



CLASS VII SOCIAL SCIENCE APRIL MONTH MATERIAL

HIS – 1, GEO – 1 AND SOC. & POL. LIFE – 1

Ch- 1 History (Tracing changes through years)

***Key words**

Cartographer, Chronicler, Archives, Manuscripts, habitat, Patron, Jati, foreigner,

***Define the terms**

- (1) **Cartographer-** The artist who is skilled in drawing or making maps.
- (2) **Manuscripts** – The original script written by the Author in his/her handwriting.
- (3) **Habitat-** The living condition of specie.
- (4) **Chronicler-** One who writes history.
- (5) **Region** – The particular area designated or occupied by a certain group or empire.

*** Points to be remember-----**

- (1) **Seventh century AD---** The teachings of the holy Quran brought to India.
- (2) **1154**—Map of the Indian Subcontinent made by al-Idrisi.
- (3) **1266-1287-** Reign of the Delhi Sultan Ghiysuddin Bal ban.
- (4) **1356**—Ziyauddin Barani wrote his first chronicle. He wrote another version two years later.
- (5) **The subcontinent saw** the new food like potatoes, corn , chillies tea and coffee.

***Answer in one word**

1. Where were manuscripts are kept?

Ans. Archive

2. Who is a cartographer?

Ans. Cartographer is one who draws a maps.

3. Who was al-Idrisi ?

Ans. al –Idrisi was an Arab cartographer.

4. Who used the term Hindustan for the first time?

Ans. Minhaj-i-Siraj

5. Who was Ziyauddin Barani ?

Ans. Ziyauddin Barani was a 14th century chronicler.

***Answer in one sentence**

1. Who were scribes?

Ans. Scribes were those professionals who used to copy down the manuscripts.

2. Which were the crops introduced into the sub-Continent?

Ans. Potatoes, corns, tea, coffee.

3. What was the major development of this age?

Ans. The emergence of the idea of bhakti was the major development of this age.

4. How did the scribes copy down the manuscripts?

Ans. Scribes copied down the manuscripts?

5. What source do the historians use for the study of a particular period of history?

Ans. sources like coin, inscriptions, architectures and textual records for the study of Specific period.

***Answer in brief**

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

Ans: 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, but two peasants living in the same village were not foreigners to each other, even if they had different religious or caste backgrounds. But today, a foreigner is someone who is not an Indian. A foreigner is known as pardesi in Hindi and ajnabi in Persian.

2. List some of the technological changes associated with this period.

Ans: Some of the technological changes associated with this period were - the Persian wheel for irrigation, the spinning wheel in weaving and firearms in combat. A Persian wheel is a machine to lift water from moving water sources such as a river or large spring. A spinning wheel is a device for spinning thread or yarn from natural or synthetic fibres. Firearms are used in offensive role mostly by military force. All these innovations came along with people, who also brought other ideas with them. These technological changes occurred between 700 and 1750 A.D.

*** Answer in detail**

1.What were some of the major religious developments during this period?

Ans: Some of the major religious developments during this period were:the inclusion of new deities in Hinduism, the construction of temples by royalty and the growing importance of Brahmanas, the priests, as dominant groups in society.

- (1)Brahmanas earned a lot of respect in the society due to their knowledge of sanskrit.
- (2)New rulers searching for prestige extended their patronage to these priests.
- (3)the emergence of bhakti, of a loving personal deity that people could reach out to without the aid of priests or elaborate rituals.
- (4)Merchants and migrants introduced Islam to the subcontinent through the teachings of the Holy *Quran*. Many rulers were patrons of Islam and the *ulama*.
- (5)Islam was interpreted in many ways by its followers.
- (6)There were other important differences between the various schools of law, theology and mystic traditions.

***Activity- Map skill**



Provinces of the Delhi Sultanate during Muhammad Tughluq's region according to the Egyptian source Masalik al-Absar fi Mamalik al-Amsar of Shihabuddin Umari.

Ch- 1(Geography) – Environment

*** Key words**

Environment, Biotic, Lithosphere, Hydrosphere, Atmosphere, Ecosystem, Barter system

*** Define the terms**

(1) **Biotic** –It refers to the world of living organisms, such as plants and animals.

(2) **A biotic** – It refers to the world of non- living elements such as land.

(3) **Lithosphere**- it is the solid crust or the hard top layer of the earth.

(4) **Hydrosphere** –It refers to the water bodies like rivers , lakes seas ,oceans , etc, on the earth.

(5) **Atmosphere**- It is the thin layer of the air that surrounds the earth.

*** Points to be remember-**

(1) An ecosystem can be found in lakes, mountains, oceans, pond, etc.

(2) Humans beings modify natural environment as per their needs.

(3)The natural environment consists of land, water air, plants and animals.

(4) Biosphere or the living world is comprised of plant and animals life.

(5) Environment in our basic life support system.

*** Answer in one word**

1. Which force of the earth holds atmosphere around it?

Ans. Gravitational force

2. Which is human- made component of environment?

Ans. Building

3. Which is not a natural ecosystem?

Ans. Aquarium

4. The World Environment Day is celebrated on which date?

Ans. 5th June

5. Name different types of water bodies?

Ans. Rivers, lakes, seas oceans. etc

*** Answer in one sentence**

1.What are the basic components of natural environment?

Ans. The basic components of the natural environments are land, water, air, plants and animals.

2. What is Barter system?

Ans. Barter system is a method of trade in which goods are exchanged without the use of money.

3. Which are the two major components of biotic environment?

Ans. Plants and animals are the two major components of biotic environment.

4. Give four examples of humans- made environments/

Ans. Four examples of human-made environment – building, parks, bridge and roads.

5. How is environment important for us?

Ans. It is important for us because it is the provider of air, water, food and land the basic necessities of life.

6. What does lithosphere provides us?

Ans- Lithosphere provide us forests, grasslands for grazing land for agriculture and human settlements. It is a rich source of minerals.

*** Answer in brief**

1. What is an ecosystem?

Ans-Plants, animals, and human beings depend on their immediate surroundings. They are often interdependent for many reasons. These relations of dependence and interdependence together constitute an ecosystem.

In other words, an ecosystem is a system formed as a result of the interactions of all living organisms with each other, and with the physical and chemical factors of the environment in which they live.

2. Which are the major components of the environment?

Ans-There are three major components of the environment, namely natural environment (consists of all objects created by nature), human environment (consists of human beings) and human-made environment (consists of objects created by human beings). Natural environment comprises land, water, air, plants and animals. The human environment comprises human beings. The human-made environment comprises bridges, roads, monuments etc.

*** Answer in detail-**

1. What do you mean by natural environment?

Ans-The environment is our basic life supporting system. Any environment which is found naturally is known as a natural environment. Natural environment refers to both biotic and abiotic conditions existing on the earth. The environment that consists of all objects created by nature is called natural environment. The natural environment comprises land, water, air, plants and animals. In other words, they are known as lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere and biosphere.

Plants and animals are interdependent. They cannot survive without each other. Plants consume carbon dioxide and give oxygen to air and prepare food, thus are producers.

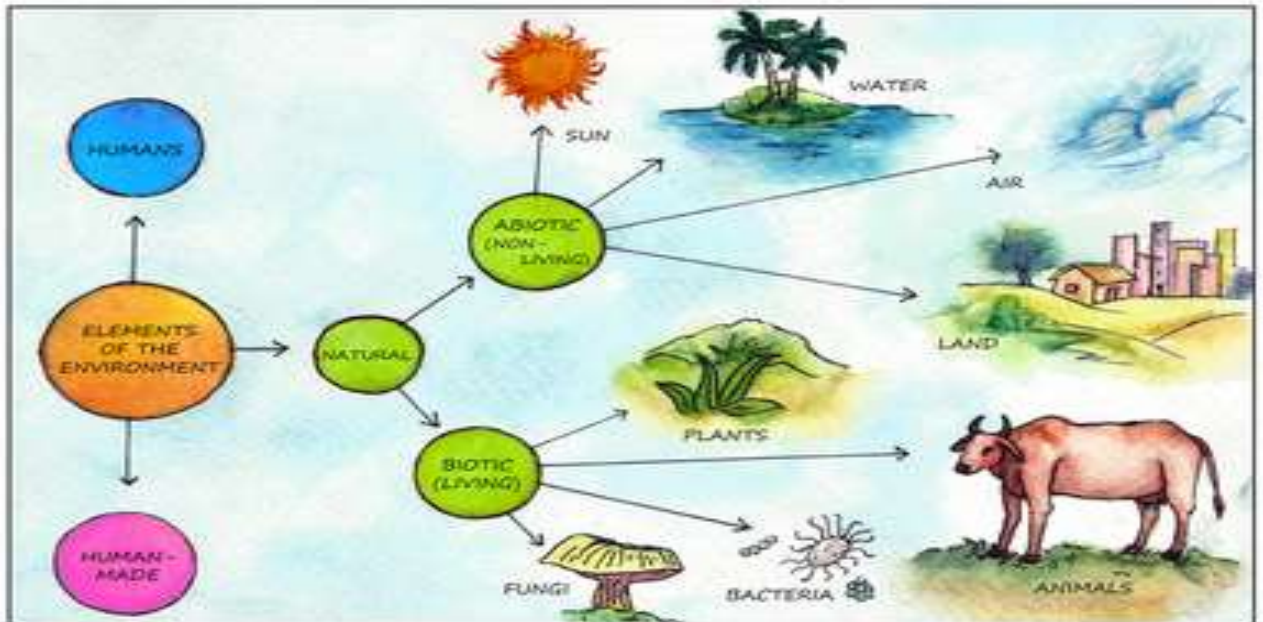
Animals consume plants and plant products. They also absorb oxygen and release carbon dioxide for plants. The dead and decaying animals act as nutrition to plants. Forests are the natural habitat for wildlife. Plants also serve as medicinal herbs for animals.

*** Activity**

Flow learning chart-

***Components of Environment**

***Domains of the Environment**



Ch-1 Civics (On Equality)

*** Key words**

Equality, Democracy, Civil Right, Caste system, Dalit, Dignity, Constitution, Movement

***Define the term-----**

(1) Dalit- It means broken.

(2) Dignity--- Thinking of oneself and other persons as worthy of respect.

(3) Universal Adult Franchise- The Right to vote given to all adult above the age of 18 years.

(4) Equality- Equality is the soul of Indian Democracy.

***Points to be remember.**

* The CIVIL RIGHTS ACT of 1964 prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, religion or national origin.

*Equality is the soul of Indian democracy.

*The Midday meal scheme is one of the various steps – of the government in this direction.

*Dalit means broken. Dalits belong to the unprivileged class.

*This scheme has helped increase the enrolment and attendance of poor children in the school.

* Universal Adult Franchise gives political equality to the people but it does not ensure social and economic equality.

Answer in one words.

1. In which year Civil Right Act was passed?

Ans. 1964

2. What do you mean by the Dalit?

Ans. Dalit

3. Who was Rosa Parks?

Ans. An African –American woman

4. Which state was introduced the midday meal scheme first?

Ans. Tamil Nadu

5. On what basis were the Ansaris treated equally?

Ans. On the basis of religion.

***Answer in one sentence**

1. What is joothan about?

Ans. It is a about the bitter experiences of growing up of a dalit boy.

2. What do you mean by 'dignity'?

Ans. Dignity means thinking of one self and others as worthy of self- respect.

3. Who have been employed to cook the meal under midday meal scheme?

Ans Dalit women have been employed to cook the meal under midday meal scheme?

4. How did B.R.Ambedkar view self-respect?

Ans. B.R Ambedkar viewed self –respect as the most vital factor in life, without which man was cipher.

5. What was the condition of the African- Americans in the United States of America prior to 1950s?

Ans. Prior to 1950s, the African- Americans were treated extremely unequally in the USA and denied equality through law.

Answer in brief

1. In a democracy why is universal adult franchise important?

Ans:

- (a) The universal adult franchise is a very important aspect of all the democracies of the world.
- (b) It means that all adults, irrespective of their caste, religion, gender, and social and economic backgrounds are allowed to cast their vote.
- (c) By voting Right, the citizens participate in creating their government.
- (d) It is based on the idea of equality.
- (e) It makes the government more accountable, responsible and legitimate towards people.

2: In what ways was Omprakash Valmiki's experience similar to that of the Ansaris?

Ans: The experiences of Omprakash Valmiki and the Ansaris were similar.

- (a) The dignity of both Omprakash Valmiki and Ansari was violated because of the way in which they were treated.
- (b) Both Omprakash Valmiki and Ansaris treated unequally by their fellow citizens.
- (c) Both of them suffered unequal treatment and were discriminated at the individual level because they belonged to different castes or religions.
- (e) Both these incidents also show that though the law enforces equality, such inequalities exist within our society.

***Answer in detail**

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- (4) Both these incidents also show that though the law enforces equality, such inequalities exist within our society.

(5)The self-respect of both Omprakash Valmiki and Ansari was also hurt badly.



Activity-

- Make a chart on Equality in Indian Democracy.