

MONTH: APRIL

SOCIAL SCIENCE

STD: VII

PAGE:

DATE: / /

THEME A INDIA AND THE WORLD: LAND AND THE PEOPLE

1. GEOGRAPHICAL DIVERSITY OF INDIA

I. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. What is the name of India's only active Volcano, and where is it situated?

India's only active Volcano is located on Barren Island in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

2. Name two west-flowing rivers.

The Narmada and Tapi rivers flow westward into the Arabian Sea.

3. Evaluate how the physical and mineral characteristics of the Peninsular Plateau contribute to India's economic development.

* The Peninsular Plateau is rich in minerals like Iron, Coal, and Bauxite which support Industries.

* Its flat surface and fertile region support agriculture, contributing significantly to India's economic development.



4. Differentiate between Himadri and Himachal ranges.

Feature	Himadri	Himachal
Location	Northernmost ranges of the Himalayas.	South of Himadri
Climate	Remain Snow-Covered throughout the year	Moderate Climate allowing for human settlements
Elevation	Highest Peaks, including Mount Everest and Kanchenjunga.	Moderate elevation allowing such biodiversity and human habitation.

MONTH: JUNE

SID: VII

THEME B. TAPESTRY OF THE PAST

A. NEW BEGINNINGS: CITIES AND STATES

I. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. What does janapada mean? [Pg. No. 53]

Ans: The term Janapada mean 'the land where the people (jana) have set their foot Pada' Signifying settled habitation.

2. What was the most important duty of the Raja in a mahajanapada? [Pg. No. 54]

Ans: The king was responsible for collecting taxes, maintaining law and order, constructing strong fortifications around the capital and commanding an army to defend the territory or engage in warfare with neighbouring states.

3. How do ancient texts help us understand the developments during the second Urbanization? [Pg. No. 52]

Ans: Our understanding of this development comes primarily from two sources:

1. Archaeological excavations: which have revealed the existence of ancient Urban Centres: and

2. Ancient textual references, Particularly from late Vedic, Buddhist and Jain literature, which

Frequently mention these towns and cities.

This phase is often referred to as India's Second Urbanisation, a process that, notably, set the foundations for urban growth that continues to the present day.

4. Why are cities like Varanasi and Ujjain historically important even today? [Pg. No. 54]

Ans:-

Interestingly, many of these ancient capitals remain inhabited today as modern cities, with histories stretching back over 2500 years. Cities like Varanasi ancient Kashi and Ujjain still exist and continue to be important cultural and religious centres in India.

MONTH: JUNE

SID: VII

THEME C OUR CULTURAL HERITAGE AND KNOWLEDGE
TRADITIONS8. HOW THE LAND BECOMES SACREDI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. What is meant by Sacred? [Pg No: 108]

Ans:

Sacred can hold many meanings, but its heart it is about recognising something as deeply spiritual or holy - something that stirs awe, devotion, and a sense of connection to something greater than ourselves.

2. What makes the land sacred in the story of Shakti and Shiva? [Pg no: 113]

Ans:

In the story of Shakti and Shiva, the Divine Mother's body became one with the land, and in doing so, the entire land became sacred.

3. What is a Lirtha and how did its meaning evolve? [Pg no: 114]

Ans:

In India, this belief is reflected in the location of many Lirthas and temples, which are built on hilltops or mountain slopes. Climbing to these sacred heights is not just a physical act - it is a symbolic journey towards something greater.

4. Describe The Spiritual Significance of the Char Dham Pilgrimage. [pg no. 112]

Ans:

* The Char Dham yatra is pilgrimage to four holy sites located at the four corners of India - Badrinath (north), Rameswaram (South), Puri (East) and Dwarka (West).

* These are not just religious locations. They form networks of belief. Uniting people through shared spiritual journeys.