

Social Science

Part I

Standard VII



Medieval India



PREPARED

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Avtivity-1

What are the currency notes inscribed with the heritage sites of our country? Complete the table

Answer

Currency	Heritage Centre	State
10 Rs	Sun Temple	Orissa
20 Rs	Ellora Caves	Maharashtra
50 Rs	Hampi	Karnataka
100 Rs	Rani ki Wow	Gujarat
200 Rs	Sanchi stupa	Madhya Pradesh
500 Rs	Red Fort	Delhi

Avtivity-2

Prepare a reading card about the monuments given below

a)The Red Fort

b)Hampi

Answer

a)The Red Fort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Built in 1648 during the reign of Mughal ruler Shah Jahan *Located on the banks of Yamuna river *Original name Qila-e- Mubarak *Known as Lalkhila *Indo-Persian style of construction *Listed in the UNESCO World Heritage List
b)Hampi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Built during the Vijayanagara period *Bellary District of North Karnataka *Located on the banks of Thungabhadra river *Construction in Dravidian style *Virupaksha Temple a famous Shiva temple is located here *Listed in the UNESCO World Heritage List

Mughal Rule

Activity-3

a) Who Established the Mughal Rule ? Which Year?

Answer

Babur in 1526

b) Arrange the Mughal Rulers Given below in Chronological order?

Akbar (1556-1605)
Babur (1526-1530)
Shahjahan (1628-1658)
Aurangzeb (1658-1707)
Humayun (1530-1540) (1555-1556)
Jahangir (1605-1627)

Answer

Babur (1526-1530)
Humayun (1530-1540) (1555-1556)
Akbar (1556-1605)
Jahangir (1605-1627)
Shahjahan (1628-1658)
Aurangzeb (1658-1707)

C) Observe the map, find and list out the existing countries where the Mughals had extended their rule.

Answer

INDIA
PAKISTAN
BANGLADESH
AFGHANISTAN

d) List Out the Mughal Rulers and their characteristics

Answer

Babur (1483 - 1530)	Full Name Zahiruddin Muhammad Babar Meaning Lion Mughal Dynasty Founder Memoir Tuzuk-e-Babri
Humayun (1508 - 1556)	Full name Nasir al-Din Muhammad Humayun means Second Ruler of the Fortunate Mughal Dynasty
Akbar (1542 - 1605)	Full name Abdul Fath Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar Akbar means the famous king of the great Mughal dynasty.
Jahangir (1569 - 1627)	Fourth Mughal Ruler Full Name Nooruddin Salim Jahangir Jahangir Meaning World Conqueror Autobiography Tusook-e-Jahangiri
Nur Jahan (1577 - 1645)	Wife of Emperor Jahangir Most Famous Ruler of Mughal Dynasty Real Name Mehr-un- Nisa Noor Jahan Meaning Light of the World
Shah Jahan (1592 - 1666)	Real name Mirza Shahab-ud-Din- Muhammad Khurram Shah Jahan means King of the World Taj Mahal, Red Fort, Moti Masjid in Agra, Shalimar Garden in Lahore were built during his reign.
Aurangzeb (1618-1707)	Full name Muhyiddin Muhammad Aurangzeb Alamgir further expanded the Mughal Empire.

Activity-4

a) What can you understand about the Mughal ruler Akbar from the above note?

Answer

Akbar was a powerful ruler.
Religious Tolerance
Equal Treatment
Equal Justice

b) What was Akbar's aim in building Ibadat Khana?

Answer

Akbar Ibadat Gana was built as a religious tolerance platform for scholars and prominent people of different religions of the country to come together, learn about each other's religions and share good ideas.

c) How much did Akbar's policies help in maintaining religious tolerance among different sections of the people?

Answer

Ibadat Khana
abolition of the religious tax called 'Jaziah'
Akbar created Din-i-Ilahi,
Inclusion of non-religious people in governance
Among those who held high position in the royal assembly there were people belonging to all religious groups

Activity-5

List the main features of Mansabdari system

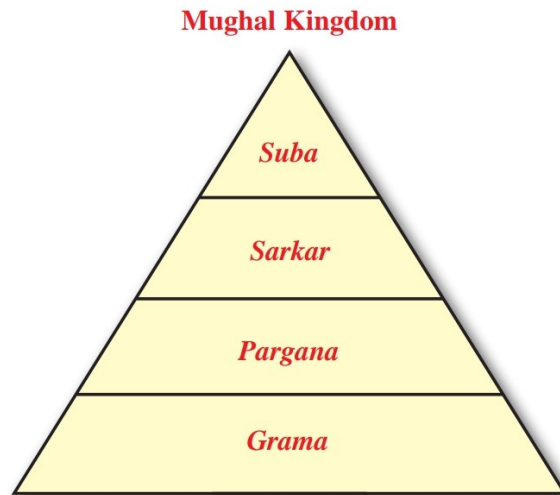
Answer

Mansabdari' was the military system implemented by Akbar
The arabic word mansab means status
The rank was calculated by determining the salary of the officer
The rank was given according to the number of soldiers and horses to be maintained under the officer
All classes were given consideration in this system
Sat and sawar two categories
Sat calculates a person's position and wages
Sawar refers to the number of horses to be maintained

Activity-6

a) Make a diagram the arrangement adopted for administrative convenience during mughal period

Answer



b) How were local issues resolved?

Answer

During the Mughal period, there were no separate courts for the administration of justice as today. Instead, local religious scholars (Qazi) investigated and adjudicated disputes

c) Who was the final judge in matter of justice?

Answer

Emperor.

d) Who helped the king in administrative matters?

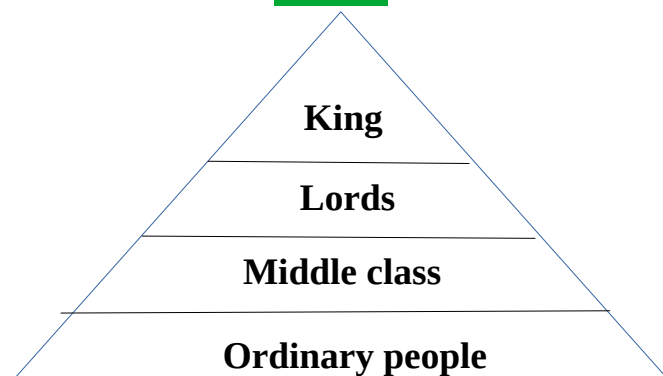
Answer

Ministers and Heads of departments were appointed to advise the king on administrative matters.

Activity-7

Are you aware of the social system during Mughal rule from the text book? Make a diagram indicating the feudal system that existed

Answer



Avtivity-8

complete the list of Socio-economic conditions during Mughal Rule?

Answer

Social Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none">*A feudal social system existed at that time*Society was divided into different stratas.*The common man was at the bottom of society with the king at the top.
Peoples Life	<p>Standard of living of the people depended on wages and income.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">*Most of the people were farmers*Caste system existed among them*Each caste had its own customs and rituals
Economic Progress	<ul style="list-style-type: none">*The economic progress we had achieved during the Mughal rule*Agricultural achievements were the basis for this economic progress*Increased agricultural productivity accelerated trade and urbanisation. Gujarat was the gateway of foreign goods
Agricultural Progress	<ul style="list-style-type: none">*Most of the people were farmers*Rice, wheat, barley,sugarcane, cotton and oilseeds were the major agricultural products of the time.*The use of technology and new tools enriched the agricultural sector during the Mughal period.*
Trade and Urbanization	<ul style="list-style-type: none">*Gujarat was the gateway of foreign goods.*ncreased agricultural productivity accelerated trade and urbanisation*The main export items were textiles, muslin, sugar and rice. Water transport made significant progress during this period.*The major cities of this period were Dhaka, Murshidabad, Surat, Lahore, Agra etc

Activity-9

Find out the countries in which these Mughal cities are located now

Answer

Mughal cities	Present countries
Dhaka	Bangladesh
Murshidabad	India
Lahore	Pakistan
Surat	India
Agra	India

Activity-10

Write examples of major cultural integrations during mughal rule in india

Answer

The translation of the Mahabharata into Persian was during the Mughal rule
Urdu Language was formed
Hindustani music
Indo_Persian style of construction