**SA – 2**

**Social Studies Notes**

**Class – VII**

**Chapter – 7 (Human Environment)**

**Introduction :-** An environment consists of natural and man – made things unable for human being to exits.

Aspects of human environment related to settlement, transportation.

1. **Settlement** :- It means a cluster of houses or group of houses. It is the primary residence of human society.

Factors responsible for permanent settlement.

1. **Water :-** It is an important source for the growth and development of village & Towns.
* **Wet point settlement :-** The settlement which grow around a source of water is wet point settlement.
1. **Relief Feature :-** Relief Features are the favorable location for the settlement. Plain able to resite, meet the requirements good transportation network. It helps the economic development of a region.
2. **Special Sites :**- Some settlement chosen for the natural beauty like tourism based towns improved the economic development by providing employment opportunities.
3. **Transport** :- It is the act of moving people or goods from one place to another.

Role of Transportation :-

1. Help in moving from one place to another.
2. Generate employment opportunities.
3. Economic development.
4. Developed the society.
5. Help to sell the surplus production in the market.

**Modes of Transportation :-**

* **Roadways :-** It is used in the movement of goods & people for shorter distances.

**Features :-**

1. Easy to travel shorter distances.
2. Construction & maintenance is cheaper.
3. Connecting backwards areas to the cities.
4. Reduces social, economic and political distances.
* **Railways :-** It is called ‘Life line of a country’.

**Features :-**

1. Used for the movement of bulky goods & large no. of passengers.
2. Easy to travel long distance.
3. Electrification of railways reduces the pollution.
4. Advanced technology, fast trains, e.g. Rajdhani, Shatabdi etc.
* **Waterways :-** Transportation through water is waterways.

**Features :-**

1. Cheapest mode of transportation.
2. It can be transported large no. of passengers & bulky goods.
3. It is known as floating towns.
* **Airways :-** Transportation through air is airways.

**Features :-**

1. It is the latest & fastest means of transport.
2. It reduces the distances & save time. It helps specially in difficult terrain.
* **Pipelines :-** Transportation of liquid & gases material through pipelines e.g. H.B.J. Kandla to Mathura.

**Communication :-** It means exchange of ideas & views from one person to another.

**Modes of communication :-** Telegraph, newspaper, magazines, radio, television, telephone etc.

**Chapter – 8 (Land and the People)**

**Life in desert :-** Desert is a region with extreme temperature, Low rainfall and scanty vegetation.

* **Sahara - The hot desert :-** The word means desert
* Hot and dry landscape with sand.
* Low amount of rainfall & less vegetation.
* Source of water is nile river
1. **Location** **:-** Covers entire northern part of Africa.
* Lies b/w Atlantic Ocean in the west.

Red sea in the east.

Mediterranean Sea in the north.

Huge mounds of sand dunes in the south

* Bounded by the chain of Altas mountain.
1. **Temperature** **:-** Average annual rainfall is less than 20 cm day temperature is 430c. and Night temperature is 100c.
2. **Vegetation :-** Vegetation cover is almost nil. Important trees are cactus and data palm.
3. **Animal :**- Fox, Jackal, Sand Fox, Camel etc.
4. **Crop Cultivation :**- Population settled near the oasis to do cultivation.

Major crops :- Wheat, Maize, Barley etc.

* **Ladakh - The cold desert :-** (Oldest desert of the world)
1. **Location** **:-**
	1. North eastern parts of Jammu & Kashmir surrounded by lofty and high mountain ranges.
	2. Elevation is 3520 meter above sea level.
	3. Situated at high attitude so covered with snow.
2. **Temperature** **:-** It is very low for most part of the year. Annual rainfall is only 8 cm.
3. **Vegetation :-** Very scanty & found in valleys. Willow tree for making cricket bats.
4. **Animal :**- Sheep, Mountain Goat (making pashmina showls), Yak (Milk and transportation)

**Life in Temperate Grasslands**

 **Location :-** Between Sub-tropical and sub-polar region.

**Climate :-** Moderate, grasslands are common.

**a) The Prairies :-** The grasslands of North America are known as the prairies.

 It cover large area of U. S. A. & Canada.

 It is drained by the river Mississippi.

 **Climate :-** They have continentaltype of climate

Summer temp. :- 380 C

Winter temp. :- -400 C

Rainfall is insufficient

**Crop Cultivation :-** Wheat, corn, oat etc.

People use extensive farming in which modern machines, methods & HYV seeds are used for surplus production.

**a) The Veld :-** These are found in the South Africa. It is a dutch word means ‘Field’.

 **Location** :- It covers Southern part of Africa.

 **River** :- Limpopo & Orange.

 **Climate :-** Moderate, Rainfall is less.

 **Agriculture :-** It is not possibledue to infertile Soil.

**Life in Tropical & Sub Tropical Region**

**a) The Amazon Basin :-**

* Second longest river in the world.
* Largest river basin in the world.

**Location :-** South America, Equatorial region

**Climate :-** Hot & Humid, Heavy Rainfall

**Cap Cultivation :-** Manioc or Cassava

 Coffee, Maize, Cocoa, Brazil, Nut etc.

**Wildlife :-** Arboreal animal – apes & lemurs

 Reptiles & amphibians – Snakes, lizard, frog.

**b) Ganga – Brahmaputra Basin :-**

* Ganga is the major river.
* These two rivers from the world’s largest delta.

**Location :-** South of foothills of the shiwalik.

**States :-** Haryana, U. P., Bihar, West Bengal & Assam.

**Industries :-** Agro – Based industries

**Wild life Sanctuaries :-** Sundarban wildlife sanctuary

**Chapter – 15**

**The Mughal Empire**

 Babur attacked India in 16th century and laid the foundation of the Mughal empire in India.

**Babur (1526 - 1530)**

**Real name :-** Tahir – Ud – Din Muhammad.

**Qualities :-** A Brave Soldier, an experienced general, a skilled horse rider, a

sure shooter etc.

**Ruler of Hindustan :-** He defeated the army of Ibrahim Lodi in the first battle of Panipat in 1526.

**Contribution :-** He wrote Babarnama or Tuzuk – I - Baburi

**Humayun (1530 – 1540 & 1555 - 1556)**

**Real name :-** Nazir – Ud- Din Muhammad Humayun.

**Failure in wars :-** Defected by Afgans, Sher Shah Suri at Chausa & Kanauj.

* He was forced to leave India in 1540.
* After 15 years, he defected Sikandar Suri & restored the Mughal ruler in India once again.

**Akbar (1556 - 1605)**

**Real name :-** Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar.

**Second Battle of Panipat :-** Hemu Vikramaditya had defected the Mughals and captured Agra & Delhi. But in this battle Bairam Khan took again Agra & Delhi.

**Area under Mughal :-** Kashmir in the north to Godawari in the south Afganisthan in the west to Bengal in the east. Gondwana, Chittor, Ranthambor, Bihar, Bengal, Kabul, Sindh, Daccon & Gujrat.

**Contribution :-** Ibadat Khana at Fatehpuri Sikri started Din – I – Llahi in 1582.

**Died :**- 1605

**Jahangir (1605- 1627)**

**Meaning :-** Holder of the world.

**Title :-** Nur – Ud – Din (Light of the faith)

**Wife :-** Nur – Jahan (Light of the world)

* He defeated his son Prince Khusrau at the Battle of Bhairowal

**Shah - Jahan (1628 - 1658)**

**Real name :-** Khurram

**Mother :-** Daughter of Udai Singh (Jodhpur)

**In 1636, he retired to Agra & Became Governor of Deccan.**

**Contribution :-** He made the Peacock Throne, The Taj Mahal, The Red Fort, The Jama Maszid

* + - He was known as ‘Engineer King’

**Qualities :**- Excellent Calligraphist, Scholars, Intelligent emperor.

**Died :**- 1666

**Aurangzeb (1658 - 1707)**

**Title :-** Alamgir.

**Contribution:-** Abolished inland duties & octroi opposed religious tolerance.

Mughal empire survived till 1857. The last emperor was Bahadur Shah Zafar II.

**Governance under Mughal Empire**

 **Administration :-**

1. They believed in Supreme authority of the King.
2. The whole empire was divided into subas & Governed by Subedars.
3. The Diwan was the collector of land revenue.

**Society and Economy**

* It is divided into two levels.

Upper Castes – Nobility, High of officials.

Lower Castes – Agriculturalist, lowly job’s people

* Land revenue is 1/3 of the produce.
* Trade (export) – Asia, Africa & Europe.

**Religion**

* They follow Islam
* Akbar aimed was maintaining harmony among different religion but Aurangzeb policy was religious intolerance.

**Literature, Art and Architecture**

* All Sanskrit work was translated into Arabic.
* Source of information :- Babarnama, Akbarnama, Ain – I – Akbari.
* Akbar built Humayun Tomb in Delhi, Fatehpur Sikri & Buland Darwaja.
* Jahangir laid Shalimar Garden.
* Shah Jahan built Red Fort, Jama Maszid etc.

**Decline of Mughal Empire**

**Reasons**

1. The religious intolerance of Aurangzeb.
2. No rules of Succession (The new ruler).
3. Weak and inefficient Successors.
4. Corrupt officials
5. Establishment of independent States.

**Chapter – 16**

**Emergence of Independent States**

 After the death of Aurangzeb, the Mughal empire faced steady decline and the British army occupied Delhi. In the 18th century, a large no. of independent state came into existence like Bengal, Awadh, Hyderabad, Mysore & Maratha Kingdom.

**Bengal**

**Established by :-** Murshid Quli Khan

 (Become Gov. of Bengal in 1717)

**Policies :-** Organizedthe revenueSystem.

 Gave loan to poor cultivators

 Granted equal opportunities to the Hindus.

 Provide all facilities to local & foreign merchant.

**Awadh**

**Established by :-** Saadat Khan

 (Became the Governor in 1722)

**Policies :-** Controlled the opposition by Zamindars reformed the

revenue System.

 Protect the peasants from Zamindars.

**Hyderabad**

**Established by :-** Nizam – Ul – Mulk Asaf Jah (1724)

**Policies :-** Established an efficient administration controlled

corruption in revenue System

**Died :-** 1748

**Sikhs**

**1st Guru :-** Guru Nanak.

**10th Guru :-** Guru Gobind Singh.

**Guru Gobind Singh :-** He transformed Sikh into powerful political &

military force.

He fought many wars against Aurangzeb.

**Banda Bahadur :-** He tried to unit the peasants.

 Unequal wars against the Mughal army.

**Ranjit Singh :-** He was a born leader, brave soldier etc.

 He captured Lahore & Amritsar.

 He used the political power for the benefit of all the

communities.

**Marathas**

**Founder :-** Shivaji (Chhatrapati Shivaji)

**Shivaji :-** He became the major political power in India.

 He captured Delhi in 1760, fort of Torana & Purandar.

* Maratha power spread over Malwa, Gujarat & parts of Bundelkhand.
* The main source of income was taxes like Chauth and Sardeshmukhi.

**Rajputs**

Many Rajput tried to establish independent States.

**Jodhpur :-** Ajit Singh (The king of Mewar)

**Jaipur :-** SawaiJai Singh(The king of Amber)

 He had the governorship of Surat & Agra. Unfortunately,

they were unable to unite due to mutual rivalry.

**Mysore**

**Ruler :-** Haider Ali (1760 - 1782)

He captured Marathas & the Nizam Successfully

 Tipu Sultan (Son of Haider Ali) ruled from 1782 to 1799

**Contribution :-** Introduced many reforms in trade, Coinage etc.

Encouraged hard work & protect farmers.

He tried to modernize naval power.

 He was great enemy of British & kept opposing till his death.

**Chapter – 17**

**Major Religions**

**1. Islam :-**

 **Founder :-** Prophet Mohammed

 **Born :-** Mecca in 570 A. D.

* At the age of forty, Prophet Mohammed declared himself the Prophet of Allah.
* After his death, his friend Abu Bakr became a Khalifa.

Holy cities for Muslims :- Mecca & Madina.

* **Five Principles of Life :-**
1. A person should always proclaim oneness of God.
2. Every muslim should offer prayers five times daily.
3. One should give alms to the poor.
4. Every muslim should keep fast during the month of Ramzan.
5. One should go on Haj to Mecca at least once.

**2. Sikhism :-**

**Founder :-** Guru Nanak

 **Born :-** 1469

 **Believed** :- Nirankar Brahma

 **Sacred Scriptural :-** Adi Granth

 **Hymns :-** Gurabani

 **Died :-** 1539 A. D. at Kartarpur.

**Gurues & Their Contribution**

**Guru Ram Das :-** Holy tank known as Amritsar

**Guru Arjun Dev :-** Gurudwara Harminder Sahib

**Guru Har Gobind :-** AkalTakht

**Guru Gobind Singh :-** Khalsa Panth**.**

**Bhakti Movement**

**Meaning :-** Complete Submission & devotion to God.

**Time :-** Started during medieval Period.

**Believed :-** Worship of Godi.e.formless Nirakar, Omnipotent & Omnipresent.

* Bhakti Saints opposed the caste system, superstition & Narrow mindedness.
* Devotee of Krishna : Chaitanya Mahaprabhu, Meera, Narsimha Mehta, Surdas.
* Devotee of Rama : Kabir, Ravidas, Ramanada.

**3. Sufism :-**

**Meaning :-** Derived from ‘suf’ means ‘wool’.

**Believed :-** All human beingare children of one God.

 Guru – Shishya relationship.

**Sufi Saint :-** Baba – Farid, Bakhtiar Kaki, Nizamuddin Aulia, Sheikh Salim Chisti etc.

Three famous orders of Sufism are :-

1. Chisti order was established by Khwaja Muinnuddin Chisti.
2. Suhrawardi order was established by Shaikh Bahauddin Zakaria.
3. Naqsh Bandi order was established by Khawaja Baqi Bittah.

**Chapter – 23**

**Markets around us**

**Definition :-** Market is a place of exchanging goods & services in terms of money. In other words, it is place where buyer and seller engage in the activity of sale and purchase of goods.

**Types of Market**

**1. Wholesale Market :-** This market buys the product directly from the producer and then sell the product to the retailers.

**2. Retail Market :-** This market purchasethegoods & service from the wholeseller and sale them to the customer.

* **Demand :-** It is an amount of commodity for which people are willing to pay and buy.
* **Supply :-** It is the quantity that the suppliers are willing to put in the market.

**3. Weekly Market :-** This market held at differentplaces on different days of the week by setting the shop at the road side.

**Market and Democracy**

**Advantages of Market**

1. Fulfilled the demand of the customer.
2. Increase employment opportunity.
3. Increases the economic status of a country.

**Disadvantages of Market**

a) Increases the competition leads to economic inequality.

b) It determine the wages.

c) It increases the workload of the workers.

**Government Programmes**

1. It ensures the distribution of domestic product at reasonable rate under the PDS (Public Distribution System)
2. It announces the minimum support price to safeguard the crops.
3. It ensure equitable distribution of goods & Services.

**Types of Market in an economy**

**1) Commodity Market**

 a) Weekly Market

 b) Branded Market

**2) Factor Market**

Land, Labour, Capital, Entrepreneur.