



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

Sub:-MODEL ANSWER- History THIRD TERM EXAMINATION 2018

Class: VII

F.M.: 80

Date:12.11. 2018

GROUP—A

1x15

Q1.Multiple Choice—a.The Europeans needed Asian spices to preserve----meat.

b.Padshahnamah was written by —Abdul Hamid Lahori, c.Bartholomew Diaz reached the southernmost tip of Africa and named it the Cape of Good Hope in ---- 1488, d.Mona Lisa was painted by---- Leonardo da Vinci

Q2.Fill in the Blanks----a.-- Polish, b.—1949

Q3.True and False---a.False, b. True

Q4.Match the Column-- Bahadur Shah Zafar--- Rangoon

Murshid Quli Khan ----Katra Masjid

King-makers---- Sayyid Brothers

Shah Jahan---- Taj Mahal

Aurangzeb ----- Badshahi Masjid

Q5.Answer in a word--- a.Jayadev, b.Jahangir

GROUP—B

2x5=10

Q1.a.Write 2--- 3 lines about lines about Rajasthani style of painting. Ans---The Rajasthani style of painting developed during the period of Shah Jahan and and Jahangir.It centred in Mewar,Bundi,Bikaner,Kota and Kishangarh.Topics- religious and mythological scenes of Lord Krishna,Radha,episodes from Hindu epics.

b.Who were called the Later Mughals?Name one of them. Ans---After the death of Aurangzeb, Bahadur Shah I ascended the throne.His reign marked the beginning of the rule of the Later Mughals.Jahandar Shah,Farrukhsiyar,Muhammad Shah were called the Later Mughals.

c. What happened to Bahadur Shah Zafar in 1858? Ans---In 1858, the British imprisoned Bahadur Shah Zafar along with his wife Zeenat Mahal and the other members of the family. He was sent to Rangoon in Burma where he died in 1862.

d. What was the guerrilla warfare? Ans---The guerilla warfare was the strategy of making sudden attacks on the enemy and then withdrawing quickly. Shivaji started this kind of warfare against the Mughals. It is a form of irregular warfare.

e. Which Mughal emperor introduced some features of the European style of painting into India? Name any two famous painters of his time. Ans-----Jahangir introduced some features of European style into India. Kanha, Manohar, Shankar, Nanha, Murad, Mansur, Govardhan, Bishan Das, Basawan, Bahzad.

3x5=15

Q2.a. Why did the Sikhs turn against the Mughals in the 17th century? Who organised Khalsa?

Ans---By the 17th century, Sikhism had become very popular among the peasants and artisans of Punjab. The Sikhs and the Mughals were generally on friendly terms. However, the execution of the 9th Sikh guru, Guru Teg Bahadur, by Aurangzeb turned the Sikhs against the Mughals.

b. What were Chauth and Sardeshmukhi? Which ruler introduced them? Ans----The Chauth and Sardeshmukhi were the land revenues introduced by Shivaji. The chauth was one-fourth of the total land revenue that farmers paid to the king. The sardeshmukhi was an additional one-tenth of the land revenue. Sardeshmukh means chief of the Marathas. It was a tributary tax.

c. Write in short the Deccan policy of Aurangzeb. Ans-----Aurangzeb spent the last 26 years of his reign in the Deccan. He wanted to crush the Maratha power and strengthen his position in the Deccan. Aurangzeb annexed Bijapur in 1686 and Golconda in 1687. Even after realizing that the Marathas were a powerful enemy, he did not try to make peace with them. So the Deccan policy of Aurangzeb was a failure.

d. What were the main terms of Treaty of Purandhar? Ans----Alarmed at the growing power of Shivaji, Aurangzeb sent Raja Jai Singh to the Deccan. Jai Singh besieged the fort of Purandhar. Seeing all roads blocked, Shivaji agreed to sign a peace treaty—Treaty of Purandhar. He agreed----- 1. to accept Aurangzeb as his overlord and pay him an annual tribute. 2. to surrender 23 forts to Aurangzeb. 3. to meet Aurangzeb in his court.

e. How did mansabdari crisis hasten the downfall of the Mughal Empire? Ans----The Mansabdari system, under which a mansabdar had to maintain a fixed quota of troops, faced a crisis in the second half of the 17th century. The number of mansabdars increased rapidly. It became difficult to control them. Due to absence of central control, the mansabdars did not maintain the number of troops that they were required to. This affected the military strength of the empire.

f. Write a few lines about Taj Mahal. Ans-----Shah Jahan is immortal for his most famous creation, the Taj Mahal in Agra. He built it in memory of his wife, Mumtaz Mahal. The monument is as tall as a 20-storey skyscraper. Over 20,000 labourers took nearly 22 years to build it. The chief

architects were Ustad Isa Khan Effendi and his pupil, Ustad Ahmed Lahori. It was made with white marble.

g. Write a short note on Galileo Galilei. Ans-----Galileo Galilei, an Italian astronomer and scientist, invented the telescope. He confirmed the theory of Copernicus. The Renaissance spirit was popularized by painters Albrecht Durer in Germany and Lucas van Leyden in the Netherlands.

GROUP—C

(Any 5)

5x8=40

Q1.a. Who was called the 'reformer king'? Why was he called so? Ans-----Firoz Shah Tughluq was called the 'reformer-king'. He did much for his people. He built many canals, tanks, wells, hospitals and rest houses. He established new towns such as Jaunpur, Firozpur, Firozabad and Hissar—Firoza. He also built many educational institutions. Many Sanskrit texts were translated into Persian and Arabic during his reign. After the death of Firoz Shah, his empire disintegrated.

b. What do you know about the economic measures of Ala-ud-din Khalji? Ans-----Economic measures of Ala-ud-din Khalji—To increase tax collection, Ala-ud-din introduced many economic reforms. Land revenue was the most important source. 1. The land tax was fixed according to the cultivation. Land tax was raised in the Doab regions. 2. He also discouraged corruption. He introduced the system of getting the accounts of his officers audited. 3. He also introduced the market control policy. Whoever was caught charging extra or cheating with weights was punished severely.

c. Discuss the role of Shivaji in establishing and strengthening the Maratha Empire. Ans-----Shivaji was not only a fearless soldier but also a successful administrator. He dreamt of establishing a large empire. He gathered a huge army. Using guerrilla warfare Shivaji captured many forts near Pune. Shivaji was helped by 8 ministers. The Peshwa, The Senapati, Nyayadhis, Amatya, Sumanta, Mantri, Dandadhyaksha. Shivaji established a good revenue system. He introduced Chauth and Sardeshmukhi. His soldiers were very trained and kept under strict discipline. Shivaji controlled many forts. He also had a navy to guard the coast.

d. Write what do you know about the military campaigns of Shah Jahan. Ans-----Shah Jahan's reign witnessed many revolts. The Rajputs of Bundelkhand revolted. Shah Jahan crushed this revolt easily. There was a revolt in the Deccan. He annexed Ahmadnagar in 1633. Bijapur and Golconda also acknowledged Mughal supremacy and signed a peace Treaty with Shah Jahan. After consolidating his position in the Deccan, Shah Jahan sent an army to Balkh and Badakshan in Central Asia in order to add Timur's capital— Samarkhand, but he failed.

e. What do you know about Aurangzeb as a king? Ans-----Aurangzeb was an orthodox, God-fearing Muslim. Unlike the earlier Mughal emperors, he led a very simple lifestyle. He never wore costly robes nor did he use gold and silver vessels. He sewed caps and copied the Quran to sell, so that he could earn money for his needs, rather than taking it from the treasury. Due to his simplicity, he was popularly called zinda pir or a living saint. As a ruler, Aurangzeb was short-sighted. He gave up Akbar's policy of tolerance. He became very unpopular when he re-introduced jaziya. The policies of Aurangzeb contributed to the downfall of the empire.

f. Write a short note on Nur Jahan. Ans----- Nur Jahan—Jahangir owed much of his wife, Nur Jahan. He took her advice on important issues. Once when he fell ill Nur Jahan managed the affairs of the empire. Gradually, she became so powerful that coins began to be issued in the name of both. Historians believe that she was the real power during the later half of Jahangir's reign. Nur Jahan's growing power and influence alarmed Prince Khurram. (Shah Jahan).

g. Discuss the military reforms of Ala-ud-din Khalji. Ans-----The revenue reforms of Ala-ud-din Khalji made more money available to him. With that money, he was able to maintain a large standing army. He paid his soldiers in cash. He started branding horses (dagh) to prevent the substitution of good horses with inferior ones. A full description (chehra) for each soldier was also kept. Spies were posted in different parts of the empire to keep the sultan informed of all developments.

h. Describe the architectural achievements of Shah Jahan. Ans-----Shah Jahan was called the 'Engineer King'. He built a large number of monuments, especially in Agra and Delhi. Under Shah Jahan, there was a change in style as well as in the materials used. The emphasis was on uniformity and symmetry. Red sandstone, popular under Akbar and Jahangir, was replaced with white marble. Walls began to be decorated with precious and semi-precious stones. This method of decoration is known as pietra-dura. Domes and minarets also began to feature in most monuments with curved roofs, and big and small arches. Floral motifs and calligraphic verses from the holy Quran were used in most monuments.

i. Write any two factors that caused the Renaissance. Ans-----Factors that caused Renaissance-----
1. In 1453, the Ottoman Turks attacked and conquered Constantinople, the capital of the Byzantine Empire and an important centre of learning. Many Greek scholars fled to Italy, carrying rare manuscripts with them. These scholars added to the spirit of enquiry in Europe. They began teaching in the universities of Milan and Florence. Soon Venice, Florence and Milan emerged as centres of education.
2. The invention of the printing press by Johannes Gutenberg helped spread new ideas to different parts of Europe. People became aware of the developments in other countries.

j. What led to the 'Age of Discovery' during the early 15th century? Ans-----During the early 15th century, the most important trade route between Europe and Asia was an overland route that passed through western Asia. After Constantinople was conquered by the Ottoman Turks, this route was no longer available for trade. A new route to Asia had to be discovered and this led to a race among European countries to find new sea routes.

Trade with Asia was very profitable and extremely important for the Europeans. Among other things, they needed Asia spices to preserve meat. Textiles from Asia were also a popular item of trade. Many European rulers enjoyed the profits from this trade. It was they who financed expeditions to discover new trade routes to the East.