

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.

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CLASS-7

S.S.T

Architecture 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.