



**FACULTY HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL**  
**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER 19-20**  
**SUBJECT: HISTORY/CIVICS**  
**CLASS: VII**  
**FULL MARKS : 50**

Question nos. 1 – 15 carry 1 mark each:

1×15 = 15

Choose the correct answer –

1. The original inhabitants of the Indian subcontinent were –  
 (a) Aryans                    (b) Dravidians    (c) Yavanas    (d) Both (a) and (b)
2. Sultan Firoz Shah Tughluq wrote  
 (a) Futuhat – i – Firoz Shahi  
 (b) Tuzuk – i - Baburi  
 (c) Ain – i – Akbari  
 (d) Alamgirnama
3. The Pratiharas established a large empire in the region of  
 (a) Gujarat  
 (b) Karnataka  
 (c) Gujarat – Rajasthan  
 (d) Bengal
4. The Capital of the Paramaras –  
 (a) Dhara  
 (b) Jaipur  
 (c) Malwa  
 (d) Kanauj
5. The Uttaramerur inscriptions reveals a lot about  
 (a) the Rajput administration  
 (b) the Pratihara administration  
 (c) the Chola administration  
 (d) the Pallava administration
6. The Constitution of the United States came to force is  
 (a) 1781                    (b) 1789                    (c) 1791                    (d) 1798
7. Untouchability is an example of  
 (a) inequality    (b) liberty                    (c) freedom                    (d) culture
8. The voting right of people is called  
 (a) freedom    (b) suffrage                    (c) equality                    (d) sovereignty
9. Canada is an example of  
 (a) single party system  
 (b) two party system  
 (c) multi-party system  
 (d) none of these
10. This is the example of coalition government  
 (a) DMK                    (b) BJP                    (c) BSP                    (d) UPA

**Fill in the blanks:**

11. The early medieval age is from the \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ century C.E.

**Answer in one word:**

12. Who established the Sultanate of Delhi?
13. From which Greek word is the name India derived?
14. What is the name of the common Village Assembly of the Chola administration?
15. What is the etymological term of the word democracy?

**Question nos. 16 – 20 carry 2 marks each:****2×5 = 10**

16. What were the ideologies of Bhakti and Sufi movements?

OR

What information do we get from the Alberani's account?

17. Who was Mahmud of Ghazni? Why did he attack India?
18. Differentiate between Direct Democracy and Representative Democracy. Why is Direct Democracy not possible in India?
19. What is a coalition government? Give examples from India.
20. What do you understand by the term 'political campaign'? What does the candidate do during the campaign?

**Question nos. 21 – 24 carry 3 marks each:****3×4 = 12**

21. "Epigraphic evidences form the most reliable source of history." Discuss.
22. What are the theories that tell us about the origin of Rajput?

OR

Analyse the importance of the Second battle of Tarain in the history.

23. Give a short description of the irrigation system of the Cholas.
24. Explain the three types of party system.

**Question nos. 25 and 26 carry 5 marks each:****5×2 = 10**

25. Discuss briefly about the invasion of Mahmud of Ghazni.

OR

Give a brief description of the dynastic rule of the Palas.

26. Discuss in details the evolution of Greece from Monarchy to Democracy.

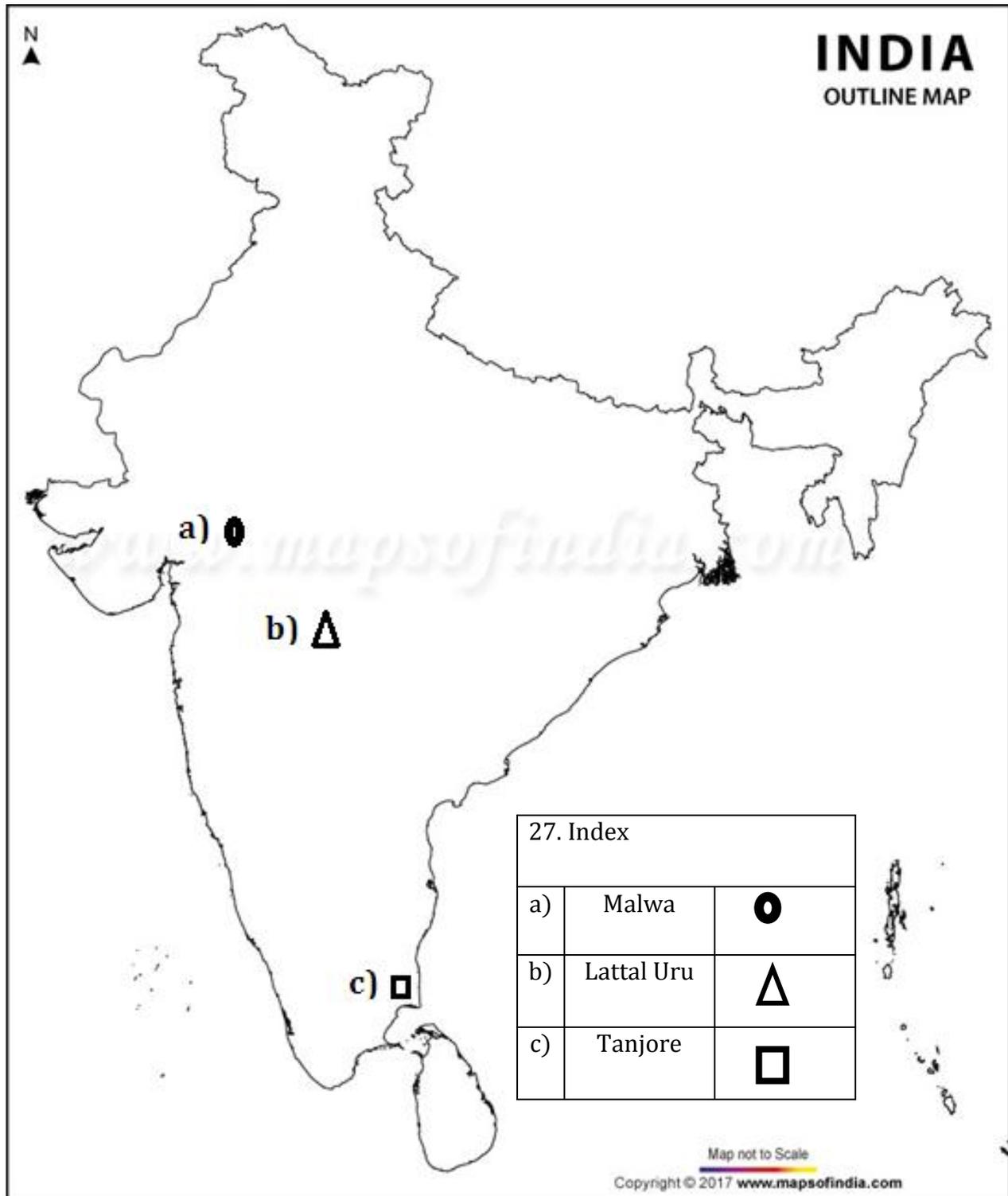
**Map work:****1×3 = 3**

27. In the outline map of India, locate the label the followings –
  - (a) The place ruled by the Paramaras
  - (b) Place of the first capital of the Rashtrakulas
  - (c) Capital of the Cholas

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NAME:

CLASS: VII – ROLL NO.



**FACULTY HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL****SUBJECT: HISTORY/CIVICS****CLASS: VII****SAMPLE ANSWER OF THE QUESTION NO. 16**

The ideology of Bhakti Movement was devotion and practice above ritual.

The ideology of Sufi Movement was tolerant to all religions and believed in love and devotion as the way to reach god.

**SAMPLE ANSWER OF THE QUESTION NO. 22**

The Second Battle of Tarain took place in 1192 CE, which was one of the most significant battle in the history of India. Muhammad Ghori's army attacked Prithviraj's army when they were not ready for the battle. The Rajputs fought valiantly but they were outnumbered and defeated. Prithviraj Chauhan was killed.

The Second Battle of Tarain opened the path for many other conquerors into India.

After this victory, Muhammad Ghori defeated the other small Rajput kingdoms easily. Muhammad Ghori appointed Qutub-ud-din Aibak as his viceroy in India who later on established the Sultanate of Delhi.

**SAMPLE ANSWER OF THE QUESTION NO. 26**

In the early period, in Greece, powerful kings who were the area's richest ruled the area. This system was known as monarchy. The king alone was responsible for all decisions pertaining to his people.

During 476 AD – 800 AD, many city-states in Greece were governed by small groups of nobles who shared equal power. This system was known as oligarchy. In Greece, a council made up of aristocrats carried out policies. However, this also did not last long.

New leaders who ruled single handedly emerged. Their government was known as tyranny.

Around 500 BCE in Athens, a tyrant was thrown out and first democracy was born. The adult male population of the city formed as Assembly called the Agora and participated in the decision making process directly. It was a form of Direct Democracy. Under the statesmanship of a democratic leader, Pericles, Athens reached its heights of glory.

However, the citizens making the decisions comprised only a small fraction of the total population. Women, slaves, resident and aliens that included people from other Greek cities had no rights to participate.

In this way democracy was formed in Greece.

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