







INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VII	Department: Social Science	Subject: History
Worksheet No: 11	Topic: Tribes, Nomads and Settled Communities	Year: 2025-26
I	Multiple Choice Questions: -	
1	Who subdued the Cheros? (a) Shah Jahan (b) Aurangzeb (c) Chandra Shah (d) Aman Das	
2	Where does the Kutiya Kond tribes lived? (a) Maharashtra (b) Gujarat (c) (d) Orissa	
3	Where did Balochi tribes lived during the Mughal rule? (a) North West (b) North East (c) South East (d) South West	
4	Name the Mughal emperor in whose memory the banjara tribe is described. (a) Alauddin Khalji (b) Raja Man Singh (c) Jahangir (d) Akbar	
5	What is the meaning of 'bhuiyans'? (a) Potters (b) Sultans (c) Kings (d) Landlords	
II	Fill in the blanks: -	
6	The society was divided according to the rules of <u>Varna</u> .	
7	Forced labour in Ahom state were called as <u>Paiks</u> .	
8	<u>Kamal Khan</u> was a noble in Mughal Court appointed by Akbar.	
9	According to the Akbar Nama, the Gond kingdom had <u>70,000</u> villages.	
10	Rajas donated land to <u>Brahmans</u> to demonstrate their power.	
III	Match the following: -	
	Column A 1. Gaddi 2. Kolis 3. Bhils 4. Rathakaras 5. Barhots Answers:- 1. c, 2. e, 3. d, 4. a, 5. b	Column B a. Chariot Makers b. 12 Villages c. Shepherd Tribe d. Central Western India e. Maharashtra – Karnataka
IV	Answer the following in one sentence: -	
11	What are itinerant groups? Itinerant groups, such as craftsperson's, peddlers and entertainers travel from place to place practicing their different occupations.	
12	Who were specialized artisans? Smiths, carpenters, and masons were specialized artisans.	
13	What did Mughal capture when they defeat the Gonds? When the Mughals defeated the Gonds, they captured a huge booty of precious coins and elephants.	
14	Who are the Nomads? Nomads are the wandering people. Many of them are pastoralists who roam from one pasture to another with their flocks and herds.	
15	What is clan? A clan is a group of families or households claiming descent from a common ancestor. Tribal organisation is often based on kinship or clan loyalties.	

16	<p>Which tribe was the most influential in Punjab during 13th and 14th century?</p> <p>In Punjab, the Khokhar tribe was the most influential during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.</p>
17	<p>How did Garha Katanga earn much of its wealth?</p> <p>Garha Katanga was a rich state. It earned much wealth by trapping and exporting wild elephants to other kingdoms.</p>
V	Answer in brief: -
18	<p>Write about the occupation of Ahom society.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Almost all adult males served in the army during war. • At other times, they were engaged in building dams, irrigation systems and other public works. • The Ahom's also introduced new methods of rice cultivation.
19	<p>Were the Banjaras important for the economy?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Banjaras were the most important trader nomads. Their caravan was called tanda. • Sultan Alauddin Khalji used the Banjaras to transport grain to the city markets. • Emperor Jahangir wrote in his memoirs that the Banjaras carried grain on their bullocks from different areas and sold it in towns. • They transported food grain for the Mughal army during military campaigns. With a large army there could be 100,000 bullocks carrying grain.
20	<p>How do Nomadic Pastoralists live and earn?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nomadic pastoralists moved over long distances with their animals. • They lived on milk and other pastoral products. They also exchanged 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.
21	<p>Read the passage given below and answer the questions: -</p> <p>Almost all adult males served in the army during war. At other times, they were engaged in building dams, irrigation systems and other public works. The Ahom's also introduced new methods of rice cultivation. Ahom society was divided into clans or khels. There were very few castes of artisans, so artisans in the Ahom areas came from the adjoining kingdoms. A Khel often controlled several villages. The peasant was given land by his village community. Even the king could not take it away without the community's consent.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What was the crop cultivated by the Ahom's? Rice Cultivation 2. Who had given the land to the Peasants? Village community. 3. All the adult males were engaged in _____, _____ and other _____ Works. Building dams, Irrigation and other Public Works.
VI	Picture based questions:-
22	 <p>a) Who connected India to outside world? ❖ Mobile traders</p>

	<p>b) Who brought the goods to India? ❖ Central Asian traders</p> <p>c) Who carried the goods to local markets? ❖ Banjaras and other traders.</p>
23	 <p>a) Identify the picture. ❖ Ear ornament</p> <p>b) Who was wearing it? ❖ Kobo Naga Tribe</p> <p>c) From where it was found? ❖ Manipur</p>
24	 <p>a) Identify the picture. ❖ crocodile</p> <p>b) In which state was this crocodile found in. ❖ Orissa</p> <p>c) Which metal was used for making the crocodile? ❖ Bronze</p>
25	 <p>a) Identify the above picture. ❖ Carved Door</p> <p>b) Which tribe does this object? ❖ The Gonds</p> <p>c) In which state can we find Bastar area. ❖ Madhya Pradesh</p>