

CLASS 7
HISTORY

DATE: 11/05/20

ANSWERS

Here are the Answers to all **the HOMEWORK** questions of **CHRISTIANITY IN EUROPE**.

[A] **Dated: 22/04/2**

Answer the following questions [Home Work]

1. When and where was Jesus Christ born?
2. Briefly explain the teachings of Jesus Christ.
3. Why was Jesus Christ crucified?
4. How did Church become rich and powerful in the Roman Empire?
5. Name the capitals of the Eastern and Western Roman Empires.

Answer 1.

Jesus Christ was born in the little town of Bethlehem in Palestine, sometime between 6BCE and 4BCE.

Answer 2.

The teachings of Jesus Christ were to love your enemies, be good to the people who curse you and hate you. Also pray for those people who persecute you. He told his followers to be humble and to constantly be at service to other people.

Answer 3.

By preaching simple words to the people, many Jewish people believed that Jesus Christ was the Messiah who would free them from the tyrannical rule of the Romans. Some Jewish priests accused Jesus of blasphemy against their faith. They claimed that Jesus had shown disrespect towards existing religious customs and ideas and took him to Pontius Pilate, the Roman governor, accusing him of wanting to become the king of the Jewish people. This was seen as an act of treason against the rule of the Romans and was thus ordered to be crucified.

Answer 4.

Emperor Theodosius made Christianity the official religion of the Roman Empire. The emperor issued orders that increased the powers of the Church in several ways. The Church paid no taxes for its lands. The emperors built churches for worship and the rich people were permitted by law to will their money and property to the Church. Thus, the church became rich and powerful in the Roman Empire.

Answer 5.

The capital of Eastern Roman Empire was Byzantine and the capital of Western Roman Empire was Rome.

[B] **Dated: 29/04/20**

HOME WORK QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS –

1. Who were the Seljuk Turks?
2. Who was Saint Benedict? What did he establish?
3. Define Cluniacs.

4. Explain what were the Crusades?

5. With reference to the monasteries of the Medieval Europe:

[a] Discuss how monasteries made the people respect the Church once more.

[b] Explain how the monasteries were centre of production?

[c] Describe the contribution of the monasteries in the development of art.

[d] The monasteries were agents of change in medieval history. Justify this statement in your words.

Answer 1.

The Seljuk Turks were Turkish warriors who ruled parts of Central Asia and Middle East from the 11th to the 14th centuries CE.

Answer 2.

Saint Benedict was a Christian saint. He established the first community of monks in Europe known as the Benedictine Order. The rules laid down by him came to be accepted as a standard code of monastic life.

Answer 3.

Cluniacs – This monastic order took forward the work of reforming the church that was started by Saint Benedict. It was founded in 910CE at Cluny in France.

Answer 4.

The Crusades were a series of war fought by the Christians to recapture Jerusalem and the Holy Lands from the Muslims. Crusades were fought for nearly 200 years.

In the 11th century CE, the Seljuk Turks of Central Asia had taken control of Jerusalem and the holy lands, which were considered holy by the Jewish, the Christian and the Muslim people. When the Seljuk Turks threatened the Emperor of Byzantine Empire, he appealed to the Pope and the Western Europe for help. Pope Urban II called for the First Crusade in 1095CE. Though several wars were fought between 1096 and 1291 CE the crusaders were not able to capture the holy lands.

However, they were able to slow down the military expansion of Islam across Europe and North Africa. The Fourth Crusade resulted in the capture of Constantinople and the weakening of the Byzantine Empire.

Answer 5.

With reference to the monasteries of the medieval Europe –

[a] The monks led an austere and disciplined communal life. They were not even allowed to have any belonging. Their pious ways of living set a fine example for the common people and inspired the to respect the Church once more.

[b] The monks grew crops, reclaim land and conserved forests. Some were specialised in raising sheep for wool while others were skilled craftsmen. Thus, the monasteries were the centre of production.

[c] The monasteries also contributed in the development of art by creating beautiful stained glass windows in the monasteries by the monks. They also created fresco, murals and paintings on the wall of the monasteries.

[d] The monasteries enhanced the reputation of the church, which helped in the spread of Christianity. They brought about economic growth by becoming centres of production and

innovation. They also brought about cultural growth by helping the development of art, literature and education. The monasteries were thus, the agents or catalysts of change in medieval history.

Answers to **HOMEWORK** questions of **ISLAM AND ITS IMPACT** dated **06/05/20**.

HOME WORK QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. Who was the founder of Islam? When and where was he born?
2. Who were the Caliphs? How many Caliphates were there? Name them.
3. What new name was given to Constantinople in 1453CE? Who renamed it?
4. Define Quran.
5. Why did early Islam forbid the paintings of humans?
6. How did Muhammad receive the title of ‘Alameen’?
7. What is the House of Wisdom?
8. Name some important literary works from Arabia.
9. Discuss in detail the teachings of Prophet Muhammad.
10. How India came under the influence of Islamic culture?

Answer 1.

Prophet Muhammad was the founder of Islam. He was born around 570CE in Mecca, a small town in Arabia.

Answer 2.

The successors of Prophet Muhammad were known as the Caliphs. The Caliphs were both the religious and civil leader of the community. There were four main Caliphates – the Rashidun, the Umayyad, the Abbasid and the Ottaman.

Answer 3.

Constantinople was given the new name Istanbul in 1453CE. The new name was given by the Ottoman Turks who took over the city .

Answer 4.

Muhammad’s teachings are collected in a book called ‘Quran’. This book is the guide to the religion and to everyday life for all the Muslims.

Answer 5.

Early Islam forbade the paintings of humans as it was thought to lead to the worship of idols. It focussed on art that was mostly abstract and decorative with geometric patterns or calligraphy.

Answer 6.

In the course of his trade, Muhammad went on long journeys during which he came across different kinds of people. His gentle and honourable nature won him the affection of the people of Mecca and by common consent, Muhammad received the title of ‘Alameen’, ‘the faithful one’.

Answer 7.

The House of Wisdom that was established in Baghdad during the rule of the Abbasid was a famous library and a centre for translation. Works of the Persian, the Greeks and the Indians were translated into Arabic here.

Answer 8.

The important literary works from Arabia include Omar Khayyam's book of poetry, the Rubaiyat. The evergreen tales of adventure, the Arabian Nights are also examples of Arabic contribution to literature.

Answer 9.

The teachings of Prophet Muhammad were –

He taught that the main concept of Islam is the oneness of god and that there was only one god Allah.

He believed that after death, there was life of eternal happiness for those who were faithful and righteous and a life of eternal suffering in hell for those who were faithless and evil.

Gambling, drinking and lending money on interest were prohibited.

He said, 'all true believers were equal'.

Lastly he preached a religion which was simple, without any elaborate rituals and was based on five simple rules known as the Five Pillars of Islam.

Answer 10

Islam first came to India through Arab traders, who settled in the Malabar Coast of Kerala around the 7th century CE. These traders received the patronage of the local rulers. India's contact with the Islamic culture increased greatly after the arrival of the Muslim invaders, who went on to become the rulers of India, starting with Qutbuddin Aibak in 1206CE.
