** Pakistan School, Kingdom of Bahrain**

 **E-Support and Learning Material/ Session 2020-2021**

**Subject: Social Studies Grade: 7th**

**Book: Oxford Secodary Social Studies for Pak –2 First Term**

**Ch. 12: Muslim Scientists, Philosophers, and Travellers (Pg: 50 to59)**

1. **What do you know about Ibn Batuta?**

**Ans:** Ibn Batuta was the most famous of the early Muslim traveller. He was a Berber Muslim. He covered about 120,000 km on foot and on animals back.

1. **Write a brief note on Ibn Batuta’s visit to India?**

**Ans:** Ibn Batuta reached Delhi and met with King (Muhammad Bin Tughlaq).King was greatly impressed by the ability and intelligence of Ibn Batuta and appointed him as a Qazi (judge). He lived in India for several years. Sultan also sent him as his ambassador to China.

1. **What are mechanic, meteorology and philosophy?**

Ans. **Mechanics:** is the study and science of machines that deals with movement, force and motion; how do they work, etc.

**Meteorology**: is the study of weather and climate. It helps in forecasting the weather.

**Philosophy**: is the study of the nature of knowledge, reality and existence. It is the study of the truth or wisdom through arguments.

1. **What is the difference between astrology and astronomy**?

Ans**. Astrology**: is the study of the positions and relationships of the sun, moon, stars and planets in order to judge their influence on human actions.

**Astronomy**: is the scientific study of the stars and planets, and their movements by means of telescopes and many other scientific instruments.

1. **What was the main contribution to medicine of Ibn Sina?**

**Ans:** Ibn Sina’s main contribution was to medicine and his work “Canons of medicine” (Qanoon Al-Shifa) became in Europe the basis of teaching medicine till 17th century

1. **Name some of the books written by Al Beruni.**

**Ans**: The books written by Al Beruni are as follow

 1) Chronology of other nation 2) Canon

 3) History and Geography of India. 4) Astrolabe

1. **What is meant by Historiography? Who was a father of historiography?**

Ans: Historiography is the study of how history is written. Ibn Khaldun is known as father of Historiography

1. **What is meant by “Rubaiyaat”? Why Omer Al-Khayyam was famous?**

Ans: “Rubaiyaat” is a plural for “Rubai’ which is a four line poem. Omar Khayyam’s anthology (collection of literary work) of the Rubaiyaat was translated into English in 19th century by Edward Fitzgerald. He was famous for his poetry but there was important contribution to Mathematics and Astronomy

1. **Describe about the countries where Ibn Batuta travelled.**

Ans: Ibn Batuta was the greatest Muslim traveller of the Middle age. In the days of Ibn Batuta, travelling was very difficult and full of danger. He was twenty-one set off on a pilgrimage to Makkah. On his first journey he went via the Red Sea to Makkah, then Syria, Iraq, Khorasan, Southern Persia, Azerbaijan and back to Baghdad. He settled in Arabia for three years. Once again he set off on a long journey. His travel took him to Jeddah, Yemen, Aden, Tanzania (by boat), Oman, Hormuz, South Arabia, South Persia, and Back to Makkah. His Next journey was to the Black Sea, Crimea, Constantinople, Russian steppes, Bukhara, Samarkand, Khorasan, Afghanistan, and Hindu Kush and across the Indus. He reached India. But he sailed on to Maldives and then to Bengal, Assam, Sumatra and China. Returning back to Morocco he made a final pilgrim to Makkah.



1. **Write about the importance of Al-Khwarizmi’s work: how did this help later scientists and scholars?**

Ans: Muhammad Ibn Musa Al-Khwarizmi was a famous mathematician, who was born in Khwarizm, in Persia. Al-Khwarizmi’s major contribution was the adoption of use of Zero in mathematical calculations. Previously a dot had been used to indicate nothing and this led to confusion. He was also inventor of algebra and the complicated term used in higher mathematics called algorithm which is extensively used in computer today. His advances in astrolabes were also important.

***WORKSHEET: 1***

**TIC TAC TOE**

**Q1: Choose your questions vertically, horizontally or diagonally.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Who was Ibn Batuta and how much distance he had covered in his life?** | **When did Ibn Batuta leave his house?** | **Write the name of books written by Al Beruni? (any 3)** |
| **Which period is called the Era of Discoveries and why?** | **Write the names of West African countries. (any 4)** | **Write a brief account of the journey of Ibn Batuta to India and China.** |
| **How many books Al Beruni had written and also mention the subjects?** | **Write the name of languages which Al beruni could speak.** | **Write the name of 10 countries of the modern World which was visited by Ibn Batuta.** |

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**Q2: Mark the correct answer.**

a) Ibn Batuta’s journeys covered a total of

 i) 40,000 km ii) 120,000 km iii) 75,000 km.

b) He was appointed as a Qazi at the court of

 i) Humayun ii) Sher Shah Suri iii) Mohammad bin Tughlaq

c) Al beruni head mastered many languages but he always wrote in

 i) Turkish ii) Hebrew iii) Arabic

d) In order to study the country in depth, Al-Beruni visited

 i) Persia ii) India iii) China

**Q3: Mark true or false.**

1. Al Beruni was great Muslim traveller. ( )
2. Al Beruni wrote more than 200 books on various subjects. ( )
3. After crossing the great Sahara desert, Ibn Batuta reached the Muslim state of Mali. ( )
4. Sultan Muhammad sent Ibn Batuta as his ambassador to China. ( )
5. Granada was the last Muslim kingdom in Spain. ( )

**Q4: Do you think travelling was easier in Ibn Batuta’s time than it is now? Justify your answer.**

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**WORKSHEET: 2 Pages: 57, 58 and 59**

**Q1: Guess the name of scientist and philosophers**

Famous mathematician, born in Khwarizm

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Refor the Persian solar Calendar

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Established Indian numeral system and the use of zero in mathematics

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Appointed as Qazi in Seville

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Main contribution ‘canon of medicine”

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Memorized the Holy Quran at an early age

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

His writing on Greek philosophy were translated and used by European thinkers

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Famous for his poetry, Rubaiyaat

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Father of Historiography

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Called (father of sociology) for his observation of human nature

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