District Public School & Colleges Depalpur

Winter task with Home

Assignment, Work Sheets and Activities

(Second Semester)

(Academic Session 2020-2021)



Subject: History

Class: Seven

Student Name:		
Father Name:_		

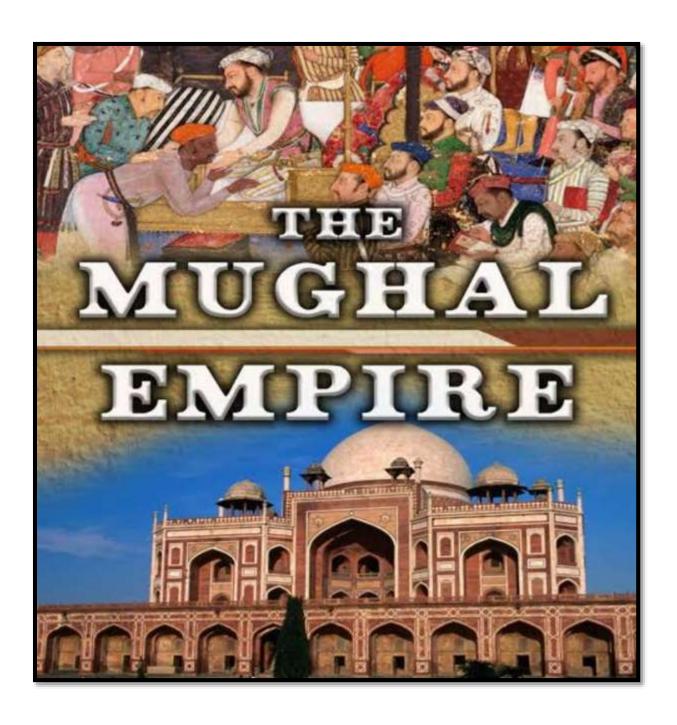
Block Syllabi of 2nd Semester 2020-2021

Class: <u>7th</u> System of Study: <u>Semester System</u>

Subject	2 nd Semester Syllabi
History -7 Punjab textbook Board Lahore	History Chapter-1: Mughal Empire-The Foundation
	Note: Lesson no.1 is included as an unseen portion in the paper.It can be asked in the form of T/F, F/B ,MCQs and Short Question.

Chapter 1:

Mughal EmpireThe Foundation



Date: 26, November, 2020 Day: Thursday

Question.1:Fill in blanks

Topic: Zaheer –ud-din-Babar (1526-1530 AD) Page: 4-11



Learning Objectives:Student will be able to describe the reason of zaheer – ud-Din Babar's conquest of Subcontinent.

 1526AD, Zaheer-ud-din Babar defeated Sultan Ibrahim Lodhi in the battle of and founded the Mughal Empire.(Panipat) Babar is a word of language which means (Turkish, lion)
Babar was an appealing(poet)
➤ When Babar was years old ,his father passed away.(11)
Question.2: Choose the correct option > Battle of Panipat was fought in which year? (a) 1456AD (b)1526AD(C) 1415AD > The first person whouse the technology of firing gunpowder through cannon.
(a) Zaheer-ud-din Babar(b) Sher Shah Suri (C) Ibrahim Lodhi
Babar had spent hardly days in Samarkand.
(a) 80 (b) 75 (c) <mark>100</mark>
Panipat is the capital city of an province.
(a) Pakistani (b) <mark>Indian</mark> (c) both a & b

Question .3: Short questions

O	nswer: Zaheer-ud-Din Babar was the founder of Mughal Empire. He was a competent ma f letters and also an appealing poet. He autobiography "Tuzk-e-Babari" is considered an scellent piece of writing.
C.	cenerit piece of writing.
	Write down two reasons of Babar's invasion on India.
n	nswer : During his stay in Kabul, Babar march upon Indian –Subcontinent.At that time, orthernareas of the sub-continents are under the sway of Ibrahim Lodhi who had caused ome serious problem for himself. His Amirs and officials were annoyed with him. Daulat
	nan lodhigot so much irritated and invited Babar to attack on India.

4) Describe the reasons of Babar's success in the battle of Panipat? Answer:Babar successes in the battle of Panipat due to Organized Army, Teaching of Cannon balls Firing, Military Strategy and fighting spirit of the Army. 5) What did Babar said about Indian army? Answer: He said that "Indian army knows how to die, but not know how to fight.	Answer:Babar successes in the battle of Panipat due to Organized Army, Teaching of Cannon balls Firing, Military Strategy and fighting spirit of the Army. 5) What did Babar said about Indian army? Answer: He said that "Indian army knows how to die, but not know how to	cities of the second se
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Question .4: Long Questions (Learn and Re-write)

1) In which circumstances and whyZaheer-ud-Din Babar Came to India?

Answer: During his stay in Kabul, Babar march upon Indian —Subcontinent. At that time, northernareas of the sub-continents are under the sway of Ibrahim Lodhi who had caused some serious problem for himself through his personal attitude and political ambitions. His Amirs and officials were annoyed with him. Daulat khan lodhi got so much irritated and invited Babar to attack on India.

In 1524AD,he defeated the army of Ibrahim Lodhi and got hold of Lahore. Daulat Khan Lodhi was thinking that Babar will appoint him as governor of Lahore. But Babar nominated another governor and awarded Daulat khan Lodhi only the part of Jullundur. After the departure of Babar, Daulat Khan Lodhi once again got hold of the whole Punjab. On hearing this, Babar decided to launch an attack on India himself.

Date: 28, November, 2020 **Day: Saturday**

Topic: Naseer-ud-Din Muhammad Humayun Pages: 13-17



Learning Objectives: Student will be able to describe Afghan challenge to Humayun, his exile and return.

Ques	tion.1	L: Fill	l in l	blanks
------	--------	---------	--------	--------

Khanwaha, Humayun lead a g	great expedition against	(Afghans)
Humayun was interested in _	and	(Mathematics, astronomy)

> Sher Shah sent _____ soldiers to Humayun. (500)

Humayun was drowned when a person named ______ saved him. (Sakka)

Question.2: Choose the correct option

After facing	defeat in t	ha hattla n	f Kanaui	Humavun	reached
Aiter lacing	uereat iii ti	ne battie o	n Nanaui.	numavum	reacheu

Sindh

(b) Lahore

(c) Agra

➤ Babar appointed Humayun the governor of Badakhshan when he was only _____ years old.

(a) 20 (b)

12 (c) 15

➤ Babar advised Hamayun to always be good with your _____.

(a)

brothers (b) uncle (c) sister

Question .3: Short questions

1) In the historyofIndia, howHumayun regained his lost kingdom?

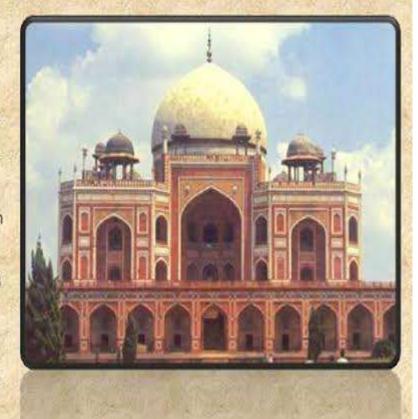
Answer: It is rare in the history that a king could get back his kingdom after losing it. After the death of Sher Shah suri's son Islam shah suri his twelve years old son was enthroned. His maternal uncle killed him. After this country was engulf into anarchy. At this time Humayun regain his host kingdom.

-	In how many parts did Humayun divided his kingdom? swer:
All	Humayun divided his kingdom into four parts. Mirza Kamran was assigned the governors Kabul and Kandahar. Other areas were entrusted to Askari and Hindal.
3	How Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun in the battle of Kanauj?
	Answer: Due to the army of Humayun. Humayun's army was inexperience. When SherShah suddenly attacked, Humayun's soldier left the battlefield without any fight. Thus Sher Shah won the battle easily.



Humayun's tomb

Humayun's tomb was built by his widow Haji Begum in 1565 A.D. in Delhi in 1569A.D., fourteen years after his death. The mausoleum stands in the centre of a square enclosed garden. The garden is divided and sub-divided into squares, typical of Mughal gardens. The lofty double storeyed structure is built on a huge high platform terrace which has a row of calls with arched openings. The central chamber is octagonal in shape and contains the tomb. Each side of the mausoleum has a large arched alcove in the centre with smaller ones on either side. It has a high marble double dome in the centre and pillared kiosks with cupolas surrounding it. Built of red sandstone with an inlay of black, white and yellow marble it presents an imposing picture. Planned by a Persian architect and constructed by Indian workers, it is a combination of both Persian and



Date: 30, November, 2020 Day: Monday

Topic: Sher Shah Suri and his DynastyPage: 18-25

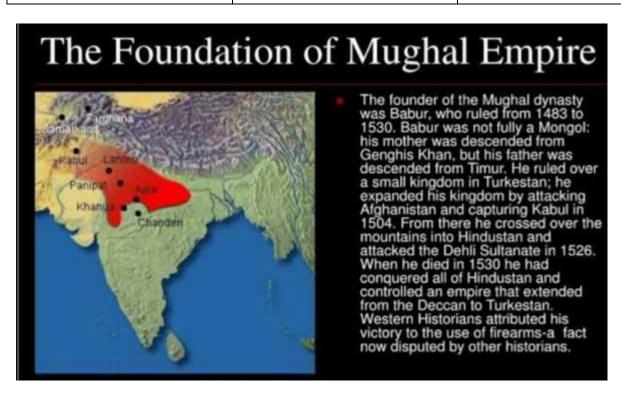


Learning Objectives: Students will be able to Explain the factors contributing to Sher Shah Suri's coming to power and strength of his government.

Q	uestion.1: Fill in blanks
>	Sher Shah Suri used to his officials after ever two or three years.(transfer)
>	Sher Shah started from a humble status and through his capabilities became his ruler of(subcontinent)
	Sher Shah suri's real name was (Farid Khan)
	Sher Shah Suri was buried in(Sasram)
	In 1545AD Sher Shah attacked at(Kalinjar)
>	Question.2: State true or false Muslim rule in the subcontinent began in 633AD from Makram. T
	Zaheer –ud-din Babar was born in Kabul in 1508AD.F
>	Sher Shah suri directly supervised his army.T
	Head of the province was called MUNSIF.F
	In 1545AD, on the death of Sher Shah Suri ,his son Islam shah Suri was enthroned. T

Question.3: Match the Column "A" with Column "B"

Column A	Column B	Column C
Muhammad Bin Qasim entered Singh in	1545AD	712AD
Battle of Khanwaha in	1556AD	1527AD
Death of Humayun in	712AD	1556AD
Death of Sher Shah Suri in	1526AD	1545AD
First battle of Panipat in	1527AD	1526AD



Date: 30, November, 2020 Day: Tuesday

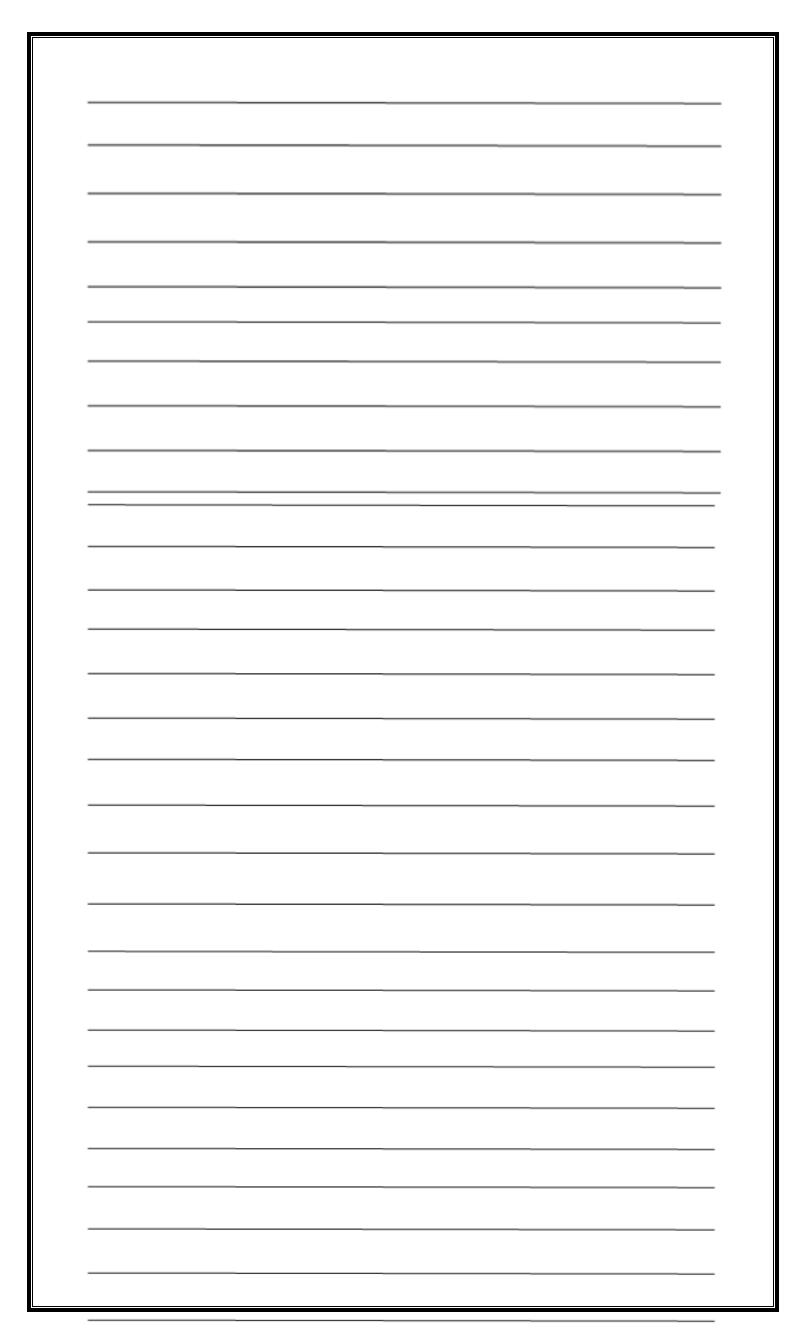
Question.4:

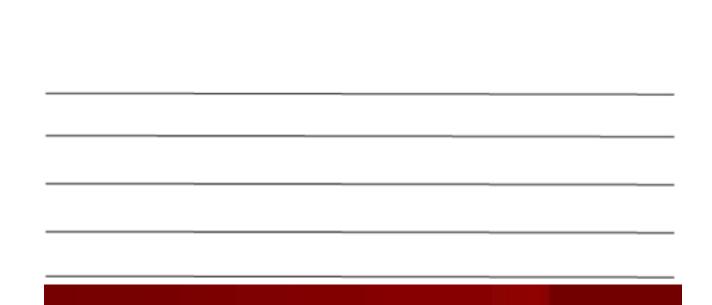
Long Question

2. How Sher Shah Suri got the throne and strengthened his rule?

Answer:After the banishment of Humayun, Sher Shah Suri was the sole rular of Benghal, Bihar, Jaunpur, Delhi and Agra.

First of all he conquered the Punjab which was then under the rule of Humayun's brother. Sher Shah built a great fort on the bank of river Jhelum to control the Gakhar. In 1541-42 AD, after capturing of Benhal and Malwa, Sher Shah won many battles in Rajputana. Sher Shah felt that the growing influence of this raja could be dangerous any time. Sher Shah encountered the raja's army near Ajmer. After that he conquered nearby area and returned to his capital.

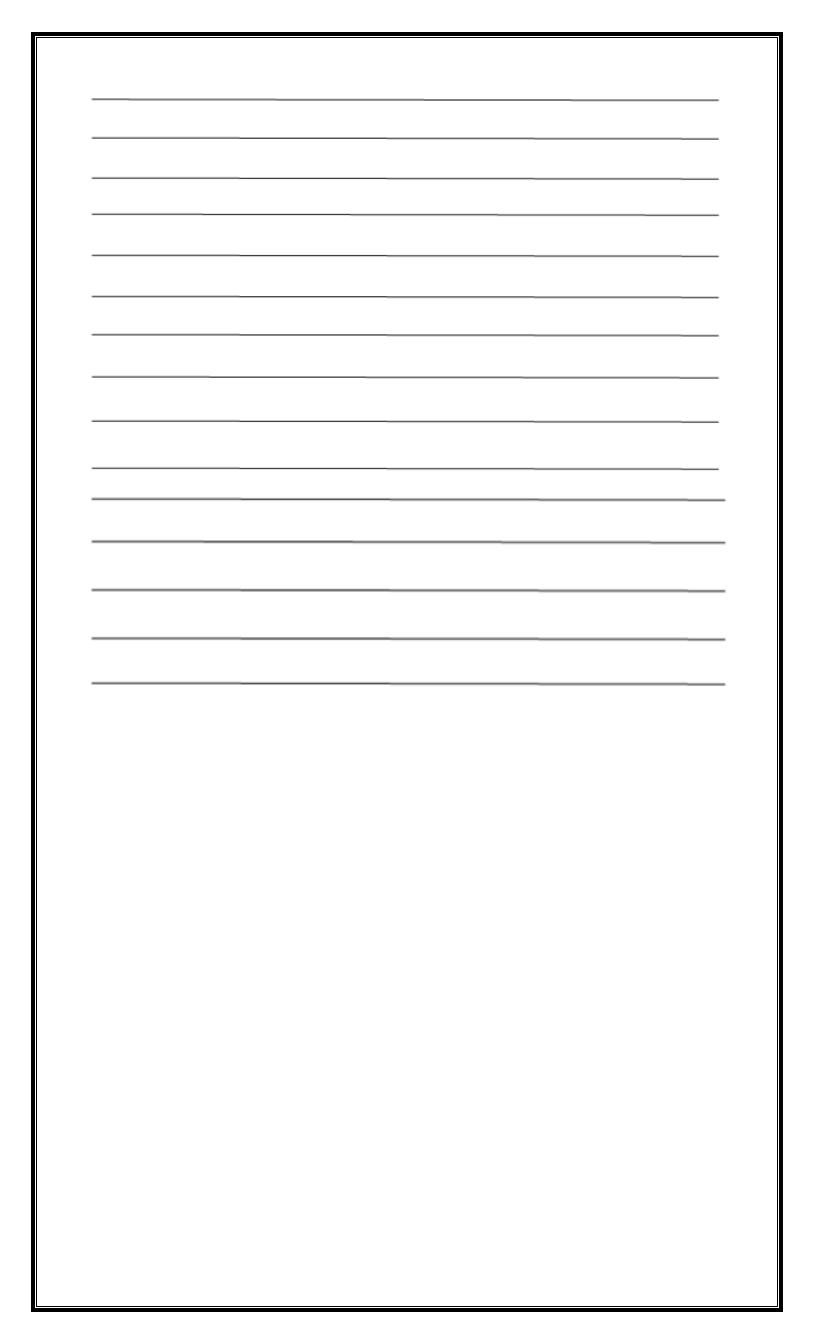




Sher Shah

- Sher Shah Suri was born as Farid Khan and took the name Sher Khan (the Lion King).
- Sher Shah was a brilliant strategist and proved himself as a gifted administrator and an able commander.
- He built the Grand Trunk Road (Sadak-i-Azam), and a network of caravanserais (inns) for travellers. He also planted trees and dug wells.
- Sher Shah introduced a silver coin rupee called rupiya, as a standard mode of exchange
- His government also minted gold coins called mohur and copper coins called dam.
- Sher Shah Suri died from a gunpowder explosion during the siege of Kalinjar fort on May 22, 1545 fighting against the Chandel Rajputs

Date: 1st, December, 2020 **Day: Tuesday** Question.3: Describe the successors of Sher Shah Suri and their downfall. Answer: In 1554AD, On the death of Sher Shah Suri, his elder son Islam Shah Suri was enthroned. He carried on the work initiated by his father during his eight years rule. He sussecfully put off the rebellions. In 1553AD, after the death of Islam Shah Suri his twelve years old sonFeroz Shah was enthrone, but his maternal unclekilled him and usurped the throne and start his rule under the name of Adil shah. During his period countryengulf into anarchy. At that time Humayun took advantage and first he defeated SikandarSuri, who declare himself the governor of punjab . Humayun capture Dehli and then Aghra. After the death of Humayun, his son Akbar wasenthroned.



<mark>opic</mark> : Te	st of lesson 1		
	l estions : Sher Shah Suri defeated Hu	ımayun in the battle of Kanauj?	
2\ In +h	o historyof India how Huma	yun regained his lost kingdom?	
2) III U	e nistoryoi muia,now numa	yun regameu nis iost kinguom:	
3) Why	was Babar wanted to conq	uer SAMARKAND?	
, ,	·		
4:De	scribe the reasons of Babar'	's success in the battle of Panipat?	

5: How H	lumayun was died?		
6) What d	lo you know aboutZahe	er-ud-Din Babar?	

Topic: Test of lesson 1 Long questions:		
1) In which circumstances and wh	y Zaheer-ud-Din Babar Came to India?	

Date: 5th, December, 2020 Day: Saturday

Chapter no: 2 Mughal Empire

Consolidation

Topics: <u>Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar</u> (1556AD-1605AD)

Nur-ud-din Muhammad Jahangir (1605AD-1627AD)

Shahabud din Muhammad Shah Jahan (1628AD-1658AD)

<u>Abdul MuzaffarMuhiud din Aurangzeb Alamgir</u>(1658AD-1707AD)

Learning Objectives: Students will be able to describe the role of Jalaluddin Akbar , explain why Shah Jahan's era is termed as" Golden era", status of Aurangzeb's in the history of Subcontinent.

Question.1: Fill in blanks
➤ Jahangir was born in at fatehpurSikri. (1569AD)
 Aurangzeb all kind of music in royal court. (banned)
Ancestors of Noor Jahan came from Persia (Iran)
➤ Mughal Emperor Akbar took control of Amber (Jaipur) in (1562AD)
➤ Shah Jahan died in(1666AD)
.(1000/15)
Question.2: State true or false
➤ Aurangzeb lived a very simple life .T
➤ Shah Jahan had appointes Shuja his heir apparent while he was alive. F
► Noor Jahan died in 1655AD. F
➤ Geign of Shah Jahan is considered the golden period of Mughal Rule.T
➤ Second battle of Panipat was fought in 1556AD.T
Date: Cth December 2020 Day Manday
Date: 6 th , December, 2020 Day: Monday
Overeties 2. Character than comment aution
Question.3: Choose the correct option
From 1682 to 1707AD , Aurangzeb was fully absorbed in
(a) Kabul (b) <mark>Deccan</mark> (c) Agra
After the death of NasiruddinHumayun in 1556AD, who was crowed as king?
(a)Sher Shah Suri (b) Jahangir(c) <mark>Akbar</mark>
Second battle of Panipat was fought in :
(a) <mark>1556AD</mark> (b) 1536AD (c) 1446AD
Prince Saleem was crowned as king under the title of Nuruddin Muhammad Jahanghir in :
(a) 1655AD(b) <mark>1605AD</mark> (c)1625AD
The son of Shah Jahan ,Jahangir became king in :
(a) 1683AD (b) 1638AD(c) <mark>1628AD</mark>
Question.3: Match the Column "A" with Column "B"

Column A	Column B	Column C
Jalaluddin Akbar	born in 1618AD	was born in 1542AD
Jahangir	laid 3 month long siege of Hoogly.	born IN 1569AD at FatehpurSikri
Portuguese are	was born in 1542AD	The people of Portugal
In 1682AD, Mughal army	born IN 1569AD atFatehpurSikri	laid 3 month long siege of Hoogly
Aurangzeb	The people of Portugal	born in 1618AD

Date: 7th, December, 2020 Day: Tuesday

Question.4: Short Questions

1) Second battle of Panipat was fought between which opponents? Answer: Akbar was in Kabul when he got the news that HemunBaqal, the minister of Humayu capture Delhi and Agra. In 1556AD, both armies arrayed against eachother in the bttle for Panipat.	
	_
2) What is meant by Mansabdari system? Answer: Akbar replace feudal system with Mansabdari. According to this system every official was signed a special mansab. Holder of this mansab was sometimes employed in civil and sometime military departments.	

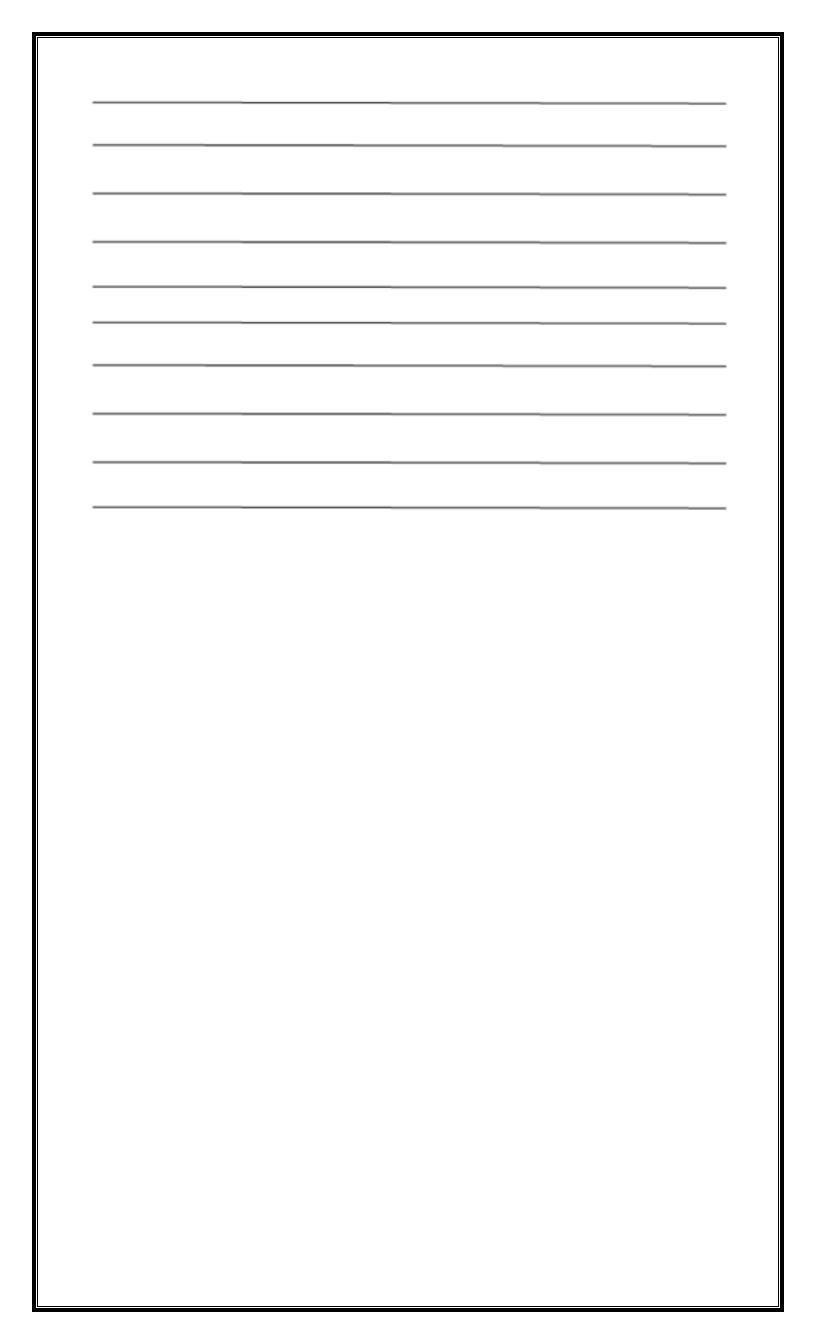
3) When Akbar conquered Bengal?

Answer: Bengal was the subject to constant rebellions because of its distance fromcapital. In 1576AD, Akbar annexed Bengal.

_							
		ır was master	of paintinga		Figures of bird	ds and animals	painted
_							
_							
	architecture	of Shah Jahar Red fort of De	,s reign? Ihi, Shalama	r garden of Lal		f the culture ar Noor Jahan'sbr	
Answ	architecture er: TajMahal,	of Shah Jahar Red fort of De	,s reign? Ihi, Shalama	r garden of Lal			
Answ	architecture er: TajMahal,	of Shah Jahar Red fort of De	,s reign? Ihi, Shalama	r garden of Lal			
Answ	architecture er: TajMahal,	of Shah Jahar Red fort of De	,s reign? Ihi, Shalama	r garden of Lal			
Answ	architecture er: TajMahal,	of Shah Jahar Red fort of De	,s reign? Ihi, Shalama	r garden of Lal			
Answ	architecture er: TajMahal,	of Shah Jahar Red fort of De	,s reign? Ihi, Shalama	r garden of Lal			

Date: 8 th , [December, 2020	Day: Tuesday	
Question 5	: long Questions		
1) Explair Answer: received of admir prospere court an	n why the reign of Shah Jahan Reign of Shah Jahan is consider I an extensive and prospering histration and dispensation of ed during the reign of Shah Ja d also prevented the custom	ered the golden period of ered the golden period of Mughal state from his father. He was bette juistic. Trade and commerce, archinan. He eradicated non-islamic rite of prostrstion out of respect. He intents for the celebration of Islamic for	rule because he r than other in resoed tecture and literature as and customs at his troduced lunar

Long	Question
2)	Describe Aurangzeb's Deccan expedition for chastasning of Marathas.
o M m	Answer: Marathas tried to consolidate their political power in Southern India .Shivaji helped to organize Marathas.In 1656AD,Shivaji captured a Hindu state. He made many attacks on Aughal controlled areas. Aurangzed, after assuming the power,sent an army which took back nany areas. Soon Saivaji and his sons were brought to the royal court.
re th o b	surangzed honored Shivaji's wishes by offering him many high position. But he ran away and eached Deccant. He made himself the king of RaiGarh. After Shivaji his son Sambhaji assumed the leadership of Marathas. In 1682AD, Aurangzed himself visited Deccan. In 1689AD, a general of Aurangzed, Muqarab Khan arrested Sambhaji and had him axecuted. After his death his step prother Raja Ram took the power. After his death his widow Tara Baiaumed the leadership. In 705AD, Aurangzeb defeated her and conquered the territory.



Date: 10th, December, 2020 Day: Thursday

Long Question

3) Analyze the status of Aurangzeb in the history of the Subcontinent?

Answer: Aurangzed has an important postion in the history of the subcontinent. since childhood, he was very intelligent, faithful and virtuous person. He was a hardworking and dutiful rular. He had learnt the holy Quran by heart and developed the great knowledge of Islamic sciences.

He believed that if a king is negligent in the fulfillment of his duties, Allah will question him on the Day of judgment. He was too caution in the matter of justice. He was the emperor of India but lead very simple life. He earn his living by preparing handwritten copies of the Holy Quran. He was a follower of HuzratMujaddidAlifSani.

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Mughal Art & Architecture

- brought together Persian and Indian influences in art & architecture
- Taj Mahal- greatest example of Mogul architecture
- Akbar encouraged Persian & Indian motifs
- "Akbar style" included humans in action
- He encouraged artists to imitate European art forms, including perspective & lifelike portraits
- He commissioned artists from Persia & Europe to teach Indian artists

Tania Task sflores	2		
Topic: Test of lesson no Short Questions	. Z		
1: Second battle of Panipat was	s fought between whi	ich opponents?	
2: When Akbar conquered Ben	gal?		
3: What is meant by Mansa	abdari system?		

Date: 14 th , December, 2020	Day: Monday		
Copic: Test of lesson no. 2 Long Question:			

Topic: Test of lesson no Long Question:	o. 2		
2) Analyze the status of Au	urangzeb in the hi	story of the Subconti	nent?

Date: 16th, December, 2020 Day: Wednesday

Chapter no: 3

Mughal Empire

Socio-Cultural Condition

Learning Objectives: Students will be able to describe the religious policy of the Mughal emperor, the role of HazratMujadidAlafSani (R.A) in diffusing the influence of Bhakti movement and Din-e-Ilahi and also the educational system of Mughal period.

Questi	on.1: Fill in b	olanks
>	Babar sent	his to collect goods and valuable books from anywhere. (sons)
>	Chief office	r of Pargana was called (Aamil)
>	Function of	Diwan-e-Bureed was to collect deliver letters. (officials)
>	0	of many seminaries were paid from Shah Jahan's personal account.(Expenses)
>	Bakhshi wa	s troops stationed in his province.(head)
Question.	.2: State true	e or false
>	 Aurangzek 	o lived a very simple life.T
>	Shah Jaha	n had appointed Shuja his heir apparent while he was alive. F
>	Noor Jaha	n died in 1655AD . F
>	Reign of S	hah Jahan is considered the golden period of Mughal rule. T
>	Second ba	ttle of Panipat was fought in 1556AD. T
Data: 1	7th Dage	mbor 2020 Dow Thursday
Date: 1	7 th , Decei	mber, 2020 Day: Thursday
	-	
	-	ose the correct option
	-	ose the correct option Founder of earliest Islamic movement in the subcontinent, MujadidAlafSani
	on.3: Cho	ose the correct option Founder of earliest Islamic movement in the subcontinent, MujadidAlafSani (R.A) was in the famous historical city of:
	o n.3: Cho o i.	ose the correct option Founder of earliest Islamic movement in the subcontinent, MujadidAlafSani (R.A) was in the famous historical city of: a) Delhi. b)Agra c) Multan.
	on.3: Cho	ose the correct option Founder of earliest Islamic movement in the subcontinent, MujadidAlafSani (R.A) was in the famous historical city of: a) Delhi. b)Agra c) Multan. Who had central position in Mughal administrative system?
	o n.3: Cho o i. ii.	ose the correct option Founder of earliest Islamic movement in the subcontinent, MujadidAlafSani (R.A) was in the famous historical city of: a) Delhi. b)Agra c) Multan. Who had central position in Mughal administrative system? a) Emperor. b) Diwan c) Prime Minister.
	o n.3: Cho o i.	ose the correct option Founder of earliest Islamic movement in the subcontinent, MujadidAlafSani (R.A) was in the famous historical city of: a) Delhi. b)Agra c) Multan. Who had central position in Mughal administrative system? a) Emperor. b) Diwan c) Prime Minister. For administrative purposes, provinces were further divided into:
	o n.3: Cho o i. ii.	ose the correct option Founder of earliest Islamic movement in the subcontinent, MujadidAlafSani (R.A) was in the famous historical city of: a) Delhi. b)Agra c) Multan. Who had central position in Mughal administrative system? a) Emperor. b) Diwan c) Prime Minister. For administrative purposes, provinces were further divided into: a) Towns. b) Parganas. C) Sakars.
	o n.3: Cho o i. ii.	Founder of earliest Islamic movement in the subcontinent, MujadidAlafSani (R.A) was in the famous historical city of: a) Delhi. b)Agra c) Multan. Who had central position in Mughal administrative system? a) Emperor. b) Diwan c) Prime Minister. For administrative purposes, provinces were further divided into: a) Towns. b) Parganas. C) Sakars. Funcation of historiographer was:
	o n.3: Cho o i. ii. iii.	ose the correct option Founder of earliest Islamic movement in the subcontinent, MujadidAlafSani (R.A) was in the famous historical city of: a) Delhi. b)Agra c) Multan. Who had central position in Mughal administrative system? a) Emperor. b) Diwan c) Prime Minister. For administrative purposes, provinces were further divided into: a) Towns. b) Parganas. C) Sakars. Funcation of historiographer was: a) Sending report from b)Performing hajj rites.
	o n.3: Cho o i. ii. iii.	Founder of earliest Islamic movement in the subcontinent, MujadidAlafSani (R.A) was in the famous historical city of: a) Delhi. b)Agra c) Multan. Who had central position in Mughal administrative system? a) Emperor. b) Diwan c) Prime Minister. For administrative purposes, provinces were further divided into: a) Towns. b) Parganas. C) Sakars. Funcation of historiographer was: a) Sending report from b)Performing hajj rites. b) Monitoring of treasury.
	o n.3: Cho o i. ii. iii.	ose the correct option Founder of earliest Islamic movement in the subcontinent, MujadidAlafSani (R.A) was in the famous historical city of: a) Delhi. b)Agra c) Multan. Who had central position in Mughal administrative system? a) Emperor. b) Diwan c) Prime Minister. For administrative purposes, provinces were further divided into: a) Towns. b) Parganas. C) Sakars. Funcation of historiographer was: a) Sending report from b)Performing hajj rites.

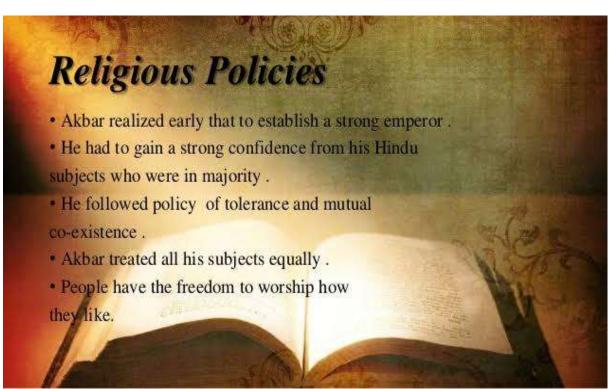
Question.4: Match the Column "A" with Column "B"

Column A	Column B	Column C Chief officer of pargana Commander of troops. Incharge of treasury Sending reports from provinces to centre. Head of police.	
Aaamil	Sending reports from provinces to centre.		
Fauj Dar	Head of police		
Fota Dar	Commander of troops.		
Historiographer	Chief officer of pargana		
kotwal	Incharge of treasury		

Question no 3:

swe	Who was the founder of Shikhism? r :Baba Guru Nanak Shaib was the founder of Shikhism. He was born in 1469AD, at Nanka n Punjab.
2.	How Mughal emperors won the loyalties of their subjects? Answer: Mughal emperors won the loyalities of their subject by their religious policy.
3.	What were the functions of Sadr-al-Pargana? Which were the responsibilities of Diward appointed in province by centre? Answer: Sadar-al-Sudur appointed a Sadr in each provience who was incharge of religious affairs. He was also superintendent of justice department.

	Answer: 1.Shiqdar	2. Munsif	
	3. Muqaddam	4.Fota Dar	
	5. Qamungo		
5.	Which were the responsi	ilities of Diwan, appointed in province by centre?	
5.	Answer: A Diwan was app	ilities of Diwan, appointed in province by centre? inted in every province on the behalf of centre. He was the r, maintain the record of income andexpenditure, and repo	
5.	Answer: A Diwan was appoint incharge of financial matter	inted in every province on the behalf of centre. He was the	



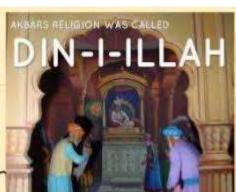
Question no 4: Long questions:			
1: Describe the religious policy of Answer: In Mughal period, special behavour and accommodating polymers and positions. In Mughal tile and property of non-Muslims was the hearts and souls of all their second	al attention was blicy of Mughal e liscontentment a mes, Hindi was a s also made secu	paid to interfaith had emperors impressed and bias. Akbar appol lso given importand	I the non-Muslms deeply. Dinted the non-Muslims on hig te as well as Perisan. Thr lives

Date: 19 th , December, 2020	Day: Saturday
Long question	
2. Highlight the role of hazratmujadidalafsani(R.A) in and din-e-Ilahi? Answer: Hindus likes Ramanuja, Ramanand and Bhaga invited a movement which ridiculed the fake piety of palso influenced by this movement. Bhakti movement whazratMjadidi.In a letter to a HINDU name Hirday, he determs. He also sent a letters to appreciate efforts of an HIS COMPANIONS demonstrated a paractial example of	tKabirabopted the monotheism of Muslim and bundits and mullahs. Din-e-Ilhai of Akbar was was very powerful in the time of condemned and refuted thes ideas in clear by faithful for Islam. Hazrat Mujadid (R.A) AND

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RIN-I-ILAHI

The comparative study of different religions at the Ibadat Khana led Akbar to form the Din-i-Ilahi (meaning 'divine faith



- The new faith included the good points of all religions.
- It believed in one Supreme God.
- The basic purpose of thee formation of Din-i-Ilahi was Sulh-i-kul or universal harmony.
- The idea of tolerance in this faith did not discriminate between people of different religions.
- It focused on a system of ethics like justice, peace, honesty etc.' which were universally applicable.

Long	question		
LUITE	question		
Answe Allaha reign Sultar	Answer:Every Mughal emperor considered education as his religious obligation. Agra, Delhi, Lahore Allahabad, Ambala. Etc. were centres of Islamic learning and education during Mughalperiod.In the eign of Akbar, through the efforts of Mullah Abdul-Nabi and Maulana Abdullah Sultanpuri, seminaries were established and means of subsistence were provided Schools were built at Lahore, Agra Fatehpur and other cities. Jahangir was considered an authority in natural sciences, Aurangzeb was a grammarian. Shah Jahan opened many school on his expense. Free education was the most prominent sytem of this region.		
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