

PRACTICE FOR SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT Based on CCE

- A. 1. (i); 2. (iii); 3. (i); 4. (i); 5. (i)
- B. 1. Lifestyle, customs; 2. Castes, subcastes; 3. Wealth, caste; 4. Got; 5. Khokhars, Ghakkars
- C. 1. ✓; 2. ✓; 3. ✗; 4. ✗; 5. ✓
- D. 1. Tribals are those people who periodically migrate from one place to another, within their region. The important tribes include the Ahoms in north-eastern India, the Gonds in Central India.
2. Those people lives in the forests of central India called Gonds tribes. The Gond rulers patronised Brahmans and the Sanskrit language.
3. Fishing, boating and weaving were the profession of the Koli tribes.
4. The Cheros were forest tribes of eastern Uttar Pradesh and western Bihar, resisted absorption, The chero chief built forts in different parts of Bihar and Jharkhand.
- E. 1. Ahoms descended from the Buddhist Shan tribe they were not Buddhists. They worshipped tribal god, although some Ahom rulers took Hindu names and adopted Hinduism. Ahoms built Hindu temples and they continued to worship their tribal gods with Hindu priests.
2. The Ahom rulers maintained a workforce which played an important role during both war and peace. It's members, called paiks, served as soldiers and also built dams and roads, and brought forests and swampy lands under rice cultivation.
3. Gond society is very structured in which equality is common. They generally lead simple lives. Their houses are plain and also have cattle sheds. They are traditionally agriculturalists and practice shifting cultivation.
4. The Gonds are the largest ethnic group in central India. Gondwana is a loosely defined area of south-eastern Madhya Pradesh, eastern Maharashtra and parts of Chattisgarh, Orissa. They has a distinct pantheon of gods and spirits.

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Popular Beliefs and Religious Debates

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- A. 1. The Bhakti movement, begun in south India, stressed on devotion to a personal god, saguna or Nirguna.
2. An offshoot of Islam preached devotion to God and brotherhood among men.
3. Namghars where people gathered for religious discussions collective prayer and other social functions.
- B. 1. Namadeva, Tukaram; 2. Nayanar, Alvar; 3. Nizamuddin Auliya, Amir Khusrau; 4. Kabir Granthavali, Bijak

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PRACTICE FOR SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT Based on CCE

- A. 1. (iii); 2. (iii); 3. (iii)
- B. 1. Hagiographies; 2. Vaishnavas, Nayanar; 3. Ramanuja; 4. Silsilahs; 5. Nirguna
- C. 1. ✗; 2. ✓; 3. ✗; 4. ✓; 5. ✗
- D. 1. Kabir; 2. Guru Nanak; 3. Girdhar Gopal; 4. Auliya; 5. Chisti
- E. 1. The Nathpanthi were low caste professionals such as tanners, washermen, oilpressers, cobblers and fishermen.
2. Sursagar by Surdas and Ramcharitamanas by Tulsidas.
3. The term Khanqah, a place where have a masjid or a madarasa. It fed the poor needy and travellers.
4. Kabir's mission was to bridge the gulf between the Hindus and the Muslims.
5. Kesh (uncut hair), Kangha (comb), Kirpann (dagger), Kada (steel bangle) and Kachchha (underpants) are the five things that a member of khalsa has to have on his person.
- F. 1. This movement began in Karnataka. It gained strength in the twelfth century, with Basava. This movement condemned the caste system and meaningless rituals. The Virashaivas did not discriminate against women.
2. Guru Nanak's teachings may be follows :
- (a) The objective of life is to merge with God.
- (b) God can be realized by true worship.
- (c) All men are born equal.
- (d) Caste and clan distinctions must be abolished.
3. The Sufis were organised in several orders called silsilahs, each with its distinctive tariqat. The Chishti order was established in India Khawaja Muin-ud-din Chishti and Shaikh Baha-ud-din Zakariya established the Suhrawardi order.
4. Kabir believed in a single god who could be worshipped in various ways. Kabir rejected meaning less rituals and all forms of social discrimination. He conveyed his simple messages through verses, collection of dohas (Bijak).
5. He was a bhakti saint of Assam. He was an ardent devotee of Lord Vishnu and his incarnation Krishna. He condemned the caste system. He spread the message of bhakti in Assamese language through songs and a form of dance drama.

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The Flowering of Regional Cultures

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- A. 1. Akbar; 2. It is an epic, include stories of low-caste men and women; 3. Basawan, Daswant; 4. Loyalty, Friendship
- B. 1. Krittivas Ojha; 2. Chaitanyacharitamrita; 3. Miniatures; 4. Toten

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