



# INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

<b>Class: VII</b>	<b>Department: Social Science</b>	
<b>Worksheet No: 12</b>	<b>Topic: Tribes, Nomads and Settled Communities</b>	<b>Year: 2021-22</b>

<b>1</b>	<b>Multiple Choice Questions: -</b>
1	Tribals obtained their livelihood from a) Hunting b) Agriculture c) Herding d) <b>All of these</b>
2	Which tribe was influential in Punjab in 13th and 14th centuries? a) <b>Khokhar</b> b) Ahoms c) Gonds d) Baiyaras
3	Who used the services of Banjaras as trading nomads? a) Alauddin Khalji b) Jahangir c) <b>Both of these</b> d) None of these
4	Who was the chief of the Gakkhars tribes? a) <b>Kamal Khan</b> b) Man Singh c) Alauddin Khalji d) Birsa Munda
5	Sib Singh was an important ruler of the a) <b>Ahoms</b> b) Gonds c) Bhils d) Kolis
<b>II</b>	<b>Fill in the blanks: -</b>
6	The society was divided according to the rules of <u>varnas</u> .
7	Kamal Khan Gakkhar was the mansabdar during the reign of <u>Akbhar</u> .
8	A division of Gond kingdoms controlled by a particular clan was termed as <u>garh</u> .
9	<u>Brahmanas</u> received land grants from the Gond kings and became more influential.
<b>III</b>	<b>Very short answer type questions: -</b>
10	Why were social changes not same at all the places? Social change was not the same everywhere, because different kinds of societies evolved differently.
11	Which tribal community was found in north-west? Balochis were large and powerful tribal community in the north-west.
12	Name the most important trader nomads? The Banjaras were the most important trader nomads.
13	When did the Mughals attack the Ahom kingdom? The Mughals attacked the Ahom kingdom in 1662.
<b>IV</b>	<b>Answer in brief: -</b>
14	Who were the Ahoms? Give a brief account about the Ahoms. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Ahoms migrated to the Brahmaputra valley from Myanmar in the 13th century.</li><li>• During the 16th century they annexed the kingdoms of Chhutiyas and Koch-Hajo and subjugated many other tribes.</li><li>• The Ahoms built a large state and for this they used firearms and high-quality gunpowder and cannons.</li><li>• Almost all adult males served in the army during war.</li><li>• They were engaged in building dams, irrigation systems and other public works.</li><li>• The Ahoms also introduced new methods of rice cultivation.</li></ul>

15	<p>Who were Gonds? What were their occupations?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Gonds were the tribal group of Central India. They lived in a vast forested region called Gondwana— “country inhabited by Gonds”.</li><li>• Akbar Nama mentions the Gond kingdom of Garha Katanga that had covering 70,000 villages.</li><li>• They were subdivided into smaller clans and each clan had its own Raja or Rai.</li><li>• They were agriculturists; some of them practised shifting agriculture.</li></ul>
16	<p>Write a brief note on Rani Durgawati.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Rani Durgawati was the daughter of Salbahan, the Chandel Rajput of Mahoba and was married to Dalpat, son of Aman Das, the Gond chief of Garha Katanga.</li><li>• Dalpat died early and Rani Durgawati was very capable, and started ruling on behalf of her five-year-old son Bir Narain.</li><li>• Under her, the kingdom became even more extensive.</li><li>• In 1565, the Mughal forces under Asaf Khan attacked Garha Katanga.</li><li>• A strong resistance was put up by Rani Durgawati.</li><li>• She was defeated and preferred to die rather than surrender.</li></ul>