

JKG INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Class- VII

History L-1 (Tracing Changes Through A Thousand Years)

CHAPTER AT GLANCE

Maps

- The art of making maps is called cartography and the person who prepares maps is called a cartographer.
- In 1154 CE an Arab geographer Al-Idrisi prepared a map of the Indian subcontinent.

Term “Hindustan”

- The term Hindustan was first used by Minhaj-i-Siraj meant the areas of Punjab, Haryana and the lands between the Ganga and the Yamuna.
- Babur used the term Hindustan to describe the geography, the fauna and the culture of the inhabitants of the subcontinent.

Term “Foreigner”

- In medieval period a foreigner meant a stranger from other village.
- A foreigner was called a pardesi in hindi and ajnabi in persian .

Sources of History

- Historians have been using many sources like coins, inscriptions, architecture and textual records to study the past.
- The handwritten books of the past were called manuscripts and the people who copied them by hand were called scribes.

Social and Religious changes during this period

- During the medieval time, there emerged social differences on the basis of castes and subcastes, backgrounds and occupation.
- The most significant development was the rise of the idea of bhakti which paved the rise of many new religions in the subcontinent.
- New religions like Islam emerged in the subcontinent, during the medieval period.

Technical changes during this period

- The Persian wheel in irrigation, the spinning wheel in weaving and firearms in combat were some of the examples of new developments.

Jatis

- They were the sub castes made on the basis of their backgrounds and occupations. They followed the rules of their jati panchayat as well as their village.

Periodisation

- In the middle of the nineteenth century the history of India was divided into three periods--- Hindu, Muslims and British.
- This division was done on the basis of religion.
- This periodisation is followed by some of the historians even today.

Topic Wise Questions

Q1 Who is a cartographer?

Q2 Who were the scribes?

Q3 What are the archives ?

Q4 Name some sources that gave information about our past.

Q5 For what did Babur use the term 'Hindustan'?

Q6 Mention any two changes that occurred in the field of religion during the medieval time?

Q7 Matching:

A

B

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Cartography | a. Al-Idrisi |
| 2. Map of Indian subcontinent | b. art of map making |
| 3. Manuscript | c. persian word |
| 4. Ajnabi | d. handwritten books |

Geography L-1 Environment

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

Environment

- The places people, things and nature that surround the living organisms is called environment. It is a combination of natural environment and human environment.
- Natural environment refers to both biotic(living) and abiotic (non-living) conditions existing on the earth.

Domains of Earth

- There are four main domains of our earth---lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere and the biosphere.
- Lithosphere is the outer crust of the earth which is made up of rock and minerals.

- About seventy-one percent of the earth's surface is covered with water and is called the hydrosphere.
- The envelope of air which surrounds the earth from all sides is called the atmosphere.
- The biosphere is where lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere meet and interact with each other.

Ecosystem

- The relationship between the living organisms and their surroundings forms an ecosystem.

Ecology

The study of relationship between the living organisms and their surroundings in an ecosystem is called ecology.

Human-made Environment

- Human activities such as agriculture, mining, transport, industry and construction etc. have adversely affected our environment in a number of ways.
- The needs of humans are increasing day by day.
- The human beings interact with the environment and modify it as per their needs.
- Environmental degradation is affecting the survival of human race.

Assignment Questions

Q1 What is the natural environment? Give examples.

Q2 Define biotic environment with examples.

Q3 Name the four domains of the earth.

Q4 Write any two importance of hydrosphere to us.

Q5 Name the domain of earth in which we live. How is it different from other domains.

Q6 What is the composition of atmosphere. Explain with help of a pie chart.

Q7 How are the human beings responsible for modifying our environment.

Q8 Matching----

A

B

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Biosphere | a. Water bodies. |
| 2. Natural ecosystem | b. Comprises of plants and animals. |
| 3. Abiotic components | c. Parks, industries and roads. |
| 4. Hydrosphere | d. Land, water and air. |
| 5. Human-made environment | e. Lake, desert and grassland. |

Civics L-1 On Equality

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

Equality

- Equality is a condition in which equal opportunities are given to all.
- Equality is an important feature of democracy as it influences every aspects of its functioning.

Equal Right to Vote:

- In a democratic country like India, adults are given the right to vote under Universal Adult Franchise.

Does equality exist ?

- In reality, differences still exists in India between rich and poor and on the basis of caste system and untouchability.

Dignity:

- When persons are treated unequally their dignity is violated.
- Dignity means the state of being worthy of honour or respect.
- Not allowing accommodation to a particular religious community, asking the student of a particular caste to do menial jobs is violation of dignity.

Equality in Indian Democray :

- The Indian Constitution recognizes every person as equal.
- Four provisions provide equality in India—
 - 1)equality before law.
 - 2) no discrimination on basis of caste, colour, religion, race, gender etc.
 - 3)everyone has access to all public places.
 - 4) untouchability has been abolished.
- The Indian government has tried to implement equality first through laws and second through government programmes or schemes to help disadvantaged communities.
- Programmes like mid-day meal scheme have been launched to improve the attendance and enrolment ratio of children in schools.

Issues of equality in other democracies.

- In USA, also the Civil Rights Movement of 1960's restored the dignity of Afro-American based on color.

Assignment Questions

Q1 What kind of government is found in India?

Q2 What right have all the people of India been granted ?

Q3 Apart from being poor, what types of inequalities do people face in India?

Q4 Define Equality.

Q5 Name the autobiography of Omprakash Valmiki.

Q6 Which scheme has been introduced in all government elementary schools by the government ?

Q7 Share the experiences of Omprakash Valmiki in his school days?

Q8 Give an example to show that all people are equal according to the Indian Constitution.

Q9 Fill in the blanks :

1. A key feature of democracy is _____.

2. _____ has been abolished in India.

Q10. Which of the following are the acts of inequality---

1. Not letting the servants travel in the aircrafts with us.

2. Having separate utensils for maids and servants.

3. Inviting the people of the locality for a function at our place.