

**FIRST TERMINAL**  
**HISTORY/CIVICS QUESTION BANK**

**STD 7(VII)**

**CHAPTER 1 (MEDIEVAL EUROPE---RISE OF CHRISTIANITY)**

**Q1. Who is known as a 'Client King'? Why was he appointed?**

Ans: Herod is known as a 'Client King'. He was appointed to run the huge kingdom of the Jews.

**Q2. What is 'one country, two systems' policy?**

Ans: The Romans practiced 'one country, two systems' policy, whereby all the people had religious and political freedom but a strict control was maintained.

**Q3. What was the common language in the Roman Empire?**

Ans: The common language in the Roman Empire was Greek. However, it was common for Jews to use Hebrew, Aramaic, and Latin.

**Q4. What is "synagogue"?**

Ans: Synagogue is a place of meeting for worship and religious instructions in the Jewish faith.

**Q5. What are 'Pharisees' and 'Sadducees'?**

Ans: The Jewish religious and governing system was divided between two sects: the 'Pharisees' –the 'people's party' who taught the law and traditions of Israel's patriarchs, and were strictly conforming to Jewish law; and the 'Sadducees'---the wealthy and conservative leaders, who rejected the traditions in favour of political and religious cooperation with the Romans.

**Q6. What was 'Sabbath'?**

Ans: Jewish tradition centered on the 'Sabbath'. It was considered to be a day of rest and worship, where everything one did in honour of God.

**Q7. Who was 'Messiah'?**

Ans: The Jews were waiting for a 'Messiah' or savior who would bring them spiritual renewal and political freedom from centuries of foreign oppression, currently from the Roman Empire.

**Q8. What are 'Parables' and 'Gospels'?**

Ans: Parables: A simple story that gives a moral.

Gospels: Holy books containing the Christ's life and teachings.

**Q9. Who sentenced Jesus to death on a Cross? When?**

Ans: in 30CE, Roman governor, Pontius Pilate sentenced Jesus to death on a Cross.

**Q10. What is the importance of 'Easter Sunday'?**

Ans: According to Christian religious belief, Jesus rose again from the dead. This is called Resurrection of Jesus. Christians celebrate the Resurrection of Jesus on Easter Sunday, two days after Good Friday, the day of his crucifixion.

**Q11. What do you mean by 'Crucifixion'? Why was Jesus crucified?**

Ans: Putting to death by fastening to death by fastening someone to a cross.

Since Jesus criticized the Jewish leaders, the Jews convinced the Romans that the growing popularity of Jesus could undermine their power and authority.

**Q12. Which Church became the chief church at Rome?**

Ans: St. Peter's Church at Rome became the chief church.

**Q13. Who was called the 'Pope'?**

Ans: The Bishop of the St Peter's Church came to be regarded as Christ's representative on earth and was called the 'Pope'.

**Q 14. Fill in the blanks:**

- a. The Christ was born to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_.
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ was an ardent follower of Christianity, who was declared as the Holy Roman Emperor by Pope Leo III.
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ is a simple story that gives a moral.
- d. \_\_\_\_\_ is putting to death by fastening someone to a cross.
- e. \_\_\_\_\_ are the Holy books containing the Christ's life and teachings.

**Ans:** (a) Mary, Joseph, Bethlehem. (B)Charlemagne (c)parables (d) crucifixion (e) gospels

## CHAPTER– 2

### (SPREAD OF CHRISTIANITY)

**Q.1 Why did Byzantine Empire survived as a Christian capital for about a thousand years?**

- Constantinople was located on a strait and therefore , it was difficult to break its defences.
- The Eastern Roman empire had a shorter common frontier with Europe.
- It had a stronger administrative centre and internal political stability.

**Q.2 What were the Consequences of the Crusades?**

**Ans.** The consequences of the Crusades are –

- The Crusades brought the people of Europe into contact with the civilisations of the Greeks and the Muslims
- The crusades encouraged trade and commerce in the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> Centuries CE between eastern and western countries
- Growth of trade led to the emergence of new towns and cities.

**Q.3 What do you know about the Monasteries?**

- Monasteries are the places where monks and nuns live.
- Monks were Christian priests who wanted to devote their life to spiritual matters and the service of humanity.
- Nuns lived in separate monasteries called convent or nunneries.
- Monks and nuns could not marry and had to lead a simple life according to a rigid code of conduct.

**Q.4 Who were Monks?**

**Ans.** Monks were a small community of Christian priests who wanted to devote their life to spiritual matters and the service of humanity.

**Q.5 Who were Nuns?**

**Ans.** The women, who wanted to devote their life to the cause of humanity and religion, were called nuns. They lived in separate monasteries called convents or nunneries.

**Q.6 Name some barbarian tribes who attacked the Roman Empire.**

**Ans.** Goths, Vandals and Franks were the barbarian tribes.

**Q.7 What was the motto of the monasteries?**

**Ans.** The motto of the monasteries was 'service to society'.

**Q.8 Who was Justinian?**

**Ans.** Justinian was one of the ablest rulers of the Eastern Roman Empire.

**Q.9 Write about Justinian's famous three works.**

**Ans.** The three works- the code, the digest and the Institutes were collectively called the Code of Civil Law, which later on became the basis of legal system of many modern European countries.

**Fill in the blanks :**

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ are the places where Monks live.
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ were the military expeditions.
- c) The Eastern Roman was known as \_\_\_\_\_ Empire.
- d) Constantinople was captured by the \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_.
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ Church is the centre of Christianity.
- f) The Byzantine Emperor, \_\_\_\_\_ asked Pope Urban II for help.
- g) The Crusades brought people of Europe into contact with the civilizations of the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_.
- h) Monasteries did a great service to mankind with their motto \_\_\_\_\_.
- i) Some of \_\_\_\_\_ developed into famous universities like the \_\_\_\_\_ and the Cambridge.
- j) Between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, the Church became the main cultural institution in Europe.

**Ans. (a) Monasteries, (b) Crusades (c) Byzantine Empire or Byzantium (d) Ottoman Turks, 1453 (e) St. Peter Church (f) Alexius (g) Greeks, Muslims (h) 'service to the mankind' (i) monasteries, Oxford (j) 600, 1500 C.E**

## CHAPTER 3 (RISE AND SPREAD OF ISLAM)

### **A. Answer the following questions:**

**1. Mention the two divisions before the emergence of Islam. Who preached the new religion Islam?**

**Ans.** Before the emergence of Islam, the people of Arabia were divided into two main groups. 'city dwellers 'or settled folk and the wandering 'Bedouins' or dwellers of the desert.

**2. Who was called 'Sheikh'? How was he selected?**

**Ans.** The tribes or 'qubila' were organized on the basis of blood relationships. The head of the tribe was called the 'Sheikh' and was partly chosen on the basis of his family connections and more on the basis of his courage, wisdom and generosity.

**3. Write short notes on 'sanam', 'masjid', 'Quraysh' and 'Kaaba'.**

**Ans.** During Pre-Islamic Times, each tribe has its own God ,who was worshipped as an idol (sanam) in a shrine(masjid).The tribe in which Prophet Mohammad was born ,the 'Quraysh' tribe, lived in Mecca and controlled the main shrine there, a cube- like structure called 'Kaaba' and worshipped the Black Stone.

**4. How did Prophet Mohammad become a spiritual person?**

**Ans 4.** Prophet Mohammad's travels brought him in contact with Christians and Jews. He was quite impressed with their beliefs and practices and became a spiritual person

**5. What do you mean by Hijra and Hijri?**

**Ans.** Prophet Mohammad was forced to flee to Medina from Mecca, this event is known as Hijra and marks the beginning of the Muslim calendar called Hijri.

### **B.Fill in the blanks:**

1. Islam is an Arabic Word which means ' \_\_\_\_\_ '

2. The revelations which Prophet Mohammad had are compiled in the \_\_\_\_\_, which along with the saying \_\_\_\_\_ are the supreme source of authority in Islam and the followers of this religion are called \_\_\_\_\_.

3. The Muslims must give alms (\_\_\_\_\_) to the poor are an offering to Allah.

4. The Muslims must make a pilgrimage to \_\_\_\_\_ i.e. \_\_\_\_\_ at least once in their lifetime.

5. The Caliphs made \_\_\_\_\_ the third Holy city of the Muslims after \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ans (1) 'Submission to God' (2) Holy Quran, Hadees, Muslim (3) zakat (4) Mecca, Haj (5) Jerusalem, Mecca, Medina**

**C. Correct the following sentences:**

1. Pictography is an art of beautiful learning.

2. Tribe is the successor of Prophet Mohammad.

3. Astrology is a device used for calculating the position of a ship.

4. Hijri is the migration of Prophet Mohammad from Mecca to Medina.

5. Ramzan is the tenth month of the Muslims year during which Muslims fast from sunset to sunrise.

**Ans (1) Calligraphy is an art of beautiful learning.**

**(2) Caliph is the successor of Prophet Mohammad.**

**(3) Astrolabe is a device used for calculating the position of a ship .**

**(4) Hijra is the migration of Prophet Mohammad from Mecca to Medina.**

**(5) Ramzan is the ninth month of the Muslim year during which Muslims fast from sunrise to sunset.**

**D. Match the following:****Ans:**

- |                        |                      |            |
|------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| 1. Omar Khayyam        | a. Scientist         | <b>(4)</b> |
| 2. Firdausi            | b. Arabian Nights    | <b>(3)</b> |
| 3. Harun-al-Rasid      | c. 'House of Wisdom' | <b>(5)</b> |
| 4. AlRazi              | d. Shah Namah        | <b>(2)</b> |
| 5. The Caliph Al-Mamun | e. Rubiyat           | <b>(1)</b> |

**CHAPTER 4****(THE TURKISH INVASION)****A. Answer the following questions:****1. Who are called Ghaznavids and Ghurids?**

**Ans:** By the end of ninth century, the two kingdoms that gained prominence were those centered around the two cities of Ghazni and Ghur, now in Afghanistan. They were called Ghaznavids and Ghurids, respectively.

**2. Mention Mahmud's two most daring raids.**

**Ans:** Mahmud's two most daring raids were made against Kanauj and Somnath Temple in Gujarat.

**3. Write a short note on 'Celestial Bride'.**

**Ans.** Mahmud built many buildings at Ghazni, the capital city. The most famous of which was the 'Celestial Bride' -- the great mosque surrounded by 3000quarters for students and teachers.

**4. Mention the five major Rajput kingdoms at the time of Muhammad Ghori's invasion..**

**Ans.** The Chauhans of Delhi and Ajmer, the Rathors of Kanauj, the Chandellas of Bundelkhand, the Paramaras of Malwa and the Solankis of Gujarat.

**5. Who expanded the Turkish Empire in India?**

**Ans.** Muhammad Ghori's slave and general Qutb-ud-din Aibak and Bakhtiyar Khalji further extended the Turkish Empire in India.

**B. Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_ is an Arabic term meaning ruler.
2. Soldiers who fight on horseback are called \_\_\_\_
3. Sufis preached \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ to one God.
4. In 1206, Muhammad Ghori led his last campaign into India to suppress the revolt by \_\_\_\_, a warlike tribe in western Punjab.
5. Alaptagin was followed by \_\_\_\_.

**Ans (1) Sultan ( 2) Cavalry( 3) love, faith, dedication (4) khokars( 5) Subuktagin**

**C. Match the following:**

**ANS:**

- |                           |                        |            |
|---------------------------|------------------------|------------|
| 1. Al -Utbi.              | a. Tahqiq -i-Hind      | <b>(3)</b> |
| 2. Mahmud.                | b. Afghanistan         | <b>(1)</b> |
| 3. Alberuni.              | c. 17 raids into India | <b>(2)</b> |
| 4. First battle of Tarain | d. Gujarat             | <b>(5)</b> |
| 5. Solankis.              | e.1191                 | <b>(4)</b> |

**D. Correct the statements:**

1. Plunder is a sudden attack.
2. Raid means to enter a place by force and steal goods from it.
3. Alberuni wrote Al -Utbi.
4. Celestial Bride is a great temple.
5. Ghazni was founded by Sabuktagin.



**Ans.(1) Raid is a sudden attack**

**( 2) Plunder means to enter into a place by force and steal goods from it.**

**(3) Alberuni wrote Tahqiq-i-hind**

**( 4 ) Celestial Bride is a great mosque**

**(5) Ghazni was founded by Alaptagin.**

## **CHAPTER 5** **(THE DELHI SULTANATE)**

**A. Answer the following questions:**

**1. The earliest rulers of Delhi were called Mamluk Sultans. Why?**

**Ans .**The earliest rulers of Delhi were called Mamluk Sultans. The word Mamluk is an Arabic word that means 'owned' .Since these Sultans were earlier either the slaves of the Turks or were the sons of the slaves, they were called Mamluk Sultans.

**2. Why does Aibak known as 'Lakh Baksh'?**

**Ans.** Aibak was a just and impartial king. He was liberal and gave large sums of money in charity. That is why, he is also known as 'Lakh Baksh'.

**3. What is called ' illuminated manuscripts'?**

**Ans .** During Delhi sultanate the handwritten works were decorated with gold or silver to highlight important words and passages and were called illuminated manuscripts.

**4. What is ' letter of investiture'?**

**Ans .**ltutumish received this letter from Abbasid Caliph. This was a formal recognition of his independent position as a Sultan.

**5. Who are 'bandagon'?**

**Ans.** The early Delhi Sultans, especially Iltutmish, appointed their special slaves, purchased for military service, called ' bandagon' in Persian .

**B. Fill in the blanks:**

1. Aibak built the \_\_\_\_ mosque in Delhi and \_\_\_\_ at Ajmer.
2. \_\_\_\_ started the construction of Qutub Minar but it was completed by \_\_\_\_.
3. Iltutmish organised a group of powerful \_\_\_\_ nobles, called Chalisa.
4. Iltutmish was the first ruler who struck coins with \_\_\_\_ inscriptions.
5. Iltutmish nominated his daughter, \_\_\_\_ as his successor.

**Ans1. Quwwat-ul-Islam, Adhai-din-ka Jhopra. (2) Aibak, Iltutmish (3) Turkish (4) Arabic (5) Razia**

**C. Correct the statements:**

1. After the death of Iltutmish, Balban, his Prime minister became the ruler.
2. Tanka is a gold coin.
3. Chalisa is the game of Polo.
4. Paibos is the salutation to the king by kneeling down.
5. Sijda is the kissing of the monarch.

**Ans1. Nasiruddin ( 2) Silver (3) Chaugan (4) Sijda (5) Paibos**

**D. Arrange in chronological order:**

1. The Sayyid Dynasty
2. The Slave Dynasty
3. The Khalji Dynasty
4. The Lodhi Dynasty
5. The Tughlaq Dynasty

**Ans: . The Slave Dynasty, The Khalji Dynasty, The Tughlaq Dynasty, The Sayyid Dynasty, The Lodhi Dynast**

**CHAPTER—6**  
**(THE KHALJIS AND THE TUGHLAQS)**

**A. Answer the following questions:**

**Q.1 Why did Alauddin Khalji want to be like Alexander?**

Ans. AlauddinKhalji was ambitious ruler who wanted to become an Alexander and conquer the whole world.

**Q.2 Why did queen Padmini prefer death and committed Jauhar?**

Ans. Alauddin Khalji attacked Chittor, the capital of Mewar, to capture Padmini, the beautiful wife of Rana Ratan Singh King of Mewar. Rana Ratan Singh died while fighting with Alauddin's forces and his queen Padmini preferred death and committed jauhar.

**Q.3 Who murdered JalaluddinKhalji?**

Ans. Jalaluddin Khalji was murdered by his nephew Alauddin Khalji.

**Q.4 Write three steps measure taken by Alauddin Khalji to prevent Mongol invasions.**

**Ans.** Alauddin repaired old forts and built a new garrison town named Siri for his soldiers.

- a. He appointed his best generals on the frontiers.
- b. He raised a huge army.

**Q.5 Write two steps taken by Firoz Shah Tughlaq for the welfare of his subjects.**

**Ans.** a) Firoz Shah Tughlaq reduced the land tax and abolished some other taxes.

- b) He stated new irrigation schemes and built new canals and repaired the old canals.

**Q.6 What did Firoz Shah Tughlaq do to crush the rebellion?**

**Ans.** Firoz Shah Tughlaq made peace with the nobles and the ulemas by giving them land grants.

**Q.7 Name three important kings of the Lodhi Dynasty.**

**Ans.** Bahlul Lodhi, Sikandar Lodhi and Ibrahim Lodhi were three important kings of the Lodhi Dynasty.

**Q.8 Who invaded India and when?**

**Ans.** Babur –a descendant of Timur invaded India in 1526.

**Q.9 Whom did Babur defeat in the First Battle of Panipat ?**

**Ans.** Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in the First Battle of Panipat.

**Q.10. Who transferred his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad?**

**Ans:** Muhammad bin Tughlaq transferred his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad.

**B.Fill in the blanks:-**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ established the Khalji dynasty.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ introduced price control measures.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ ruled Delhi for nearly a century.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ came India in the reign of Muhammad bin Tughlaq.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is an identity card given to the soldiers by Alauddin Khalji.
6. A Fortified settlement with soldiers is called \_\_\_\_\_ town.
7. Currency used during Khalji period is called \_\_\_\_\_.
8. One who is bought by paying one thousand dinars is called \_\_\_\_\_.
9. An army on permanent pay rolls of an empire is called \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Valuable stolen goods is called \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ans: (1)Jalaluddin Khalji 2. Alauddin Khalji 3. The Sayyids and Lodhis 4. Ibn Battuta 5. Chehra 6.Garrison 7.Dinar 8. Hajar Dinari 9.Standing Army 10.Booty**

**SUBJECT: CIVICS****CHAPTER 1****(THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA)****A. Answer the following questions:****Q1. What do you mean by 'Constituent Assembly'?**

**Ans:** The constitution of India was framed by the group of representatives of the people, called the 'constituent assembly'.

**Q2. Write /Mention any four members of the Constituent Assembly?**

**Ans:** Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr S. Radhakrishnan and Maulana Azad.

**Q3. Who was the Chairman of the 'Constituent Assembly'?**

**Ans:** Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the Chairman of the 'Constituent Assembly'.

**Q4. Who was the Chairman of the 'Drafting Committee'?**

**Ans:** Dr. B.R Ambedkar was the Chairman of the Drafting committee.

**Q5. Who became the first Indian Governor General? Whom he replaced?**

**Ans:** C.Rajagopalachari became the first Indian Governor General. He replaced Lord Mountbatten.

**Q6. Who became the first President of independent India?**

**Ans:** Dr.Rajendra Prasad was the first President of independent India.

**Q7. What is 'universal adult franchise'?**

**Ans:** The vote of all the adults of 18years and above according to the principle of 'one man, one vote'. No discrimination is made on the basis of sex, caste, creed, or religion.

**Q8. Explain the term 'Republic'.**

**Ans:** A Republic is a state, which does not have hereditary King or queen, but has an elected head.

**Q9. Who was popularly known as 'Babasaheb'? Mention any two principles which were incorporated by him in the Constitution of India.**

**Ans:** Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar was popularly known as 'Babasaheb'.

The two important principles are:

- Provided special safeguards to the minorities and certain classes, who are socially and educationally backward.
- Provided single citizenship, single judiciary and uniformity in fundamental laws to integrate Indian society.

**Q10. The Preamble to the Indian Constitution has defined the nature of State. Mention them.**

**Ans:** The Preamble to the Indian Constitution has defined the nature of State as Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic and Republic.

**Q11. The Constitution of India aims to achieve FOUR objectives. What are they?**

**Ans:** They are Justice, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.

**B.Fill in the blanks:**

1. The Constituent Assembly consisted of \_\_\_\_ members.
2. A Drafting Committee under the leadership of \_\_\_\_ was set up by the Constituent Assembly on \_\_\_\_\_.
3. At the time signing, the Constitution consisted of \_\_\_\_ Articles and \_\_\_\_ Schedules.
4. The Constitution was adopted and passed by the Constituent Assembly on \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The Constitution as a whole came into force with effect from \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
6. January 26 is celebrated in India as our \_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ became the first Indian Governor who replaced \_\_\_\_\_.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ became the First President of independent India.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ is an introductory part of Constitution.
10. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a state ,which does not have a hereditary King or Queen.

**Ans. (1) 308 (2) August, 1947, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (3) 395, 8 (4) November 26, 1949 (5) January 26, 1950 (6) Republic Day (7) C. Rajagopalachari, Lord Mountbatten (8) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (9) Preamble (10) Republic**

## STD- 7 HISTORY & CIVICS (FINAL QUESTION BANK)

### CHAPTER 7

#### ADMINISTRATION AND

#### ART AND ARCHITECTURE UNDER THE DELHI SULTANATE

**Q1.** Explain briefly the importance of the office of Sultan during the Delhi Sultanate.

**Ans.** The Sultan's office was the most important one in the Sultanate. Most of the Sultans, however kept up the pretence of regarding the Caliph as the legal sovereign. While they themselves were his representatives. Sultan from the time of Balban started claiming that they had divine powers as well as political, legal, and military powers. These powers included safety and security of the state, maintenance of law and justice and positioned the Sultan as the commander in chief of the military forces.

**Q2.** State the position of the nobles and the Ulema during the reign of the Khaljis and Tughlaqs

**.Ans. i)** Jalaluddin Khalji tried to gain the good will of the nobility by following the policy of tolerance and avoiding giving having punishments.

**ii)** Alauddin Khalji reversed the policy of tolerance towards the nobles followed by his uncle He treated the nobles with utmost severity and gave strict punishments even to the rebellious



members of his own family. He also formulated a set of rules to prevent the nobles from conspiring against him.

The religious leaders and theologians (Ulemas) formed an important group in the Sultanate. Many of them were appointed to high offices and granted revenue free lands. Though the Sultans consulted the Ulemas yet they did not allow them to dictate the policy of the state. Many rulers framed their own laws along with the muslim laws.

**Q3.** Name the four important departments formed for effectively running the administration of the state during the Delhi Sultanate. State the function of each department.

**Ans.** The four important departments which were regarded as the four pillars of administration were:

**Diwan-I-Wizarat :** The wazir was the most important minister , the head of diwan-i-wizarat . He used to be an expert in revenue affairs and presided over a large department dealing both with income and expenditure.

**Diwan-I-Arz :** It was the military department , headed by Ariz- I – mumalik. His job was to recruit troops, pay the salaries and hold periodical inspection of the forces.

**Diwan-i-Insha:** It was the department of state correspondence. It dealt with all the correspondence between the ruler and the kings of other states.

**Diwan-I-Risalat:** It dealt with religious matter, pious foundations and stipends to scholars and men of piety.





4. Two mosques built by Aibak.

- a) Quwwat ul Islam                      b) Adai-din-ka-jhopra

5. Two towns built by Firoz shah Tughlaq.

- a) Hissar                                      b) Jaunpur

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. The ruler of Delhi Sultanate based their administration on the model of Emperor of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ were the rules framed by the Delhi sultans according to the needs of the state.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ was the one-fifth of booty captured in the war.
4. The audience hall where the Delhi Sultan used to hold their court was called \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ was a tax imposed on non-muslims.

ANSWERS:

1. Iran
2. Zawabit
3. Khams
4. Hazar Uslun
5. jizya

EXTRA QUESTION:

Write short notes

1. Zawabit
2. Ulema
3. Khutba
4. Zill Illahi
5. Khilat

Answer:

1. The rules and regulation made by the Sultans.
2. A body of muslim scholars having special knowledge of Islamic law and theology.
3. The religious sermon recited in a mosque in which the name of the ruler was mention.
4. Title of a Sultan, meaning the shadow Of God on Earth.
5. Ceremonial robe presented by the Sultan to a courtier or a visitor as a mark of honour.

## CHAPTER 9

**Q1.** Who were the Mughals? Why were they so called?

**Ans.** The collapse of Timur's empire after his death led to loss of control of the Mongols on India and brought the local muslim rulers to form states. Later the Mongols again forced India into a new empire – Mughal Empire. Thus, Mughals is just an Indian spelling of Mongols. They were called so because of their mongol ancestry.

**Q2.** What were the problems faced by Humayun when he ascended the throne?

**Ans.** The problems faced by Humayun on ascending the throne are as follows:

- i) his brothers were planning to overthrow him
- ii) the empire was not strong and stable
- iii) the Afghan chief wanted to oust the Mughals from India

**Q3.** Who was Sher Shah? Why was he given the title of 'Sher Khan'?

**Ans.** Sher Shah was the son of Hasn Khan a jagirdar of Sasaram in Bihar. After being harassed by his step mother, he left his jagir and entered into the service of the Subedar of Bihar, Bahar Khan. He gave him the title of Sher Khan for killing a lion single handedly.

**Q4.** Briefly describe the revenue reforms of Sher Shah.

**Ans.** Revenue reforms of Sher Shah are as follows:

- i) He got the land measured and fixed the revenue at one third of the produce as tax.
- ii) The amount of revenue payable by a peasant was written on a paper called 'Patta'
- iii) The peasants were given the option to pay the land tax either in cash or in kind.
- iv) He took suitable relief measures to help the farmers during drought and famine.

Q-5. Explain the welfare measures introduced by Sher Shah.

**Ans.** The welfare measures taken by Sher Shah are as follows:

- i) He built roads to encourage trade, provide convenience to travellers, facilitate the movement of troops and carry on the administration systematically
- ii) He built sarais (rest houses) which were also used as 'dakchowkies' where horsemen used to deliver post
- iii) He set up charitable hospitals and dispensaries

## NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. Two famous battles fought by Babur in India.

a) First battle of Panipat      b) battle of Khanwa

2. Two languages in which Babur had mastery

a) Persian                              b) Turkish

3. Two roads built by Sher Shah.

a) The Grand Trunk Road      b) Road from Lahore to Multan

4. Two officers in the villages during Sher Shah's reign.

a) Patwari                              b) Chowkidar

5. Two famous buildings constructed by Sher Shah.

a) Rohtas Fort                              b) Purana Qila

## MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

## COLUMN -A

## COLUMN -B

1. Babur

(a) In charge of army

Unit

2. Sher Shah

(b) Gold coins

3. Faujdar

(c) Babur and Rana  
Sanga of Chittor

4. Mohurs

(d) Buried in Kabul

5. Battle of Khanwa

(e) Farid Khan

ANS. 1.(D) 2.(E) 3.(A) 4.(B) 5.(C)

**FILL IN THE BLANKS:**

1. Babur was descendant of the Mongol leader \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Babur defeated \_\_\_\_\_ at the First Battle of Panipat in 1526.
3. Babur's autobiography is written in \_\_\_\_\_ language.
4. Humayun recapture Delhi after a gap of \_\_\_\_\_ years.
5. Sher Shah introduced a silver coin, called the \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS:(1)Changez khan(2)Ibrahim lodi(3)Turkish(4) 15(5)Rupia

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:**

1. What were the reasons for Babur's success in First Battle of Panipat?

Ans.(i)He made use of tact and diplomacy.

ii) Made use of Tulughma strategy of war.

iii) Made use of elephants in the warfare.

iv)Disunity among the Indian rulers.

3.What were the problems faced by Humayun when he ascended the throne.

Ans. (i) the empire was not strong and stable.

ii) the Afgan chief wanted to oust the mughals.

from India and wanted to expand his empire.



iv) Humayun's brothers were planning to oust him.

4. Who was Sher Shah Suri? Why was he given the title of "Sher Khan?"

Ans: Sher Shah was the son of Hasan Khan a jagirdar of Sasaram in Bihar. He was given the name of Farid Khan in his childhood. It was Bahar Khan who gave him the name of Sher Khan when he single handedly killed a lion.

5. Briefly describe Sher Shah's revenue reforms.

Ans) Sher Shah got the land measured and fixed the land-revenue at one third of the produce as tax. The peasants were given the option to pay the land tax, either in cash or in kind. Suitable relief measures were taken to help the farmers during drought or famine.

6. Explain the welfare measure introduced by Sher Shah.

Ans: (i) he built roads to encourage trade, travelers and troops.

ii) built sarais for travelers. These sarais were also used as dak chowkies where horsemen used to deliver post.

**QA** Answer the following questions in short:

1. Why did Daulat Khan Lodhi invite Babur to invade India?

**Ans.** In 1522 CE, Daulat Khan Lodhi invited Babur to invade India and help him overthrow Ibrahim Lodhi, the cruel and unpopular sultan of Delhi.

2. Between whom was the First Battle of Panipat fought?

**Ans.** Babur and Ibrahim Lodi came face-to-face at Panipat in 1526 ce.

3. What is the name of Babur's autobiography?

**Ans.** Tuzuk-i-Baburi or Baburnama, it is written in Turkish, and considered to be one of the best autobiographies in the world.

4. How did Humayun escape after his defeat in the Battle of Chausa (1539 CE)?

**Ans.** Humayun jumped into the Ganga and floated down the river with the help of a water carrier's inflated water bag.

5. What is the significance of the Battle of Kanauj (1540 CE)?

**Ans.** The large but fragile Mughal empire came to an end and was replaced by Afghan rule.

**QB Fill in the blanks:**

1. The Mughal Empire was established in India by \_\_\_\_ (Babar).
2. The battle of Khanwa was fought between \_\_\_\_ (Babar) and \_\_\_\_ (Rana Sangha).
3. The battle of Ghagra was fought in \_\_\_\_ (1529) .
4. Sher Shah built the famous \_\_\_\_ (Grand Trunk Road ) .
5. Humayun remained in exile from \_\_\_\_ (1540) to \_\_\_\_ (1555).
6. Sher Shah built magnificent buildings like the \_\_\_\_ (Rohtasgarh Fort).
7. Sher Shah divided his whole empire into 47 provinces or \_\_\_\_ (sarkars).
8. Muquddam helped the \_\_\_\_ (patwari in the collection of land revenue.)
9. Sher Shah built sarais which were also used as \_\_\_\_ (dak chowkies)
10. Babur made use of \_\_\_\_ (Tulughma) strategy of war in which he put together a large number of carts, tied together with ropes.

## CHAPTER 10

### **AKBAR AND HIS TIMES**

**Q1.** What steps were taken by Akbar to expand his empire?

**Ans.** Akbar adopted two methods to acquire his empire

- a) Direct conquests
- b) Matrimonial alliances

He conquered Bengal, Gujarat, Gondwana, Bihar, Kabul, Kashmir, Sind and Qandahar. He turned his attention towards Deccan and entered into matrimonial alliances with the princess of Rajput rulers of Ajmer and Bikaner.

**Q2.** Explain briefly the policy adopted by Akbar towards the Rajput.

**Ans.** Akbar realized that he could not consolidate his empire without the support of the Rajput, so he adopted a friendly policy towards them. He appointed them at high positions in the administration. He not only made them his friends but also his relatives by entering into matrimonial alliances.

**Q3.** How was the administration run during Akbar's reign ? Briefly explain the functions of some of the important ministers.

**Ans.** Akbar's administrative system was divided under two heads :

- i) **CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION:** Akbar's system of central administration was a combination of Persian, Central Asia and Indian traditions. He was the supreme authority whose decision on all matters – political, military and judicial was final. He called himself the representatives of God on the earth. He was the commander – in-chief of the army and the supreme judge.
- ii) **PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION:** After dividing his vast empire into 15 provinces or subas. Each of these

provinces was governed by a Subedar who had control over both military and civil affairs. Another important minister in the province was the Diwan, who kept records of both the revenue. Both these officers exercised checks and counter checks on each other.

The important ministers and their functions are as follows:

- i) Wakil or Prime Minister's powers were reduced and he was only a ceremonial head.
- ii) Wazir or diwan was responsible for all income and expenditure and held control over Khalisa , jagir and inam lands.
- iii) Mir Bakshi was the head of the military department.
- iv) Mir Saman was in charge of the imperial household , royal workshops called Karkhanas
- v) Qazi was the head of the judiciary.

**Q4.** Explain the main features of the Mansabdari System.

**Ans.** The main features of the Mansabdari System are :

- i) Those who joined Mughal service were enrolled as mansabdars and were given a rank known as the mansab. Each rank was further divided into Zat and Sawar
- ii) The higher the zat , the more prestigious was the officer's position in the court and the higher his salary
- iii) The mansabdars were paid salary according to the rank
- iv) The salary of the mansabdars was paid by assigning him the revenue of the jagir
- v) They only had rights to revenue of their assignments which was collected their servants

**Q5.** What was Din –I –illahi? What were its main principles?

**Ans..** Din-I-illahi meaning the divine faith was formed by the comparative study of different religions at Ibadat Khana.

It's main principles are :

- i) It believed in one supreme God
- ii) The idea of tolerance in this faith did not discriminate between people of different religions
- iii) It focused on a system of ethics like justice , honesty , peace etc. which was universally applicable
- iv) There are no sacred books, priests , temples or rituals in the newfaith.

**Q6.** Who were 'Navratnas'? Name all of them.

**Ans.** 'Navratnas' were the nine distinguished men from different fields in Akbar's court.

- i) Abdul Fazl ,who wrote Akbar Nama and Ain -i- akbari
- ii) Faizi, who translated the Mahabharata and Ramayana into Persian.
- iii) Abdul Rahim , Khan-i-khana famous for his dohas.
- iv) Todar Mal his revenue minister.
- v) Man Singh , his military general
- vi) Birbal his constant companion , famous for his intelligence and sharp wit
- vii) Tansen , the great singer and musician ; he is said to have composed Raga Darbari in Akbar's honour
- viii) Fakir Azian Din a mystic and one of Akbar's chief advisor
- ix) Mulla- Do – piya a scholar known for his wit

1. Two Deccan kingdoms annexed by akbar.

a) Khandesh

b) Bijapur

2. Two Rajputs appointed to high positions

a) Birbal

b) Raja Todarmal

3. Two Rajput kingdoms whose princesses were married to Akbar.

a) Ajmer

b) Bikaner

4. Two ranks into which each mansab was divided.

a) Zat

b) Sawar

5. Two buildings built by Akbar.

a) Diwan I khas

b) Panch Mahal

#### MATCH THE FOLLOWING

##### COLUMN A

##### COLUMN B

1. Bairam Khan

(a) Aini Akbari

2. Rana Pratap

(b) Dahsala System

3. Mir Bakshi

(c) Akbar's Regent

4. Todar Mal

(d) Battle of Haldighati

5. Abul Fazal

(e) Head of military department

ANS: 1.(C) 2.(D) 3.(E) 4.(B) 5.(A)

#### FILL IN BLANKS:

1. Akbar was born at \_\_\_\_\_ in Rajasthan.

2. The second battle of Panipat was fought between the Mughals and the Afghan forces led by \_\_\_\_\_.

3. The basic purpose of the formation of Din I Ilahi by Akbar was \_\_\_\_\_.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ was built by Akbar to commemorate his victory in Gujarat.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were two famous painters at Akbar's court.

ANSWERS: 1. Amarkot 2. Hemu 3. Sulh-I –kul 4. Buland Darwaza

6. Jaswant, Daswant

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

1. What steps were taken by Akbar to expand his empire?

Ans) To expand his empire Akbar adopted two methods direct conquest and matrimonial alliance.

2. Explain briefly the policy adopted by Akbar towards the Rajputs.

Ans: i) He adopted a friendly policy towards them.

ii) appointed them at high positions in the administration.

iii) made Rajputs his relatives through matrimonial alliances.

3. How was the administration run during Akbar's reign? Briefly explain the functions of some of the important ministers.

Ans) Akbar's administrative system can be grouped under two heads.

i) Central Administration

ii) Provincial Administration

important ministers

Wakil or PM

Wazir or diwan

Mir Bakhi head of military department

Mir Saman

Qazi head of the judiciary

4.Explain the main features of the mansabdari system.

Ans) Akbar developed a unique system of administration, called the mansabdari system.

Under this system those who joined Mughal service were enrolled as mansabdars and were given a rank known as the mansab.

Each rank was further divided into two Zat and Sawar.

4. What was Din I illahi?What were its main principles ?

Ans) The comparative study of different religions at the ibadatKhana led Akbar to form the Din-I-illahi meaning 'divine faith '.

The faith included good points of all religions.

It believed in one Supreme God. The basic purpose of formation of Din-I-illahi was Sulh-I-kul or universal harmony.

5. Who were 'Navratnas'?Name three of them.

Ans) Akbar 's court was adorned by nine distinguished men from different fields. They were called the "navaratnas". They included:

i) AbulFazl

ii)Faizi

iii)Birbal



**Q6.** Who were 'Navratnas'? Name all of them.

**Ans.** 'Navratnas' were the nine distinguished men from different fields in Akbar's court .

- x) Abdul Fazl ,who wrote Akbar Nama and Ain – i- akbari
- xi) Faizi , who translated the Mahabharata and Ramayana into Persian.
- xii) Abdul Rahim , Khan – i- khana famous for his dohas
- xiii) Todar Mal his revenue minister
- xiv) Man Singh , his military general
- xv) Birbal his constant companion , famous for his intelligence and sharp wit
- xvi) Tansen , the great singer and musician ; he is said to have composed Raga Darbari in Akbar's honour
- xvii) Fakir Azian Din a mystic and one of Akbar's chief advisor
- xviii) Mulla- Do – piaza a scholar known for his wit

**WRITE SHORT NOTES ON:**

**Regent-**A person appointed to rule on behalf of a monarch who is too young or inexperienced to rule.

**Suzerainty-** The right of one state or country to rule over another state or country that has its own ruler but is not fully independent.

**Inam land-** Revenue free grants given to nobles or local chiefs as rewards.

**Mazhar-** A royal decree or order.

## CHAPTER 11

### SUCCESSORS OF AKBAR

**Q1.** Who was Jahangir? Explain the system of administration followed by Jahangir.

**Ans.** Jahangir who was originally named as Prince Salim assumed the title of 'Nuruddin Jahangir' meaning the 'conqueror of the world' and succeeded his father Akbar.

Jahangir followed the system of administration introduced by Akbar. He also introduced some reforms like abolition of transit and customs duties and banning the use of wine, tobacco. He continued his father's policy of matrimonial alliances with the Rajputs and won over their loyalty.

**Q2.** Who was Mehr-un-Nisa? Explain her role during Jahangir's reign.

**Ans.** Mehr-un-Nisa commonly known as Nur Jahan was wife of Jahangir and was appreciated because of her beauty and intelligence.

She not only set the fashion in dress and manners at the court but also looked after the political matters during Jahangir's illness. She soon became the virtual ruler of the empire as the entire administration laid in her hands.

**Q3.** Why was the loss of Qandahar a serious blow for the Mughals?

**Ans.** Qandahar which was important for Indian trade in western Asia also paved a way for the Mughals to defend themselves against attacks from Central and Western Asia , was lost to the Persians. This was because Shah Jahan refused to recover it from the Shah Of Persia.

**Q4.** Briefly explain Aurangzeb's relations with the Rajputs.

**Ans.** Aurangzeb attached a great value to his alliance with the Rajputs. In order to secure the active support of the Rajputs , he gave them high ranks though he came into conflicts with major kingdoms of Rajput in Rajasthan , he signed a peace treaty with the new Rana of Mewar. The warfare continued till Ajit Singh was recognized as the ruler of Mewar.

**Q5.** How can we say that the Deccan policy of Aurangzeb was a failure?

**Ans.** The Marathas who were small chieftains became a strong force under the leadership of Shivaji in the deccan. They gathered a band of soldiers , mastered the tactics of Guerilla Warfare and began to defy at first the local rulers and later the Mughals.

Aurangzeb did not try to make peace with the Marathas and continued with his policy of war. This led to depletion of royal treasury and less number of soldiers.

**Q6.** Why is the 17th century known in medieval history as an 'age of magnificence'?

**Ans.** The 17<sup>th</sup> century took the Mughal empire to the zenith of its glory. There was peace and prosperity throughout the empire which enabled the rulers to devote themselves to the construction of magnificent buildings and mosques using marble and redstone.

**Q7.** Give three reasons for the weakening of the Mughal empire.

**Ans.** The three reasons for the weakening of the Mughal empire are:

- i) The lavish spending on the construction of majestic palaces, tombs, mosques etc. and on unsuccessful military expeditions.
- ii) A heavy burden on royal treasury led to the imposition of heaviest taxes on the peasantry
- iii) The above taxation ruined the peasantry led to the decline of agriculture.

Thus were sown the seeds for the decline of the mughal empire.

**NAME THE FOLLOWING**

1. Two British ambassador who visited Jahangir's Court.

a) John Hawkins

b) Sir Thomas Roe

2. Two Deccan states not annexed by Shah Jahan.

- a) Bijapur    b) Golkonda

3. Two famous mosques built by Shah Jahan

- a) Moti Masjid    b) Jama Masjid

4. Two languages in which Shah Jahan could converse.

- a) Hindi    b) Turkish

5. Two famous painters at Jahangir's court

- A) Mansur    b) Murad

6. Two Bundela chiefs who rose in rebellion against Aurangzeb.

- a) Champat Rai    b) Chhatarsal

7. Two Rajput Kingdoms which came into conflict with Aurangzeb.

- a) Mewar    b) Marwar

8. Two Deccan states annexed by Aurangzeb.

- a) Bijapur    b) Golconda

**FILL IN THE BLANKS:**

1. Prince Salim on ascending the throne assumed the title of

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. During Jahangir's reign his son \_\_\_\_\_

rebelled against him and occupied Lahore.

3. Jahangir's memoirs, written in Persian are called \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Shah Jahan shifted his capital from Agra to \_\_\_\_\_.
5. During Shah Jahan's reign the \_\_\_\_\_ had set up a factory at Hugli in Bengal.
6. After ascending the Mughal throne Aurangzeb took the title of \_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ turned the Sikhs into a martial race.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

1. Who was Jahangir? Explain the system of administration followed by Jahangir.

Ans) Akbar was succeeded by his eldest son, Prince Salim who assumed the title of 'Nuruddin Jahangir' which means "conqueror of the world."

Jahangir followed the system of administration introduced by Akbar. He also introduced some reforms like abolition of transit and customs duties and banning the use of wine and tobacco.

2. Who was Mehr un nisa? Explain her role during Jahangir's reign.

Ans) Jahangir made her his chief queen and gave her the title of Nur Jahan, meaning 'light of the world.' She was promoted to the status of Badshah Begum. Jahangir consulted her on all matters. During the last 16 years of his reign, Jahangir left the entire administration in her hands.

3. Why was the loss of Qandahar a serious blow for the Mughals?

Ans) Qandahar was important for Indian trade with western Asia. Besides this, it was easier for the Mughals to defend themselves against attacks from Central and Western Asia from Qandahar.

4. Write short notes on the following:

a) Jahangir's Contribution to painting.

During Jahangir's reign miniature paintings became popular. The famous painters of his court were Mansur, Murad, Bishan Das and Abul Hassan.

b) Shah Jahan's contribution to Architecture.

Shah Jahan's reign has been described as the Golden period of art and Architecture. He constructed a number of marvellous buildings, the most famous among these being Taj Mahal, Jama Masjid and red fort.

5. Briefly explain Aurangzeb's relations with the Rajputs.

Ans) During the early years of his reign, Aurangzeb attached great value to his alliance with Rajputs. He tried to secure the active support of the Rajputs and gave them high mansabs. However later on Aurangzeb came in conflict with the Rajput rulers of Mewar and Marwar, the two major kingdoms in Rajasthan.

- 6. How can we say that the Deccan policy of Aurangzeb was a failure?
- Marathas mastered the tactics of guerrilla warfare and began to defy at first the local rulers and later on the Mughals.

Aurangzeb did not try to make any peace with the Marathas and continued with his policy of war.

7. Why is the 17<sup>th</sup> century known in medieval history as an 'age of magnificence'?

Ans) It was during this period that the Mughal empire reached the zenith of its glory.

There was peace and prosperity throughout the empire throughout the empire.

Trade and commerce with foreign countries made considerable progress.

8. Give three reasons for the weakening of the Mughal empire

Ans: Aurangzeb's policy of continuous war in the Deccan further weakened the empire.

(a) Successors of Aurangzeb were incapable of maintaining the integrity of such a vast empire.

(b) Economic conditions worsened.

(c) Political instability.

## **CH- 12**

### **MAKING OF COMPOSITE CULTURE**

Answer the following questions

Q1 What were the factors that led to the Bhakti movement in North India in the 15<sup>th</sup> century and 16<sup>th</sup> century?



- Ans. During the 15<sup>th</sup> centuries , the people were not satisfied with the old religious practices , they wanted a religion which could satisfy both the reason and emotion
- Further , there had been a continuous struggle between the Hindus and the Muslims
- People were tired of this struggle and wanted to live in peace and with one another.
- The bhakti movement paved the way for this.
- Therefore, the bhakti cult became a popular movement in North India during the 15<sup>th</sup> century and 16<sup>th</sup> century.

Q2. Explain briefly the role of alvars and nayanars in spreading bhakti in south India?

Ans. The alvars and nayanars rejected the caste devotion and spread their message of love and personal devotion of God and in the different parts of south India by using the local language. They went place to place composing poems on praise of the deities gradually , the ideas of bhakti were carried to north India by saints and scholars.

Q3. What were the main teachings of the bhakti saints?

Ans. the main teachings of the bhakti saints were

- There is only one god and he is alone ought to be worshipped
- God can be reached through love and absolute devotion to him.
- A bhakta should not have any attachment to worldly things and there should be complete unity between man and God. the people should have complete faith in guru who teaches them total devotion to god.

Q4. Who was Shankaracharya ? briefly state the philosophy propogated by him and his role in spreading vedic religion in india?

- Ans. Shankaracharya believed the philosophy of advaita or dualism i.e, the doctrine of the oneness of the individual soul and the supreme god, which is the ultimate reality.
- He preached that Brahman the only or ultimate reality, is formless , without any attributes . he said that in order to understand the truth nature of Brahman and to attain salvation, one has to renounce the world and adapt the path of knowledge
- He restructured norms and stressed on the ways of the worship as laid down in Vedas.

Q5. Explain Janeshwar's role in spreading the Bhakti movement in Maharashtra?

- Ans. Janeshwar regarded bhakti as the means to liberation
- Janeshwar wrote Amritanubhava
- His teaching invoked great devotion in common people and his followers walk hundreds of kilometers to the holy place of pandharpur, to worship Lord Vittal, a form of Hari.

Q6. Who was kabir? What were his main teaching? How did he express his teaching?

- Ans. Kabir was a disciple of Ramananda.
- Kabir emphasised the unity of god and said that Rama , Hari , Allah, was all the different of God
- He felt that religious differences do not matter, for what really matters is that everyone should love God.
- He denounced that caste system , idol worship and pilgrimages.

- He preached his messages through simple couplets known as the 'dohas'.

Q7. who was Guru Nanak? What were his main teaching ?

- Ans. Guru Nanak was born at village Talwandi, called Nankana sahib in west Bengal in Pakistan in 1469
- His teachings were ...
- He emphasis the importance of devotion of god , and the repitation of satnam which should be combine with the meditation
- He condemned idolatry in all its forms.
- There is only one , who is omnipresent
- Everyone should lead a pure life based on the truth and kindness

Q8. Who were the Sufis? Mention there teachings?

- Ans . The Sufi movement was a reform movement within the Islam and was inspired by the teaching of Holy Quran
- There teachings were –
- Sufis believed that there is only one god and all people are his children
- God is behind all the things behind the earth
- Sufis laid great emphasis on the principles of tauba and tawakkul.

Q9. State two simlarties between the Bhakti and the Sufis.

- Ans . Simalarities between are-
- Both Bhakti and Sufis saints rejected outward religiosity and emphasized love and devotion to God and compassion towards all fellow human beings.

- Both believed on equality and brotherhood to all human beings without giving any consideration to caste colour , creed and religion .

Q10 Briefly state the effects of the Sufis and Bhakti?

- Ans . The effects are-
- These movement inspired reforms in religion by criticising unnecessary rituals and false practices
- These movements against the rigid caste system and welcomed members of all castes into fold.
- With their message of oneness of god and universal brotherhood , these movements brought the hindus and muslims closer to each other.
- These movements enriched the language and culture.

NAME THE FOLLOWING

1- Two exponents of bhakti Movement in south India

(a) \_Sambandar

(b)\_Andal

2- Two famous alvars

(a) Periyalvar

(b) Andal

3-Two famous Bhakti saints

(a)Kabir

(b)Meera Bai

4-Two famous Sufi orders in India

(a)Chisti

(b)Suhrawardi

5- Two famous Sufi saints

(a)Khuwaja Mohinuddin Chisti (b) Baba Farid of Chisti order

### Fill in the blanks

- 1- The sufi and the bhakti saints emphasized \_\_\_\_\_  
(**devotion**) and \_\_\_\_\_(**love**) as means of coming  
closer to god
- 2- The religious works of alvars are compiled in a book  
called \_\_\_\_\_( **Divya Prabandham**)
- 3- Kabir preached his message through simple  
couplets called **the** \_\_\_\_\_ (**Dohas**)
- 4- The Suhrawardi order was established in India  
by \_\_\_\_\_ (**Bahaddin Zakariya**)
- 5- Shankaracharya propagated the philosophy of  
\_\_\_\_\_ (**Advaita**)

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### ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

(BASED ON ANNUAL EXAMINATION SYLLABUS)

#### **HISTORY**

#### **ADMINISTRATIVE, ART AND ARCHITECTURE UNDER THE DELHI SULTANATE – CHAPTER 7**

**QA.** Describe the important developments which took place in the of  
Language

**Ans. Language:** Persian was the language of administration and the  
nobility. Arabic was mostly used by traders from Western Asia.  
Sanskrit continued to be the language of high learning among the  
Hindus. The blending of Persian and Hindi, gave birth to a new  
language, Urdu. The word 'Urdu' means camp. It was the language

used in camps by soldiers with different mother-tongues to communicate with each other.

**QB. Fill in the blanks:**

1. The \_\_\_ was responsible for the safety and security of the state.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ was the symbol of power and glory of the Sultanate
3. The Turks used \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ along with panels of inscriptions containing verses from the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The two famous buildings constructed by Aibak were \_\_\_\_\_ and - \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Iltutmish constructed a large reservoir called \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Alauddin Khalji had his capital at \_\_\_\_\_ and built \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Alauddin Khalji built an entrance door to the Qutub Minar, called \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Malik Muhammad Jayasi wrote \_\_\_\_\_ in Hindi.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ continued to be the language of higher learning.
10. The Sultans discussed all important matters in a council, called \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:**

1. Sultan
2. Court
3. Geometrical, floral designs, holy Quran
4. Quwaat-ul-Islam, Adhai-din-ka-jhopra
5. Hauz-i-Sultani
6. Siri, Siri Fort
7. Alai Darwaza
8. Padmavati
9. Sanskrit
10. Majlis-i-Khalwat

**QC. Correct false statements:**

1. The Kharaj was one –fifth of the booty captured in the war.
2. The villages were grouped into units of 84 or 100 to form a shiqdar.
3. The Khamas was a religious tax imposed on Non-Muslims.
4. During Balban's reign, all the visitors had to offer khilat.
5. Many rulers framed their own laws paibos.
6. Dabris was the department of state correspondence.
7. Diwan-i-risalat was the military department.
8. Sultan was the head of the judicial department.
9. Balban organized a group of powerful Turkish nobles, called the 'Chalisa'.
10. The Hazar Uslun the religious leaders and theologians formed an important group in the sultanate.

**Answers:**

1. Khams
2. Pargana
3. Jizya
4. Sijda
5. Zawabit
6. Diwan-i-insha
7. Diwan-i-arz
8. Qazi-ul-Quzat
9. Iltutmis
10. Ulema

**QD. Answer the following questions in one or two words/ sentences:**

1. What was Zakat?

**Ans.** Zakat was a religious tax imposed on rich muslims and it was 2.5 per cent of their income.

2. Mention four towns built by Firoze Shah?

**Ans.** Firozabad, Jaunpur, Hisar and Fatehabad.

3. Where did Firoz Shah build a new capital? What was it called?

**Ans.** Firoz Shah built a new capital on the bank of the river Yamuna and it was called Firoz Shah Kotla.

4. Who started the construction of Qutub Minar and who completed it?

**Ans.** Qutubuddin Aibak started the construction of Qutub Minar and Iltutmish completed it.

## THE MUGHAL EMPIRE – CHAPTER 9

**QA** Answer the following questions in short:

1. Why did Daulat Khan Lodi invite Babur to invade India?

**Ans.** In 1522 CE, Daulat Khan Lodi invited Babur to invade India and helped him to overthrow Ibrahim Lodi, the cruel and unpopular sultan of Delhi.

2. Between whom was the First Battle of Panipat fought?

**Ans.** Babur and Ibrahim Lodi came face-to-face at Panipat in 1526 CE.

3. What is the name of Babur's autobiography?

**Ans.** Tuzuk-i-Baburi is the name of Babur's autobiography.

4. How did Humayun escape after his defeat in the Battle of Chausa (1539 CE)?

**Ans.** Humayun jumped into the Ganga and floated down the river with the help of a water carrier and saved himself from drowning.

5. What is the significance of the Battle of Kanauj (1540 CE)?



**Ans.** The large but fragile Mughal empire came to an end and was replaced by Afghan rule.

**QB Fill in the blanks:**

1. The Mughal Empire was established in India by \_\_\_\_.
2. The battle of Khanwa was fought between \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_.
3. The battle of Ghagra was fought in \_\_\_\_.
4. Sher Shah built the famous \_\_\_\_.
5. Humayun remained in exile from \_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_.
6. Sher Shah built magnificent buildings like the \_\_\_\_.
7. Sher Shah divided his whole empire into 47 provinces or \_\_\_\_.
8. Muquddam helped the \_\_\_\_ in the collection of land revenue.
9. Sher Shah built sarais which were also used as \_\_\_\_.
10. Babur made use of \_\_\_\_ strategy of war in which he put together a large number of carts, tied together with ropes.

**Answer:**

1. Babar
2. Babr, Rana Sangha
3. 1529
4. Grand trunk Road.
5. 1540 to 1555
6. Rohtasgarh Fort
7. Sarkars
8. Patwwari
9. Dakchowkidfar
10. Tulughma

**AKBAR AND HIS TIMES :CHAPTER 10**

**QA.** Answer the following questions:

1. What is the significance of the Second Battle of Panipat (1556 CE)?

**Ans.** In the second battle of Panipat, Akbar's army under the leadership of Bairam Khan defeated and skilled Hemu, the general of

Adil Shah who had occupied the city of Delhi. Due to this battle, the Afghan power was crushed and Akbar's throne became safe from enemies.

2. Why did Akbar follow a policy of friendship with the Rajput?

**Ans.** Akbar realized that Delhi and Agra could never be safe until the Rajputs were subdued. He also realized that the friendship and support of the Rajputs would be of great help in strengthening and expanding the Mughal empire.

3. Mention any one tax abolished by Akbar as a part of his policy of religious tolerance.

**Ans.** Akbar abolished the jizya (poll) tax and the pilgrim tax.

4. Why was Akbar's position unstable and insecure when he ascended the throne of Delhi?

**Ans.** Akbar's position was unstable and insecure, when he ascended the throne of Delhi because his empire was surrounded by enemies on all the sides. Adil Shah who was the nephew of Sher Shah was determined to capture Delhi and re-establish the Afghan rule. Even the Rajputs were waiting for suitable opportunity to throw the Mughals out of India.

5. Why did Akbar embark on a policy of conquest and annexation?

**Ans.** Akbar embarked on a policy of conquest and annexation. His aim was to bring the entire country under his control.

#### **QB Define the terms:**

1. rupee

**Ans.** The silver coin issued during Akbar's reign was round in shape and was known as 'rupee'. It weighed 172 grains.

2. shahanshah

**Ans.** The biggest gold coin was called 'shahanshah'.

3.Polaj

**Ans.** 'Polaj' was the land which cultivated every year.

4.Ibadat Khana

**Ans.** In 1575, Akbar built a Hall of Prayer at Fatehpur Sikri which was called 'IbadatKhana'.

5.Din –i-Ilahi

**Ans.** Akbar set up a new faith, called 'Din-i-Ilahi' or divine faith which included the good points of all religions.

6.navaratnas

**Ans.** Akbar court was adorned by 'navaratnas', nine distinguished men from different fields of activity.

7.Khalisha

**Ans.** 'Khalisha' was the land which was directly under the control of the king, popularly known as crown lands.

8.Regent

**Ans.** 'Regent' is a person appointed to rule on the behalf of a monarch who is too young or inexperienced.

9.Tribute

**Ans.** 'Tribute' is money or gift paid by the ruler of a small state to the powerful state.

10.Tansen

**Ans.** Tansen was the great singer and musician. He said to have composed 'Raga Darbari' in Akbar's honour.

## **SUCCESSORS OF AKBAR – CHAPTER 11**

**QA. Correct the False statements:**

1. Jahangir left the administration in the hands of Mumtaz.
2. Nuruddin Jahangir was the eldest son of Babar.
3. Jahangir reimposed Jizya on the non-Muslims.
4. Shah Jahan married to Meher-un -Nisa, in whose memory he built the Taj.
5. Akbar died in AD 1666, as a captive in the fort of Agra.

Answer:

1. Nur Jahan
2. Akbar
3. Aurangzeb
4. Mumtaz Mahal
5. Shah Jahan

**QB. Name the following:**

1. The title assumed by Prince Salim, the eldest son of Babur.

**Ans.** Nuruddin Jahangir

2. The original name of Nur Jahan.

**Ans.** Mehr-un-Nisa

3. The two Englishmen who came to India as ambassadors of King James I of England during the reign of Jahangir.

**Ans.** John Hawkins and Sir Rhomas Roe

4. The most impressive of the buildings constructed by Jahangir at Agra.

**Ans.** The Taj Mahal

5. The ceremonial hall for private audience.

**Ans.** Diwan –i-Khas

6. Which century has been described in medieval Indian History as an 'age of magnificence'.

**Ans.** The 17th century

7.A religious body comprising peasants and artisans of North India.

**Ans.** Satnamis

8.A famous mosque constructed by Shah Jahan.

**Ans.** Moti Masjid/Jama Masjid

9. The queen who was promoted to the status of 'Padshah Begum'.

**Ans.** Nur Jahan

10.During this king 's reign,the miniature paintings became popular.

**Ans.**Jahangir

Answer the following questions:

1.Why did Jahangir not face any major problems in maintaining his large empire?

**Ans.** The foundations of the kingdom laid by Akbar were so strong that Jahangir did not have any major problems maintaining the empire.

2. Who succeeded Shah Jahan as the Mughal emperor?

**Ans.**Shah Jahan's third son, Aurangzeb.

3. What was the nature of Aurangzeb's Rajput policy in the early years of his reign?

**Ans.**During the early years of his reign, Aurangzeb followed Akbar's policy of friendship with the Rajputs. He granted the Rajput rulers high mansabs and tried to win their support.

4. What were the objectives of Aurangzeb's Deccan policy?

**Ans.** Aurangzeb wanted to crush the growing powers of the Maratha's. These people were very strong and courageous and they also did not accept the overlordship of the ruler. This empire was

also very vast and prosperous, so Aurangzeb wanted to have it under his control.

5. Write two factors that led to the decline of the Mughal Empire.

**Ans.** a. Aurangzeb's policy of continuous war in the Deccan weakened the empire.

b. The successors of Aurangzeb were incapable of maintaining the integrity of such a vast empire.

## **CH-12 MAKING OF COMPOSITE CULTURE**

**Q1-** What was called the Indo-Islamic culture?

**Ans.** The interaction between the Hindus and the Muslims led to the emergence of new composite Culture, called the Indo-Islamic culture.

**Q.2** Name two liberal religious reform movements in India in the Medieval Age.

**Ans.** Bhakti movement and Sufi movement.

**Q.3.** What were the factors responsible for the consolidation for Indo Islamic culture?

- **Ans.** The relatively settled conditions and a long period of peace that prevailed all over northern India paved the way for undertaking extensive works of art.
- The immense wealth and the unlimited power of hands of the Mughals emperors enabled them to continue their patronage of fine works and literature.
- The mughal emperors had a great sense of beauty and art.
- The bhakti and the sufi saints spread their ideas by moving from village to village.

**Q4-** what is the philosophy of Bhagavad Gita?

Ans- Bhagavad Gita propagated the idea of supreme god who could deliver people from such a bondage if they approached him with devotion and bhakti .

Q5- Who were the Nayanars and Alvars?

Ans – Nayanars were the saints devoted to shiva and alvars are the saints devoted to shiva .

Q6-Name some Alvars.

Ans- The most famous Alvars were Periyalvar and his daughter Andal, Tondaradippodi Alvar and Nammalvar.

Q7 Name some Nayanars.

Ans- The best known Nayanars are-Sambandar , Appar , Sundarar, and Manikkavasagar.

Q8- Name two songs compiled by Nayanars.

Ans- Tevaram and Tiruvacakam are the two songs compiled by Nayanars.

Q9- What are the different types of bhakti?

Ans The bhakti are of two types-

- Saguna bhakti.
- Nirguna bhakti.

Q10 From where does the word ' Sufi' has been derive?

Ans The word sufi has been derived from the Arabic word 'suf' meaning wool.

## ***CIVICS***

### **THE DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY – CHAPTER 2**

**QA. Write the answers of the following questions:**

1. Define a welfare state?

**Ans.** Welfare State is a country where citizens are guaranteed a healthy standard of living, equal opportunities, full employment, fair distribution of wealth and they also enjoy social and economic justice.

2. What are Directive Principles of State Policy?

**Ans.** In the Constitution there are certain guidelines which the central, state and local governments are expected to follow while making and implementing policies and programmes for the welfare of the people, these guidelines are known as Directive Principles of State Policy.

3. Mention the categories into which Directive Principles can be, classified.

**Ans.** 1. Principles promoting economic equality

2. Gandhian Principles promoting economic and social development.

3. General Principles.

4. Mention two Gandhian Principles that have been incorporated as the Directed Principals.

**Ans.** a. To establish Village Panchayats as units of local self – government

b. To promote cottage industries in an individual and cooperative basis in rural areas.

**Q B Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ are the principals which cannot be enforced in the court of law.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a state which seeks to ensure maximum happiness of maximum number of its people.

3. Civil Codes concern \_\_\_\_\_ citizens of the country.



4. \_\_\_\_\_ ensures both equality before law and equal protection of law.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ provides free and compulsory education to all children from the age of 6 to 14

**Answers:**

1. Directive Principles of State Policy
2. Welfare State
3. Ordinary
4. Right to Equality
5. Right to Education

**CIVICS CH 2**

**DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY**

**FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. The Directive Principles of state policy were borrowed from the constitution of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The Directive Principles are contained in \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution of India.
3. The Directive Principles are not \_\_\_\_\_ in any court of law.
4. Equal pay for equal work has been ensured by the government by formulating the \_\_\_\_\_ act of 1948.
5. The Directive Principles aim at establishing a \_\_\_\_\_ state.
6. If a person is denied access to a public place, the Right to \_\_\_\_\_ is violated.

7. The Fundamental Rights are \_\_\_\_\_ in a court of law.

8. If a person's Fundamental Rights are violated he can move the court under the Right to \_\_\_\_\_.

**ANSWERS:**

1. Ireland
2. Part iv
3. Enforceable
4. Minimum wage
5. Welfare
6. Freedom
7. Enforceable
8. Constitutional remedies.

**MATCH THE FOLLOWING:**

**COLUMN A**

**COLUMN B**

1. Economic Principles a) enforceable in the  
Court of law.

2. Gandhian Principles b) provide adequate  
Means of livelihood

For all.

3. Directive Principles c) Establish village  
Panchayats as units of  
Local self government

- **4.Fundamental rights d) guidelines for the g  
Government to  
Follow in the  
Governance of  
The country.**

**ANSWERS:**

**1.(b)**

**2.(c)**

**3.(d)**

**4.(a)**

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:**

**1.What are Directive Principles of state policy? Which part of the constitution**

**Contains these principles?**

**Ans) The Directive Principles are the guidelines for the government to follow in the governance of the country.Through these Principles the constitution has tried to establish india as a welfare state.**

**They are in part iv.**

**2.Mention the categories into which the Directive Principles of state policy can be divided.**

**Ans)The Directive Principles can be grouped into the following categories as economic Principles, Gandhian or socialist principles, protection of environment and monument, law and justice and administration and Principles for international peace and socioeconomic.**

**3. Mention two Directive Principles related to protection of environment and monument.**

**Ans) i)To protect monuments from destruction, disfigurement, removal, disposal or export.**

**ii)To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife.**

**4.Mention any three measures taken by the government for the implementation of the Directive Principles of state policy.**

**Ans)i)government provides free and compulsory education to children up to 14 yrs of age.**

**ii)seats are reserved in educational institutions for the weaker sections of the society like the ST, SC etc.**

**iii)Panchayati raj has been established in the villages.**

**5. Explain the three important differences between the Directive Principles of state policy and Fundamental rights.**

**Ans)Directive Principles**

**i)They are provided in part iv of the constitution.**

**ii)These are not justiciable or enforceable by any court of law.**

**iii) These aim to establish a welfare state.**

### **Fundamental Rights**

**i) These are provided in part iii of the constitution.**

**ii) These are justiciable.**

**iii) These aim to establish political democracy.**

### **EXTRA QUESTIONS:**

#### **DEFINE THE FOLLOWING:**

**Welfare state: A state which seeks to ensure maximum happiness of maximum number of its people.**

**Non justiciable: The Principles which cannot be enforced in the court of law.**

**Civil code: Rules or laws concerning ordinary citizens of the country.**

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