

S. St  
class-7

Where, When and How

PRACTICE FOR FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

Based on  
CCE

- A. 1. The medieval period of history means the period that comes between modern and ancient period.  
2. Geography help us to understand history better.  
3. Lingaraj Temple, Orissa
- B. 1. Delhi, Agra; 2. Sanskrit, Arabic

PRACTICE FOR SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

Based on  
CCE

- A. 1. (iii); 2. (iii); 3. (iii)
- B. 1. Arabia; 2. Ancient, Medieval, Modern 3. Arab traders; 4. Later medieval period;  
5. Alberuni, Ibn Batutah
- C. 1. ✗; 2. ✗; 3. ✓; 4. ✓
- D. 1. Eighth to twelfth century AD and thirteenth AD to eighteenth century AD is called the medieval period.  
2. The Rajput Kingdom in the north and the Chola Kingdom in the south were the important kingdoms that flourished during the early medieval period in India.  
3. Alberuni, Ibn Batutah were the important foreign travellers and writers who visited India during the medieval period.  
4. It generally convey the name or title of the ruler who issued the coin and the date of its issue.  
5. The absorption of tribals into Hindu society brought some tribal ideas of worship into Hinduism. Building temples to their gods and goddesses became an important activity among Hindu rulers.  
6. Islam was brought to India by Arab traders.
- E. 1. As there was no printing, all Indian papers and documents of the time were manuscripts. Often scribes made copies of the original documents. While doing this, they sometimes copied wrong.  
Another problem is that the languages used in old documents have changed over time.  
2. In the medieval kingdoms, there were elaborate systems of administration, large scale trade, and many types of crafts and religious and cultural activities. This was the need for keeping records.  
3. The growth of new professions gave rise to a large number of sub castes each called a jati. The jatis that emerged in medieval India were the Kayasthas subcaste of scribes. The Kayasthas rose to prominence because record keeping had become an important profession.  
4. The Rajputs, who were warriors of Rajasthan and its surroundings, the Sikhs, who