

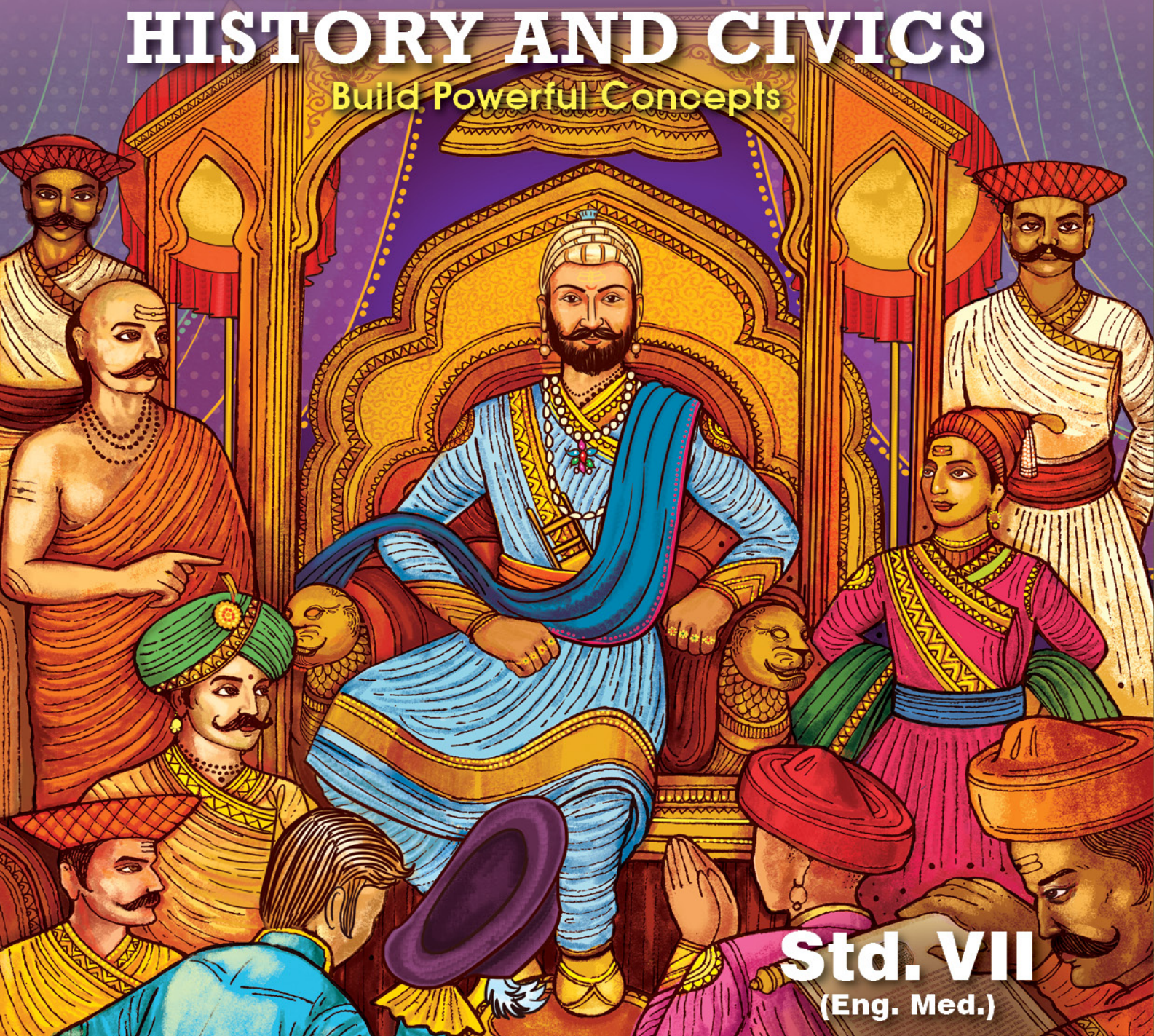
SAMPLE CONTENT



Perfect Notes

HISTORY AND CIVICS

Build Powerful Concepts



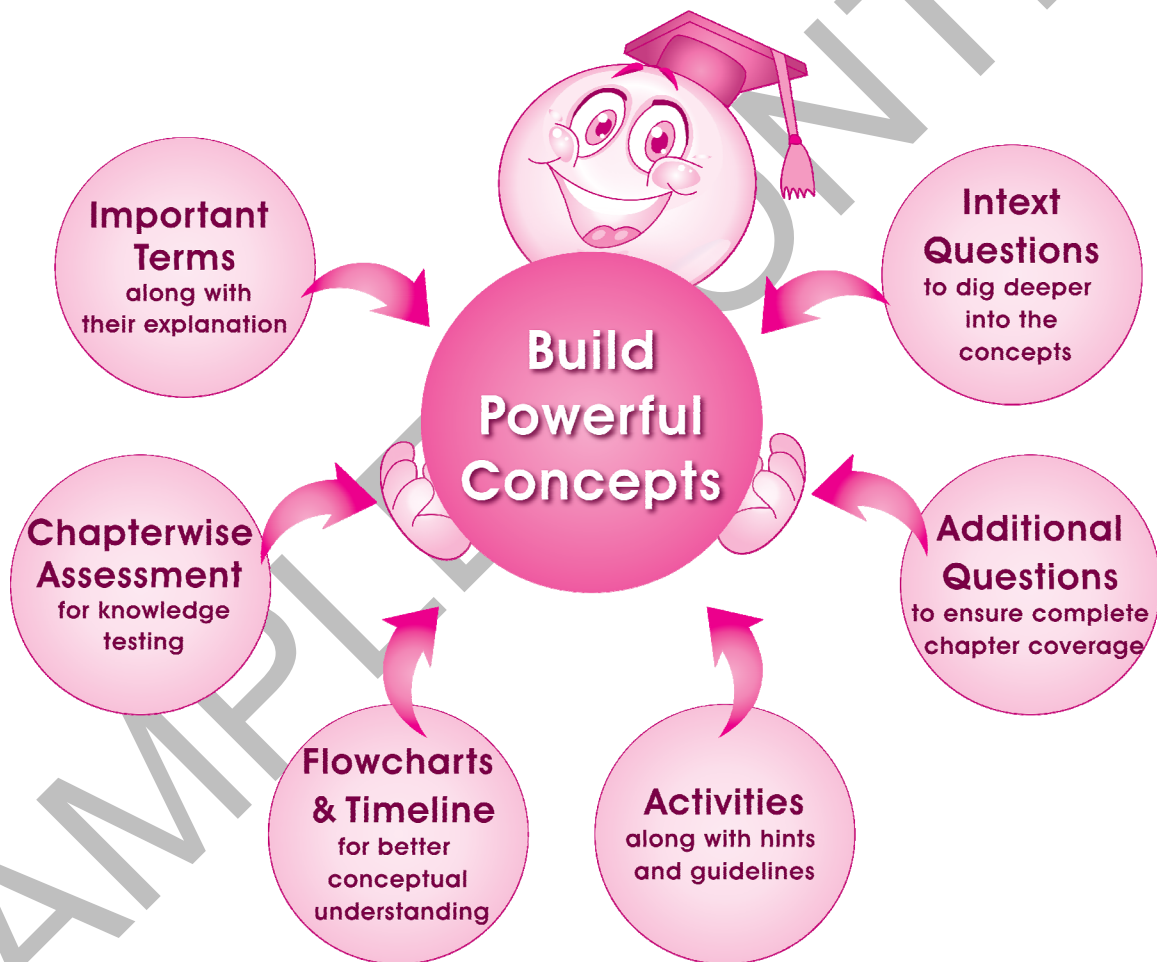
Std. VII
(Eng. Med.)

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STD. VII

History and Civics



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PREFACE

The book “**Std VII: History and Civics**” deals with the history of Maharashtra which includes the foundation of Swaraj by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. The civics section, on the other hand, tells us about the Indian Constitution and its features. This book has been prepared as per the new ‘Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation’ (CCE) system which is more child-centric and focuses on active learning and making the process of education more enjoyable and interesting.

Every chapter in the book begins with **Important terms and Sequence of events** which gives the readers a better understanding of the chapter. It further covers the **Summative Evaluation Section** which includes Questions and Answers based upon the chapters and ensures that no point in the chapter is left uncovered.

The section that follows consists of **Formative Evaluation**. In this segment, we've answered as many Questions as we could and deemed necessary. To be judicious towards the exercise, we've left a few Questions unanswered and have expected the students to answer them on their own. However, this was done either based on the nature of the questions or to prod the students to dig deeper into the given topics.

At the end of every chapter, we've included an **Assessment Test**. This test gives students a chance to test their knowledge based on what they've learned so far. **Additional information** is added to trigger the students' thought process.

We hope this book turns out to be more than a guiding angel for the students of Std. VII.

The journey to create a complete book is strewn with triumphs, failures and near misses. If you think we've nearly missed something or want to applaud us for our triumphs, we'd love to hear from you.

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A book affects eternity; one can never tell where its influence stops.

Best of luck to all the aspirants!

From,
Publisher

Edition: Second

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*Note: Textual Questions are represented by * mark.*

2. India before the Times of Shivaji Maharaj

Glossary

Important terms	
Sultan	a king or sovereign especially of a Muslim state
Sultanate	a state or country governed by a Sultan
Madarsa	a place where learning and studying take place
Artillery	large-calibre guns used in warfare on land
Revolt	an attempt to end the authority of a person or body by rebelling
Sequence of Events	
1175 CE and 1178 CE	Sultan Muhammad Ghuri of Ghur from Afghanistan invaded India and ruled over India.
1206 CE	Sultan Muhammad Ghuri died and Qutubuddin Aibak established his independent reign
1210 CE	Qutubuddin Aibak died
1336 CE	The brothers Harihar and Bukka, founded the kingdom of Vijaynagar in South
1347 CE	Hasan Gangu founded the kingdom of Bahamani
1509 CE	King Krishnadevaraya ascended the throne of Vijaynagar in Deccan
21 st April 1526	First battle of Panipat fought between Ibrahim Lodi and Babur
1526 CE	Delhi Sultanate came to an end. Babur established the Mughal power in Delhi.
1530 CE	King Krishnadevaraya died
1530 CE	Babur died
1530 CE to 1539 CE	Humayun's reign
1555 CE to 1556 CE	Humayun recaptures his lost kingdom (From Shershah of the Sur dynasty). Humayun dies in 1556 CE.
1556 CE to 1605 CE	Akbar's reign
1556 CE	Second battle of Panipat fought between Akbar and Hemu
1565 CE	Battle between Adilshahi, Nizamshahi, Qutubshahi, Baridshahi on one side and Vijaynagar on the other side. Dominance of Vijaynagar came to an end.
1595 CE	Mughals attacked Ahmadnagar, the capital of Nizamshahi's kingdom.
1605 CE to 1628 CE	Jahangir's reign
1628 CE to 1658 CE	Shahajahan's reign
1658 CE to 1707 CE	Aurangzeb's reign
1675 CE	Aurangzeb imprisoned Guru Tegbahaddar and beheaded him. After him, Guru Gobindsingh became the Guru of the Sikhs.
1708 CE	An attempt on Guru Gobindsingh's life when he was at Nanded and soon after it he succumbed to his wounds.

Summative Evaluation

Fill in the blanks by choosing the appropriate option

- In the first war at Tarai, defeated Muhammad Ghuri.
(A) Chandbibi (B) Maharana Pratap (C) Prithviraj Chauhan
- During the reign of of the Rashtrakuta dynasty in Maharashtra, the Rashtrakut power spread from Kanauj up to Rameshwar.
(A) Govind III (B) Rajendra I (C) Rana Jaswantsingh



3. The capital of Bhillam V of the Yadava dynasty was at near Aurangabad.
(A) Mewad (B) Deogiri (C) Ahmadnagar
4. was the last Sultan.
(A) Babur (B) Iltutmish (C) Ibrahim Lodi
5. Krishnadevraya wrote, a Telugu compendium on polity.
(A) 'Amuktamalyada' (B) 'Guru Granth Sahib'
(C) 'Aadigrantha'
6. In Maharashtra, was established under the leadership of Shivaji Maharaj.
(A) Swadharma (B) Swaraj (C) Swakul

Answers:

1. (C) 2. (A) 3. (B) 4. (C)
5. (A) 6. (B)



Match the Following

Group 'A'		Group 'B'	
1.	Mewad	a.	Rajaraj I and Rajendra I
2.	Ahmadnagar	b.	Rana Jaswantsingh
3.	Farghana	c.	Maharana Pratap
4.	Tamil Nadu	d.	Babur
5.	Marwad	e.	Chandbibi

Ans: (1 – c), (2 – e), (3 – d), (4 – a), (5 – b)



Name the following

1. **The king belonging to the Hoysal dynasty who had conquered the whole of Karnataka.**
Ans: King Vishnuvardhan
- *2. **The first Sultan of the Bahamani kingdom.**
Ans: Hasan Gangu
- *3. **The founder of Mughal dynasty.**
Ans: Babur
4. **He was the king of Farghana in Central Asia in today's Uzbekistan.**
Ans: Babur
5. **The place where a battle between Babur and Rana Sanga was fought.**
Ans: Khanua
- *6. **The son of Udaysingh.**
Ans: Maharana Pratap
- *7. **The Queen of Gondvana.**
Ans: Rani Durgavati
8. **The people of the Shaan community who settled down in the valley of river Brahmaputra.**
Ans: Ahoms
9. **The Ahom Commander who gave an intense battle against the Mughals.**
Ans: Commander Lachit Borphukan
- *10. **The fighting force established by Guru Gobindsingh.**
Ans: Khalsa Dal



11. Aurangzeb's son who joined hands with Rajputs and rose in revolt against him.

Ans: Prince Akbar

12. He continued the struggle against the Mughals for the existence of Marwad.

Ans: Durgadas Rathod



Find the odd man out

1. Shilahars, Chola, Rashtrakuta, Yadav

Ans: Chola

Reason: The Chola dynasty belonged to Tamil Nadu, while the remaining belonged to Maharashtra state.

2. Harihar, Krishnadevaraya, Bukka, Govind III

Ans: Govind III

Reason: Govind III belonged to the Rashtrakuta dynasty, while the remaining are rulers of the Vijaynagar kingdom.

***3. Adilshahi, Nizamshahi, Sultanate, Baridshahi**

Ans: Sultanate

Reason: Sultanate was the central power in Delhi, while the remaining were a part of the Bahamani Kingdom in the Deccan area.

4. Itutmish, Razia, Hasan Gangu, Bulban

Ans: Hasan Gangu

Reason: Hasan Gangu was the founder of the Bahamani Kingdom, while the remaining were the sultans who ruled India.

***5. Sultan Mahmud, Qutubuddin Aibak, Muhammad Ghuri, Babur**

Ans: Babur

Reason: Babur was first the king of the Mughal dynasty, while the others were rulers of the Delhi Sultanate.

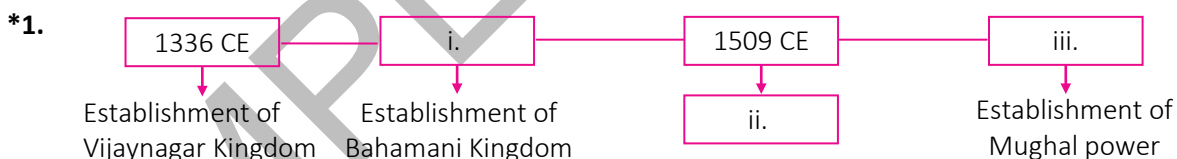
***6. Akbar, Humayun, Shershah, Aurangzeb**

Ans: Shershah

Reason: Shershah was the founder of the Sur dynasty, while the remaining were Mughal rulers.



Complete the timeline

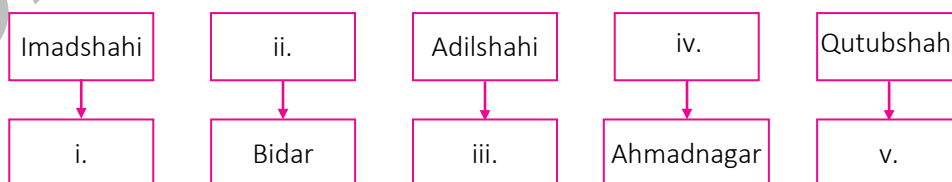


Ans: i. 1347 CE ii. Krishnadevaraya ascended the throne of Vijaynagar
iii. 1526 CE



Complete the chart

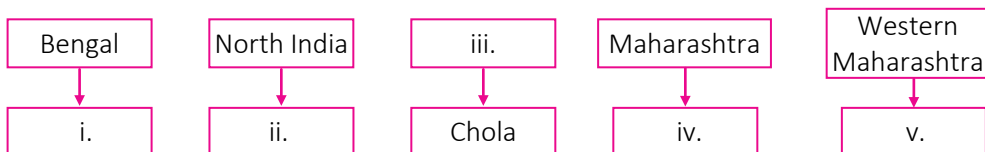
1. The five rules and their respective kingdoms that emerged from the partition of the Bahamani kingdom



Ans: i. Varhad ii. Baridshahi iii. Bijapur iv. Nizamshahi
v. Golconda



2. Complete the following flow chart of different dynasties of the regions



Ans: i. Pal ii. Gahadwal and Parmar iii. Tamil Nadu
iv. Rashtrakuta v. Shilahars



Answer in one sentence

1. Mention the places where the Gurjar-Pratihara power had spread during the eighth century?

Ans: During the eighth century, the Gurjar-Pratihara power spread up to Andhra, Kalinga, Vidarbha, West Kathewad, Kanauj and Gujarat, in Central India.

2. Mention the places the Cholas had conquered during the eighth century?

Ans: During the eighth century, the Cholas had conquered the Maldives and Sri Lanka.

3. During the Yadava dynasty, what emerged in Maharashtra?

Ans: During the Yadava dynasty, the Mahanubhava Panth and the Varkari movement emerged in Maharashtra.

4. Who attacked the Sindh province in the eighth century?

Ans: The Arab General Muhammad-bin-Qasim attacked the Sindh province in the eighth century.

5. Who was the king of the Sindh province when Muhammad-bin-Qasim attacked it?

Ans: King Dahir was the king of the Sindh province when Muhammad-bin-Qasim attacked it.

6. How did Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni plunder wealth from India?

Ans: Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni invaded India many times and plundered the rich temples at Mathura, Vrindavan, Kanauj and Somnath and carried away enormous wealth with him.

7. Who invited Babur to march on India?

Ans: Daulat Khan Lodi who was the Governor of Punjab in the Sultanate invited Babur to march on India.

8. Which king of the Vijayanagar Kingdom brought the region up to Rameshwaram under his control?

Ans: Bukka, who succeeded his brother Harihar as the king, brought the region up to Rameshwaram under the control of the Vijayanagar Kingdom.

9. Between whom was the Second Battle of Panipat fought?

Ans: The Second Battle of Panipat was fought between Akbar and Hemu in 1556 CE.

10. Who was the son of Jahangir and Nurjahan?

Ans: Shahajahan was the son of Jahangir and Nurjahan.

11. Whom did Aurangzeb send to Marwar to crush the resistance of Durgadas?

Ans: Aurangzeb sent Prince Akbar to Marwar to crush the resistance of Durgadas.

12. From whom did Akbar face opposition when he tried to bring India under his central authority?

Ans: When Akbar tried to bring India under his central authority, he had to face opposition from local powers like Maharana Pratap, Chand Bibi and Rani Durgavati.



Answer in short

1. How did the Kingdom of Vijayanagar come to an end?

Ans: i. During Krishnadevaraya's reign, the Vijayanagar kingdom was extended from Cuttack in the east up to Goa in the west and from Raichur Doab in the north up to the Indian Ocean in the south.
ii. This kingdom began declining after the death of King Krishnadevaraya in 1530 CE.
iii. In 1565 CE, at Talikota in the present day Karnataka, a battle was fought with Vijayanagar on one side and Adilshahi, Nizamshahi, Qutubshahi, Baridshahi on the other side.
iv. Vijayanagar was defeated in the battle and thereafter, the dominance of Vijayanagar came to an end.



***2. What reforms did Mahmud Gawan make?**

Ans: Mahmud Gawan was the Chief Wazir of the Bahamani kingdom.

He was a good administrator and brought about the following reforms in the Bahamani Kingdom:

- i. He strengthened the Bahamani Kingdom.
- ii. Instead of paying the soldiers' salaries through land grants, he started paying them in cash.
- iii. He brought discipline in the army.
- iv. He introduced many reforms in the land revenue system.
- v. He opened a *madarsa* at Bidar for Arabic and Persian studies.

***3. Why did it become impossible for the Mughals to strengthen their base in Assam?**

Ans: i. In thirteenth century CE, in the valley of river Brahmaputra, the people of the Shaan community had established their kingdom. They were known as Ahom people.
 ii. The Mughals attacked the Ahoms' region under Aurangzeb.
 iii. Commander Lachit Borphukan gave an intense battle against the Mughals under the leadership of Gadadharsinha.
 iv. The Ahoms used the guerilla technique against the Mughals.
 As a result, it became impossible for the Mughals to strengthen their base in Assam.

4. How did the Marathas defend their independence?

Ans: i. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj had to fight the Mughals in order to establish Swaraj.
 ii. After the death of Shivaji Maharaj, Aurangzeb came down to the Deccan.
 iii. He intended to conquer the whole of South India.
 iv. However, the Marathas offered stiff resistance to Aurangzeb.
 In this way, the Marathas defended their independence.



Answer briefly

***1. How did the kingdoms of Vijaynagar and Bahamani emerge?**

Ans: Kingdom of Vijaynagar:

- i. The brothers Harihar and Bukka, were *Sardars* in the service of Sultan Muhammad-bin-Tughluque during his reign in Delhi.
- ii. There occurred many revolts in the South against the Sultan.
- iii. In 1336 CE, taking advantage of the instability in the South, the two brothers - Harihar and Bukka, founded the kingdom of Vijaynagar in the South.
- iv. Harihar became the first king of the Vijaynagar Kingdom and Hampi in today's Karnataka was its capital.

Kingdom of Bahamani:

- i. During the reign of Sultan, some of the *Sardars* in the Deccan revolted against him.
- ii. Taking advantage of this, their leader Hasan Gangu, defeated the army of the Sultan and founded the Bahamani Kingdom in 1347 CE.
- iii. Hasan Gangu became the first Sultan of the Bahamani Kingdom and Gulburga in today's Karnataka was its capital.

2. Explain in detail about the different dynasties that ruled Maharashtra before the times of Shivaji Maharaj.

Ans: Before the times of Shivaji Maharaj, three dynasties ruled Maharashtra.

They are as follows:

- i. The Rashtrakuta dynasty:
 - a. The Rashtrakuta dynasty in Maharashtra spread from Kanauj up to Rameshwar during the reign of Govind III.
 - b. King Krishna III later conquered the region up to Allahabad.
- ii. The Shilahar dynasties:
 - a. Three dynasties of the Shilahars emerged in Western Maharashtra.
 - b. One dynasty ruled over Thane and Raigad in North Konkan.



- c. The second dynasty ruled in South Konkan.
- d. The third dynasty ruled over some parts of the present day Kolhapur, Satara, Sangli and Belgaum districts.
- iii. The Yadav dynasty:
 - a. The Yadav dynasty was the last prosperous power before the period of Shivaji Maharaj.
 - b. King Bhillam V of the Yadava dynasty had his capital at Deogiri near Aurangabad. He expanded his kingdom beyond the river Krishna.
 - c. This period is said to be the golden period of Marathi language and literature.
 - d. It was during this period that the Mahanubhav *Panth* and the Varkari movement emerged in Maharashtra.

3. Explain the emergence and fall of the Sultanate in North.

Ans: The emergence of Sultanate in North:

- i. Sultan Muhammad Ghuri of Ghur from Afghanistan invaded India in 1175 CE and 1178 CE and conquered few territories.
- ii. To look after the governance of these conquered territories, he appointed Qutubuddin Aibak.
- iii. Muhammad Ghuri died in 1206 CE.
- iv. After Muhammad Ghuri's death, Qutubuddin Aibak, who was initially a slave, became the ruler of Delhi.
- v. This is how the Sultanate emerged in North India.

The end of Sultanate in North:

- i. Qutubuddin Aibak died in 1210 CE.
- ii. After his death, Sultans like Iltutmish, Razia, Bulban, Alauddin Khalji, Muhammad-bin-Tughluque, Firuz Tughluque, Ibrahim Lodi, etc ruled over India.
- iii. Ibrahim Lodi had a peculiar temperament. He made many enemies because of this.
- iv. He had strained relations with Daulatkhan Lodi, Governor of Punjab.
- v. Daulatkhan Lodi invited the ruler of Kabul - Babur, to march on India and fight against Ibrahim Lodi. Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the First Battle of Panipat in 1526 CE and thus the Sultanate came to an end.



Write briefly about the following in your own words

***1. Krishnadevaraya**

- Ans:**
- i. In 1509 CE, Krishnadevaraya ascended the throne of Vijaynagar.
 - ii. He expanded his kingdom by conquering Vijaywada and Rajmahendri.
 - iii. He defeated the combined forces of the armies of the Sultans, united under the leadership of Bhamanani Sultan Mahmud Shah.
 - iv. During his reign, the kingdom of Vijaynagar expanded till Cuttak in the east, Goa in the west, Raichur Doab in the north and upto Indian Ocean in the south.
 - v. He was a scholar and wrote 'Amuktamalyada', a Telugu compendium on polity.
 - vi. He built the Hazar Ram temple and Vitthal temple in Vijaynagar.
 - vii. He died in 1530 CE.

2. Akbar

- Ans:**
- i. Akbar was the most powerful king of the Mughal dynasty.
 - ii. He attempted to bring the whole India under his central authority.
 - iii. The second battle of Panipat was fought between Akbar and Hemu in 1556 CE.
 - iv. Akbar had secured the cooperation of the Rajputs with his policy of amicable relations.
 - v. Akbar reigned from 1556 CE to 1605 CE.

***3. Chandbibi**

- Ans:**
- i. When Akbar tried to bring the entire India under his central authority, he had to face opposition from great and brave warriors like Chandbibi.
 - ii. Chandbibi was the capable and brave daughter of Husain Nizamshah of Ahmadnagar.
 - iii. In 1595 CE, when Mughals attacked the capital of Nizamshah's kingdom - Ahmadnagar, they put the fort of Ahmadnagar under siege.



- iv. Under such testing circumstances, Chandbibi bravely defended the fort.
- v. During this time, there was an internal strife among the factions of the *Sardars* in Nizamshahi's kingdom which caused the murder of Chandbibi.
- vi. Later, the Mughals captured the fort of Ahmadnagar. But, the Mughals could not bring the entire kingdom of Nizamshahi under their control.

*4. Rani Durgavati

- Ans:**
- i. Rani Durgavati was born in the Chandel Rajput dynasty.
 - ii. After she married, she became the queen of Gondvana which comprised of the eastern part of Vidarbha, part of Madhya Pradesh, western part of today's Chhattisgarh, northern part of Andhra Pradesh and the western part of Odisha.
 - iii. She was an excellent administrator.
 - iv. Mughals wanted to capture Gondvana. In order to save Gondvana, she put up a brave struggle against the Mughals.
 - v. After her husband's death, Durgavati laid down her life while fighting against Akbar, but she did not surrender.
 - vi. Her struggle against the Mughals is important in medieval history.

5. Aurangzeb

- Ans:**
- i. Aurangzeb reigned from 1658 CE to 1707 CE.
 - ii. He was the son of Shahajahan and became the Emperor in 1658 CE, after Shahajahan's death.
 - iii. At this time, the extent of the Mughal Empire was from Kashmir in the north up to Ahmadnagar in the south and from Kabul in the west up to Bengal in the east.
 - iv. He further expanded this empire by conquering Assam in the east, the regions of Adilshahi of Bijapur in the south and Qutubshahi of Golconda.
 - v. He had conflicts with the Ahoms in Assam, with Sikhs in Anandpur, with Rajputs in Marwad and with Marathas in Maharashtra.
 - vi. After his death, the Mughal Empire became weak.

6. Guru Gobindsingh

- Ans:**
- i. Guru Gobindsingh became the Guru of the Sikhs after Aurangzeb imprisoned and beheaded Guru Tegbahaddar in 1675 CE.
 - ii. He continued the struggle of Guru Tegbahaddar.
 - iii. He organised his followers into a fighting force called the 'Khalsa Dal' and encouraged their martial spirit.
 - iv. They were headquartered at Anandpur. Aurangzeb attacked Anandpur to fight the Sikhs.
 - v. The Sikhs fought back fiercely but they could not succeed.
 - vi. Later in 1708 CE, Guru Gobindsingh came to the Deccan.
 - vii. There was an attempt on his life when he was at Nanded and soon after, he succumbed to his wounds.



Write short notes on

1. Invasions from the North-West

- Ans:**
- i. Invaders from the north-west conquered the local dynasties like Yadava and Rashtrakuta in Maharashtra and established their own rule.
 - ii. Meanwhile, the Arab power had emerged in the Middle-east and turned towards India to expand their empire.
 - iii. In the eighth century, the Arab General Muhammad-bin-Qasim, attacked the Sindh province and in spite of the resistance of King Dahir, conquered it.
 - iv. By this the Arabs came into political contact with India for the first time.
 - v. Later, powers like the Afghans and Mughals from Central Asia invaded India and established their own rule.
 - vi. Also, the Turks began to invade India in the eleventh century CE and reached upto the north western frontier of India.



- vii. Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni invaded India many times and carried away enormous wealth with him by plundering the rich temples at Mathura, Vrindavan, Kanauj and Somnath.

2. The First Battle of Panipat

- Ans:** i. Ibrahim Lodi was the Sultan of Delhi and Daulatkhan Lodi was a Governor of Punjab.
ii. The relationship between Ibrahim Lodi and Daulatkhan Lodi became strained and he invited Babur to march against Ibrahim Lodi.
iii. Taking advantage of this opportunity, Babur invaded India.
iv. A battle was fought between Ibrahim Lodi and Babur on 21st April 1526 at Panipat.
v. In this battle, Babur made use of effective artillery for the first time in India and defeated Ibrahim Lodi's army.

This battle is known as the First Battle of Panipat.



Give historical reasons

*1. The Bahamani Kingdom disintegrated into five fragments.

- Ans:** i. After the Chief Wazir of the Bahamani Kingdom - Mahmud Gawan - died, there was an increase in factionism among the Bahamani *Sardars*.
ii. Also, conflict with the Vijaynagar Kingdom had an adverse effect on the Bahamani kingdom.
iii. The provincial Governors began to act more independently.
iv. As a result, the Bahamani kingdom disintegrated into five small fragments - Imadshahi of Varhad, Baridshahi of Bidar, Adilshahi of Bijapur, Nizamshahi of Ahmadnagar and Qutubshahi of Golconda.

*2. Rana Sanga's army was defeated.

- Ans:** i. Rana Sanga was the king of Mewad.
ii. After Babur won the First Battle of Panipat in 1526 CE, Rana Sanga united all Rajput kings against Babur.
iii. There was a battle between Babur and Rana Sanga at Khanua.
iv. However, in this battle, Babur had an edge over Rana Sanga with resources like his artillery and a reserved force at his disposal. These played a key role in Babur's victory.

Thus, Rana Sanga's army was defeated.

*3. Rana Pratap has become immortal in history.

- Ans:** i. During Akbar's reign, Udaysingh - the father of Rana Pratap - was the king of Mewad.
ii. After Udaysingh's death, Maharana Pratap ascended the throne of Mewad and continued the struggle for Mewad's existence.
iii. He continued the struggle with Akbar to maintain his independence, till the very end.
iv. He displayed qualities of valour, courage, self-respect, sacrifice, etc.
These qualities have made him immortal in history.

*4. Aurangzeb imprisoned Guru Tegbahaddar.

- Ans:** i. Guru Tegbahaddar was the ninth Guru of the Sikhs.
ii. During his time, Aurangzeb was the Mughal emperor.
iii. Aurangzeb had a policy of religious intolerance.
iv. This policy was strongly protested by Guru Tegbahaddar.
Hence, Aurangzeb imprisoned Guru Tegbahaddar and beheaded him in 1675 CE.

*5. The Rajputs fought against the Mughals.

- Ans:** i. With his policy of amicable relations, Akbar had secured the cooperation of the Rajputs.
ii. However, Aurangzeb could not get the same.
iii. Aurangzeb annexed the kingdom of Marwad to the Mughal Empire after the death of Rana Jaswantsingh.
iv. However, Durgadas Rathod fought hard against the Mughals and crowned Jaswantsingh's minor son Ajitsingh as the King of Marwad.

Thus we can see that in order to maintain their independence, the Rajputs fought against the Mughals.



Formative Evaluation

- *1. Using the internet, find out more about any one of the personalities you have studied here, and fill in the box below.**

Ans:

The original name of Babur was Zahir-ud-Din Muhammad Babur. He was the eldest son of Umar Sheikh Mirza and had ascended the throne of Fergana in 1495 at the age of twelve. Two years later, he conquered Samarkand but lost the city of Fergana soon after. When he tried to conquer Fergana again, he lost control of Samarkand as well.

In 1501, he tried to recapture both cities but could not succeed. In 1504, he managed to conquer Kabul. He formed a partnership with Safavid ruler Ismail I and reconquered parts of central Asia, including Samarkand. But he again lost it, along with the other newly conquered lands, to the Uzbeks.

After losing Samarkand for the third time, Babur turned his attention to North India. At that time, a major part of North India was ruled by Ibrahim Lodi of the Afghan Lodi dynasty, whereas the other major part was ruled by a Hindu Rajput Confederacy, led by Rana Sanga of Mewar.

In 1524, Daulat Khan Lodi, a rebel of the Lodhi dynasty, invited Babur to invade India, overthrow Ibrahim and become a ruler. Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi at the First Battle of Panipat in 1526 and founded the Mughal Empire.

However, Rana Sanga of Mewar who considered Babur a foreigner, opposed him. A battle was fought between the two at Khanua. Rana Sanga was defeated in this Battle.

Babur died in 1530 and was succeeded by his son Humayun. According to Babur's wishes, he was buried in Bagh-e-Babur in Kabul, Afghanistan.

- 2. Write down the names of the Mughal rulers in chronological order.**

Ans:

i. Babur (The founder of the Mughal Empire)	ii. Humayun
iii. Akbar	iv. Jahangir
v. Shahajahan	vi. Aurangzeb

- 3. Using the internet, find out more about the Sultanate in North and write down the names of the different dynasties in chronological order.**

Ans:

i. The Slave Dynasty (1206 CE to 1290 CE)	ii. The Khilji Dynasty (1290 CE to 1320 CE)
iii. The Tughluque Dynasty (1320 CE to 1414 CE)	iv. The Sayyid Dynasty (1414 CE to 1450 CE)
v. The Lodi Dynasty (1451 CE to 1526 CE)	

- *4. Activity.**



Obtain more information about the personalities mentioned in this chapter. Use reference books, the internet, newspapers, etc. Prepare a collage of the pictures information in your activity book and display it in the history cell.

[Note: Students are expected to perform this activity on their own.]

Chapter Assessment

- 1. Fill in the blanks.**

- was the most powerful king of the Mughal Empire.
- Sultan Mahmud of invaded India many times.
- was the first king of Vijaynagar.
- was the Governor of Punjab under the Sultanate.



2. Answer in one sentence.

- i. What did the Cholas use to conquer the Maldiv Islands and Sri Lanka?
- ii. Whom did Muhammad-bin-Qasim defeat in order to conquer the province of Sindh in the eighth century?
- iii. Who crowned Ajitsingh as the King of Marwad?
- iv. Under whose leadership was *Swaraj* established?

3. Write a short note on.

The Sultanate in North

Answers:

1.
 - i. Akbar
 - ii. Ghazni
 - iii. Harihar
 - iv. Daulatkhan Lodi
2.
 - i. The Cholas conquered the Maldiv Islands and Sri Lanka using their naval strength.
 - ii. Muhammad-bin-Qasim defeated King Dahir in order to conquer the province of Sindh in the eighth century.
 - iii. Durgadas Rathod crowned Jaswantsingh's minor son Ajitsingh as the King of Marwad.
 - iv. *Swaraj* was established under the able leadership of Shivaji Maharaj.
3. Refer Q.3. "Summative Evaluation: Answer Briefly"



Std. VII



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