



## INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

<b>Class: VII</b>	<b>Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE</b>	
<b>Worksheet No: 7</b>	<b>Topic: The Creation of an Empire (The Mughal Empire)</b>	<b>Year: 2020 - 21</b>

<b>I</b>	<b>Fill in the blanks.</b>
1	The term <b><u>mansabdar</u></b> refers to an individual who holds a mansab, meaning a position or rank.
2	Mansabdars rank and salary were determined by a numerical value called <b><u>Zat</u></b> .
3	The Mughals did not believe in the rule of <b><u>Primogeniture</u></b> , where the eldest son inherited his father's estate.
4	The revenue collected on the basis of .schedule of revenue rates for individuals crops are called <b><u>Zabt</u></b> .
5	The term <b><u>Bigot</u></b> refers to an individual who is intolerant of another person's beliefs or culture.
<b>II</b>	<b>Name the following</b>
1.	The first Mughal emperor who reigned from 1526 to 1530. <b>Babur</b>
2.	The ruler of the Mongol tribes, China and Central Asia. <b>Genghis Khan</b>
3.	The battlefield where Ibrahim Lodi was defeated by Babur. <b>Panipat</b>
4.	To whom did Babur defeat at Chanderi? <b>The Rajputs</b>
5.	Who fought guerrilla warfare? <b>The Marathas</b>
<b>III</b>	<b>Answer the following.</b>
1.	What were the main features of Sulh-i Kul?  <b>The idea of Sulh-i Kul was introduced by Akbar, the Great. Sulh-i Kul meant universal peace. Its main features are given below:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❖ <b>The idea of Sul-i Kul was based on the idea of tolerance which did not discriminate between the people of different religions in Akbar's realm.</b></li><li>❖ <b>It focused on a system of ethics—honesty, justice, peace. These values were universally applicable.</b></li></ul>
2.	Give an account of Akbar Nama and Ain-i Akbari.  <b>❖ Abul Fazl, one of Akbar's close friends and courtiers, wrote a three-volume history of the reign of Akbar. It was titled as Akbar Nama.</b>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The first volume dealt with Akbar's ancestors and the second volume recorded the events of Akbar's reign. Ain-i Akbari is the third volume.</li> <li>❖ It deals with Akbar's administration, household, army, the revenues and the geography of his empire.</li> <li>❖ The book also provides details about the traditions and cultures of the people living in India.</li> <li>❖ The most interesting aspect about Ain-i Akbari is its rich statistical details about things as diverse as crops, yields, prices, wages and revenues.</li> </ul>
3.	<p>How were the Mughals greater than their predecessors?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Unlike their predecessors, the Mughals created a huge empire and accomplished what had hitherto seemed possible for only short periods of time.</li> <li>❖ From the latter half of the 16th century they expanded their kingdom from Agra and Delhi until in the 17th century they controlled nearly all the subcontinent.</li> <li>❖ They imposed structures of administrations and ideas of governance that outlasted their rule, leaving a political legacy that succeeding rulers of the subcontinent could not overlook.</li> </ul>