

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

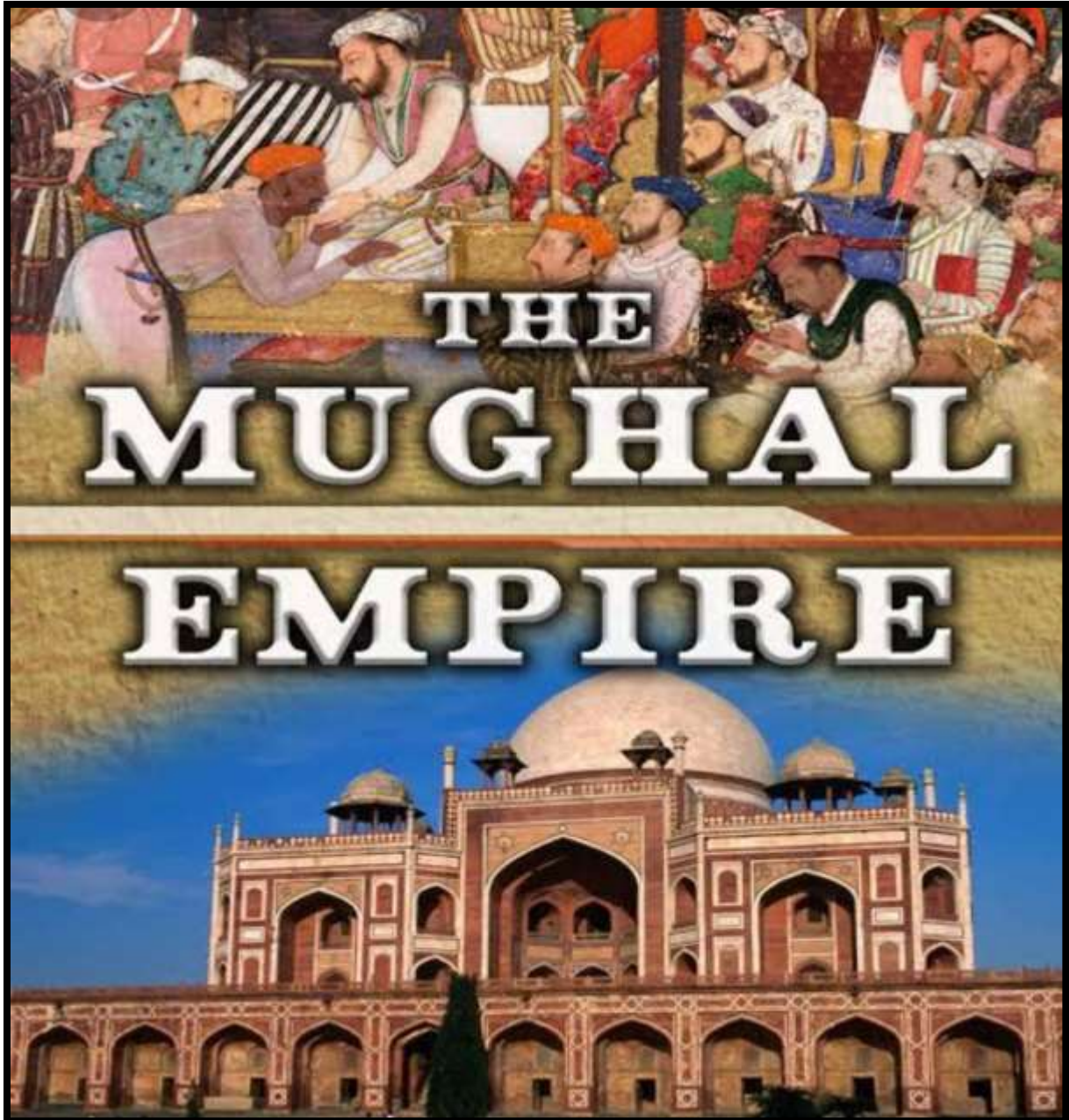
Class: 7th

System of Study: Semester System

Subject	2nd Semester Syllabi
History -7 Punjab textbook Board Lahore	<p style="text-align: center;">History</p> <p>Chapter-1: Mughal Empire-The Foundation (exercise short questions, long question #1,4,6)</p> <p>Chapter-2: Mughal Empire –Consolidation (exercise short questions , long question #5,8,9)</p> <p>Chapter-3:Mughal Empire-Cultural Development (exercise short questions ,long question#1,2,6)</p> <p>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.</p>

Chapter 1:

Mughal Empire The Foundation



Date: 26, November, 2020 Day: Thursday

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.

Question.1: Fill in blanks

- 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 whose 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) 100
- Panipat is the capital city of an _____ province.
(a) Pakistani (b) Indian (c) both a & b

Question .3: Short questions

1) What do you know about Zaheer-ud-Din Babar?

Answer: Zaheer-ud-Din Babar was the founder of Mughal Empire. He was a competent man of letters and also an appealing poet. His autobiography "Tuzk-e-Babari" is considered an excellent piece of writing.

2) Write down two reasons of Babar's invasion on India.

Answer: During his stay in Kabul, Babar march upon Indian –Subcontinent. At that time, northern areas of the sub-continent are under the sway of Ibrahim Lodhi who had caused some serious problem for himself. His Amirs and officials were annoyed with him. Daulat Khan Lodhi got so much irritated and invited Babar to attack on India.

Date: 27, November, 2020

Day: Friday

Question .3: Short questions

3) Why was Babar wanted to conquer SAMARKAND?

Answer: Samarkand, once the capital of Amir Timur, was among most beautiful cities of the world. It was a big trade centre. Babar wanted to conquer this city because of its beauty and links with Timur.

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."

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.

Question.1: Fill in blanks

- Khanwaha, Humayun lead a 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 the battle of Kanauj, Humayun reached
(a) 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 history of India, how Humayun 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 engulfed into anarchy. At this time Humayun regained his host kingdom.

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 Dynasty **Page:** 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.

Question.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 ruler of Bengal, 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: 2nd, December, 2020

Day: Wednesday

Topic: Test of lesson 1

Short questions:

1) How Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun in the battle of Kanauj?

2) In the history of India, how Humayun regained his lost kingdom?

3) Why was Babar wanted to conquer SAMARKAND?

4: Describe the reasons of Babar's success in the battle of Panipat?

5: How Humayun was died?

6) What do you know about Zaheer-ud-Din Babar?

Date: 5th, December, 2020

Day: Saturday

Chapter no: 2

Mughal Empire

Consolidation

Topics: Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar (1556AD-1605AD)

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

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

Abdul Muzaffar Muhiud din Aurangzeb Alamgir (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 Fatehpur Sikri. (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)

Question.2: State true or false

- Aurangzeb lived a very simple life. T _____
- Shah Jahan had appointed Shuja his heir apparent while he was alive. F _____
- Noor Jahan died in 1655AD. F _____
- Reign of Shah Jahan is considered the golden period of Mughal Rule. T _____
- Second battle of Panipat was fought in 1556AD. T _____

Date: 6th, December, 2020

Day: Monday

Question.3: Choose the correct option

- From 1682 to 1707AD, Aurangzeb was fully absorbed in
(a) Kabul (b) Deccan (c) Agra
- After the death of Nasiruddin Humayun in 1556AD, who was crowned as king?
(a) Sher Shah Suri (b) Jahangir (c) Akbar
- Second battle of Panipat was fought in :
(a) 1556AD (b) 1536AD (c) 1446AD
- Prince Saleem was crowned as king under the title of Nuruddin Muhammad Jahangir in :
(a) 1655AD (b) 1605AD (c) 1625AD
- The son of Shah Jahan, Jahangir became king in :
(a) 1683AD (b) 1638AD (c) 1628AD

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 Humayun, had capture Delhi and Agra. In 1556AD, both armies arrayed against each other in the battle field of Panipat.

2) What is meant by Mansabdari system?

Answer: Akbar replace feudal system with Mansabdari. According to this system every official was assigned a special mansab. Holder of this mansab was sometimes employed in civil and sometimes in the military departments.

3) When Akbar conquered Bengal?

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

4) In the time of Jahangir, Ustad Mansur was a master of which art?

Answer: Ustad Mansur was master of painting animals figures. Figures of birds and animals painted by him are now considered a treasure at different international museums.

5) Write down the names of important buildings as representative of the culture and architecture of Shah Jahan, s reign?

Answer: Taj Mahal, Red fort of Delhi, Shalamar garden of Lahore, tomb of Noor Jahan's brother Asif Jah, Sheesh Mahal and Wazir Khan Mosque etc.

Date: 8th, December, 2020

Day: Tuesday

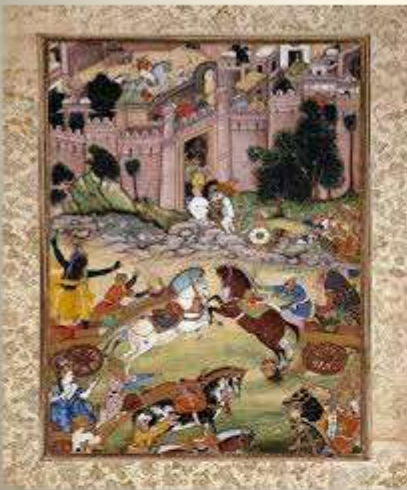
Question.5: long Questions

1) Explain why the reign of Shah Jahan is considered the golden period of Mughal rule?

Answer: Reign of Shah Jahan is considered the golden period of Mughal rule because he received an extensive and prospering state from his father. He was better than other in respect of administration and dispensation of justice. Trade and commerce, architecture and literature prospered during the reign of Shah Jahan. He eradicated non-Islamic rites and customs at his court and also prevented the custom of prostration out of respect. He introduced lunar calendar, and made special arrangements for the celebration of Islamic festival.

Date: 9th, December, 2020

Day: Wednesday



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



Date: 11th, December, 2020

Day: Friday

Topic: Test of lesson no. 2
Short Questions

1: Second battle of Panipat was fought between which opponents?

2: When Akbar conquered Bengal?

3: What is meant by Mansabdari system?

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 Hazrat Mujadid Alaf Sani (R.A) in diffusing the influence of Bhakti movement and Din-e-Ilahi and also the educational system of Mughal period.

Question.1: Fill in blanks

- Babar sent his _____ to collect goods and valuable books from anywhere. **(sons)**
- Chief officer of Pargana was called _____. **(Aamil)**
- Function of Diwan-e-Bureed was to collect deliver _____ letters. **(officials)**
- _____ of many seminaries were paid from Shah Jahan's personal account. **(Expenses)**
- Bakhshi was _____ troops stationed in his province. **(head)**

Question.2: State true or false

- Aurangzeb lived a very simple life. **T** _____
- Shah Jahan had appointed Shuja his heir apparent while he was alive. **F** _____
- Noor Jahan died in 1655AD. **F** _____
- Reign of Shah Jahan is considered the golden period of Mughal rule. **T** _____
- Second battle of Panipat was fought in 1556AD. **T** _____

Date: 17th, December, 2020

Day: Thursday

Question.3: Choose the correct option

- i. Founder of earliest Islamic movement in the subcontinent, Mujadid Alaf Sani (R.A) was in the famous historical city of:
a) Delhi. b) Agra c) Multan.
- ii. Who had central position in Mughal administrative system?
a) Emperor. b) Diwan c) Prime Minister.
- iii. For administrative purposes, provinces were further divided into:
a) Towns. b) Parganas. c) Sakars.
- iv. Function of historiographer was:
a) Sending report from b) Performing hajj rites.
b) Monitoring of treasury.
- v. Basic book of word recognition for children was compiled by:
a) Akbar b) Jahangir. c) Shah jahan.

Question.4: Match the Column “A” with Column “B”

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

Question no 3:

Short Questions :

1. Who was the founder of Shikhism?

Answer :Baba Guru Nanak Shaib was the founder of Shikhism. He was born in 1469AD, at Nankana Sahib in Punjab.

2. How Mughal emperors won the loyalties of their subjects?

Answer: Mughal emperors won the loyalties of their subject by their religious policy.

3. What were the functions of Sadr-al-Pargana? Which were the responsibilities of Diwan, appointed in province by centre?

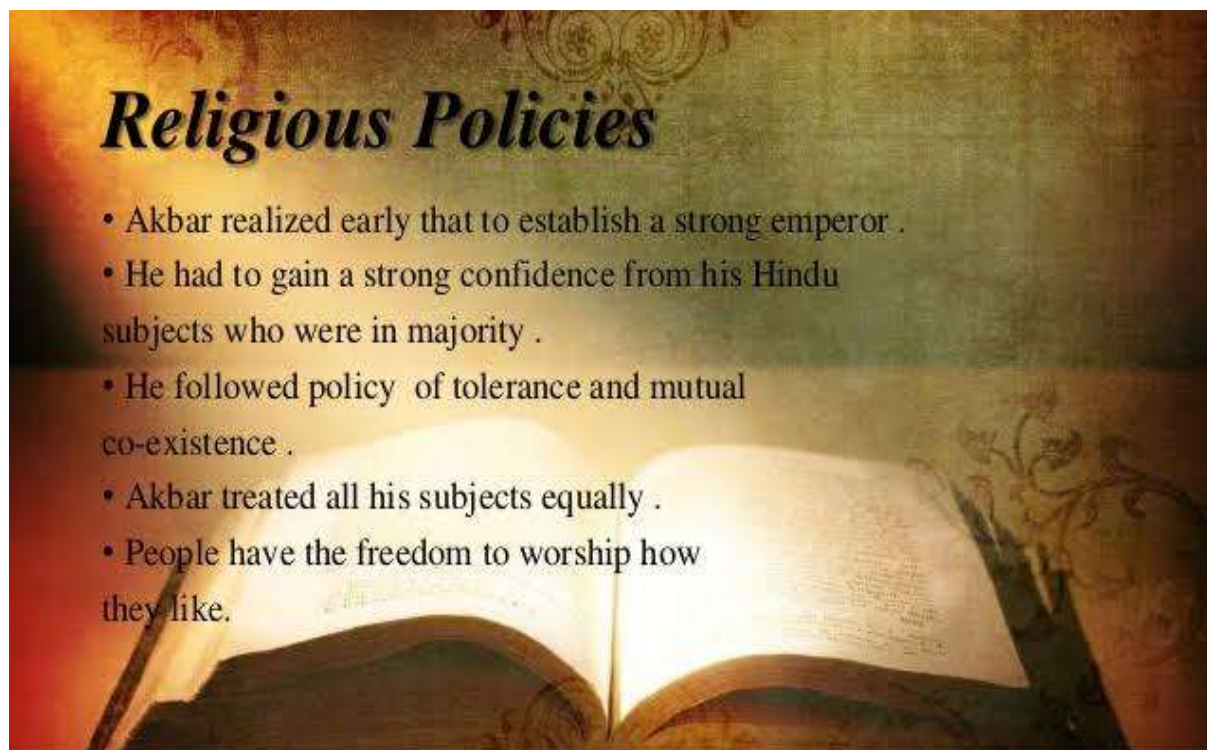
Answer: Sadr-al-Sudur appointed a Sadr in each provience who was incharge of religious affairs. He was also superintendent of justice department.

4. Which five officials were appointed in a pargana?

Answer: 1. Shiqdar 2. Munsif
 3. Muqaddam 4. Fota Dar
 5. Qamungo

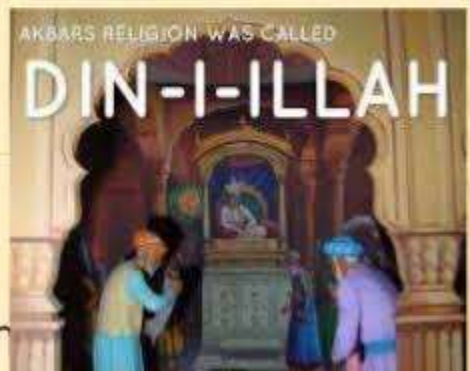
5. Which were the responsibilities of Diwan, appointed in province by centre?

Answer: A Diwan was appointed in every province on the behalf of centre. He was the incharge of financial matter, maintain the record of income and expenditure, and report it to emperor.



DIN-I-ILAH

- ✘ 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 the 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.



The End