

4. The Creation of an Empire

Worksheet 1

A Why were the following wars important:

1. First Battle of Panipat: _____

2. Battle of Khanua: _____

3. Battle of Ghaghra: _____

4. Battle of Chausa: _____

B What were the following men at Akbar's court famous for:

1. Abul Fazl: _____

2. Faizi: _____

3. Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khana: _____

4. Todarmal: _____

5. Birbal: _____

6. Man Singh: _____

7. Tansen: _____

8. Baswan and Daswant: _____

C What was the result of Aurangzeb's policies on the Mughal empire?

D Sher Shah Suri was an excellent administrator. State what the following improvements:
1. Rupiya: _____
2. Kabuliyat: _____
3. Patta: _____
4. G.T. Road: _____

E Fill in the blanks:
1. A _____ formed a ruling group that maintained a force and was paid in cash.
2. Land was the main source of income and was called _____.
3. The Chief _____ or _____ looked after charities, religious affairs, education and the police.
4. Land revenue was collected during the time of Sher Shah Suri's rule by _____.
5. The autobiography of Babur called _____ describes his life, travels and achievements.
6. Akbar's tomb is at _____ near _____ _____.
7. The Sikhs became enemies of the Mughals because _____ _____ was executed.
8. The British sent Captain _____ and Sir _____ to the court of Jahangir to get trade concessions.

ANSWERS TO WORKSHEET I



- A. 1. Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi at the First Battle of Panipat in 1526 and established Mughal rule in India.
- 2. Babur defeated Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanua in 1527.
- 3. Babur defeated the Afghan chief of Bengal at the Battle of Ghaghra in 1528.
- 4. Humayun was defeated by Sher Shah Suri at the Battle of Chausa in 1539 and he fled into hiding.
- B. 1. Abul Fazl: He was a historian, the author of 'Akbarnama' and 'Ain-i-Akbari', which deals with the revenue system of the empire.

2. Faizi: He was a poet who translated the 'Ramayana' and the 'Mahabharata' into Persian.
 3. Abdur Rahim Khan-I Khana: He wrote poems and dohas in Hindi.
 4. Todarmal: He was the revenue minister.
 5. Birbal: He was the witty person in court.
 6. Man Singh: He was a general.
 7. Tansen: He was a classical Hindustani singer.
 8. Baswan and Daswant: They were famous painters in the court.
- C. Anurangzeb was a conservative and austere Muslim whose policies brought about unrest that weakened the Mughal empire and finally led to its collapse. This unrest gave rise to the problems of Ahoms in Assam; the rise of the Marathas; the revolt of Rajputs, the Afghan tribes and of Jats in Punjab. The empire was too vast to be controlled and he was also confronted by British traders.
1. Rupiya: The new currency, and the word is still used.
 2. Kabuliyat: The agreement signed by tenants regarding land revenue.
 3. Patta: The deed given to the tenant in return for kabuliyat.
 4. G.T. Road: The present name of a major road built by Sher Shah Suri.
- D. 1. mansabdari 2. Khalisa 3. Sadr; Qazi 4. Muqadam 5. 'Baburnama'
6. Sikandra; Fatehpur Sikri 7. Guru Arjun Dev 8. William Hawkins; Thomas Roe

Worksheet 2

What was the extent of the Mughal empire in AD 1539?



ANSWERS TO WORKSHEET 2

Refer to page 128 of Srijan Social Sciences 7.