O. P. JINDAL SCHOOL, SAVITRI NAGAR

Periodic Test – I (Round – II) 2026 – 2027

Class / Section: VII
Subject: S.Sc
Name: _____

MM: 20
Time: 1 Hr
Roll No.:_____

General Instructions: ***All questions are compulsory.***

Q I. Tick the correct option: (1X8=8 marks)

i) A historian wants to understand the new urban centres that emerged during the 1st millennium BCE. Which combination of evidence would be most useful according to the chapter?

a) Only stories passed down orally
b) Archaeological excavations and ancient literature
c) Only modern maps
d) Only coins from the medieval period

ii) In a janapada, the rājā takes advice from an assembly before making important decisions. What does this example suggest about the political system of the time?

a) The ruler always acted independently
b) The ruler was expected to consult others
c) The ruler had no authority at all
d) Only traders could make decisions

iii) The chapter says that social divisions could lead to some groups acquiring more wealth, power or influence than others. Which value would be most important in responding to such inequality?

a) Equality
b) Competition
c) Hereditary privilege
d) Concentration of power

iv) Kauṭilya's description of a well-planned kingdom includes cultivable land, forests, pastures, water, roads and waterways. What can we reasonably understand from this description?

a) A kingdom's development depended only on military strength.
b) A kingdom needed different resources and facilities to support its people and economy.
c) Forests and water had no importance for a kingdom.
d) Agriculture was unnecessary for a prosperous kingdom.

v) Why did iron tools contribute to the growth of urbanisation during the Second Urbanisation?

a) They made agriculture possible on a bigger scale.
b) They completely ended warfare.
c) They replaced all forms of trade.
d) They caused people to abandon agriculture.

vi) Vajji and Malla were different from many other mahājanapadas because:

a) Their rulers inherited absolute power.
b) Their assemblies took important decisions through discussion and, when necessary, voting.
c) They had no assemblies.
d) They did not have rulers.

vii) A student says, "The varṇa–jāti system was always completely rigid and never changed." Which statement from the chapter best challenges this claim?
a) All occupations were permanently fixed from the beginning.
b) Historical evidence shows that some individuals and communities changed occupations when circumstances demanded.
c) No community ever migrated.
d) Only rulers could change their occupations.

viii) By around 300 or 200 BCE, goods and culture were travelling across almost the entire Subcontinent. What does this indicate?

a) Different regions were becoming increasingly interconnected.
b) Trade was limited to individual villages.
c) People stopped travelling between regions.
d) The regions of India became completely isolated.

Q II Answer the following questions: - (2 × 3 = 6 marks)

i) According to the text, how were rulers chosen in early Vedic society

ii) Why were the janapadas and mahājanapadas an important development in India's early history?

iii) What kind of system of governance did Janapadas and Mahajanapadas evolve?

Q III Answer the following questions:-

i) What is meant by 'Second Urbanisation of India'?

ii) Why was the development of iron metallurgy so important for the growth of urbanism in the 1st millennium BCE?

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