

QUESTION BANK
STD- VII
HISTORY AND CIVICS

I. Answer in One or Two Sentences

- i. What was the primary motive of Mahmud of Ghazni's invasions of India?

Answer: Mahmud of Ghazni's main goal was to plunder the vast wealth of India in order to organize a well-equipped army and conquer Central Asia.

- ii. Who wrote the book Tahqiq-i-Hind, and what is its significance?

Answer: The book Tahqiq-i-Hind was written by the scholar Alberuni, and it contains valuable descriptions and observations of Indian civilization during that era.

- iii. What was the major outcome of the Second Battle of Tarain in CE 1192?

Answer: Prithviraj Chauhan was defeated by Muhammad Ghori, which laid the foundation for Turkish rule in India.

- iv. Mention two causes for the success of Turkish invaders against the Rajputs.

Answer: The Rajputs lacked political unity, and they did not possess a permanent standing army of their own, relying instead on feudal lords.

II. Fill in the Blanks

- i. Mahmud of Ghazni defeated _____, the Hindu ruler of Punjab, in CE 1001.
(Answer: Jayapala)
- ii. Muhammad Ghori ascended the throne at Ghazni in the year _____ CE.
(Answer: 1173)
- iii. The First Battle of Tarain in CE 1191 was fought between Muhammad Ghori and _____.
(Answer: Prithviraj Chauhan)
- iv. In CE 1194, Muhammad Ghori defeated Raja Jaichandra of Kanauj in the Battle of _____.
(Answer: Chandawar)

III. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

- i. How many raids did Mahmud of Ghazni carry out in India?

- a) 10
- b) 12
- c) 17
- d) 20

(Answer: c) 17

- ii. The famous Somnath Temple was plundered by Mahmud of Ghazni in:

- a) CE 1001
- b) CE 1025
- c) CE 1030
- d) CE 1191

(Answer: b) CE 1025

- iii. Who among the following refused to unite with Prithviraj Chauhan against Muhammad Ghori?

- a) Jayapala
- b) Anandapala
- c) Raja Jaichandra
- d) Alberuni

(Answer: c) Raja Jaichandra

IV. Match the Column

Column A

- 1. Alberunia.
- 2. Prithviraj Chauhanb.
- 3. Raja Jaichandrac.
- 4. Mahmud of Ghaznid.

Column B

- Defeated at the Battle of Chandawar (1194)
- Scholar who spent about 10 years in India
- Ruler of Ajmer and Delhi
- Died in CE 1030

Answers:

- 1 – b
- 2 – c
- 3 – a
- 4 – d

V. Chronological Order

Arrange the following historical events in order of their occurrence (from earliest to latest):

- i. Death of Mahmud of Ghazni
- ii. First Battle of Tarain
- iii. Mahmud of Ghazni's attack on Somnath Temple
- iv. Muhammad Ghori ascending the throne at Ghazni

- v. Death of Muhammad Ghori

Correct Order:

- iii. Mahmud of Ghazni's attack on Somnath Temple (CE 1025)
- v. Death of Mahmud of Ghazni (CE 1030)
- iv. Muhammad Ghori ascending the throne at Ghazni (CE 1173)
- ii. First Battle of Tarain (CE 1191)
- i. Death of Muhammad Ghori (CE 1206)

VI. Name the Following

- i. The famous temple plundered by Mahmud of Ghazni in CE 1025:

(Answer: Somnath Temple)

- ii. The ruler of Punjab defeated by Mahmud in CE 1001:

(Answer: Jayapala)

- iii. The two major Turkish kingdoms established after the decline of the Abbasids:

(Answer: Ghazni and Ghor)

- iv. The term defined as "the fusion of different cultures forming a new, distinct cultural tradition":

(Answer: Composite culture)

Chapter 4: The Delhi Sultanate

I. Answer in One or Two Sentences

- i. Why was Qutubuddin Aibak known as 'Lakh Baksh'?

Answer: Qutubuddin Aibak was called Lakh Baksh (giver of lakhs) because he donated very generously to both Hindus and Muslims.

- ii. What was the Chahalgani or 'The Forty', and who crushed its power?

Answer: Chahalgani was a powerful group of forty Turkish nobles, and Ghiyasuddin Balban crushed their power to strengthen the Sultan's authority.

- iii. Why did Iltutmish refuse to give shelter to Jalaluddin during the Mongol invasion?

Answer: Iltutmish refused shelter to Jalaluddin to protect the Delhi Sultanate from the threat of a direct invasion by the fierce Mongol leader, Chengiz Khan.

- iv. Name the department created by Firuz Shah Tughlaq to help the poor and needy.

Answer: Firuz Shah Tughlaq established a department of charity called Diwan-i-Khairat to provide relief to widows, orphans, and the needy.

II. Fill in the Blanks

- i. The period from CE 1206 to CE 1526 in Indian history is known as the _____ period.

(Answer: Sultanate)

- ii. _____ introduced two coins—the silver Tanka and the copper Jital.

(Answer: Iltutmish)

- iii. Alauddin Khalji introduced the system of _____ for maintaining a descriptive roll of soldiers and _____ for branding horses.

(Answer: chehra, dagh)

- iv. Muhammad bin Tughlaq shifted his capital from Delhi to _____.

(Answer: Deogiri / Daulatabad)

III. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

- i. Who was the first and only woman ruler of the Delhi Sultanate?

- a) Chand Bibi
- b) Razia Sultan
- c) Noor Jahan
- d) Mumtaz Mahal

(Answer: b) Razia Sultan)

- ii. Malik Kafur, a general who conquered South Indian territories, was bought for a thousand dinars during the conquest of:

- a) Rajasthan
- b) Bengal
- c) Gujarat
- d) Malwa

(Answer: c) Gujarat)

- iii. The practice of sijdah (prostration) and paibos (kissing the monarch's feet) was introduced by:

- a) Qutubuddin Aibak
- b) Razia Sultan
- c) Ghiyasuddin Balban
- d) Firuz Shah Tughlaq

(Answer: c) Ghiyasuddin Balban)

IV. Match the Column

Column A

1. Qutubuddin Aibaka.
2. Iltutmishb.
3. Muhammad bin Tughlaqc.
4. Firuz Shah Tughlaqd.

Column B

- Shifted capital to Deogiri
- Brought Ashokan Pillars to Delhi
- Built the Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque
- Divided empire into administrative Iqtas

Answers:

1 – c

2 – d

3 – a

4 – b

V. Chronological Order

Arrange the following dynasties/rulers of the Delhi Sultanate in chronological order of their reign:

Alauddin Khalji

Firuz Shah Tughlaq

Qutubuddin Aibak

Razia Sultan

Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq

Correct Order:

Qutubuddin Aibak (CE 1206–1210)

Razia Sultan (CE 1236–1240)

Alauddin Khalji (CE 1296–1316)

Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq (CE 1320–1325)

Firuz Shah Tughlaq (CE 1351–1388)

VI. Name the Following

- i. The Persian scholar and poet who adorned the court of Alauddin Khalji:

(Answer: Amir Khusrau)

- ii. The currency introduced by Muhammad bin Tughlaq to replace silver coins:

(Answer: Bronze token currency)

- iii. The term used for land lying between two rivers where tax was increased:

(Answer: Doab region)

- iv. The two independent southern ki

ngdoms established in CE 1347 during the decline of the Tughlaq Empire:

(Answer: Vijayanagar and Bahmani kingdoms)

Chapter 5: Administration, Society and Culture under the Delhi Sultanate

I. Answer in One or Two Sentences

- i. Who were the 'Barids' in the Delhi Sultanate administration?

Answer: Barids were intelligence agents posted across different parts of the empire to keep the Sultan informed of ongoing events.

- ii. What was the primary function of an Iqtadar?

Answer: An Iqtadar collected revenue from his assigned territory (Iqta), maintained troops for the Sultan, and remitted a fixed amount to the central treasury annually.

- iii. How was the architecture of the Lodi dynasty different from that of earlier Sultanate rulers?

Answer: Unlike the simple or ornamental styles of earlier rulers, Lodi architecture was lavish and characterized by huge domes.

- iv. How did the language 'Urdu' emerge during the Delhi Sultanate period?

Answer: Urdu developed in towns as a new language born out of the blending of Persian and Hindi.

II. Fill in the Blanks

- i. The Moroccan traveller _____ visited India and documented social practices like sati during the Sultanate period.

(Answer: Ibn Battuta)

- ii. The department of _____ dealt with religious matters, pious foundations, and stipends to scholars.

(Answer: Diwan-i-Risalat)

- iii. The blend of Hindu and Muslim styles in building construction is known as the _____ style of architecture.

(Answer: Indo-Islamic)

- iv. _____ was the official language of administration and the nobility during the Delhi Sultanate.

(Answer: Persian)

III. Application-Based MCQs

- i. If a farmer during the reign of Alauddin Khalji harvested 100 quintals of wheat, how much grain would he have to pay as land tax (Kharaj)?

- a) 25 quintals
- b) 33 quintals
- c) 50 quintals
- d) 75 quintals

(Answer: c) 50 quintals — as tax was fixed at 50% of produce)

- ii. A foreign ambassador arrives in Delhi with official state letters for the Sultan. Which administrative department will handle his correspondence?

- a) Diwan-i-Risalat
- b) Diwan-i-Insha
- c) Diwan-i-Wazarat
- d) Diwan-i-Arz

(Answer: b) Diwan-i-Insha — handles foreign and domestic correspondence)

- iii. An architect wants to decorate the walls of a newly constructed mosque without using images of human or animal figures. Which decorative technique from the Sultanate period should he apply?

- a) Calligraphy with Quranic verses
- b) Portrait painting
- c) Sculptures of deities
- d) Human frescoes

(Answer: a) Calligraphy with Quranic verses — as human/animal figures were prohibited)

IV. Match the Column

Column A

1. Muqaddama.

2. Patwarib.

3. Tughlaqabad Fortc.

Column B

Kept local accounts and village records

Famous fortress built by Firuz Shah Tughlaq

Village administrator

4. Firuz Shah Kotlad.

Built by Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq in CE 1321

Answers:

1 – c

2 – a

3 – d

4 – b

V. Chronological Order

Arrange the construction/establishment of the following monuments and cities in chronological order:

Tomb of Sikander Lodi

Construction of Qutub Minar started

Foundation of Tughlaqabad Fort

Establishment of Firuzabad (Firuz Shah Kotla)

Correct Order:

Construction of Qutub Minar started (Slave Dynasty / Qutub-ud-din Aibak)

Foundation of Tughlaqabad Fort (CE 1321 / Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq)

Establishment of Firuzabad (Tughlaq Dynasty / Firuz Shah Tughlaq)

Tomb of Sikander Lodi (Lodi Dynasty)

VI. Name the Following

- i. The famous poet and musician credited with introducing qawwali, ghazal, and inventing the sitar:

(Answer: Amir Khusrau)

- ii. The silver coin introduced by Iltutmish that was widely used in trading markets:

(Answer: Tanka)

- iii. The classical dance form patronized and performed in the royal courts during the Sultanate period:

(Answer: Kathak)

- iv. The two major religious/spiritual movements that promoted tolerance, equality, and harmony between Hindus and Muslims:

(Answer: Bhakti and Sufi movements)

I. Answer in One or Two Sentences

- i. What is a Constitution?

Answer: A Constitution is a document containing details of how to govern our country. It serves as a framework defining the powers, functions, and national goals of the government.

- ii. What is the significance of the Preamble to the Indian Constitution?

Answer: The Preamble acts as an introduction to the Constitution and summarizes its aims, objectives, and ideals.

- iii. What does the term 'Secular' mean in the context of the Indian Constitution?

Answer: 'Secular' means that India does not have a state or official religion, and all religions receive equal treatment and respect from the State.

- iv. Why is January 26 celebrated as Republic Day every year?

Answer: January 26 is celebrated as Republic Day because the Indian Constitution officially came into force on this day in 1950.

II. Fill in the Blanks

- i. Elections for the Constituent Assembly were held in _____ 1946.

(Answer: July)

- ii. The Indian Constitution was adopted and passed by the Constituent Assembly on _____.

(Answer: November 26, 1949)

- iii. _____ became the first Indian Governor General of India after taking over from Lord Mountbatten.

(Answer: C. Rajagopalachari)

- iv. The opening words of the Preamble, "_____", affirm that the people are the ultimate source of the Constitution's strength.

(Answer: We, the People of India)

III. Application-Based MCQs

- i. A foreign country tries to interfere with India's internal policy decisions. India rejects the foreign government's interference. Which principle of the Preamble is India upholding?

- a) Socialist
- b) Sovereign
- c) Republic

d) Democratic

(Answer: b) Sovereign — as it means India is free from external control and independent in taking decisions)

- ii. The government implements a welfare scheme to bridge the economic gap between different social sections by ensuring equal opportunity and resource distribution. Which objective of the Preamble does this reflect?

a) Secularism

b) Single citizenship

c) Socialism

d) Federalism

(Answer: c) Socialism — aims for equal and fair distribution of wealth to reduce socio-economic inequalities)

- iii. In an election, citizens vote without discrimination to choose their representatives and hold them accountable for their governance. This is a practical example of:

a) Democracy

b) Rigid Constitution

c) Oligarchy

d) Monarchy

(Answer: a) Democracy — defined as government of the people, by the people, and for the people)

IV. Match the Column

Column A

1. First meeting of Constituent Assemblya.
2. Constitution adopted by the Assemblyb.
3. Constitution came into forcec.
4. Dr. Rajendra Prasadd.

Column B

- January 26, 1950
- December 1946
- November 26, 1949
- First President of India

Answers:

1 – b

2 – c

3 – a

4 – d

V. Chronological Order

Arrange the following historical milestones in the correct sequence of their occurrence:

Constitution of India comes into force

Elections held for the Constituent Assembly

Constitution adopted and passed by the Constituent Assembly

First meeting of the Constituent Assembly held

Correct Order:

Elections held for the Constituent Assembly (July 1946)

First meeting of the Constituent Assembly held (December 1946)

Constitution adopted and passed by the Constituent Assembly (November 26, 1949)

Constitution of India comes into force (January 26, 1950)

VI. Name the Following

- i. The procedure used to make required changes to parts of the Constitution:

(Answer: Amendment)

- ii. The set of 12 large volumes containing preserved records and speeches from the making of the Constitution:

(Answer: Constituent Assembly Debates)

- iii. The prominent leader pictured as the key figure of the Drafting Committee:

(Answer: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar)

- iv. The historic speech delivered by Jawaharlal Nehru on the eve of Independence:

(Answer: 'Tryst with Destiny')