

4. The wall on the Mecca side of the prayer hall has an arched depression called the mihrab. It indicates the qibla, that is, the direction of Mecca.
5. Mausoleum, the water works and the gardens are the three kinds of structures built in medieval India to demonstrate power.
1. Main features of Mughal architecture under Shah Jahan can be described as follows :
 - (a) A unique blend of India, Central Asian and Persian styles
 - (b) Extensive use of marble
 - (c) Preference for bulbous domes and curved lines instead of rectangular shapes.
 - (d) Elaborate ornamentation through the technique of pietra dura. So, during the reign of Shah Jahan, Mughal architecture reached the peak of glory.
2. A mosque usually has an open courtyard with a domed prayer hall on the Mecca side (the west side in India) and pillared verandahs on the other sides. Often there is a tank for ritual washing. The wall on the Mecca side of the prayer hall has an arched depression called the mihrab indicates the direction of Mecca (qibla).
3. Dravida or southern style temple architecture developed in the 7th century. It has following characteristics :
 - (a) Main deity's image is placed in the garbha griha.
 - (b) A multi-storeyed pyramid-shaped tower called vimana.
 - (c) Lafty and intricate gopurans, or gateways.
 - (d) Pillared assembly halls or mandapas.
4. Nagara or northern style of temple architecture developed in the 5th century. It is characterised by the following features :
 - (a) The image of the main deity is placed in the garbha griha.
 - (b) It has a beehive-shaped tower called shikhara.
 - (c) The temple contains several mandapas.
 - (d) The gopuran at the entrance of the temple is very modest.
5. **Red Fort** : Shah Jahan built the Red Fort in Shahjahanabad. It had administrative buildings, a palace, a garrison and an arsenal. It is made of red sandstone and was completed in 1648.

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Taj Mahal : It is a mausoleum built in the memory of his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal situated in a garden, the Taj Mahal exhibits pietra dura and marble screens. It took 20 years to complete.

6 Towns, Traders and Craftsmen ■■

PRACTICE FOR FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT Based on CCE

- Vijayanagar kindom was center of Vijaynagar.
Masulipatnam.
Nomadic tribes who transported goods from one place to the other.
Surat, Broach, Cambay, Bassein etc. are some major ports.

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- B. 1. Osian, Bayana ; 2. Kathiawar, Kanchipuram; 3. Masulipatam, Cochin

PRACTICE FOR SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT Based on CCE

- A. 1. (iii); 2. (ii); 3. (i); 4. (i)
- B. 1. Carts; 2. Weavers; 3. Hundis; 4. Vijayanagar
- C. 1. Gujarat; 2. Port; 3. Capital; 4. Pilgrimage; 5. Rajasthan; 6. Tamil Nadu
- D. 1. We get information about medieval towns from archaeological remains and from literary sources.
 2. The metal workers, of Bidar in Karnataka specialised in the art of working silver into intricate designs on black metal. This craft is called bidri. Bidar is it named after.
 3. The trading communities of medieval India were the Chettis of Tamil nadu, the Khattris of Punjab, the Bohras of Gujarat and the Baniyas of northern and western India.
 4. Merchant dealing in the same kinds of goods formed guilds. Every guild laid down strict rules for its member and protected their interests. The guilds controlled the quality, prices and distribution of goods.
- E. 1. The Banjaras were traders in food stuff such as rice, flour, butter, milk, vegetables and sugar. They bought most of these products from peasants who had to pay their land revenue in cash. Large group of Banjaras moved with their families and goods in caravans.
 2. Masulipatnam was a centre of French, British and Dutch trade. The British established a trading post here in 1611 CE and were permitted to erect a fortified factory there. The Dutch obtained a special farman from the ruler of Golconda to set up a factory. Therefore, Masulipatnam become the most important on the east coast.
 3. People cultivated food grains, pulses, betel, arica nuts, ginger, fresh fruits and selling roses. The kind built dams across rivers for cultivation.
 4. India had trade links with West Asia, Africa and the Mediterranean coasts through the Red Sea and Persian Gulf. Traders from Arabia, Turkey, Syria and Europe traded actively with Indian merchant communities such as the Baniyas and Bohras.
 5. The independent Kingdom of Vijayanagar was founded by two brothers, Harihara and Bukka. Hampi was the capital of the Kingdom of Vijaynagar. The site of Vijayanagar is spectacular, carved out of low-lying hills and massive boulders.

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Social Change : Mobile & Settled Communities ■■

PRACTICE FOR FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT Based on CCE

- A. 1. A room just below the roof of a house to store things.
2. Gond ruled over the south-eastern Madhya Pradesh, eastern Maharashtra and parts of Chattisgarh, Orissa and northern Andhra Pradesh.
3. Kotas, Paniyars.
- B. 1. Gonds, Todas; 2. Munda, Santal; 3. Khokhars, Ghakkars

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