

**As Per CBSE
Curriculum**

SOCIAL SCIENCE

MAP WORK

CLASS VII

Name of School:.....

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MAP WORK Social Science -VII

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INDEX

1.	SCHEME OF STUDIES	4
HISTORY		
2.	NEW KINGS AND KINGDOMS	12
3.	THE DELHI SULTANS	15
4.	THE MUGHAL EMPIRE	18
5.	TOWNS, TRADERS AND CRAFT PERSONS	20
6.	TRIBES, NOMADS AND SETTLED COMMUNITIES	21
7.	DEVOTIONAL PATHS TO THE DIVINE	22
8.	THE MAKING OF REGIONAL CULTURES	23
9.	EIGHTEENTH CENTURY POLITICAL FORMATION	25
GEOGRAPHY		
10.	OUR CHANGING EARTH	27
11.	WATER	29
16.	NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILD LIFE	35
13.	SETTLEMENT, TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION	36
14.	TROPICAL & SUB TROPICAL REGION	37
15.	LIFE IN THE TEMPERATE GRASS LANDS	40
16.	LIFE IN THE DESERTS	42

SCHEME OF STUDIES

NEW KINGS AND KINGDOMS

1. Major ruling dynasties in different parts of the Subcontinent between the seventh and twelfth centuries.

a. Chahamanas :

The Chahamanas of Shakambhari (IAST: Cahamana), colloquially known as the Chauhans of Sambhar, were an Indian dynasty that ruled parts of the present-day Rajasthan and its neighbouring areas between 7th to 12th centuries.

b. Gurjara-Pratiharas

The Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty, also known as the Pratihara Empire, was an imperial power during the Late Classical period on the Indian subcontinent, that ruled much of Northern India from the mid-7th to the 11th century. They ruled first at Ujjain and later at Kannauj. By the time of Mahendrapala, the extent of its territory rivalled that of the Gupta Empire stretching from the border of Sindh in the west to Bengal in the east and from the Himalayas in the north to areas past the Narmada in the south.

c. Rashtrakutas

Rashtrakuta was a royal dynasty ruling large parts of the Indian subcontinent between the sixth and 10th centuries. The heart of the Rashtrakuta empire included nearly all of Karnataka, Maharashtra and parts of Andhra Pradesh

d. Cholas

The Chola dynasty was one of the longest-ruling dynasties in the history of southern India. According to Tamil tradition, the Chola country comprised the region that includes the modern-day Tiruchirapalli District, Tiruvallur District, Nagapattinam District, Ariyalur District, Perambalur district, Pudukkottai district, Thanjavur District in Tamil Nadu and Karaikal District

2. Chola kingdoms.

a. Kalyani - Karnataka (New name Basavakalyana)

b. Badami - Karnataka c. Kanchi - Tamilnadu d. Thanjavur - Tamilnadu

3. a. Palas

The Pala Empire was an imperial power during the Late Classical period in South Asia, which originated in the region of Bengal. The Pala stronghold was located in Bengal and Bihar

b. Chalukyas The Chalukya dynasty was an Indian royal dynasty that ruled large parts of southern and central India between the 6th and the 12th centuries (Karnataka, Maharashtra and some part of Andhra)

d. Pallavas

The Pallava dynasty was a South Indian dynasty that existed from 275 CE to 897 CE, ruling a portion of what is today southern India. They dominated the Telugu and northern parts of the Tamil region for about 600 years until the end of the 9th century.

THE DELHI SULTANS

1. Major cities captured by Shamsuddin Iltutmish

Shams ud-Din Iltutmish (r. 1211–1236) was the third ruler of the Delhi Sultanate, belonging to the Mamluk dynasty. Shams ud-din Iltutmish founded the Delhi Sultanate and much strengthened the power of the slave dynasty and of Islam in the India. Following are major cities captured by Iltutmish

a. Awadh -Uttar Pradesh

b. Delhi - Indian capital

c. Lahore -Pakistan

d. Uchch -Pakistan's Punjab province

2. NEW KINGS AND KINGDOMS

1. On the given map of India mark the following major ruling dynasties in different parts of the Subcontinent between the seventh and twelfth centuries.

- a. Chahamanas b. Gurjara-Pratiharas c. Rashtrakutas d. Cholas

