

ST. ANDREWS SCOTS SCHOOL
Adjacent Navniti Apartments,
I.P. Extension, Patparganj, Delhi-110092

Session: 2025-2026

CLASS: VII	SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE	TOPIC: HISTORY	CH-4
-------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------	-------------

THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

A. Multiple Choice Type Questions

1. What was the result of First Battle of Panipat? **Babur successfully conquered Delhi and Agra and Mughal empire was founded.**
2. Whose court was Abul Fazl was a poet and chronicler in? **Akbar**
3. What made Akbar a popular emperor with the masses. **Akbar's tolerant religious policy.**
4. Which of the following is true about Jahangir? **Jahangir followed his father's policies.**

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words and phrases:

1. Humayun was defeated and forced into exile by the Afghan ruler **Sher Shah Suri.**
2. In **1564 CE** Akbar abolished Jizya, a tax which was paid by the non-Muslims.
3. **Tuzk-i-Jahangiri**, the autobiography of Jahangir, portrays him as a man of justice.
4. Prince Khurram ascended the throne in **1627 CE**
5. A new city called **Shahjahanabad** was constructed in Shah Jahan's reign.

C. State whether the following statements are 'True Or 'False'

1. Shahjahan ascended the throne without any opposition. **False**
2. Each province in the Mughal empire was divided into revenue circles. **True**
3. The Mughal empire lasted till 1857. **True**
4. Aurangzeb was given the title of Alamgir, meaning conqueror of the world. **True**
5. Aurangzeb followed the policy of religious. tolerance. **False**

D. Short Answer Type Questions:

1. **What was the reason behind Babur's victory in the first battle of Panipat?**
The reason behind Babur's victory in the first Battle of Panipat was –

The Lodi army was massive as compared to Babur's. But Babur had a skilled cavalry with advanced means of warfare of that time and the experience of fighting in several wars.

2. Write a short note on Akbar's administration.

The empire of Akbar was divided into provinces called subas, governed by a subedar who carried out both political and military functions. Each province also had a financial officer or Diwan. For the maintenance of peace and order in the province, the subedar was supported by the other officers such as military paymaster (bakshi), the minister in charge of religious and charitable patronage (sadr), military commanders (faujdars), and the town police commander (kotwal).

3. Who was Noor Jahan?

Noor Jahan was the begum of Jahangir.

4. What led Babur to get the throne of Delhi?

The First Battle of Panipat and the Battle of Khanwa led Babur to get the throne of Delhi.

5. How was Jahangir portrayed as a ruler?

Jahangir was liberal, secular and looked after his people. Tuzk-i-Jahangiri, the autobiography of Jahangir, portrays him as a man of justice.

E. Long Answer Type Questions:

1. Write a short note on Akbar's military conquest.

Akbar's military conquests were-

- a) **1561 CE**- Malwa was conquered.
- b) **1564 CE**- Gondwana was conquered.
- c) **1568 CE**- Chittor and Ranthambore were annexed.
- d) **1570 CE**- Gujarat, Bengal and Orissa were conquered. With these victories, Akbar established the overseas trade with the Arabs, South-East Asians, and Chinese.
- e) **1576 CE**- Defeated Rana Pratap, the son the Oday Singh of Mewar in the Battle of Haldighati. He also brought Berar, Khandesh and parts of Ahmednagar under his control.
- f) **1581 CE-1598 CE** – Kashmir, Sindh, Kandahar and Kabul were conquered giving way to closer trade relations with Central Asia and Persia and made North-Western frontier secure.

2. What kind of emperor was Sher Shah Suri?

Sher Shah Suri was an excellent administrator who introduced many reforms. He built the Grand Trunk Road (Sadak-i-Azam) and various inns for travellers, planted trees

and dug many wells. Sher Shah controlled the empire with a powerful central army. He also introduced a new gold coin called mohur and silver coins called rupiya as a standard mode of exchange. Sher Shah's reforms in coinage were later adopted by Akbar and the term rupiya came into common use. He put into place a very efficient system of judicial, army, and land revenue.

3. What were the major events that took place during Aurangzeb's reign?

The major events that took place under Aurangzeb's reign were-

- a) 1675 CE – Sikh leader Guru Tegh Bahadur, the ninth Sikh Guru was executed. With this began a new era of Sikh rebellions.
- b) 1685-1688 CE- deccan campaigns were led. Bijapur and Golconda were annexed.
- c) 1680-1707 CE – military campaigns against the Maratha leader Shivaji and later against his son Sambhaji were launched.
- d) In Northern India Aurangzeb increased the land tax from one-third to one-half of the produce.
- e) The Ahoms of the northeast put up a struggle and were able to hold their own lands. They defended themselves against the Mughal attacks.
- f) Unlike Akbar who has a friendly Rajput policy, Aurangzeb followed the policy of interfering in the affairs of the Rajput states of Marwar and Mewar. This causes strained relationship with the otherwise loyal Rajputs and resulted in heavy damage to the Mughal prestige and influence.

4. Write about the religious policy of Akbar.

The main features of Akbar's religious policy are-

- a) Akbar followed a liberal religious policy and believed in the equality and unity of all religions.
- b) Akbar gave grants to numerous Hindu temples.
- c) Akbar got the epics like Ramayana and Mahabharata translated into Persian.
- d) In 1562 CE, Akbar abolished the pilgrim tax on bathing at holy places like Banaras and Prayag.
- e) In 1564 CE, Akbar abolished Jizya, a tax which was paid by the non-Muslim.