



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT  
MIDDLE SECTION  
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE  
TRIBES, NOMADS AND SETTLED COMMUNITIES**

**NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_ **CLASS VII/SEC:** \_\_ **ROLL NO:** \_\_ **DATE:** \_\_/11/2017

**I. FILL IN THE BLANKS:**

1. In large parts of the subcontinent, society was already divided according to the rules of \_\_\_\_\_ prescribed by the Brahmanas.
2. Under the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ the hierarchy between social classes grew further.
3. A tribal group controlled land and pastures \_\_\_\_\_, and divided these amongst \_\_\_\_\_ according to its own rules.
4. Tribes usually lived in \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and places difficult to reach.
5. The large tribe of Bhils was spread across \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ India.
6. Nomadic \_\_\_\_\_ exchanged wool, ghee, etc. with settled \_\_\_\_\_ for grain, cloth, utensils and other products.
7. Many pastoral tribes reared and sold animals like \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to the prosperous people.
8. There were castes of \_\_\_\_\_ who performed in different towns and villages for their livelihood.
9. Among the Kshatriyas, new \_\_\_\_\_ clans became powerful by the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries.
10. The emergence of \_\_\_\_\_ is closely related to \_\_\_\_\_ change amongst tribal people.

**II. NAME THE FOLLOWING :**

1. A group of families or households claiming descent from a common ancestor. \_\_\_\_\_
2. A shepherd tribe in the western Himalaya. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Wandering people, many of whom are pastoralists. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Craftspersons, peddlers and entertainers who travel from place to place practicing their different occupations. \_\_\_\_\_
5. A large powerful tribe in the north- west. \_\_\_\_\_

6. The chief of the Gakkhars who was made a noble (mansabdar) by Emperor Akbar.

7. Akbar's famous general who attacked and defeated the Cheros in 1591.

**III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING:**

S.NO.	COLUMN A	COLUMN B	ANSWER
1.	Chariot makers	a. Nagas, Ahoms	1.
2.	Specialised artisans	b. rathakaras	2.
3.	Wandering merchants	c. jatis	3.
4.	Tribes from Punjab	d. tanda	4.
5.	A Banjara Caravan	e. smiths , carpenters, masons	5.
6.	North Eastern tribes	f. mendicants	6.
7.	Smaller castes	g. Khokkar, Gakkhar	7.

**IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN TWO POINTS:**

1. What do you know about tribal societies?
2. 'Tribal people did not keep written records'. How do we know about their history?
3. 'A chain of mobile traders connected India to the outside world' Explain how

**V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN THREE POINTS :**

4. What do you know about the 'jatis'?

**VI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN FOUR POINTS :**

5. Describe the Banjaras

**Connect to History**

The Gonds were one of the largest tribal groups in India. Their colourful and simplistic art form was a reflection of their quest for life. They decorated the floors and walls of their houses with diverse paintings and motifs inspired by nature. They believed that viewing a good image brings good luck.

**Anthropology** is the science which deals with the study of human race, focusing on aspects such as its origins, developments, customs and beliefs.

**Anthropologists** study many of the tribal cultures and society by actually going and residing with the tribals in remote areas.