



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VII	Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE	
Worksheet No: 7	Topic: The Creation of an Empire (The Mughal Empire)	Year: 2021 - 22

I	Choose the correct answer:-
1	Which was the second capital of Akbar? a) Delhi b) Agra c) Fatehpur Sikri d) Patna
2	Babur was the ruler of which dynasty? a) Mughal b) Nanda c) Maurya d) Haryanka
3	Who defeated Humayun in the Battle of Kannauj? a) Adil Shah b) Malik Kafur c) Bin-Kasim d) Sher Shah Suri
4.	Who constructed Humayun's tomb in Delhi? a) Babur b) Akbar c) Haji Begum d) All of the above
II	Fill in the blanks:-
1	The term Mansabdar refers to an individual who holds a position or rank.
2	The salary and the numerical value determined to a person who holds a rank is called Zat .
3	The Mughals did not believe in the rule of Primogeniture , where the eldest son inherited his father's estate.
4	The tax collected on the basis of revenue for an individual crop is called Zabt .
5	The term Bigot refers to an individual who is intolerant of others belief or culture.
III	Name the following:-
1.	The famous ruler of the Mongol tribes. Genghis Khan
2.	The battle where Ibrahim Lodi was defeated by Babur. Panipat
3.	Babur defeat them in Chanderi. The Rajputs
4.	They followed the guerrilla warfare against the Mughals. The Marathas
IV	Answer the following:-
1.	What were the main features of Sulh-i Kul? The idea of Sulh-i Kul was introduced by Akbar, the Great. Sulh-i Kul meant universal peace. Its main features are given below: ❖ 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. ❖ It focused on a system of ethics—honesty, justice, peace. These values were universally applicable.
2.	Give an account of Akbar Nama and Ain-i Akbari. ❖ Abul Fazl, one of Akbar's close friends and courtiers, wrote a three-volume history

	<p>of the reign of Akbar. It was titled as Akbar Nama.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 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. ❖ It deals with Akbar’s administration, household, army, the revenues and the geography of his empire. ❖ The book also provides details about the traditions and cultures of the people living in India. ❖ The most interesting aspect about Ain-i Akbari is its rich statistical details about things as diverse as crops, yields, prices, wages and revenues.
3.	<p>How were the Mughals greater than their predecessors?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Unlike their predecessors, the Mughals created a huge empire and accomplished what had hitherto seemed possible for only short periods of time. ❖ 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. ❖ 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.
4.	<p>Describe the administrative systems of Akbar.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Akbar laid down broad features of administration. • They were elaborately discussed by Abul Fazl in his last volume of Akbar Nama, the Ain-i Akbari. • Abul Fail explained that the empire was divided into provinces called subas. • The subas were governed by a subadar. • The subadar carried out both political and military functions. • Each province also had a financial officer or diwan. • For the maintenance of peace, law and order in his province, the subadar was supported by other officers like the military paymaster (bakhshi), the minister in charge of religious and charitable patronage (sadr), military commanders (faujdars) and the town police commander (kotwal).