced the system of maintaining descriptive rolls called_____.
- 4- The_____ attacked the Khalji empire several times during the early years of Ala-ud-din's reign.
- 5- Malik Kafur defeated the _____ of Devagiri and the _____of Warrangal.

[D] Match the following. [50]

A

B

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------|----|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | Jalal-ud-din Khalji | a. | Started the market control policy |
| 2. | Malik Kafur | b. | Jauhar |
| 3. | Ala-ud-din Khalji | c. | Raided India several times |
| 4. | The Mongols | d. | founder of the Khalji Dynasty |
| 5. | Rani Padmini | e. | led the Deccan expedition |
| 6. | Ghazi Malik | f. | was the governor of Dipalpur |

[E] Answer the following questions. [50]

1. Who was the founder of the Khalji Dynasty? Who removed him from the throne? How?

Ans. _____

2. How did Ala-ud-din build a strong army?

Ans. _____

3. Who started the market control policy?

Ans. _____

4. Write a short note on the economic reforms made by Ala-ud-din Khalji in relation to:

- a. Land revenue system

b. Market control policy

5. What steps did Ala-ud-din take to reduce the powers of the nobles?

Ans.

6. Write a note on the military expeditions of Ala-ud-din Khalji in the Deccan.

Ans.

7. What measures did Ala-ud-din Khalji take to meet the challenges of the Mongols?

Ans.

[F] Name the following. [50]

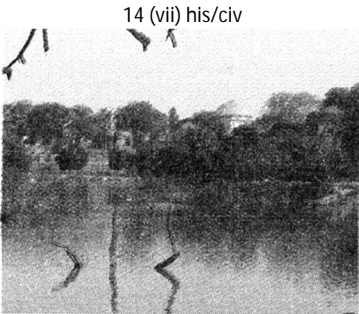
1. The uncle of Ala-ud-din Khalji

2. A slave who became a trusted general of Ala-ud-din

3. He came to the throne murdering Kaiqubad

4. Governor of Dipalpur

5. Another name of Ghias-ud-din Tughluq



- 1. Identify the monument

- 2. Who constructed it?

- 3. Where is it located?

- 4. Why was it constructed?

[Civics]
Chapter – 1
[Basic Ideas of the Constitution]

Stop to Answer: **[135]**

- 1. Right to Freedom _____ allows people to freely practice their faith.
- 2. All Indians are _____ before the law.
- 3. Preamble allows for _____, _____ and _____ justice.

Glossary: **[136]**

- Sovereign: _____
- Discriminate: _____
- Propagate: _____
- Adult franchise: _____
- Exploitation: _____
- Minorities: _____

Exercises: **[136-137]**

- [A] Choose the correct options.
- 1- When did the constitution of India come into force?
a. 15 August 1947 b. 26 January1948 c. 26 January1950
 - 2- How many fundamental rights are ensured by the constitution?
a. Five b. six c. seven
 - 3- Which fundamental right protects all other fundamental rights?
a. Right to freedom b. Right to equality
c. Right to constitutional remedies

- 4- Which right allows freedom to all religious and linguistic communities in India to preserve their distinct culture, language and script?
- Right to freedom of Religion
 - Cultural and educational rights
 - Right to equality
- 5- When can the fundamental rights be withheld?
- During elections
 - During emergency
 - Anytime

[B] State whether the following statements are true or false.

- Fundamental Rights are absolute. _____
- Right to freedom is a Fundamental Right. _____
- The preamble declares India to be a Sovereign, Socialist, Democratic, Secular, Republic. _____
- The success of democracy depends upon the Right to Property. _____
- Employment of children below 14 years of age is prohibited. _____

[C] Fill in the blanks.

- The Indian Constitution has provided the basis of political democracy by introducing _____ or right to vote.
- In a non-republican democracy, the head of the state is a _____
- No _____ power is allowed either to interfere in the internal affairs of India or to dictate her foreign policy.
- There are _____ kinds of freedom guaranteed under the right to freedom.
- Right to _____ protects all other fundamental rights.

[D] Answer the following questions.

- What is a constitution? Why is it important?

Ans. _____

- Can you mention a step taken by the government to ensure equality?

Ans. _____

3. 'The Preamble to the constitution describes the nature of the state.' In this context explain:

a. A sovereign state

b. A secular state

c. A democratic state

4. With reference to fundamental rights, explain

a. Fundamental rights are justiciable.

b. Explain any three rights to freedom

c. Which rights prohibit untouchability and forced labour.

d. Examine the main features of the Indian Constitution.

