

# NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science History

## Chapter 5: Detailed & Simple Solutions

*NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science History Chapter 5 are given below for CBSE class 7 students to help with their exam preparations. Interested candidates can find all the solutions here!*

**NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science History Chapter 5:** NCERT Class 7 History Chapter 5 focuses on ancient monuments and structures that are evidence of our past. Examining these buildings, like the Taj Mahal, helps us understand that these structures had a crucial purpose. Most of our safeguarded national monuments consist of forts and palaces that once bustled with people leading their everyday lives. NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science History Chapter 5 talk about the great people who resided in these palaces.

The NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science History Chapter 5 Rulers and Buildings also provide answers to most exercises in the NCERT History book. Students will find that these solutions will be highly useful for exams.

## NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science History Chapter 5

If you've been to the Taj Mahal, you'll definitely appreciate its breath-taking beauty. Similarly, there are various other national monuments constructed by rulers from ancient times. In chapter 5 of CBSE Class 7 History, you'll learn about the architecture of these monuments that were built by great rulers. The NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science History Chapter 5 provides answers to all the questions found in the book "Our Pasts – II." These solutions can be really beneficial for school examinations.

## NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science History Chapter 5

### 1. How does the "trabeate" approach in architecture differ from the "arcuate"?

Answer:

In the trabeate style of architecture, roofs, doors, and windows were created by placing a horizontal beam over two vertical columns. However, in the arcuate architectural style, the weight above doors and windows was occasionally supported by arches.

The trabeate style gained popularity between the seventh and tenth centuries, while the arcuate style became fashionable in the twelfth century.

### 2. What is a shikhara?

Answer:

A shikhara refers to the highest roof of a Hindu temple. For instance, the Rajarajeshvara temple in Thanjavur boasts the tallest shikhara among temples of its time.

### **3. What is pietra-dura?**

Answer:

Pietra-dura is a decorative architectural technique wherein coloured, hard stones are placed in carved depressions on marble or sandstone. As an illustration, a set of pietra dura inlays depicted the mythical Greek god Orpheus playing the lute behind Emperor Shah Jahan's throne.

### **4. What are the components of a Mughal Chahar bagh garden?**

Answer:

A Mughal Chahar bagh garden features rectangular walled enclosures divided into four sections by artificial canals. Another variation of the Chahar bagh, known as the "riverfront garden," positions the residence not in the centre but near the riverbank.

### **5. How did a temple convey the significance of a king?**

Answer:

A king's importance was conveyed through a temple, aiming to showcase the ruler's power, wealth, and dedication.

It enhanced the king's image as a deity since the king selected a divine name, considering it fortunate. For instance, an inscription at the Rajarajeshvara temple states it was established by King Rajarajadeva for worshipping his God, Rajarajeshvaram. The king's name was akin to God's name. In temple ceremonies, one God (Rajarajadeva) honoured another God (Rajarajeswaram).

This approach enabled the king to assert strong ties with God and bring people closer to him. The temple acted as a small version of the realm ruled by the monarch and his associates. They collectively worshipped their gods in majestic temples, symbolising the Gods' righteous rule on earth.

### **6. An inscription in Shah Jahan's diwan-i Khas in Delhi stated: "If there is Paradise on Earth, it is here, it is here, it is here." How was this image created?**

Answer:

During Shah Jahan's rule, various elements of Mughal architecture were blended into a harmonious synthesis. The public and private audience halls (diwan-i Khas or am) were intricately designed, also known as chihil sutun or forty-pillared halls, situated in a vast courtyard.

Shah Jahan's audience halls were designed resembling mosques. The pedestal where his throne stood during court sessions was often referred to as the qibla, signifying the direction of Muslim prayers. These architectural elements conveyed that the king was a representative of God on earth. Therefore, this image was crafted through the application of architectural style.

**7. How did the Mughal court suggest that everyone – the rich and the poor, the powerful and the weak – received justice equally from the emperor?**

Answer:

As per the Mughal court, everyone – rich and poor, powerful and weak – was equally treated by the emperor:

- Architectural features highlighted the king as God's representative, allowing people to view the king as a just deity.
- In Shah Jahan's newly constructed court in Delhi's Red Fort, the connection between royal justice and the imperial court was emphasised.
- Behind the emperor's throne, a series of pietra dura inlays depicted the ancient Greek god Orpheus playing the lute, whose song was believed to calm fierce monsters and enable peaceful coexistence.
- The audience halls were constructed to signify the king's justice, treating all, rich and poor alike, fostering a world of peace for everyone.

**8. What role did the Yamuna play in the layout of the new Mughal city at Shahjahanabad?**

Answer:

The Yamuna played a pivotal role in shaping the design of Shahjahanabad, the new Mughal city:

- In Delhi's new city, Shahjahanabad, the imperial palace dominated the riverfront of the Yamuna.
- Only a privileged few, like Shah Jahan's eldest son Dara Shukoh, had access to the river.
- Others were compelled to construct their residences within the city, away from the Yamuna River.
- A growing architectural trend regulated the nobility's access to the Yamuna, with white marble mausoleums set on terraces near the riverbank, featuring gardens to the south.

## **Benefits of NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science History Chapter 5**

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science History Chapter 5, titled "Rulers and Buildings," can be a valuable resource for students to deepen their understanding of the chapter and enhance their academic performance. Here's a detailed breakdown of the potential benefits:

**Strengthening Conceptual Understanding:**

- **Clear and concise explanations:** NCERT Solutions provide well-structured explanations of complex concepts like trabeate and arcuate architecture, shikharas, pietra dura, and chahar bagh gardens. This clarity helps students grasp the essence of architectural styles and their significance in different eras.
- **Detailed answers to textbook questions:** The solutions address all the questions in the textbook, including short answer, long answer, and application-based questions. This

allows students to practise answering different question types and gain a thorough understanding of the expected learning outcomes.

- **Visual aids and illustrations:** Many NCERT Solutions include diagrams, pictures, and maps that complement the text and provide additional context. This visual representation enhances learning and retention, especially for students who are kinesthetic learners.

#### **Boosting Exam Preparation:**

- **Alignment with CBSE syllabus:** NCERT Solutions are specifically designed to align with the CBSE syllabus for Class 7 Social Science. This ensures that students are focusing on the most relevant topics and information for their exams.
- **Practise answering exam-style questions:** The solutions often include questions similar to those found in CBSE exams, allowing students to familiarise themselves with the format and types of questions they can expect. This practice helps build confidence and reduces exam anxiety.
- **Time-saving revision tool:** Referring to NCERT Solutions can be a quick and efficient way to revise key points and concepts covered in the chapter. This saves students valuable time during exam preparation, allowing them to focus on areas they need more practice with.

#### **Developing Critical Thinking Skills:**

- **Analysing historical evidence:** NCERT Solutions often encourage students to analyse historical evidence, such as paintings, sculptures, and architectural features, to draw conclusions about the past. This critical thinking skill helps them move beyond rote memorization and develop a deeper understanding of historical events and figures.
- **Connecting the past to the present:** The solutions may draw parallels between historical architecture and its influence on contemporary buildings or cultural practices. This helps students recognize the lasting impact of historical rulers and their architectural choices.
- **Encouraging independent learning:** Utilising NCERT Solutions can help students develop a habit of independent learning. By actively engaging with the explanations and practising answering questions, they become more self-sufficient in their learning journey.

#### **Additional Benefits:**

- **Available in various formats:** NCERT Solutions are readily available online and in print, making them easily accessible to students regardless of their learning preferences.
- **Cost-effective:** Most online resources offering NCERT Solutions are free or come at a minimal cost, making them an affordable study aid for students and parents.
- **Supplements classroom learning:** Using NCERT Solutions can act as a valuable complement to classroom learning, helping students solidify their understanding of concepts taught in school.

## **How to Prepare With NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science History Chapter 5?**

To prepare for Class 7 Social Science History Chapter 5 using NCERT solutions, follow these detailed steps:

### **Step 1: Acquire the Necessary Materials**

Make sure you have the required materials before you start preparing:

- **NCERT Class 7 Social Science Textbook:** Ensure that you have the latest edition of the textbook for History.
- **NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science History:** These solutions are available either in the textbook itself or can be found separately.

### **Step 2: Understand the Chapter**

Before diving into the solutions, read the entire Chapter 5 of the History textbook. Understand the key concepts, events, and historical developments covered in the chapter. Pay attention to dates, names, and the historical context.

### **Step 3: Go Through NCERT Solutions**

1. **Read the Questions:** Start by reading the questions given at the end of the chapter. This will give you an overview of the topics covered.
2. **Read the Solutions:** Go through the NCERT solutions provided for each question. Understand the steps and logic involved in solving problems or answering questions. Take note of important points and explanations.

### **Step 4: Take Notes**

While going through the solutions, take notes on important concepts, dates, and events. Create a summary of the chapter that you can review later for quick revision.

### **Step 5: Practise Additional Problems**

If there are additional exercises or problems given in the textbook, attempt them. Practice is crucial for a better understanding of the concepts. If you face any difficulties, refer to the solutions and try to understand the reasoning behind each step.

### **Step 6: Discuss with Teachers or Peers**

If you have doubts or questions, don't hesitate to discuss them with your teachers or classmates. Group discussions can provide different perspectives and help in grasping the concepts better.

### **Step 7: Make a Revision Schedule**

Create a revision schedule to go over the chapter multiple times. Repetition is key to memorization. Focus on weaker areas and reinforce your understanding of the key concepts.

### **Step 8: Use Additional Resources**

If you find certain concepts challenging, you may explore additional resources like reference books, online articles, or educational videos. These can provide alternative explanations and examples.

### **Step 9: Self-Assessment**

Periodically assess your progress by taking practice tests or quizzes related to Chapter 5. This will help you identify areas that need more attention.

### **Step 10: Stay Consistent**

Consistency is essential. Allocate a fixed amount of time each day for studying Social Science, and stick to your schedule. Regular revision will solidify your understanding of the chapter.

## **NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science FAQs**

### **1. What is Pietra Dura?**

Pietra Dura is a decorative art form involving the inlay of intricately cut and polished coloured stones into a hard stone surface, often used in the creation of ornate tabletops and decorative items.

### **2. Why were temples so important to a king?**

Temples were crucial for kings as religious centres, reinforcing their divine authority, promoting social cohesion, and serving as symbols of power and piety.

### **3. How can students prepare for the annual exam using the NCERT Solutions for Class 7 History Chapter 5?**

Students can prepare for the annual exam by utilising NCERT Solutions for Class 7 History Chapter 5, focusing on key concepts, practising questions, and understanding historical events.

### **4. What is pietra-dura discussed in NCERT Solutions for Class 7 History Chapter 5?**

In NCERT Solutions for Class 7 History Chapter 5, pietra-dura refers to the intricate stone inlay work seen in the Taj Mahal and other Mughal monuments, showcasing exquisite craftsmanship.

### **5. Why did rulers construct buildings?**

Rulers constructed buildings to establish power, showcase wealth, promote cultural identity, and leave a lasting legacy that reflected their authority and achievements.