

HISTORY AND CIVICS QUESTION BANK FOR 2nd TERM

Ch-07 Foundation of The Mughal Empire

Q5) Answer the following questions:-

1) Why was the first battle of Panipat fought? What were its results?

Ans) The power of the sultanate had been reduced and independent kingdoms sprang up all over India. In such a situation, Daulat Khan, the governor of Punjab and Ibrahim Lodi's uncle invited Babur, the king of Kabul, to invade India. This in 1526 CE the first battle of Panipat was fought between Ibrahim Lodi and Babur.

Ibrahim Lodi was defeated and Babur established the Mughal empire in India.

2) What were the reasons for Babur's victory in the First Battle of Panipat?

Ans) The reasons for Babur's victory in the First battle of Panipat are as follows:-

- Babur had used artillery which was unknown to Indians
- His army was far better trained than the Sultan's army
- His cavalry was far superior to India cavalry
- Superior war tactics of Mughals

3) What difficulties did Humayun face in the beginning? When and how did Humayun reconquer India?

Ans) The difficulties faced by Humayun in the beginning are as follows:+

- He was surrounded by rivals.
- The Afghans and the Rajputs still cherished the hope of driving the Mughals away.
- Sher Khan, the Afghan ruler of Bengal and Bihar was another powerful rival of Humayun.
- His own brothers were hostile towards him
- Bahadur Shah, the ruler of Gujarat and Malwa was extending territories.

After Humayun had lost his throne, he wandered through Rajasthan and Sind. Since he did not get any support from his brothers, Humayun left for Persia. He gathered a Persian force and reconquered Kabul and Qandhar in 1545 CE. Sher Shah died in 1545 CE and his successors were weak. Thus in 1555 CE, Humayun recovered Delhi and became emperor again.

4) Why is Sher Shah is known as a good administrator?

Ans) Sher Shah is known as good administrator because of the following reasons:-

I) Welfare measures

- Looked after the welfare of his subjects
- Built new roads and repaired old ones
- Trees, serais and wells for travellers
- Officer called Muqaddam appointed to look after the safety of travellers
- Established an efficient postal system

II) Administration

- Empire divided into Sarkars
- Sarkars divided into parganas
- Pargana divided into villages
- Officers were-
Sarkar- Shiqdar-i-Shiqdaran, Munsif-e-Munsifan, Qazi
Pargana- Munsif, Shiqdar
Village- Muqaddam, Kotwal, Patwari, Panchayat
- Revenue- Source- Land and trade

Q6) Give Reasons:-

1) Sher Khan was able to strengthen his position in Bengal and Bihar

Ans) When Humayun had marched against Bahadur Shah in CE 1535, Sher Khan took advantage of Humayun's presence in Gujarat and strengthened his position in Bengal and Bihar

2) Farid Khan came to be known as Sher Khan

Ans) During Farid Khan's employment under the ruler of Bihar, he killed a tiger single-handedly and came to be known as Sher Khan

-----X-----X-----X-----

Ch-08 Akbar the Great

Q5) Answer the following questions briefly

- 1) When and between whom was the Second Battle of Panipat fought? What were its results?

Ans) The Second Battle of Panipat was fought in CE 1556 in between the two armies of Akbar and Hemu on the historic field of Panipat.

Hemu was defeated and killed. The war destroyed the Afghan Power and thus consolidated the Mughal Empire.

- 2) Write briefly about Akbar's northern conquests.

Ans) Akbar's northern conquests are as follows:-

- i) Malwa (1561)
- ii) Garh Katanga(1564)
- iii) Chittor (1567)
- iv) Ranthambor, Gujarat(1573)
- v) Kalinjar(1569)
- vi) Bengal(1576)
- vii) Kabul(1581)
- viii) Kashmir(1586)
- ix) Sind(1591)
- x) Orissa(1592)

- 3) How was administration carried out during Akbar's time? Explain with reference to the Central and Provincial Administration.

Ans) Akbar's administration are as follows:-

- Divided the empire into 15 Subas Or provinces
- Provinces divided into Sarkars
- Sarkars divided into Parganas

- Parganas divided into villages
- Important officers were Diwan, Bakshi, Qazi, Kotwal, Chief Sadr, Vakil. Village under the Muqaddam and Chowkidar.

4) What were the main sources of revenue for the Mughal government? How did Akbar improve the collection of Revenue?

Ans) The main sources of Revenue for the Mughal government came from land and trade.

Akbar improved the collection of revenue by the following steps:-

- The land was measured.
- Revenue was fixed on the basis of the quality of land and quantity of production.
- The revenue which was collected in cash or in kind was predetermined by the revenue officials.
- Loans were given to farmers in times of need
- Various projects were taken for improvement of agriculture.

5) What do you think about Akbar's attempts to bring about religious, cultural and social unification in his empire?

Ans) The attempts made by Akbar to bring about religious, cultural and social unification are as follows:-

- He abolished Sati, legalised widow remarriage and discouraged child marriage.
- He emphasised the study of history, mathematics, astrology, logic and astronomy.
- He patronised scholars and writers.
- He abolished taxes against the Hindus and maintained friendly relations with Hindu kings.
- He was tolerant towards other religions and started a new religious faith called Din-i-Ilahi.

6) What do you understand by the term Din-i-Ilahi? Write a brief note on it

Ans) Din-i-Ilahi was a religious faith started by Akbar. It was a way of life. The main feature of this religion was belief in one God. It had the good points of all

religions. It was merely a code of conduct. There were few followers of it as Akbar never forced anyone to follow it.

7) Do you think architecture flourished during Akbar's reign? Give reasons for your answers

Ans) Yes, architecture flourished during Akbar's reign because of the following reasons:-

- During Akbar's reign magnificent forts, palaces, gates, mosques and public buildings were constructed.
- There was a blending of Persian, Indian and Central Asian styles of architecture.
- The Panch Mahal, Jodha Bai's palace, Buland Darwaza, Diwan-i-Khas, The Agra Fort, The tomb of Humayun at Delhi and Akbar's mausoleum built at Sikandara are fine examples of Mughal architecture.

Q6) Give Reasons:-

1) Akbar followed a liberal policy towards the Rajputs

Ans) Akbar followed a liberal policy towards Rajputs because he knew that it was with the support of Rajputs he could strengthen and expand his empire. So he aimed at their support and also won them over matrimonial alliances.

2) Akbar is referred to as Akbar the Great.

Ans)

-----X-----X-----X-----

Ch-09 Jahangir, Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb

- 1) How did Jahangir deal with European traders? Name two English representatives who visited Jahangir's court.

Ans) Jahangir was on good terms with the European traders. He also gave them trade concessions. But the trading relation between the Portuguese traders and the Mughal Emperor became strained in 1613, when Portuguese pirates attacked Mughal ships and destroyed their cargo. This led to conflict and subjugation of the Portuguese (Europeans).

The two English representatives, Captain Hawkins and Sir Thomas Roe, visited Jahangir's court. Jahangir gave them some concessions and the British set up their first trading settlement at Surat around 1618.

- 2) The age of Shah Jahan is the Golden Age of Mughal rule. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer

Ans) Yes, the age of Shah Jahan is considered the Golden Age of Mughal Rule because:-

- The splendour of architecture reached its zenith during Shah Jahan's period.
- Shah Jahan's reign was more or less peaceful except for minor wars and revolts
- The Mughal empire reached its peak of glory during this period.
- Peace and Prosperity prevailed during this time.
- The state was rich and earned a huge income

- 3) Describe the religious policy of Aurangzeb. What were its results?

Ans) Aurangzeb followed an orthodox religious policy. He reimposed the Jazia and pilgrimage tax which antagonised the non-Muslims. He made enemies of the communities like the Jats, Sikhs and the Marathas.

- 4) Who were the Sikhs? How did they emerge as a political power?

Ans) Sikhs are people who adhere to Sikhism, a Monotheistic religion that originated in the late 16th century in Punjab based on the revelation of Guru

Nanak. Under the leadership of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the Sikhs united and fought for protection and captured many areas in India and Afghanistan.

The relations between the Sikhs and the Muslims were already strained because of Guru Arjun Dev's execution at the hands of Jahangir for helping his rebel son

From then onwards, the Sikhs had become the enemies of the Mughals.

- 5) Briefly describe Aurangzeb's clash with (a) the Rajputs
(b) the Marathas, (c) the Sikhs

Ans) (a) Aurangzeb's clash with the Rajputs:-

The Rajputs were not well treated by Aurangzeb. Raja Jai Singh and Raja Jaswant Singh were kept away from the court at Delhi. When Raja Jaswant Singh died in CE1678, his minor son Ajit Singh was detained at Delhi and his state Marwar was annexed to the Mughal Empire. The Rajputs of Marwar, Mewar and some other states joined hands to fight against Aurangzeb.

(b) Aurangzeb's clash with the Marathas:-

Conflicts started between Aurangzeb and the Marathas over the conquest of Bijapur. Shivaji's increasing power posed a threat to the Mughals. Aurangzeb was determined to defeat Shivaji. Shivaji attacked the territories occupied by the Mughals and captured many forts. Aurangzeb sent Shaista Khan, one of his most loyal generals to check Shivaji's growing power.

(c) Aurangzeb's clash with the Sikhs:-

The ninth Guru of Sikhs, Guru Tegh Bahadur, criticised the religious policy of Aurangzeb. He was arrested and brought to Delhi where he was martyred in Chandini Chowk. The relations between the Sikhs and the Muslims were already strained because of Guru Arjun Dev's execution at the hands of Jahangir for helping his rebel son. From then onwards, the Sikhs had become the enemies of the Mughals.

- 6) Why do you think Aurangzeb reimposed some taxes?

Ans) Aurangzeb was an orthodox and staunch Muslim. He was not tolerant towards other faiths. He imposed Jaziya tax and pilgrim tax on non Muslims.

7) Explain the factors responsible for the decline of the Mughal Empire

Ans) The factors responsible for the decline of the Mughal Empire are as follows:-

- 1) Aurangzeb's Policies: Aurangzeb followed an orthodox religious policy. He reimposed the Jazia and pilgrimage tax which antagonised the non-Muslims. He made enemies of the communities like the Jats, Sikhs and the Marathas.
- 2) Aurangzeb's Deccan Policy: The conquests of Bijapur and Golconda made the empire too big to be administered efficiently. Moreover, Aurangzeb's long stay in the Deccan (almost 25 years) neglected the administration in the north.
- 3) Weak Successors: Aurangzeb's successors were incompetent and weak, and they could not step suppress the revolts or the nobles.
- 4) Empty Treasury: Aurangzeb maintained a large standing army. But the his long wars in the Deccan caused a big drain on the state treasury.
- 5) Rise of New Powers: The later Mughals were so weak that they could not suppress the rise of new powers. These independent powers set up their kingdoms and established their control over the Mughal territories.
- 6) Foreign Invasions: The invasions of Nadir Shah (CE 1739) and Ahmad Shah Abdali (CE 1747-67) shook the very foundation of the Mughal empire. Nadir Shah's army looted the city of Delhi and took away a lot of wealth. Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded India several times between CE 1747 and CE 1767. A little later the English East India Company stepped in and replaced the Mughal power.

Q6) Write a short note on-

1) Aurangzeb's Deccan Campaigns

Ans) Aurangzeb spend the last 25 years of his life fighting in the Deccan. The object of his Deccan wars was to conquer Bijapur and Golconda and also to crush the Maratha power. Bijapur was annexed to Mughal Empire in CE 1686. The fall of Bijapur was followed by the invasion of Golkonda. After a period of continuous warfare, Golkonda was seized and annexed to the Mughal empire in CE 1687. Aurangzeb failed to crush the Marathas and after a long struggle died at Aurangabad in CE 1707.

2) Ahmad Shah Abdali's invasion in India

Ans) Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded India several times between CE 1747 and CE 1767. He gave a crushing defeat to the Marathas in CE 1761 in the 3rd battle of Panipat. The marathas could not regain their past glory ever again.

Ch-10 Religious Reform Movements

Q5) Answer the following questions:

1) Who were the Sufis? What were their teachings? Name some famous Sufi saints.

Ans) The Sufis came from Persia in the 11th century CE and settled in various parts of India. They emphasised love and devotion as the means of coming close to God. They opposed the power of the kings and the ulema and were hence looked at with suspicion by both. They were popular with Hindus as well.

The teachings of Sufi saints are as follows:-

- God is one and all powerful. All men are his children.
- To love God is to love mankind
- Tolerance for other religions and sects
- Respect for all Human beings
- People should follow the teachings of a Pir(Guru)

Some of the famous Sufi saints are Khwaja Moin-ud-Din Chisti, Baba Farid, Nizam-ud-din Auliya of Delhi and Nasiruddin Chiragh-i-Dilli.

2) What do you understand by the term Bhakti? What were the teachings of Bhakti reformers?

Ans) Bhakti means devotion to God. It stressed the Union of the individual with God. Devotion to God means one's total surrender to God. It emphasised the brotherhood of mankind and opposed cast, creed and racial distinctions.

The teachings of Bhakti reformers are as follows:-

- Belief in one supreme God
- Surrender of self to the will of God
- Faith in the Guru
- Non-belief in caste system, idol worship, ritualism

3) Who was Kabir? What were his teachings?

Ans) Kabir was a weaver, who wrote poetry also. His 'Dohas', full of deep meaning, are recited by Hindus and Muslims alike. He preached the existence of one supreme God, called by different names like Ram, Rahim, Allah and Hari. He emphasised Hindu-Muslim unity. He strongly denounced Idol-worship, pilgrimages, rituals and religious superstitions.

4) How were the Bhakti and Sufi movements similar?

Ans) The similarities between Bhakti and Sufi movements are as follows:-

- Both opposed the existing caste system.
- Both believed that rituals were unnecessary.
- Both of them preached their message in the language of the common man, making it comprehensive for the masses.
- Both preached simple living and adherence to moral values of love, kindness and charity

5) Who was the founder of the Sikh religion? What are his main teachings?

Ans) Guru Nanak was the founder of the Sikh religion. His main teachings are as follows:-

- Preached universal brotherhood, unity of God and tolerance.
- He emphasised that by devotion of one God one could get salvation without distinction of caste, creed or sect.
- Laid great emphasis on purity of conduct and character.
- Strongly condemned idol worship, and religious ostentations.

CIVICS CH 02 DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

Q5) Answer the following questions:-

- 1) What are “Directive Principles”? Why can Directive Principles not be ignored by the government even though they are not noticeable?

Ans) The Directive Principles of State Policy are the principles which has been laid down by the Indian Constitution for the government to keep in mind while making or executing laws.

In a democracy, people may bring about a change in the government every now and then. If the government ignores people’s welfare, they can easily vote that government out of power. That is why the ruling government can neither forget nor ignore the Directive Principles.

- 2) Why are Directive Principles important? Mention any five directive principles.

Ans) The importance of Directive Principles are as follows:-

- Aim to establish a welfare state.
- Tries to ensure maximum benefit to maximum number of people
- Removing inequalities and economic disparities
- Providing equal opportunities

The 5 directive principles are as follows:-

- 1) Principles relating to economic equality
- 2) Principles relating to social equality and educational uplift
- 3) Principles relating to law, justice and administration
- 4) Principles for International peace
- 5) Miscellaneous Principlea

- 3) Which Directive Principles relate to the establishment of a socialist society?

Ans) Principles relating to economic equality relate to the establishment of a socialist society.

- 4) Which Directive Principles concerns The Scheduled castes and Schedule Tribes?

Ans) The Gandhian Principles or Principles relating to social equality and educational uplift relate to the establishment of a socialist society

5) How do the Directive Principles of State Policy aim to establish a welfare state?

Ans) The directive Principles of state Policy seek to promote Internationalism by the following:-

- The state should conduct its foreign affairs in such a way that friendly and cordial relations are maintained with other countries of the world
- Special efforts should be made to foster respect for international law
- The state shall favour and encourage international peace and security through diplomatic channels.