

First Term Evaluation 2019 - 20

Social Science
Class 7

Activity 1

A) W.C. Bannerjee

B) A.O. Hume

C) • To promote fellow feeling among the volunteers from different parts of the country

- To develop a national spirit beyond the religious, caste and regional loyalties
- To bring the problems of Indians to the notice of authorities

Activity 2

A) Before renaissance it was believed that the Earth was the centre of the universe. During renaissance period the change is that the Earth revolves round the Sun.

B) Telescope - Galileo Galilee

C) It became easier to propagate the Renaissance ideas widely among the masses with the invention of the printing press by Gutenberg.

Activity 3

A) The Renaissance in the field of science led to the invention of new machines which brought about immense changes in the field of production.

Consequently, production increased while the cost of production decreased. Such changes in the field of production ushered in the Industrial Revolution.

It began in England and revolutionized production, and trade

Activity 4

A) • They did not have enough economic and military resources to compete with other European powers.

• They faced resistance from native forces. (Kunhali Marakkars in the Malabar region)

B) 1-St. Angelo Fort at Kannur 2- Kottappuram Fort in Thrissur

Activity 5

A) • Centre of knowledge.

- Abode of scholars and a treasure trove of scholarly texts.
- Gateway from Asia to Europe.

B) • Italy was a country that upheld the rich Greco - Roman tradition.

- The rich Italian traders were the patrons of art, literature and culture.
- These traders were keen to preserve the historical and cultural heritage.

Activity 6

A) Lord Dalhousie introduced the policy of 'Doctrine of Lapse'. As per the policy, when the ruler of a princely state died without a male heir, the British could annex the state with British India.

B) Jhansi, Satara, Nagpur (Two)

Activity 7

A) • Levied heavy taxes on farmers.

- No tax concessions were sanctioned even when drought and flood destroyed the agriculture.
- Middle men (Zamindars) were assigned to the duty of collecting tax.
- Imposed the condition that the tax was to be paid in the form of cash.
- The farmers had to depend on 'Sahus' - the private money lenders - for loans at a high rate of interest.

Activity 8

A) The Forest Acts imposed by the British.

The tribals were prohibited to enter forest when the British declared forests as protected. This disturbed the collection of forest products and adversely affected the tribal's traditional farming.

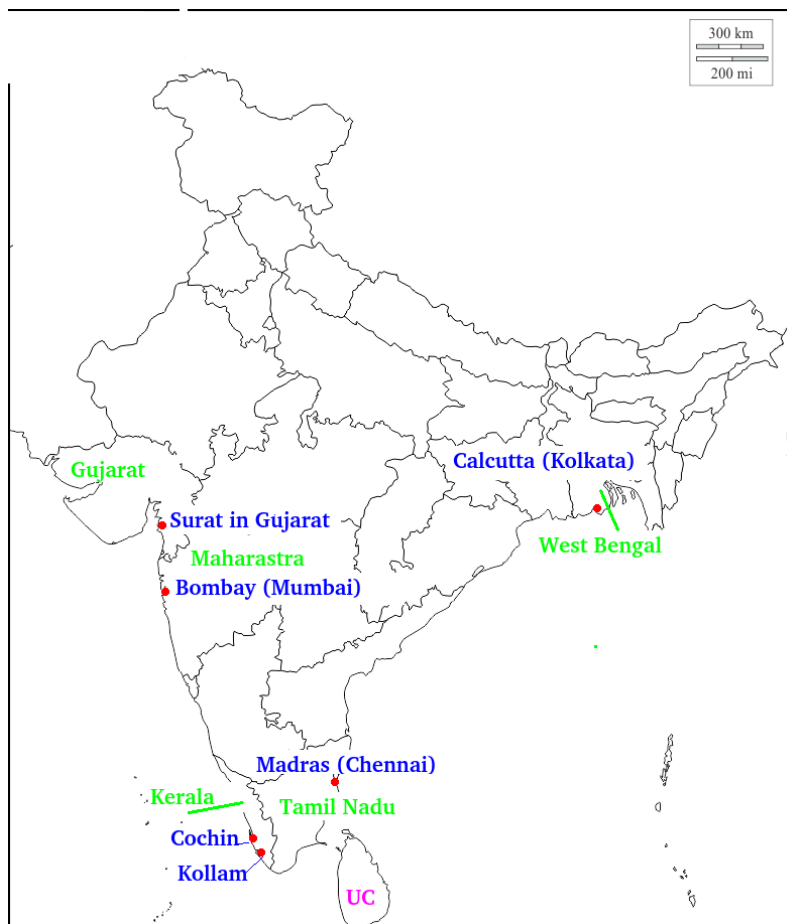
The tribal habitat was rich in mineral deposits and to exploit these, the British constructed roads and railways to these regions. These measures intensified the miseries of the tribals.

- B) • The Bhils in Maratha • The Kohlis in Ahammed Nagar
 • The Kols in Chota Nagpur • The Santhals in Rajmahal hills
 • The Kurchiyas in Wayanad

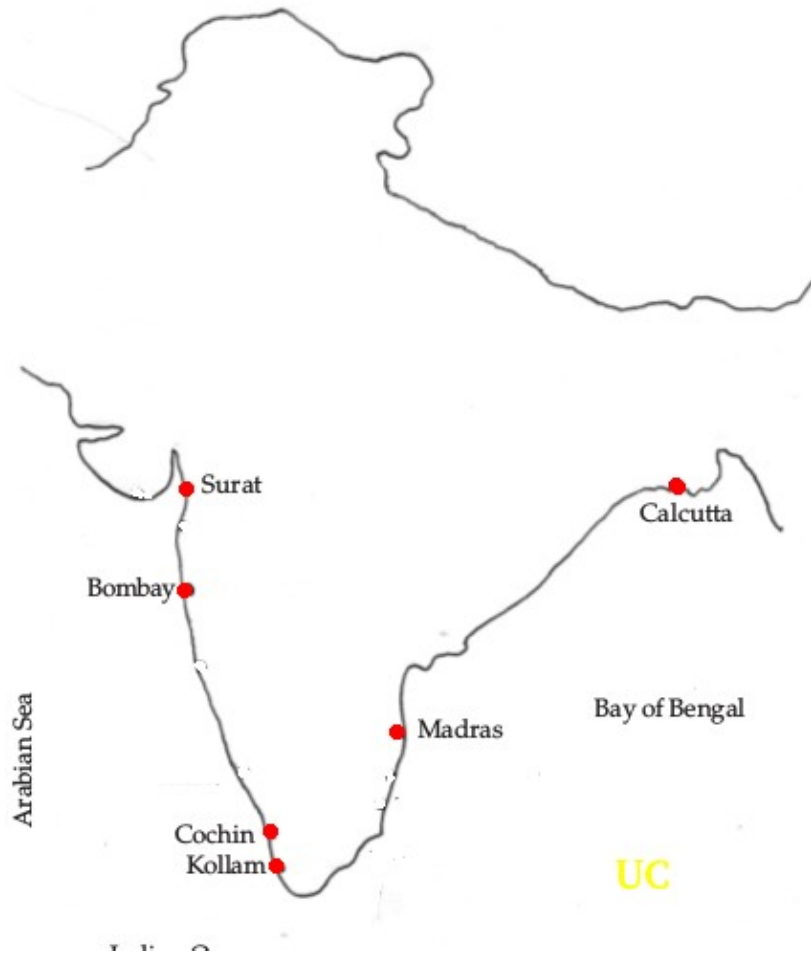
Activity 9

- A) • Meagre wages • Prolonged working hours • Denying leave
 • Slave like treatment by superior officials • Poor quality food • Abuse by the British officers

Activity 10



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Thank You