

- (c) Introduced the rituals of *sijdah* and *palbos* to assert his superiority.
 (d) Had a sense of justice.
 (e) Restored law and order.
2. Iltutmish was the first Delhi Sultan to face the Mongol menace. He saved India from a Mongol invasion by wisely refusing shelter to the ruler of Iran, who has been ousted by the Mongol chief Chenghiz Khan.
 3. Sikander Lodi is considered the greatest ruler of the Lodi dynasty. He was a very accomplished poet. He composed many poems in Persian under the pen-name of Gul Rukhi. But as a ruler, he was a narrow-minded bigot and took several repressive measures against non-Islamic communities.
 4. Do it yourself.
 5. He fixed the prices of all essential goods so that soldiers and the salaried people could afford to buy these goods weights and measures were standardised, and cheating was severely punished.

4

Sst
class-7

The Creation of an Empire ■■

PRACTICE FOR FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT Based on CCE

- A. 1. Nasiruddin Muhammad Humayun
 2. Shah Jahan
 3. He was the finance minister.
 4. Nurjahan was the wife of Jahangir.
- B. 1. Abul Fazal; 2. Sir Thomas Rol; 3. Raja Todar Mal; 4. Salim Chishti

PRACTICE FOR SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT Based on CCE

- A. 1. (iii); 2. (ii); 3. (i); 4. (ii)
- B. 1. Sher Shah; 2. Babur; 3. Haldighati; 4. Aurangzeb; 5. Fatehpur Sikri
- C. 1. ✗; 2. ✗; 3. ✓; 4. ✗; 5. ✓
- D. 1. The word 'Mughal' comes from Mongol. Babur went on to lay the foundation stone of the Mughal Empire in India.
 2. He was defeated by the Afghan Sher Shah in 1540-45 CE. He became a king without a kingdom. He made preparations to recover the lost territories and he got back the throne of Delhi in 1555-56 CE.
 3. The Mughal army had infantry, cavalry, war elephants and artillery. Akbar also had anavy which was however, rather weak. The emperor maintained a group of trained and well-equipped royal bodyguards.
 4. During Aurangzeb's reign, trade with the Europeans flourished. The English had their main trade centres at Bombay (Mumbai), Madras (Chennai) and Calcutta (Kolkata), while the French had their main trade centre at Pondicherry (Puducherry).

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5. Aurangzeb's brothers were defeated in the war of succession, between Aurangzeb and his brothers.
- F. 1. Akbar graded officers on the basis of their mansab (rank) and called them mansabdars. A mansabdar generally entered service in a low rank and rose through promotion on the basis of his loyalty and service. A mansabdar's rank depended upon his *zat* and *sawar*.
2. Akbar's land-revenue policy was framed by Raja Todar Mal. According to this system, data regarding the area cultivated, actual produced and local prices was collected for each crop for ten years. The average produced and price of each crop over these ten years was calculated. The state's share was then fixed at about one-third of the average produce. Revenue could be paid in cash or kind.
 3. To make the powerful Rajput chiefs his allies, Akbar married a number of Rajput princesses such as the princess of Amber. He also gave the Rajputs high posts in his army government. Raja Todar mal was made the finance minister.
 4. Abul Fazal, Faizi, Abdur Rahim Khan, Birbal, Raja Todar Mal, Raja Bhagwan Das, Raja Man Singh, Tansen and Daswant were the nine gems of Akbar court.
 5. Aurangzeb increased taxes payable by the non-muslims and permitted the destruction of temples. Aurangzeb hard policies lost the loyalty of the Rajputs.

5

S.St
class-7Architecture as Power :
Fort and Sacred Places ■■PRACTICE FOR FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT Based on CCE

- A. 1. Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal as a mausoleum for his wife Mumtaz Mahal.
 2. Iltutmish
 3. The properties of Islamic architecture evolved in India due to the mixing of Arabic and Persian styles with Hindu, Buddhist and Jain styles.
 4. Moti Masjid, Red Fort
- B. 1. Hindu style, Jain style; 2. Lingaraja temple, Sun temple; 3. Red Fort, Agra Fort

PRACTICE FOR SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT Based on CCE

- A. 1. (i); 2. (i); 3. (i); 4. (iii); 5. (i);
- B. 1. Dravida; 2. Power, prosperity; 3. Vimana; 4. Badshahnama
- C. 1. Shahjahanabad; 2. Delhi; 3. Fatehpur Sikri; 4. Konark; 5. Bhubaneshwar; 6. Madurai
- D. 1. Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal as a mausoleum for his wife Mumtaz Mahal.
 2. The famous Sun Temple at Konark near Puri (Orissa) was built by King Narshimhdeva of the Ganga Dynasty in the 13th century. It is designed as a celestial chariot carrying the sun god across the sky.
 3. Islamic architecture lost its original purity by borrowed such elements from Indian architecture as courtyards surrounded by colonnades, balconies supported by brackets.

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