



CLASS VII SOCIAL SCIENCE JUNE MONTH MATERIAL

HIS – 2 AND 3, GEO – 2, SOC. & POL. LIFE – 2

Ch -2 History- (New kings and kingdoms)

Key words

Samantas, Revenue, Prashastis, Sultan, Nadu, Brahmadeya, Vellanvagai, Shalabhoga

Define the term

(1) **Brahmadeya**- The land given to the brahmanas as grant.

(2) **Nagarams**- Associations of traders

(3) **Sabha**- The assembly of brahmanas.

(4) **Devadana**- The land gifted to temples.

(5) **Ur**. Settlement of peasants

Point to be remember

(1) **7th century** – Rise of the new dynasties.

(2) **1191**- Prithviraja III defeated Muhammad Ghori

(3) **1192**- Prithviraja III lost battle and was finished by Muhammad Ghori.

(4) **985**- Rajaraja I became a great Chola ruler.

(5) **Mid- eighty century**- Rise of Rashtrakuta chief as kshatriya.

Answer in one words

1) What was called ;rent?

Ans. Resources obtained from the producers were called ‘rent’;

2) Who was kalhana?

Ans kalhana was a great Sanskrit poet from Kashmir.

3) Who was Prithviraja III?

Ans Prithviraja III was a famous Chauhan ruler of Delhi and surrounding regions during 1168-1192.

4) What were called as 'ur'?

Ans The settlements of peasants were called as 'ur'.

5) Who destroyed the temple of Somnath?

Ans Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni a ruler of Afghanistan, destroyed the temple of Somnath.

***Answer in one sentence-**

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Answer in brief-

1: Who were the parties involved in the "tripartite struggle"?

Ans: The city of Kanauj situated in the Ganga valley was known for its riches. So all the three important dynasties of Gurjara- Pratiharas, Rashtrakutas and Palas wanted to gain control over it. So the struggle between these three kingdoms was known as the Tripartite struggle. This conflict continued for a long time and finally it was the Pratiharas who gained control over Kanauj. quartz, feldspar and biotite. The Earth's outer solid layer, the lithosphere, is made of *rock*.

2. What were the two major cities under the control of the Chahamanas?

Ans: Chahamanas were later known as Chauhans. One of the most important rulers of this dynasty was Prithviraj Chauhan who defeated Mohammed Ghori in the First Battle of Tarain in 1191 A.D. The two major cities in control of the Chahamanas were Delhi and Ajmer.

***Answer in detail**

1. What were the activities associated with Chola temples?

Ans: A Chola temple was not only a place of worship but also the hub of economic, social and cultural life. They often became the nuclei of settlements which grew around them.

(a)Chola temples were centres of craft production. Bronze images were most distinctive. Most of the bronze images were of deities, some were of devotees as well.

(b)Temples were also endowed with land by rulers as well as by others. The produce of the land went to maintain all the specialists who worked at the temple and others who lived nearby – priests, garland-makers, musicians, dancers, etc.

(c)Making of bronze images was one of the main crafts associated with temples.

(d)Chola bronze images are considered the finest in the world.

2. What were the qualifications necessary to become a member of a committee of the sabha in the Chola Empire?

Ans: To become a member of a committee of the *sabha* in the Chola Empire, the following qualifications were necessary:

- The members should be owners of land from which land revenue is collected.
- They should have their own homes.
- They should be between 35 and 70 years of age.
- They should have knowledge of the Vedas.
- They should be well-versed in administrative matters and should be honest.
- They should not be members of any other committee in the last three years.
- Anyone who has not submitted his accounts, as well as those of his relatives, cannot contest the elections.

.Activity -

****Paste the picture of Somnath temple and write about it. (or)**

***Project-Collect some stories about the legends and ruler like Prithviraj chauhan and Maharana Pratap.**

CH 3 HISTORY(The Delhi Sultans)

*Key Words

Dehliwal, Hinterland, Birthright, Namaz, khutba, bandagan, Garrison town, Client, Iqta.

Define the terms-

(1) **Tarikh**- History

(2) **Tawarikh**- Plural of tarikh

(3) **Namaz**- It refers to the prayer offered by Muslim.

(4) **Khutba**- Sermon

(5) **Kharaj**- The tax on cultivation was known as Kharaj.

(6) **Birthright**- It refers to the privileges claimed on account of birth.

*Point to be remember-

(1) **1175-1192**. Reign of Prithviraj Chauhan.

(2) **1206-1210**. Reign of Qutbuddin Aybak.

(3) **1236**- Raziyya become Sultan.

(4) **1240**- Raziyya was dethroned.

(5) **1296-1316**. Reign of Alauddin Khalji.

(6) **1451-1489**- Reign of Bahlul Lodi.

*Answer in one word

Q1- For how many years the Suri dynasty rule?

Ans- 15 years

Q.2 Who among was not a Turkish ruler?

Ans- Khizr Khan

Q.3-What is a mosque called in Arabic?

Ans- Masjid

Q.4 Who introduced token currency?

Ans-Muhammad Tughluq

Q.5-What was the language of administration under the Delhi Sultans?

Ans- It was Persian

***Answer in one sentence-**

Q.1 Which ruler first established his or her capital at Delhi?

Ans- The Tomara Rajputs

Q.2- Who defeated the Tomara Rajputs?

Ans- The Chauhan of Ajmer defeated the Tomara Rajputs.

Q.3- Who were the 'Imam'?

Ans- The spiritual leader of the Muslims.

Q.4- What do you understand by the words 'Garrison town'?

Ans- It refers to a town which is fortified with soldiers.

Q.5- What do you mean by word 'Iqta'?

Ans- The territories under the military commanders were known as iqta.

Answer in brief

Q.1-Which ruler first established his or her capital in Delhi?

Ans: After the decline of the Pratiharas, the Tomaras established their dynasty around Delhi by the 10th century. Ananga Pala, the founder of the Tomara dynasty first established his capital at Delhi in 736 CE. They were however followed by the Chauhans or Chahamanas.

Q2: What was the language of administration under the Delhi Sultans?

Ans: The Delhi Sultanate literature begins with the rise of Persian speaking people to the throne of the Sultanate of Delhi. So naturally, Persian was the language of administration under the Delhi Sultans.

Answer in Detail

Q.1: Raziyya Sultan was unique in the history of the Delhi Sultanate. Do you think women leaders are accepted more readily today?

Ans: Raziyya Sultan was the daughter of Iltutmish, who came to power in 1236. She was more able and qualified than all her brothers. She was unique in the history of the Delhi Sultanate based on her ability as an effective leader of the Delhi Sultanate. Being a woman, she was not accepted as a ruler at the time. The nobles were not happy at her attempts to rule independently. So they conspired and removed her from the throne in 1240.

Women leaders are accepted more readily today as we live in a world of equality for both

men and women. Women are provided with adequate opportunities to excel. For example, Indira Gandhi and Margaret Thatcher are examples of political leaders who have been accepted for their effective leadership. Moreover, there is scope for positive growth for women leaders in future.

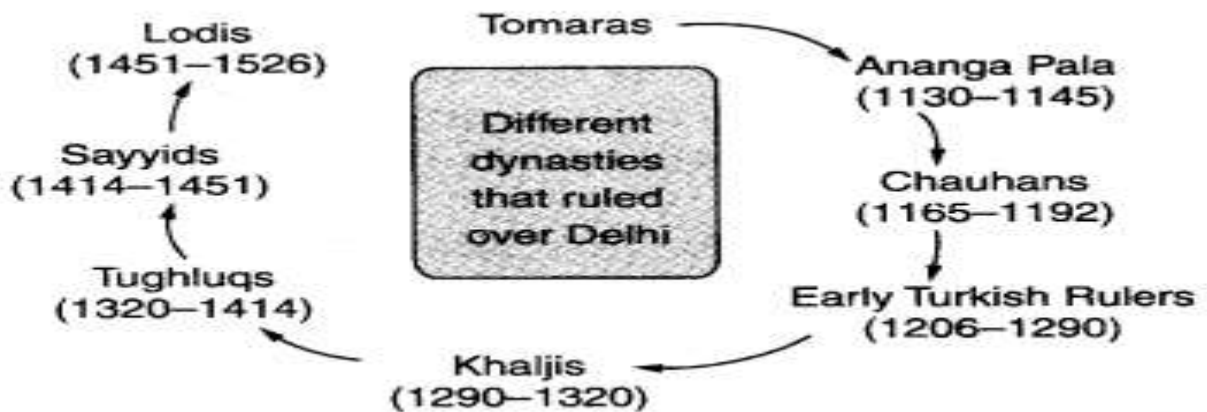
Q.2 What was the impact of the Mongol invasions on the Delhi Sultanate?

Ans: The Mongol invasions affected the Delhi Sultanate in the following ways:

1. Both Alauddin Khalji and Muhammad Tughluq raised large standing armies against the Mongols.
2. Alauddin constructed a new garrison town named Siri for his soldiers while Muhammad Tughluq emptied Dehli-i-Kunha of its residents and the soldiers garrisoned there. Residents of Delhi were forced to shift to Daulatabad.
3. In order to feed the soldiers, large taxes were imposed on farmers. Additional taxes levied from the farmers coincided with famine during the time of Muhammad Tughlaq.
4. Alauddin chose to pay his soldiers salaries in cash rather than iqtas. His administrative measures were effective due to cheap prices and efficient supplies of goods in the market. Muhammad Tughluq created a token currency to pay his soldiers. His administrative reign was a disaster and he disbanded his army.

Activity-

*Flow-learning chart-(The Rulers of Delhi)



Ch-2- (Geography) Inside our Earth

***key words**

Dynamic planet, Igneous rocks, metamorphic rocks, Intrusive rocks, Lava, Mantle, Soil

Define the term

(1)**Crust** –The uppermost layer over the earth's surface .It is very thin.

(2)**Rock**- A rock is a natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the earth's crust.

(3) **Mantle** – This layer is just beneath the crust.

(4)**Sedimentary rock**- When loose sediments are compressed and hardened, layer of rocks are formed.

(5) **Sediments**- These are small fragments of rocks.

*** Points to be remember**

* The central core has very high temperature and pressure.

*The earth's is made up of several types of rocks.

*Igneous rocks are also called primary rocks. They are two types – Intrusive rocks and extrusive rocks.

* Intrusive igneous rocks are also called primary rocks.

Answer in one words

1. What is called the uppermost layer of the earth?

Ans- Crust

2. Name the main mineral constituent of the continental mass.

Ans. Silica and alumina

3. What is the radius of the core?

Ans. About 3500 km

4 . Which is the deepest mine in the world?

Ans. South Africa.

5. Name the constituents of the oceanic crust.

Ans Silica and magnesium

Answer in one sentence

1) What is the special feature of this (crust) layer?

Ans It is the thinnest of all the layers

2) What are fossils?

Ans The remains of the dead plant and animals trapped in the layers of rocks are called fossils.

3) What are called igneous rocks?

Ans When the molten magma cools, it becomes solid, Rocks formed in this way are called igneous rocks.

4) What are the main constituents of the core?

Ans The main constituents of the core are nickel and iron. It is usually known as nife.

5) What happens when igneous and sedimentary rocks go under great heat and called fossils.

Ans. They change into metamorphic rocks.

Answer in brief

1.What is a rock

Ans.Rock or stone is a natural substance, a solid aggregate of one or more minerals or mineraloids. For example, granite, a common *rock*, is a combination of the minerals quartz, feldspar and biotite. The Earth's outer solid layer, the lithosphere, is made of *rock*.

2.What are metamorphic rocks?

Ans.The word Metamorphic is derived from the Greek word Metamorphose which means the change of form. Metamorphic rocks are the rocks that get formed under great heat and pressure. They are formed when Igneous and sedimentary rocks are subjected to heat and pressure. For example, clay changes to slate and limestone into marble.

*** Answer in detail**

1. Mention various types of rock?

2. What are the three layers of the earth?

Ans.The Earth is made up of several concentric layers with one inside another just like the onion. The three layers of the earth are the crust, the mantle, and the core. The uppermost layer or crust is the thinnest of all layers. It is 35 km on the continental masses and only 5 km on the ocean floors. Just beneath the crust is the mantle which extends up to a depth of 2900 km. The innermost layer is the core with a radius of about 3500 km. It is made up of nickel and iron and is therefore called a knife. The central core has very high temperature and

pressure. The crust forms only 0.5 percent of the volume of the earth, 16 percent consists of the mantle and 83 percent makes the core.

***Activity- Make a flow chart on different types of rocks.**

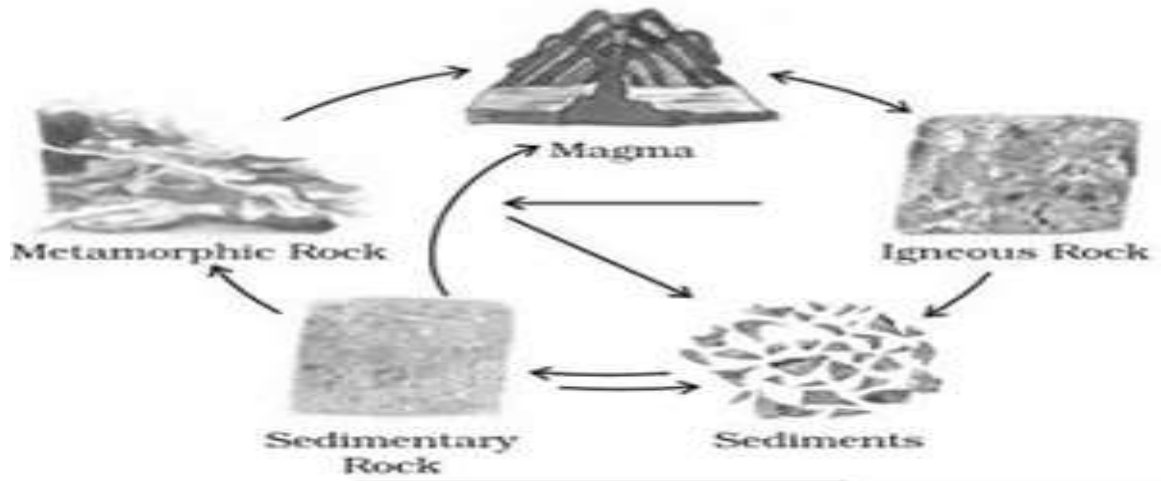
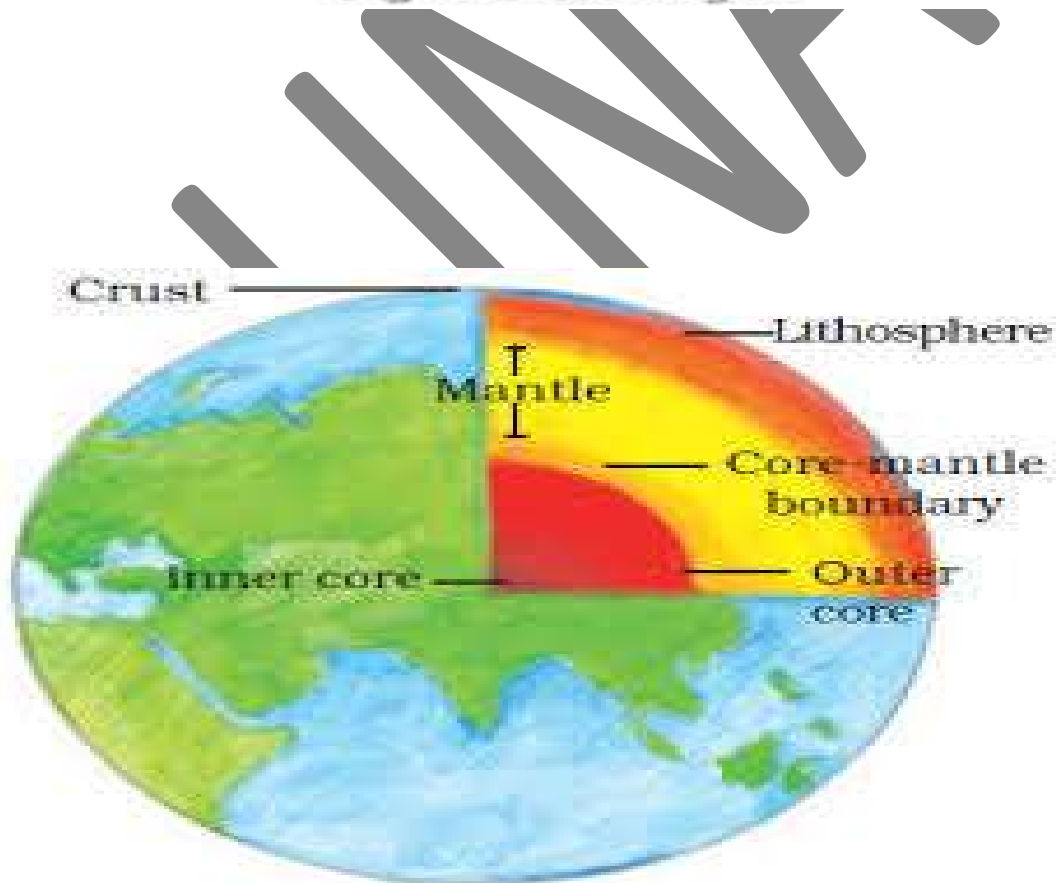


Fig. 2.4: Rock Cycle



Ch -2 (Civics) Role of the Government in Health

Key Words

(1) Medical Tourists, Public, Private, Medicines, Facilities, Diseases, Angan wadis,

* Define the terms

(1) **Vocational training-** Training provided in skill development

(2) **RMPs** – It refers to Registered Medical Practitioners.

(3) **Communicable Diseases-** Diseases that spread from one person to another through water ,food ,air etc.

(4) **Angan wadis-** Rural mother and child care centers provided by the government.

Points to be remember

(1) Health is a vital aspect because only healthy people can prove themselves resourceful.

(2) Healthcare facilities can be divided into two categories- Public health services and private health facilities.

(3) We need proper healthcare facilities to maintain good health.

(4) In order to run such facilities we need health workers, nurses, qualified doctors, etc,

Answer in one word

1. where do the most doctors prefer to settle?

Ans. Urban areas

2. Who got costly medical treatment –Aman or Ranjan?

Ans Ranjan

3. Whose health concerns are generally ignored?

Ans Women

4. Name some water borne diseases.

Ans. Diarrhoes, worms, hepatitis

5. Where are private services easily available?

Ans. In urban areas

Answer in one sentence

1. What is the full form of RMPs? Where are they found?

Ans Registered Medical Practitioners. They are found in rural areas.

2. What do we need to prevent and treat illnesses?

Ans. This is a system of hospitals and health centres run by the government.

3. What problem do rural people face whenever they come in grip of an illness?

Ans They have to travel long distances to reach a doctor.

4. What do mean by a public health care system?

Ans This is a system of hospitals and health centres run by the government.

5. What do people in a democratic country expect the government?

Ans people in a democratic country expect the government to work for their welfare.

Answer in brief

1. What differences do you find between private and public health services .

Ans:

Facility	Cost of Services	Availability of service
Private	Expensive (high cost)	The service is easily available as private health centers use modern and advanced techniques. They are also not very crowded. They are more accountable to the patients
Public	Cheap (low cost)	It is difficult to avail proper services as there is a lack of equipment. The public health centers are very crowded and service is very slow and inefficient.

2. Improvement in water and sanitation can control many diseases.’ Explain with the help of examples.

Ans: Improvement in water and sanitation can control numerous diseases especially water borne diseases. There are several diseases that spread through contaminated water, for example, cholera, malaria, jaundice, typhoid, diarrhea, dysentery, etc.

By ensuring that clean safe water is available to all, such diseases can be prevented.

Examples –

(a)The government should check the quality of water provided at regular intervals.

(b)Proper checks on waste disposal and sewerage treatment should be ensured.

(c) Awareness should be created among the public about the causes of water borne diseases.

***Answer in detail**

1. What are the different ways through which the government can take steps to provide healthcare for all?

Ans: The different ways through which the government can take steps to provide healthcare for all are:

- (a) It is the primary duty of the government to ensure the welfare of the people and provide healthcare to all.
- (b) The government could increase the number of hospitals or medical vans in rural and remote places for better access to healthcare.
- (c) Sanitation facilities and proper drainage system could be improved.
- (d) With the help of different agencies, the government could provide efficient filters for clean and safe drinking water.
- (d) Proper garbage dumps and disposable bags should be provided and maintained.
- (e) Medicines should be available either at free costs or at very low costs.
- (f) Even proper toilets and washrooms should be provided and maintained at every corner

***Activity**

***Diagram to distinguish between public and private health services.**



PUMA