

Akbar, Chap-9 (History and Civics)
2nd Unit Test (class-7)

A. Fill in the blanks :-

1. Afghans and Mughals.

2. Bairam Khan.

3. Haldighati in 1576 CE.

4. Todar Mal.

5. Din-i-Ilahi in 1582 CE.

B. Tick the sentences that are true. Correct the others :-

1. False. (Akbar defeated Afghans in the Second Battle of Panipat.)

2. False :- (Baz Bahadur was the ruler of Malwa)

3. True.

4. False. (Akbar wanted the farmers

to pay one-third of the produce of the land to the state.

5. False. (The Ibadat Khana was a place where Akbar used to do religious gathering.)

6. False. (Akbar built a new capital called Fatepur Sikri near Agra.)

C. Multiple Choice Questions :-

1. Akbar ascended the throne at the age of - (b)
→ 13.

2. Rani Durgabati was the queen of (a)
→ Gondwan.

3. The only region that Akbar could never conquer fully was - (c) → Meuar.

4. The idea of Sulh-i-kul was borrowed from the, (b) → Sufis.

5. The composer of the 'Akbarnama' was, (c) → Abul Fazl.

D. Match the following : —

1. Mansabdar → (c), Jagir.
2. Bairam Khan → (d) Akbar's tutor.
3. Rana Uday Singh → (e) Udaipur.
4. Ahmadnagar → (a) Chand Bibi
5. Dahsala system → (b) Todar Mal.

E. Answer in brief : —

1. Who was Bairam Khan?

ans) Bairam Khan was the tutor and regent of Akbar.

2. Why did Akbar want to befriend the Rajputs?

ans) ① Renowned for their valiant spirit and martial prowess, the Rajputs stood as the greatest obstacle to the further extension of Mughal power in India.

② Akbar realised this early in

life and took several steps towards maintaining good relations with them.

3. When and between whom was the Battle of Haldighati fought?

ans/ In 1576 CE, Akbar defeated Rana Pratap Singh, the son of Uday Singh at the Battle of Haldighati.

4. Who was Raja Man Singh?

ans/ ① Raja Man Singh was an important mansabdar at Akbar's court, was in charge of Kabul and later of Bengal and Bihar.

② He was one of the Navratnas and also related to Akbar's Rajput wife.

5. Why is Abul Fazl famous?

ans/ Abul Fazl was a famous court poet and historian in Akbar's court.

E.

Answers in detail : —

1. Write an account of Akbar's conquests?

ans) ① After consolidating his rule over Delhi and Agra, Akbar occupied Jaunpur and Gwalior.

② He then turned his attention to Malwa and defeated its ruler Baz Bahadur. He also captured Gondwana despite the gallant resistance of Rani Durgabati.

③ Akbar extended his hold over the whole Northern India. Kabul, Kashmir and Sind submitted to his authority; Baluchistan and Kandahar followed.

2. How did Akbar deal with the Rajputs?

ans) ① Akbar gave the Rajputs important positions in the empire

and put them in charge of provinces like Agra, Ajmer and Gujrat.

(ii) Akbar married the daughter of Raja Bhara Mal of Amber and cemented his relations with the Rajputs further.

(iii) Akbar fought hard against the gallant Rajput king and defeated him at Chittor in 1567 CE.

3. Write a note on Akbar's land revenue system?

ans. (i) Akbar adopted Sher Shah's system of land revenue, but introduced many changes in it.

(ii) He appointed Raja Todar Mal, who had served under Sher Shah as the chief revenue officer.

(iii) Todar Mal introduced the dahrala system.

4. What was the Mansabdari system?

ans) (i) Akbar reorganised the civil and military structure of his empire by introducing the mansabdari system.

(ii) The term 'mansab' literally meant rank or position, so the holder of a rank was a mansabdar. All officers in Akbar's administration - whether civil or military - had a rank.

(iii) The higher this rank the greater were the powers, responsibilities and salaries of that officer paid through the grant of jagirs or land.

5. Write about Akbar's policy of religious tolerance with special reference to the Ibadat Khana and Din-i-Ilahi?

ans) (i) In 1575 CE, Akbar opened the Ibadat Khana or house of worship at his new capital Fatehpur Sikri.

(ii) Ibadat Khana was the place where Akbar invited learned people of various religions to discuss their religion with him - including Hindus, Muslims, Jews, Jains, Christians etc.

(iii) Around 1582 CE, Akbar founded Din-i-Ilahi or 'divine faith' and was inspired by the Sufi idea of Sulh-e-Kul, meaning 'peace to all.'

(iv) He stressed upon the importance of keeping faith in one god and recognising the emperor as his representative on Earth.

6. Write three points on Akbar's place in history?

ans) (i) Akbar was a great conqueror and an equally great ruler.

(ii) He helped unify India through a single system of administration.

(iii) His policy of religious tolerance helped build a strong and stable empire.
