

ICSE Board
Class VII History & Civics
Sample Paper – 2 Solution

Answer 1

- a) Portuguese
- b) Din-i-Ilahi
- c) Purana Qila
- d) Seventeen
- e) Copper
- f) Bricks
- g) Nur Jahan, Shah Jahan
- h) Raichur
- i) Mongols
- j) Four

Answer 2

Column A	Column B
(a) Franks	(5) Germanic Tribes
(b) Battle of Panipat	(8) 1526 CE
(c) Permanent standing army	(7) Alauddin
(d) Shivaji	(9) Born in 1627 CE
(e) Ghazni	(2) Turk
(f) Qubuliat	(1) Agreement of the land
(g) Pir	(3) Sufism
(h) Alfonso de Albuquerque	(4) Conquered Goa
(i) Sir Thomas Roe	(6) Visited Jahangir's Court
(j) Rana Pratap	(10) Haldighati

Answer 3

- a) (i) Mecca
- b) (iii) Kabir
- c) (ii) Farghana
- d) (ii) Portugal
- e) (iii) Byzantium
- f) (iv) Al-Beruni
- g) (i) Nicolaus Copernicus
- h) (ii) 14 districts
- i) (iv) Krishnadevaraya
- j) (iv) Qutb-ud-din Aibak

Answer 4

- a) The five market reforms initiated by Alauddin are:
 - (a) Three markets were set up in Delhi by Alauddin. One market was for grains, the second was for cloth and the third was for horses, slaves and cattle.
 - (b) The prices of all commodities in and around Delhi were fixed. The prices of the essential items were reduced.
 - (c) Vigilant market officers were appointed to keep a close eye on the shopkeepers and a strict watch on the prices, weights and measures.
 - (d) Anyone who hoarded goods or cheated customers in price or weights was severely punished.
 - (e) Many state godowns were opened and food grains were stored which were to be used at the time of famines or during shortage.

- b) Reasons which led to the beginning of the Renaissance in Europe were:
 - i. **Fall of Constantinople:** In 1453 CE, Constantinople was occupied by the Ottoman Turks. Many Greek scholars residing in Constantinople fled to Italy and other European countries with rare manuscripts related to the Roman Empire and its culture. As a result, people began to study about these cultures which marked the beginning of the Renaissance in Europe.
 - ii. **Decline of Feudalism:** Feudalism was a political system where kings granted lands to the nobles in return for their military services during war. Feudalism led to economic stagnation and exploitation of peasants, who began to oppose this system.
 - iii. **Crusades:** Crusades were religious wars which were fought by the Christians against the Muslims for controlling holy lands. Many Christian crusaders came in contact with the Arabs, who had made great advancement in Science, Mathematics, Art etc. This also led to the beginning of the Renaissance in Europe.

- iv. **Invention of printing press:** Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press in the 15th century. This helped in the publications of many books and the translation of the Bible into many languages. After reading these books, people began to question the authority and the beliefs of the Church. The spread of the spirit of scientific inquiry marked the beginning of the Renaissance in Europe.
- c) Main features of the military organisation of Shivaji:
- i. The Maratha army consisted of cavalry, infantry, artillery and navy. The cavalry was the most important wing of the army.
 - ii. The Maratha army was known for its strict discipline and swift mobility.
 - iii. The soldiers were paid well and in cash. There was a graded rank system in the military.
 - iv. The Maratha army was perfect in the art of guerrilla warfare. They surprised the enemies by suddenly attacking them.
 - v. The army was instructed to follow a strict ethical code. They were not to kill children and the elderly or dishonour women. They were also instructed not to harm any holy books or religious structures.
- d) Jahangir was a successful ruler. He inherited one of the richest and best organised kingdoms in the mediaeval world. He continued with most of the policies and administrative measures which were initiated by Akbar. Jahangir has been criticised by many scholars because of his devotion towards his wife, Nur Jahan. In the later years of his reign, Nur Jahan became extremely powerful and followed a policy of favouritism by appointing her family relatives to high posts. She was involved in a power struggle with Shah Jahan. Jahangir was however a benevolent ruler. He had installed a chain of justice with bells. Anyone could ask for justice at any time by pulling the chain. However, Jahangir did not introduce any major reforms. The system of giving and receiving gifts became deeply rooted under the influence of Nur Jahan. Corruption began to deteriorate the administrative setup of the empire. Though a devout Muslim, Jahangir did not allow too much religious interference from the ulemas in political affairs. On a whole, his reign was peaceful with no major changes made to the reforms and policies introduced by Akbar.
- e) **Central administration:** Sher Shah Suri was the lone head of Sur Empire. The king was all powerful. He divided the government into various departments and each department was placed under the supervision of a minister. The minister was helped by a number of officials. The king also set up an efficient spy system which kept him updated about the various developments in the empire.
- Provincial administration:** Sher Shah divided his empire into 47 provinces or sarkars. These provinces were subdivided into several districts or parganas. The shiqdar was a powerful administrator who maintained law and order in a

pargana and supervised the work of various departments. Many villages constituted a pargana.

The munsif looked after the collection of revenues. At the village level, patwaris and muqaddams were important officers.

f) The impact of monasteries in Europe was as follows:

- Monasteries played an important role in spreading the teaching of Lord Jesus Christ and Christianity. Christianity thus became a popular religion in Europe.
- Monasteries provided food and shelter to the needy people. Monks and nuns taught children and treated the sick and the poor.
- Monks residing in the monasteries studied various religious and secular subjects. Monasteries in due course of time became great centres of religious and secular learning. Many subjects such as history, geography, mathematics, science and philosophy were taught here. Some of the famous monasteries developed into famous universities such as Oxford and Cambridge.

g) Iltutmish decisively tackled the problems which threatened his rule in the following ways:

- i. Iltutmish expelled Nasir-ud-din Qabacha from Lahore after he was defeated in the battle. Sindh was then annexed to Delhi.
- ii. Iltutmish defeated the Rajput rulers of Ranthambore, Malwa, Gwalior and Ujjain. He conquered the entire North Indian territories up to River Narmada under his control. Thus, he consolidated his rule in the region.
- iii. He completely crushed the revolt led by Ali Mardan Khan in Bengal.
- iv. Iltutmish refused shelter to the Shah of Persia who was followed by the Mongols under Genghis Khan. He thus acted diplomatically and perhaps saved India from possible Mongol attacks.

Iltutmish thus tackled all the problems resolutely. He was recognised as the Sovereign of India by the Caliph of Baghdad.

PART II – Civics

Answer 1

- a) Impeachment
- b) Chief Minister
- c) Foreign
- d) 42nd
- e) Portfolio

Answer 2

- a) (ii) The Supreme Court
- b) (iii) Executive and Legislature
- c) (i) President’s Rule
- d) (iv) All of the above
- e) (iv) Part IV

Answer 3

a)

Fundamental Rights	Directive Principles
They are incorporated in Part III of the Constitution.	They are incorporated in Part IV of the Constitution.
They are justiciable i.e. they are enforceable in the court of law.	They are non-justiciable i.e. they are not enforceable in the court of law.
They are negative in character as they ask the State not to do certain things for the people.	They are positive in character as they ask the State to do certain positive things for the welfare and development of the people.

- b) Fundamental Rights are those basic conditions of social life which are essential for the all-round development of an individual as well as the community. They also safeguard the citizens against any misuse or abuse of power by the government, an individual or a group.

The scope of Fundamental Rights:

- They are universal in nature i.e. every citizen is entitled to fundamental rights irrespective of his/her caste, colour, creed, religion, gender or social status.
- Fundamental rights cannot be removed or altered from the Constitution by any simple process.
- Fundamental rights are not absolute and certain necessary changes can be made in them. Also, some restrictions are imposed on them for the greater welfare of the society.
- Fundamental rights can be taken away during the times of Emergency. For example, when the President declares an Emergency at the times of war or economic or political crisis, one or more fundamental rights can be suspended until the condition stabilises.

- c) The Supreme Court has three kinds of power which it uses to pass judgments related to civil and criminal cases such as:

1. **Original Jurisdiction:** This jurisdiction involves cases which are brought to the Supreme Court to hear and decide for the first time. These cases include:
 - i. Cases involving disputes between the Union and the State Government/Governments
 - ii. Cases involving disputes between two or more States
 - iii. Cases involving violation of the Constitution by an individual or by the government.
 - iv. Cases involving violation of the fundamental rights of an individual
2. **Appellate Jurisdiction:** This jurisdiction involves the Supreme Court hearing the appeals against the judgments of the High Court. Appellate cases can be either constitutional or civil or criminal. As the Supreme Court is the final court of appeal, it has the right to change and review the decisions of the High Court.
3. **Advisory Jurisdiction:** This jurisdiction involves the Supreme Court advising the President on request, on legal and constitutional issues. However, the President is not bound to follow the advice.

Answer 4

1. The building shown in the picture is the Supreme Court of India. It is located in New Delhi.
2. The Supreme Court consists of a number of judges and the Chief Justice. Originally, there were seven judges including the Chief Justice. However, at present, there are a total of 28 judges counting the Chief Justice.
3. The President appoints the Chief Justice as well as the other judges of the Supreme Court. With regards to the Chief Justice, the President consults the judges of the Supreme Court and the Council of Ministers, while for the judges the President consults the Chief Justice.