

CLASS VII
MID-TERM EXAMINATION (2025-26)
HISTORY & SOCIAL POLITICAL LIFE
SET- B1

Total Time: 2.5 hours

Max Marks: 30

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

- This question paper consists of 6 pages in total.
- There are 13 questions in the paper. All questions are compulsory.
- Questions 1 to 5 are Objective type questions & must be answered in one word/statement.
- Question no. 6 & 8 carry 2 marks each and need to be answered in 30-40 words.
- Question no.9 carries 3 marks each and needs to be answered in 30-50 words
- Question no. 10 is a case study-based question, and it carries 4 marks.
- Question no.11 and 12 carry 5 marks each and need to be answered in 80-100 words.
- Question no.13 is a map question, and it carries 2 marks.

Q.No	SECTION –A OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS	1x5=5
1.	Which of the following statements best describe the key differences between Janapadas and Mahajanapadas? 1. Janapadas were smaller tribal settlements, while Mahajanapadas were larger kingdoms with centralized administration. 2. Janapadas had well-developed taxation systems, whereas Mahajanapadas did not collect any taxes. 3. Mahajanapadas had fortified capitals and standing armies, unlike most Janapadas. 4. Janapadas were ruled by elected assemblies, whereas Mahajanapadas had no clear leadership structure. Choose the correct option: A. Only 1 and 3 B. Only 2 and 4 C. Only 1, 2, and 3 D. All of the above	1
2.	In a country called Navdesh, people gather every five years to vote for their leaders. They choose representatives who make laws and take decisions on their behalf. If the government doesn't perform well, people have the right to replace them in the next election. Based on this situation, what type of government does Navdesh have? A. Non-democratic government B. Military government C. Democratic government D. Monarchy	1

3.	Read the following statements about the roles and responsibilities of a government. Choose the option that includes only the correct statements. Statement P: The government is responsible for national defence. Statement Q: It provides essential services like education, healthcare, and infrastructure. Statement R: It works for the welfare of people and aims to improve their quality of life. Statement S: It does not manage relationships with other countries. Which of the above are the correct statements? OPTIONS: A. Statement P, Q ,S B. Statement R & S C. Statement S D. Statement P, Q, R	1
4.	 Observe the mural above, displayed at the Library of Congress, USA. It reflects a powerful democratic ideal articulated by the 16th President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln. Which of the following best represents the form of government described in his iconic statement? A. A monarchy where the ruler governs with the consent of the people. B. A government led by officials appointed by the military. C. A government of the people, by the people, for the people. D. An oligarchy where governance is reserved for the wealthy elite	1
5.	Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.	1

	Assertion (A): In a democracy, power is transferred through elections. Reason (R): In a monarchy, power is usually inherited through birthright. OPTIONS: A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. C. A is true, but R is false. D. A is false, but R is true.										
	SECTION-B VERY SHORT TYPE QUESTIONS	2x3=6									
6.	Complete the table below by highlighting the key features of the Varna and Jati systems. <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="padding: 5px;">PARAMETERS</th><th style="padding: 5px;">VARNA</th><th style="padding: 5px;">JATI</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">BASED ON</td><td style="padding: 5px;">A -----</td><td style="padding: 5px;">Occupation</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">EXAMPLES</td><td style="padding: 5px;">Kshatriyas, shudras</td><td style="padding: 5px;">B -----</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	PARAMETERS	VARNA	JATI	BASED ON	A -----	Occupation	EXAMPLES	Kshatriyas, shudras	B -----	1+1
PARAMETERS	VARNA	JATI									
BASED ON	A -----	Occupation									
EXAMPLES	Kshatriyas, shudras	B -----									
7.	While reading her history book Exploring Society: India and Beyond, Meera comes across the term ‘Second Urbanisation’. It refers to a period that came after the decline of the Indus Valley Civilization. Based on Meera’s reading, what does the term ‘Second Urbanisation’ mean in the context of early Indian history?	2									
8.	8.1) During his civics class, Rohit reads about a nation where governance is carried out by clerics, and all state decisions must align with sacred religious teachings. People have to follow what is written in holy books. What type of government does this describe? A. Constitutional Monarchy B. Theocracy C. Military Dictatorship D. Federal Democracy 8.2) Cite an example of a country that follows this type of government model.	1+1									
	SECTION-C SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION	3x1=3									
9.	What strategic, economic, and geographical factors contributed to the rise and sustained dominance of Magadha? Support your answer with specific historical examples. OR Ashoka’s Dhamma was a set of moral and ethical principles aimed at promoting harmony and welfare among his people. Based on this statement, explain any three key features of Ashoka’s message of Dhamma and ways of spreading it to people.	3 3									

	SECTION-D PASSAGE BASED QUESTION	4x1=4
10.	Read the passage given below and answer the following: A dictatorship is a form of government in which one person, or a small group possesses absolute power — they do not have any limits imposed on them by a constitution or law. The 20th century witnessed many examples of dictators who created extremely difficult circumstances for the people. Adolf Hitler was appointed Chancellor of Germany in 1933, he passed laws that gave him full power and eliminated the opposition. He was now a dictator. Convinced of the superiority of his people, he believed that Germany should rule the world and dominate ‘inferior races’. He was responsible for the killing of at least six million Jews (this is known as the ‘Holocaust’) as well as hundreds of thousands of Roma and other groups of people. In fact, he was the cause for World War II in the years 1939–1945, 10.1- Which of the following best defines a dictatorship? A. A government where citizens elect their leaders through voting B. A system where power is shared among various branches of government C. A form of government where one person or a small group holds absolute power without constitutional limits D. A government that strictly follows democratic principles and laws 10.2 - Out of the given options below, which one is not the correct key feature of Dictatorship. I. No freedom of expression. II. Citizens elect lawmakers. III. No elections are held. IV. The government is based on religious principles. OPTIONS: A. I & IV B. II & III C. III Only D. I & III 10.3 - ‘Democracy is considered to be a better form of government than others’. In the context of the given statement, give two reasons to justify the statement.	1 1 2
	SECTION-E LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS	5x2=10
11.	What are the fundamental principles that form the foundation of a democratic government? Briefly explain any five with suitable examples. OR	5 3+2

	Riya reads in the newspaper that a new road safety law has been made. First, some leaders made the law. Then, government workers started putting up traffic signs and making sure people follow the new rules. Later, a judge punished someone who broke the law. Based on this story: A. Name the three main parts (organs) of the government involved. B. What did each part do in this situation?	
12.	Kauṭilya, also known as Chanakya, was a renowned political thinker and advisor in ancient India. What were some of the key ideas proposed by him for the effective establishment, administration, and consolidation of a kingdom? Illustrate your answer with relevant examples from his work.	5
	SECTION-F MAP QUESTION	1x2=2
13.	In the given political map of India, Identify & locate A and identify and label B with the help of the clues given below. A. IDENTIFY- One of the major Mahajanapada B. LOCATE: Magadha on the given map.	1+1

