

DON BOSCO SCHOOL, KOKAR, RANCHI

Class VII

Subject: HISTORY

Chapter 1. The Medieval Europe : Rise and spread of Christianity

A. Choose the correct options:

1. In Indian late Medieval period belongs to the time period between.

Ans. 700 AD and 1200 AD

2. Due to the decline of Roman Empire, Europe experienced

Ans. Dark Age

3. Which religion emerged in around 7th century A. D.?

Ans. Islam

4. Which is the world's largest religion?

Ans. Christianity

5. Who is believed to have brought Christianity to India?

Ans. Apostle Thomas

6. Who is the highest authority of all church organizations?

Ans. Pope

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. -----refers to the time period between the Ancient and the Modern Periods.

Ans. Medieval Period

2. ----- refers to the age of new spirit of adventure and learning.

Ans. Renaissance

3. ----- became the founder of a new religion, Christianity.

Ans. Jesus Christ

4. ----- in Roman became the religious headquarters of the Christian World.

Ans. St. Peter

5. The word 'monk' is derived from a Greek word which means -----

Ans. Along

6. The ----- Turks invaded and captured the capital of Byzantine in-----.

Ans. Invasion, 1453 A.D.

C. Write True and False.

1. The word 'Medieval' has been derived from the Greek language. False

2. Crusades were fought between the Muslims and the Christians. True

3. Mahmud of Ghazni raided India several times between 1001 AD to 1025 AD. True

4. People considered Jesus Christ as 'Messiah' or Savior. True

5. Originally, the Bible was written in English. False

6. The crusades are also referred to as the wars between the cross and the crescent. True

D. Match the following:

Medieval-----Middle Age

Crusades -----Holy Wars

Mohammad Ghori---- First Turkish dynasty in India.

Katha Sarit Sagara---Soma deva

Apostles-----12 disciples of Jesus

Saint Paul-----Second founder of the Christian religion

Maxentius Frairs----Lost to Constantine

Wandering Friars-----Serous minded priests

E. Answer in brief:

1. Which new movement took birth towards the end of the Medieval Period?

Ans. The movement of Renaissance.

2. Name the biographies of Babur and Akbar.

Ans. Baburnama and Akbarnama.

3. What are Gospels? Ans. John, Mathew, Mark and Luke.

4. Who was crucified by the Roman Emperor, Nero? Ans. St. Paul.

5. When did Christianity become the official religion of the Roman Empire?

Ans. 4th century AD.

6. When did people seek refuge in the monasteries?

Ans. People seek refuge in the monasteries during calamities like plague and famines. Secondly, whenever there were invasion in the Roman Empire by the Barbaric German tribes, people fled from their houses in villages, towns, cities and took refuge in the monasteries as they were situated at faraway places.

7. Among which two communities were the crusades fought?

Ans. Christians and the Muslims

8. What does the term 'Resurrection' mean?

Ans. The term resurrection means Christ rose from the dead on the third day after the crucifixion at the last judgment.

F. Answer in detail:

1. Give an account of the political, religious and cultural condition of Europe during the Medieval Period.

Ans. The Medieval Period in Europe stretched from 600 AD to 1500 AD. During this period many powerful social, political, economic and religious changes took place all over the world which greatly affected the history. In the beginning of the Medieval Period, Europe went through the Dark Age due to the decline of the Roman Empire caused by the deposition of last Roman ruler in around 476 AD. The weakening of the power of the kings led to the growth of new social system which was known as feudalism. This system was based on power of the land. Peasants and vassals who in turn rendered military services to lord.

During the Renaissance, many sea and new land was explored and trading emerged as an important activity. It is believed by the historians that the wealth acquired from the trading activities with Eastern countries played a great role in the economic and cultural advancement of Europeans during this time.

2. Write about the inscriptions, coins and monuments of the Medieval Period.

Ans. * Inscription: Inscription means writing on coins, monuments stones or metal. Temples at Aihole and Pattadakal contain inscriptions belonging to the Chalukyan period and later Medieval period have inscribed copper plates which reveal to us genealogies or lines of the descent of kings and also people who granted land to the temple.

- Coins : It provides us important information regarding the rules and the state of trade and economy during the Medieval period. When the Mughal were ruling in India there was high circulation of silver rupees and gold coins which reveals that salaries were paid in cash rather than in kind during the Medieval Period.
- Monuments: During the Medieval period in India numerous temples, mosques and monuments were built such as Taj Mahal, Sun Temple at Konark. These all provide us valuable information about the lives of rulers and common people of the period.

3. Discuss in detail about the birth, life, teachings and crucifixion of Jesus Christ.

Ans. Jesus Christ was born in Bethlehem a small village of Jerusalem in 4th BC. Jesus spent his early life as a carpenter. But at the age of 30 he began to preach his message in a simple language which attracted a large number of people within a short span of time. His simple life, love for humanity and pleasing personality drew a large number of people. He emphasized on one God. He gave immense importance to love universal brotherhood and compassion. He criticized all the harmful activities prevailing in the Roman society which made the rich and powerful Romans his enemy. Thus Jesus was arrested and crucified and the cross became a sacred symbol of the Christians.

He taught his disciples by using parables or short stories based on the lives of ordinary people to illustrate his message. His main teaching were:

- He preached that people must show compassion to the poor, feed the hungry and give shelter to the homeless.
- To show sympathy and compassion for the fellow beings.
- To hate the sin but not the sinners.
- Worship one God.
- Repent for the mistakes committed and plead forgiveness and finally true love for one's neighbor.

4. What was the contribution of the monasteries in the Medieval Period?

Ans. The contribution of the monasteries in the Medieval period where they started providing service to the people by helping the poor, sick and needy. The greatest contribution of the monasteries was in the field of education and art. At the initial stage education was limited to young boys only. However, later on it was extended to young men.

In due course of time some of these monasteries developed into famous universities of the 12th and 13th centuries. Many subjects like religion history, philosophy, medicine, law and astrology were taught in these universities. They also copied Latin and Greek books on different subjects and recorded the daily events. These books are the source of medieval history. Thus, in this way monks largely preserved the ancient and medieval culture of Europe.

5. Write a note on an Emperor Constantine.

Ans. The Roman Emperor Constantine founded new capital at Byzantine in 330 AD. This city became famous as Constantinople was named after Constantine. The Byzantine empire with new capital Constantinople prospered for a thousand years until 1453 AD. The Byzantine empire had beautiful churches with lavish decorations. Become the largest city in Europe the most splendid and prosperous. And later it became the center of Christianity.

The Roman Emperor Constantine embraced Christianity in AD 313. He organized Christians church very well. He also started the custom of observing Sunday as a Christian holy day (Sabbath). In the next 200-300 years Christianity spread throughout the Europe.

CHAPTER—2. RISE AND SPREAD OF ISLAM: ITS IMPACT

A. Choose the correct options:

1. Prophet Muhammad was born in

Ans. Mecca

2. How many times in a day should a Muslim pray?

Ans. Five times

3. Who succeeded Prophet Muhammad as a Caliph?

Ans. Abu Bakr

4. Who wrote an encyclopedia of medicines called AL Qanun?

Ans. Ibn Sina

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. -----is the holy book of the Muslims.

Ans. Quran

2. Prophet Muhammad preached that there is only one God,_____.

Ans. Allah

3. Arab monopoly of sea trade came to an end in -----Ad when they were expelled from Spain.

Ans. 1492 AD

5. Islam first came to----- through the Arab traders.

Ans. India

6. ---- and Umar spread ----beyond Arabia.

Ans. Abu Baker, Islam

C. Write True and False:

1. Muslims accept Jesus Christ as 'Son of God'. False
2. Prophet Muhammad encouraged idol worship. False
3. The Crusaders led to intermingling of the Arab and the European cultures. True
4. The Indian astronomy was greatly influenced the Arab people. True
5. Harun al Rashid belonged to the Umayyad dynasty. False

D. Match the following:

1. Islam-----Submission to God.
2. Haji-----Pilgrimage top Mecca.
3. Abbasids ----Shia sect.
4. The House of wisdom---Baghdad.
5. Rubaiyat----- Poetry.

E. Answer in brief:

1. Name the first four caliphs.

Ans. The first four caliphs were Abu Bakr, Umar, Uthman and Ali.

2. Name the two sects of Muslims .

Ans. The two sects of Muslims are Shia and Sunni.

3. What subjects were taught the Muslim scholars taught?

Ans. They were taught rational sciences.

4. From where did the Arabs borrow the concept of decimal system and zero?

Ans.

Arabs borrow the concept of decimal system and zero from India.

5. Mention the contribution of the Arabs in the field of Mathematics.

Ans. Alberuni and Omar Khayyam were great mathematicians from 973 to 1048 AD. They have learned Arabic numerals (1 2 3) from the Muslims and replaced their clumsy Roman numeral I, II, III.

6. How did the Arabs enrich the field of Science?

Ans. The European scholars owe their knowledge in science to the Muslim scientists. However, Muslim scholars built laboratories in this period where many science subjects like Physics, Chemistry and medicine were taught. They also made great advancement in astronomy, mathematics and chemistry. Many new chemical compounds were discovered by them.

F. Answer in detail:

1. Write about the life and teaching of prophet Muhammad in detail.

Ans. Prophet Muhammad was born in about 750 AD in Mecca, a city of Arabia. He was the last prophet of Islam. During his childhood he lost his parents. He was brought up by his uncle and lived a very hard life. He grew up to be a thoughtful young man who noticed the absurdity of the people living around him. He was married a widow named Khalida.

At the age of forty that Muhammad went into a deep trance while he sat meditating in a solitary cave and realized that there was only one God, Allah. He also realized that God had chosen him as a prophet and an interpreter of the will of God. Later on several religious truths were revealed to him in his many visions. Muhammad's rising popularity soon made many priests in Mecca hostile. He moved 622 AD from Mecca to Medina was known as Hijrat. He became religious head of the people in Medina. He died in 632 AD.

Teaching of Muhammad: Prophet Muhammad preached that there is only one God, Allah. He told that idol worship is a sin. Live an honest life and help to the poor. He believed in immortality of soul and preached that life of eternal happiness. According to him gambling, drinking and lending money were social evils. All believers were equal before him and God.

2. What are the five duties which Muslim should perform?

Ans. 1. **Imam or faith in one God, Allah:** All Muslims must recite the creed which states their belief in one God, Allah and prophet Muhammad as their apostle of God. All faithful Muslims are expected to say shahadah.

2. **Salat or prayer:** Every Muslim must pray five times in a day before sunrise, at noon, in the late afternoon, at sunset and after sunset. Before the prayer they must wash the face, hands and feet.

3. **Zakat or Purification:** Every Muslims must give alms to the poor. They must donate a part of income for the well being of entire community and these leads to purified.

4. **Sawm or Fasting :** Every Muslims should fast from dawn to dusk in the month of Ramzan. The person must not eat or drink anything while observing the fast.

5. Haji or Pilgrimage to Mecca: All Muslims should visit Mecca once in their life time. This pilgrimage to Mecca or Haji is undertaken by the Muslims every year. This is holiest shrine for Muslims where prophet Muhammad was buried in 632 AD.

3. Write a short note on the spread of Islam.

Ans. Prophet Muhammad had become the political and religious leader of the whole of Arabia before his death. His successors were known as caliph or Khalifas. They have spread Islam beyond Arabia to Syria , Persia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Turkey, Spain and Northern Africa. At the end of 7th century the Muslim empire spread to a vast area covering many countries of Western Asia , North Africa and Spain. They even began to spread in the conquered territories.

4. Write about the Muslim contribution in the field of science, mathematics and literature in Europe.

Ans. *Science: The European scholars owe their knowledge in science to the Muslim scientists. However, Muslim scholars-built laboratories in their period where many science subjects like physics, chemistry and medicine were taught.

- Mathematics: Alberuni and Omar Khayyam were great mathematician from 973 to 1048 AD. European mathematicians learned Arabic numerals (1,2,3) and Muslims learned Roman Numeral I, II, III. In fact the Muslims have learnt this system of numbers writing from the Indians.
- Literature in Europe: The Arabs produced famous book in literature too which tell us a lot about the culture and life of the people of those times. Muslim scholars developed various centers of higher education like universities in Basra and Baghdad , Cairo and Alexandria and Cordova. Many students from European countries such as Germany and France studied in these universities.

5. Chronology

1. Birth of Prophet Muhammad -----570 AD
2. Muhammad migrated to Medina-----622 AD
3. Muhammad returned to Mecca-----630 AD
4. Muhammad died-----632 AD
5. The Caliphs ruled from-----632 AD to 661 AD
6. Battle of Tours-----732 AD
7. Muslims rule started in India-----1206 AD
8. Turks captured Baghdad-----1258 AD
9. Spain remained under the Muslim control-----1492 AD

Chronology form the chapter 1

1. Sige of Jerusalem-----63 BC
2. Birth of Jesus Christ-----4 BC
3. Recognition of Christianity by emperor Constantine-----311 AD
4. Constantine embraced Christianity----- 313 AD
5. Vabdaks overthrew the Roman Empire-----476 AD
6. Medieval Period in Europe-----600 AD to 1500 AD
7. Holy Palestine conquered by the Turks----638 AD
8. Early Medieval Period-----700 AD to 1200 AD
9. Mahmud of Ghazni raided India-----1001 AD to 1026 AD
10. Alberuni came to India-----1017 AD
11. Turks captured Eurasia-----1144 AD
12. Saladin defeated the Christians-----1187 AD
13. Third Crusade----- 1189 AD
14. First Battle of Tarain-----1191 AD
15. Second Battle of Tarain----1192 AD
16. Late Medieval Period -----1200 AD to 1750 AD
17. Rebel Christians were driven out -----1291 AD
18. The fall of Constantinople-----1453 AD

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