



## REVISION WORKSHEET -1

GRADE: VII

**Social Science (Block 5,7,13)**

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### I. Fill in the blanks:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is known as the military organization of the Mughals.
2. Present day Uzbekistan was known in the Olden days as \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ served under Sher shah suri before serving under Akbar.
5. Akbar established indirect control over Deccan Kingdoms such as \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Akbar's rule was termed as the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Mughal rule.
7. Division of property/ empire amongst all the sons is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
8. People directly made laws and took decisions in \_\_\_\_\_.
9. In \_\_\_\_\_ people elected representatives to govern the country.
10. In \_\_\_\_\_, an elected body called the parliament made laws which had to be obeyed by the King.
11. Democracy originated in \_\_\_\_\_.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ were the representatives who formed the government in Rome by replacing the emperor.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ is the advisory body for elected representatives in Rome.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ is the first country to have a written constitution.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ was an authoritarian from Italy.
16. In Uganda, \_\_\_\_\_ was a military dictator with unlimited power.
17. In China and North Korea \_\_\_\_\_ rule is in existence.
18. Equality and justice are the key features of a \_\_\_\_\_.



19. In a democracy the government is \_\_\_\_\_ to the people.

20. We need to have \_\_\_\_\_, implement them and makes sure everyone follows them.

Fill in the blanks

21. In ----- democracy, people elect representatives who govern the country.

22. \_\_\_\_\_wrote the history of Akbar's reign..

23. Tax paid by the non-muslims \_\_\_\_\_

24. The Mughals were greatly inspired by the -----of Bengal

25. Democracy was originated in -----

26. The military commander of the Mughals \_\_\_\_\_

27. Holder of a Jagir \_\_\_\_\_

## II. Answer the following questions in 4 to 5 sentences each:

1) What was the advantage of Babur over the Indian rulers?

2) Why was Humayun unable to control his empire?.

3) How did Sher Shah Suri Administer the regions he acquired?

4) What was the impact of Sher Shah Suri's brief period of rule on the Mughal Empire?

5) Despite himself being a follower of Islam, Akbar instituted a new religion called Din-illahi. Explain.

6) What was the greatest strength of the Mughal rule?

7) Which revenue system became the backbone of the Mughal empire? Who was it devised by?

8) What were the chief port towns ?What benefits did the kingdoms enjoy due to these port towns?

9) Why do you think the popularity of the cities in the 18<sup>th</sup> century declined?

10) What were the main items of export of the 18<sup>th</sup> century? Did they benefit the Indian subcontinent?

11) What are the disadvantages of Democracy?

12) How is the rule of law ensured in a democracy?

13) What do you mean by the rule of law?.

- . 14. Give an example of the following?
- A country with military dictatorship
  - A country with one party rule
  - A democratic country



15. Why is rule of law important in a democracy? Explain with the help of an example.

16. Arrange the following rulers in chronological order:

- Akbar, Babur, Sher shah suri, Humayun, Timur.

### III. Answer the following questions in detail

- How did Akbar divide his empire?. Who helped Akbar to look after the day to day administration of the Mughal empire?
- Why did Akbar have a large Army? What kind of soldiers did the Army? Who were the Mansabdars? How did Akbar exercise control over the Masabdars?
- How are the Cities different from villages? How do cities emerge?
- What were the various towns that existed in medieval India? Why do you think many towns grew in prominence?
- What were the factors that supported the rise of towns? Why do you think these towns were classified in to commercial, administrative and religious centers?
- Why do you think the new towns emerge in the 18<sup>th</sup> century? What impact did they have on trade and crafts persons?
- How was democracy in Rome different from the way it was practiced in Greece? How did Democracy get stronger in England, France and the USA?
- Where is the rule of law respected – in democratic or authoritarian governments – Why?
- What is Democracy?
- Which government in your opinion is most suitable today? Why?
- The government of a country is elected and has been working for the welfare of the people. After governing for 5 years, hey passed a law that elections are not necessary in the country because there would be no need for an elected for an elected government when the existing one is good enough. Do you agree with the decision of the government? Justify.

**BABUR** – He established the Mughal Empire in 1526. He adopted war policies to do so. He defeated rulers like Ibrahim Lodi, the Rajputs and Afghans in various battles.

**AKBAR** – He contributed to the growth of the empire. To win over the people, he practised the policy of tolerance towards other religions.

**AURANGZEB** – He also contributed to the growth of the empire. However, his rigid ways and lack of judgement often created difficult situations.

**12.**

- A. How did Babur lay the foundations of the Mughal Empire? Write 2 ways.
- B. Did discontinuing the system of *jaziya* help Akbar bring stability in a diverse population? How?
- C. “Akbar was a better ruler than Aurangzeb”. Do you agree? Write any 2 reasons to support your answer.

#### IV. WHO AM I ?

1. I Sought Babur’s help to overthrow Ibrahim Lodhi
2. The famous battle of Panipat took place between me and Babur
3. Babur defeated me in the Battle of Khanua.
4. I defeated the Afghan chiefs who had controlled the eastern regions of India in the Battle of Ghangra.
5. My name means the lucky one, But I was constantly challenged by my brothers.
6. I am the founder of the Sur dynasty.
7. I wrote a three volume history titled Akbarnama.

#### V. Match the three coloumns.

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|------------------------------|------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Battle of Panipat         | 1556 | Humayun was defeated by Sher shah Suri.            |
| 2. Battle of Khanua          | 1540 | Babur defeated the Afghan chiefs of eastern India. |
| 3. Battle of Ghagra          | 1527 | Babur defeated RanaSangram Singh.                  |
| 4. Battle of Khanauj         | 1526 | Bairam Khan defeated Emperor Hemu.                 |
| 5. Second battle of Panipat. | 1529 | Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi.                      |

