

AREA OF META DATA	CONTENT
THEME	<p align="center">QUIZ ON</p> <p align="center">‘TRIBES, NOMADS AND SETTLED COMMUNITIES’</p>
SUBJECT	<p align="center">HISTORY</p>
LINKAGE OF THEME WITH CHAPTERS(NAME)	<p align="center">TRIBES, NOMADS AND SETTLED COMMUNITIES</p>
CLASS/LEVEL	<p align="center">CLASS VII</p>
TARGET AUDIENCE	<p align="center">STUDENTS</p>
OBJECTIVES	<p align="center">To assess students understanding of the chapter.</p>
DESCRIPTION	<p>Learner is expected to read the chapter before attempting the quiz.</p>
KEY WORDS	

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SUBJECT COORDINATOR	MILY ROY ANAND
CIET COORDINATOR	INDU KUMAR

SUMMARY OF CHAPTER

CIET : SUMMARY MAY BE USED AS HYPERLINK. ONLY WHEN THE USER CLICKS ON IT , THE SUMMARY SHOULD APPEAR ON THE SCREEN.

Social change was not the same everywhere because different kinds of societies evolved differently in different parts of the sub-continent. In large parts of the sub-continent society was already divided on the basis of *varna*, the rules of which were devised by Brahmanas and generally accepted by rulers of kingdoms. But there were other kinds of societies as well; they did not adhere to rigid social distinctions, social rules and rituals prescribed by Brahmanas. Such societies are called tribes.

Members of each tribe were united by kinship bonds. All tribal societies did not follow a uniform pattern of subsistence- many of them depended on agriculture for their livelihood, while others were hunter-gatherers or herders. Most often they combined these activities to make full use of the natural resources of the area in which they lived. Some tribes were nomadic and moved from one place to another. A tribal group controlled land and pastures jointly, and divided these amongst themselves according to its own rules.

Tribes usually lived in forests, hills, deserts and places difficult to reach. Sometimes they clashed with the more powerful caste-based societies. But the caste-based and tribal societies also depended on each other for their diverse needs. The area and influence of a tribe varied at different points of time. Some powerful tribes controlled large territories such as the Khokhars of Punjab, the Gakkhars of Multan and Sind, the Langahs and Arghuns, the Balochis in the north-west, the Gaddis of western Himalaya, the Nagas, and Ahoms in the north-east, the Mundas and Santals in Orissa and Bengal, Kolis of Maharashtra , etc.

There were also the nomadic pastoralists who moved over long distances with their animals. They lived on milk and other pastoral products. They also exchanged wool, ghee, etc., with settled agriculturists for grain, cloth, utensils and other products. The Banjaras were the most important trader-nomads. They transported food grain

for the Mughal army during military campaigns. Many pastoral tribes reared and sold animals, such as cattle and horses, to the prosperous people. Different castes of petty pedlars also travelled from village to village.

Case study of the Gonds and Ahoms have been provided to show how some tribal societies emerged as large kingdoms.

QUIZ TIME

1. The *Tanda* used by Banjaras was a

- (A) Caravan
- (B) Bullocks
- (C) Coarse Sacks
- (D) Food Grain

Key (A)

2. Which of the following statements about the Gonds is not true?

- (A) The Gonds lived in a vast forested region called Gondwana.
- (B) Each clan had its own raja or rai.
- (C) Their main occupation was trade.
- (D) Gond society gradually got divided into unequal social classes.

Key (C)

3. On which of the following was the Ahom state dependent on?

- (A) Trade**
- (B) Forced Labour**
- (C) Agriculture**
- (D) Shifting Cultivation**

Key (B)

4. Match the following

A	B
Cheros	Multan
Santhals	Bengal
Khokhars	Western Himalaya
Langahs	Punjab
Gaddis	Bihar and Jharkhand

Correct Answer

Cheros- Bihar and Jharkhand

Santhals- Bengal

Khokhars- Punjab

Langahs-Multan

Gaddis-Western Himalaya

5. Those were forced to work for the Ahom state were called

(A) Jati

(B) Garh

(C) Paiks

(D) Tanda

Key (C)

6. Which of the following is the reason for break up of Ahom clans?

(A) People from heavily populated areas were shifted to less populated places.

(B) Almost all adult males served in the army during war.

(C) The Ahoms faced many invasions.

(E) The Ahoms introduced new methods of rice cultivation.

Key (A)

7. Which of the following tribal kingdom was divided into *garhs*?

(A) Bhils

(B) Gonds

(C) Cheros

(D) Ahoms

Key (B)

8. The Banjaras were

- (A) Peasants**
- (B) Tribal Chiefs**
- (C) Trader Nomads**
- (D) Labourers**

Key (C)

9. Which of the following is not true about tribal people?

- (A) They kept written records of their customs and oral traditions.**
- (B) Many tribes obtained their livelihood from agriculture.**
- (C) Members of each tribe were united by kinship bonds.**
- (D) Some powerful tribes controlled large territories.**

Key (A)

10. Which of the following tribal society was divided into khels?

- (A) Gonds**
- (B) Ahoms**
- (C) Bhils**
- (D) Koragas**

Key (B)