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**Session: 2025-2026**

<b>CLASS: VII</b>	<b>SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE</b>	<b>TOPIC: HISTORY</b>	<b>CH-7</b>
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**Regional Culture**

**A. Tick (✓) the correct option.**

1. Who wrote the Ramacharitmanas? (iv) **Tulsidas**
2. Which factor did not contribute to the development of Marathi language?  
(ii) **Many Saints transformed Sanskrit to Marathi.**
3. The temple of Purushottama Jagannatha is in \_\_\_\_\_. (ii) **Puri**
4. \_\_\_\_\_ language is considered as one of the longest surviving classical languages in the world. (ii) **Tamil**
5. The word 'Urdu' means \_\_\_\_\_. (i) **camp**

**B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words and phrases.**

1. The North Indian classical music is popularly known as **Hindustani** music.
2. Amir Khusrao was the famous musician of **Delhi Sultanate** period.
3. Padmavat was written by **Malik Muhammad Jayasi**.
4. **Brij Bhasha** and **Awadhi** were the two forms of Hindi.

**C. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false for the following statements.**

1. Heer Ranjha is the most famous Bengali folk tale. — **FASLE**
2. Community leaders acted as teachers and adjudicators. — **TRUE**
3. Bahmani kingdom and Bijapur had Telugu as their administrative language.  
— **FALSE**
4. Jahangir popularised portrait painting. — **TRUE**

**D. Short answer questions.**

1. **Which language was considered as the language of higher learning during the medieval period?**

Sanskrit was considered as the language of higher learning during the medieval period.

## **2. What were the unique features of Urdu language?**

- The word Urdu means ‘camp’ and this new language came into being in the army camps of soldiers.
- Urdu is characterised by extremely simple grammar and Arabic script.
- The mixed vocabulary is another unique feature of Urdu as many Persian and Hindu words are found in its vocabulary.

## **3. Who were Ashtadiggajas?**

There were eight great poets in Krishnadeva Raya’s royal court. They were called Ashtadiggajas.

## **4. Write a short note on Kathak.**

Kathak is a major classical dance of North India. It became popular in 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries with the spread of Bhakti movement. The legend of Radha-Krishna were performed beautifully in the form of skits called Rasa Lila.

Kathak developed in three traditions or Gharanas:

- Jaipur Gharana
- Lucknow Gharana
- Banaras Gharana

## **5. What are miniature paintings?**

The Mughal Emperor Humayun was instrumental in developing miniature paintings which are a reflection of Persian influence.

## **E. Long Answer Questions:**

### **1. Write about the development in the building of temples in Bengal.**

Bengal saw a rise in building of temples in the late 15<sup>th</sup> century which culminated in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. At first local deities were worshipped in modest brick and terracotta temples. The European trading companies proclaimed their status through the construction of temples. The images of local deities began to be housed in temples. The temples began to copy the double-roofed (dochala) or four-roofed (chauchala) structures of the thatched huts which led to the typical Bengali style in temple architecture. The outer walls were decorated with paintings, ornamental tiles or terracotta tablets, for example, Vishnupur in the Bankura district of West Bengal.

**2. Explain in detail Rajput's tradition of heroism.**

Rajput rulers cherished the ideal of the hero, who fought valiantly, often choosing death on the battlefield rather than face defeat. Women are also depicted as followers, following their heroic husbands in both life and death. Rajput women practiced jauhar, an act of mass self-immolation, to avoid capture and enslavement by enemy when facing defeat. Ordinary people were also attracted to these stories which depicted dramatic situations and displayed a range of strong emotions such as loyalty, friendship, love, valour, anger, etc.

**3. Write about the development of Bengali as a language.**

Between 3rd and 4th centuries, commercial ties between Bengal and Magadha (South Bihar) began to develop which led to the increasing influence of Sanskrit. In the 4th century, Gupta dynasty established political control over North Bengal and began to settle brahmins there. Therefore, the linguistic and cultural influence from the mid-Ganga valley became stronger. However, in 1586, Akbar conquered Bengal and formed the nucleus of the Bengal Suba. While Persian was the language of administration, Bengali developed as a regional language. In fact, by the 15th century, group of Bengali dialects came to be united under a common literary language based on the spoken language of the western part of the region, now known as West Bengal. Even though Bengali is derived from Sanskrit, it passed through several stages of evolution.

**4. Write in detail about any two important languages of medieval period.**

Write about any 2 languages of your choice with explanation.