

INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VII		Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE		Subject: History	
Worksheet No: 12		Topic: Tribes, Nomads and Settled Communities		Year: 2022-23	
I	Multiple Choice Questions: -				
1	How many village	s make a barhots?			
	(a) Ten	(b) Twelve	(c) Fifteen	(d) Eleven	
2	Who was the son	of Dalpat Shah and Rani D	urgawati?		
	(a) Man Singh	(b) Aman Das	(c) Chandra Shah	(d) Bir Narain	
3		i tribes lived during the M	-		
		(b) North East	(c) South East	(d) South West	
П	Fill in the blanks:				
4		as a noble.			
		h (b) Kamal Khan		(d) Jahangir	
5		ad its own raja called			
_	(a) Bhuiyan			(d) Mansabdar	
6		ich controlled large parts o			
	(a) Ahoms		(c) Banjaras	(d) Santals	
	Write True or Fal				
7		d rich oral traditions - Tru			
8	The Bhils lived in the north - eastern part of the subcontinent - False				
9	Western Himalayan tribe of Gaddis earned their living as shepherds - True				
IV 10	Match the follow				
10	Rathakaras		(a) Country inhabited by	y Gonas	
11	Bhuiyans		(b) Landlords		
12	Gondwana		(c) Chariot makers		
	(d) Khel				
v	Answers: 10 - c ,11 - b ,12 - a				
v 13	Answer the following in one sentence: - Who were specialised artisans?				
15			re specialised artisans.		
14	 Smiths, carpenters, and masons were specialised artisans. What made Garha Katanga a rich state? 				
		_	by trapping and export	ting wild elephants to other	
		. This made it a rich state.			
15	What made the Brahmanas more influential in the Gond Society?				
		raja began to grant land t	•	made them influential.	
V	Answer in brief: -				
16	Mention some special features of tribal societies.				
		features of tribal societie			
	 They did not follow the social rules and rituals which the Brahmanas prescribed They were not divided into many unequal classes. 				
	Members of the society were united by kinship bonds.				

17	 How did the nomadic pastoralists earn their living? Nomadic pastoralists kept on moving from place to place with their animals and lived on milk and other pastoral products. 			
	They also exchanged items like wool, ghee, etc. with settled agriculturists for grain, cloth, utensils and other products.			
	They bought and sold these goods as they moved from one place to another, transporting them on their animals.			
	The Banjaras were trader-nomads who bought grain where it was cheaply available and carried it to places where it was dearer.			
	From there, they again reloaded their oxen with anything that could be profitably s in other places and thus, they played an important role in connecting India to the			
VI	outside world. Picture based questions:-			
18				
	$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^$			
1				
	a) Who connected India to outside world?			
	* Mobile traders			
	b) What is being gathered and loaded on which animals back?			
	 Nuts and Camels Which traders corried the goods to local markets? 			
	 c) Which traders carried the goods to local markets? Sanjaras 			
19				
	a) Name the ornament in the picture.			
	✤ Ear ornament			
	b) Which tribe does this ornament belong to?			
	✤ Koboi Naga Tribe			
	c) Which state is this ornament from?			
	* Manipur			
20				
	 a) Which metal is the crocodile made of? Sronze 			
	 b) In which state was this crocodile found in. Orissa 			

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	1 Man - Domini
	a) Identify the above picture.
	✤ Carved Door
	b) Which tribe does this object belong to?
	✤ Gond
	c) In which state can we find Bastar area.
	✤ Madhya Pradesh