

Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately. You will NOT be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes. This time is to be spent in reading the question paper. The time given at the head of this paper is the time allowed for writing the answers. The intended marks for questions are given in brackets []

Attempt all the questions.

Question 1

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

[2]

- (i) Which of the following statements about Babur is NOT true?
- (a) He was a descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan
 - (b) He introduced gunpowder and firearms in India
 - (c) He ruled India for over 30 years
 - (d) He wrote his autobiography, Baburnama
- (ii) Which of the following was a key feature of Sher Shah Suri's administration?
- (a) Introduction of the Mansabdari system
 - (b) Construction of the Grand Trunk Road
 - (c) Establishment of the Din-i-Ilahi
 - (d) Promotion of Persian art and culture
- (iii) Which of the following was a major cause of conflict between the Vijayanagara and Bahmani Kingdoms?
- (a) Religious differences
 - (b) Control over the Raichur Doab
 - (c) Trade disputes with Europeans
 - (d) Succession issues
- (iv) **Assertion (A):** The Vijayanagara Empire was known for its promotion of art, literature, and architecture.
Reason (R): Krishnadeva Raya, the greatest ruler of the Vijayanagara Empire, was a patron of arts and literature.
- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (c) A is true, but R is false
 - (d) A is false, but R is true
- (v) Which of the following statements about Akbar's religious policy are correct?
- 1. Akbar founded a new religion called Din-i-Ilahi
 - 2. He abolished the Jizya tax on non-Muslims
 - 3. He promoted religious tolerance and allowed Hindus to build temples
 - 4. He forced all his subjects to convert to Islam
- (a) 1 and 2
 - (b) 1, 2, and 3
 - (c) 2 and 3
 - (d) 1, 3, and 4
- (vi) Which of the following statements about Akbar's relationship with the Rajputs is correct?

- (a) He defeated all Rajput kingdoms and annexed their territories
- (b) He married Rajput princesses to strengthen alliances
- (c) He banned Rajputs from holding administrative posts
- (d) He imposed heavy taxes on Rajput states

(vii) Which of the following was a major feature of Shah Jahan's architectural style?

- (a) Use of red sandstone and marble
- (b) Focus on simplicity and minimalism
- (c) Use of wooden structures
- (d) Emphasis on Buddhist motifs

(viii)



What was the significance of this monument built by Akbar?

- (a) It was to celebrate his victory over Gujarat
- (b) It was royal palace for Akbar
- (c) It was a mosque for public prayers
- (d) It was a tomb for his wife

Question 2

Name the following :

[2]

- (i) The system introduced by Akbar to organize the military and bureaucracy.
- (ii) Famous battle fought between the Vijayanagar Empire and the Bahmani Kingdom.
- (iii) The Maratha king who resisted Aurangzeb's expansion in the Deccan.
- (iv) The devotional music that takes us closer to gods.

Question 3

Fill in the blanks :

[2]

- (i) The Mughal Empire was founded by after his victory in the First Battle of Panipat in
- (ii) The system introduced by Akbar divided the empire into provinces for better administration.
- (iii) was the famous finance minister of Akbar who introduced the *Dahsala* system.
- (iv) The Vijayanagar Empire was founded in 1336 by and

Question 4

State whether the following statements are true or false and if false, rewrite the false statement in its correct form :

[2]

- (i) The Directive Principles of State Policy are guidelines for the government to frame laws and policies.

- (ii) The Directive Principles aim to ensure that the wealth and resources of the country are concentrated in the hands of a few.
- (iii) The Bhakti movement discouraged the growth of regional languages.
- (iv) Kabir and Guru Nanak were saints who promoted harmony between Hindus and Muslims.

Question 5

Give reasons for the following :

- (i) Shah Jahan was often called the 'Engineer King'. [1]
- (ii) Akbar made an appearance at the balcony every day called *jharokha darshan*. [1]
- (iii) Humayun is said to be the most unfortunate ruler in Mughal history. [1]
- (iv) There were regular wars between the Vijayanagar and Bahmani Kingdoms. [1]

Question 6

Match the following :

COLUMN A

- (i) Humayun's exile
- (ii) Battle of Haldighati
- (iii) Deccan Policy
- (iv) Sulh-i-Kul

COLUMN B

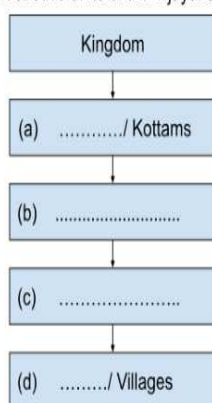
- (a) Control over South India
- (b) Unity of all religions
- (c) Maharana Pratap
- (d) Aurangzeb won
- (e) Persia

[1]

Question 7

Complete the following diagram :

Administrative units of the Vijayanagar Empire



[1]

Question 8

Define the following :

- (a) *Pietra dura*
- (b) *Jaziya*
- (c) Uniform Civil Code
- (d) *Madrassa*

[2]

Question 9

Answer the following :

- (i) State any *two* differences between Directive Principles and Fundamental Rights. [1]
- (ii) Arrange the following events in chronological order : [1]
(a) Establishment of Fatehpur Sikri (b) Sir Thomas Roe's Visit (c) Battle of Panipat (d) Aurangzeb's ascension
- (iii) "Sher Shah Suri ruled for only five years (1540–1545), but his contributions had a lasting impact on Indian history" . [2]
With regard to the above statement, answer the following :
(a) Mention any *two* reforms implemented by him to improve public welfare.
(b) Mention any *two* reforms implemented by him to improve trade and commerce.
- (iv) "A welfare state is a system in which the government plays a key role in protecting and promoting the economic and social well-being of its citizens". [2]
With regard to the above statement, answer the following questions that follow :
(a) Which principles help in achieving the above mentioned state in India ?
(b) Mention any *three* features of a welfare state.
- (v) "Shah Jahan is renowned for his architectural legacy, which includes some of the most iconic buildings in Indian history. His passion for building and architecture led to the construction of numerous monuments, mosques, and palaces." [2]
(a) Which is one of the most remembered monument built by Shah Jahan? For Whom it was built?
(b) What were the main features of his architecture and what was the art used in this architecture?
- (vi) "Bhakti and Sufi movements laid the foundation for India's composite culture, blending Hindu and Islamic traditions." [2]
In light of the above statement, answer the following
(a) Mention any *four* teachings of Sufi Saints.
(b) Mention any *four* teachings of Bhakti Saints.
- (vii) "He was the sixth Mughal emperor, He was a skilled military leader and administrator who expanded the Mughal Empire to its greatest extent. However, his policies and actions also contributed to the decline of the empire" . [3]
With regard to the above statement, answer the following :
(a) Which Mughal emperor is mentioned here? Why was he called '*Zinda Pir*' ?
(b) What were the major reasons for the fall of Mughal Empire. Explain in Detail.

Question 10

Identify the image and answer the questions that follow :

(i)



[3]

- (a) Who is the person shown in this image? Why is he known as the "Greatest Mughal Ruler" .
- (b) How did he achieve social unity? Mention any *four* points.
- (c) Mention any *two* social reforms introduced by him.

(ii)



[4]

- (a) Who is the person shown in this image?
- (b) Suppose you are a foreign traveller visiting his court. Write an account of his achievements in the following contexts :
1. a successful warrior. 2. his trade relations. 3. a patron of religion and literature.

Question 11

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

Being one of the greatest Mughal Emperor to ever live, his administrative reforms helped to establish a strong and efficient government. He also promoted trade and commerce, and his empire became a major center of trade and industry. He encouraged the growth of cities and towns, and his capital city, was a major center of trade and commerce.

[4]

- (a) Who is the Emperor mentioned in the above passage?
- (b) How was he able to maintain a centralised system of administration?
- (c) How was he able to unify both Hindus and Muslims? Which policy did he adopt?
- (d) Write a note on the revenue administration adopted by him.
