

DATE \_\_\_\_\_



**पुर्णिमा International School**  
Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

**Class VII**  
**Social -Science**  
**Specimen Copy**  
**Year-2020-21**

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

Sr.#	Page	Topic	Remarks
		<b>History</b>	
1	5-8	Tracing Changes Through a Thousand Years	
2	13-16	New Kings and Kingdoms	
3	22-24	The Delhi Sultans	
4	30-33	The Mughal Empire	
5	40-44	Rulers and Buildings	
		<b>Geography</b>	
1	3-5	Environment	
2	10-13	Inside Our Earth	
3	19-22	Our Changing Earth	
4	28-30	Air	
5	36-39	Water	
		<b>Civics</b>	
1	8-10	On Equality	
2	16-18	Role of the Government in Health	
3	24-28	How the State Government Works	
4	33-35	Growing up as Boys and Girls	
5	44-46	Women Change the World	

**GRADE: VII****SOCIAL STUDY****POONAM SHARMA****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. 5<sup>th</sup> 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 provide 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?**

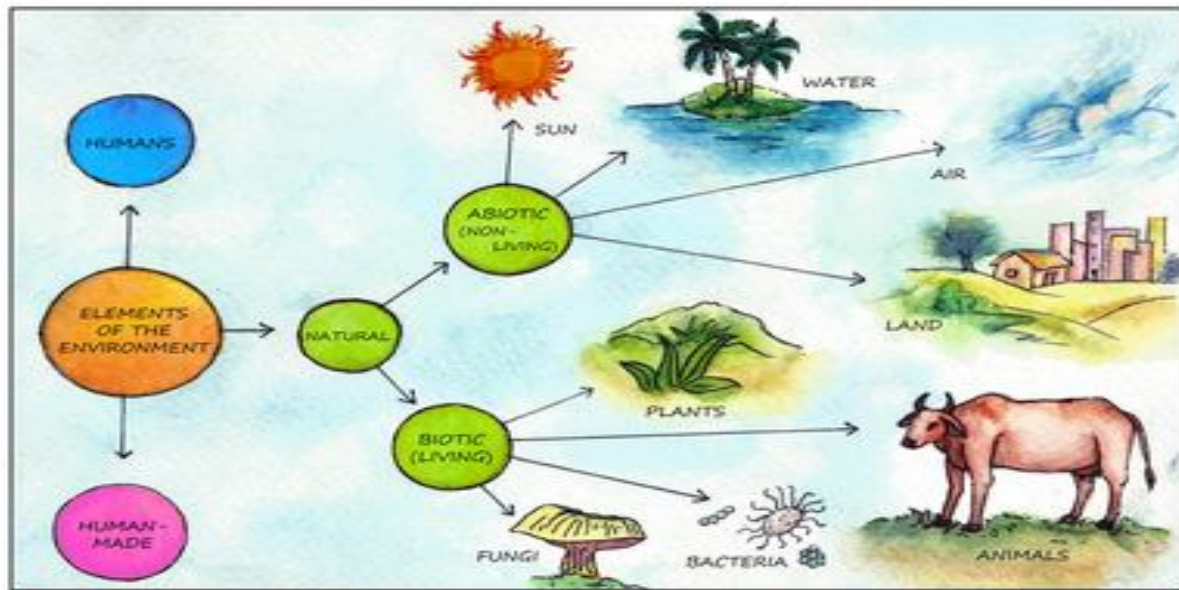
Ans-The environment is our basic life supporting system. Any environment which is found naturally is known as a natural environment. Natural environment refers to both biotic and abiotic conditions existing on the earth. The environment that consists of all objects created by nature is called natural 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 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 14<sup>th</sup> 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.

**\* 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 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.

**\*Answer in detail****1: 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.

(1) The dignity of both Omprakash Valmiki and Ansari was violated because of the way in which they were treated.

(2) Both Omprakash Valmiki and Ansaris treated unequally by their fellow citizens.

(3) Both of them suffered unequal treatment and were discriminated at the individual level because they belonged to different castes or religions.

(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.

### EQUALITY IN INDIA



#### Activity-

- Make a chart on Equality in Indian Democracy.

### 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.

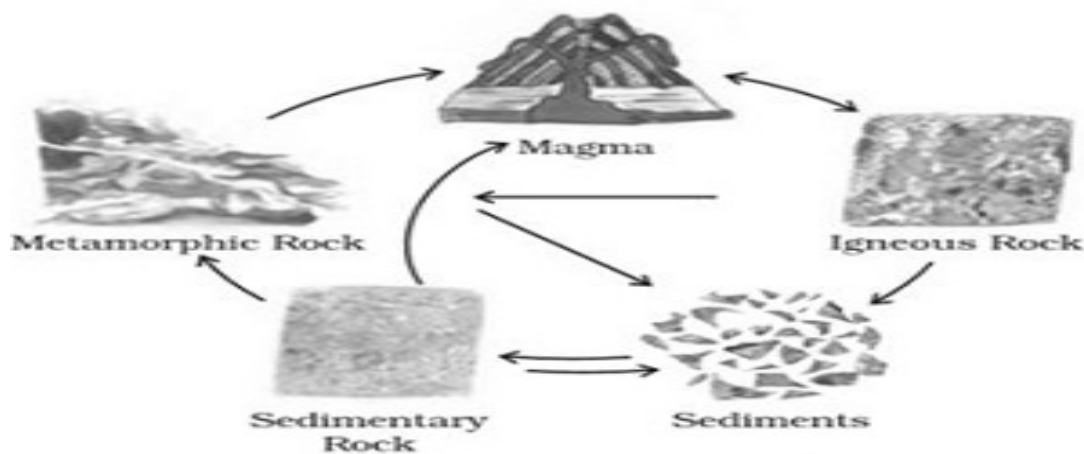
**\* Answer in detail**

**1. Mention various types of rock?**

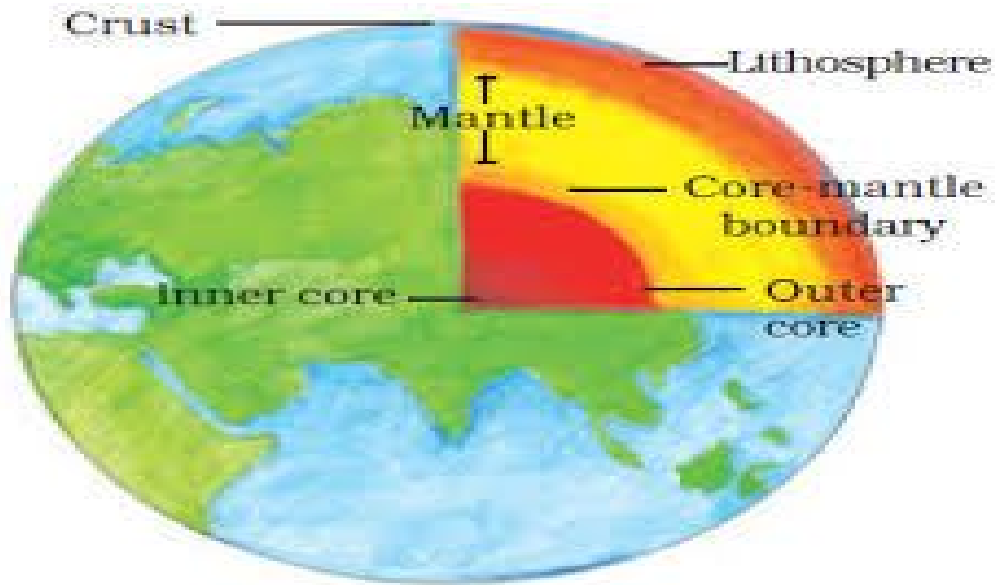
**2. What are the three layers of the earth?**

**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 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) **7<sup>th</sup> 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-**

**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. Who destroyed the temple of Somnath?**

**Ans-** Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni, a ruler of Afghanistan.

**5. What were called as 'ur'?**

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

**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?**

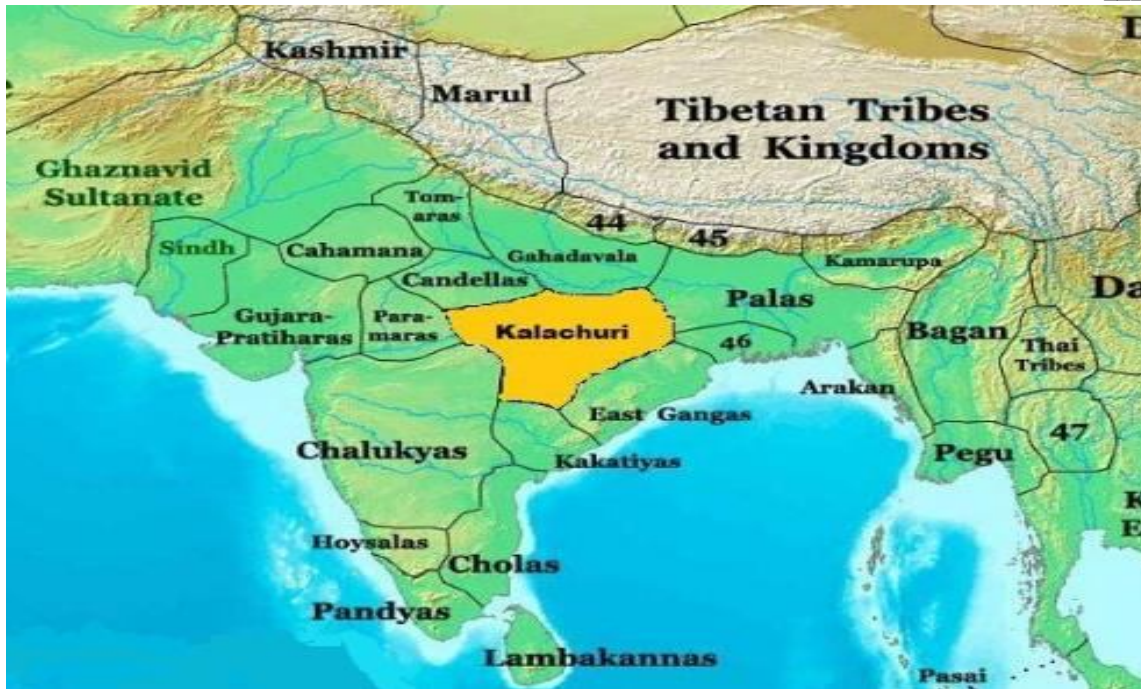
**Ans:** To become a member of a committee of the *sabha* in the Chola Empire, the following qualifications were necessary:

- 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 -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.**

## FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES: DIVISION OF POWER

**collecting taxes**  
**providing for defense**  
**borrowing money on credit**  
**regulating commerce**  
**creating a currency**  
**establishing post offices and post roads**  
**granting patents**  
**creating lower courts**  
**declaring war**



© Study.com

**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 10<sup>th</sup> 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.

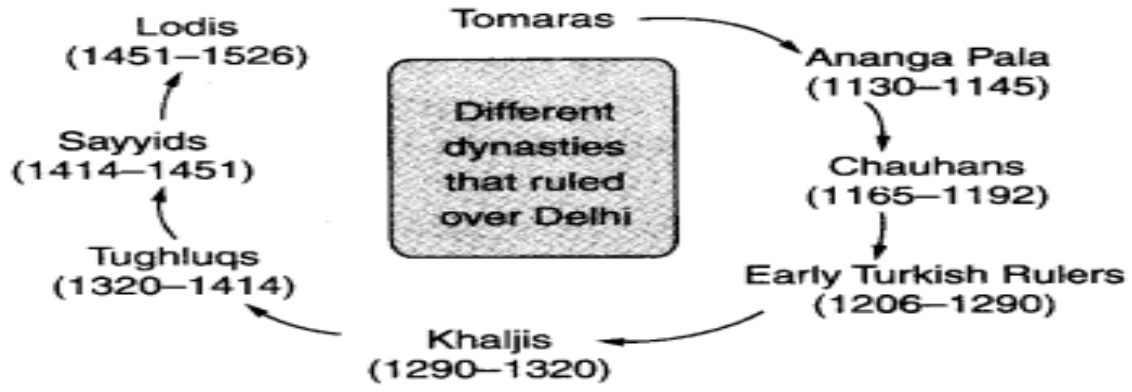
**Q.2 What was the impact of the Mongol invasions on the Delhi Sultanate?**

**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)



PUNYA