



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VIII	Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE	Subject: History
Chapter 2	Topic: Reshaping India's Political Map	Year :2026-27
Worksheet No :2		

A	Choose the Correct Option	
Q 1	The Delhi Sultanate was formed after the defeat of which Indian king in 1192? (a) Krishnadevaraya (b) Raja Dahir (c) Prithviraj Chauhan (d) Maharana Pratap	
Q 2	Which is the correct chronological order of the first three dynasties of the Delhi Sultanate? (a) Mamluks,Khiljis,Tughlaqs (b) Tughlaqs,Mamluks,Khiljis (c) Khiljis,Mamluks,Tughlaqs (d) Mamluks,Tughlaqs,Khiljis	
Q 3	What is a 'Sultanate'? (a) A large territory that is ruled by a respected group of nobles. (b) A specific religious institution governed by a council of clerics. (c) A unique type of kingdom that follows modern democratic principles. (d) A territory ruled by a 'Sultan', a title adopted by some Muslim rulers.	
Q 4	In the 14th century, which Turkic-Mongol conqueror launched a devastating attack on Delhi? (a) Babur (b) Timur (c) Genghis Khan (d) Attila the Hun	
B	Fill in the blanks	
Q5	----- is to Turkic-Mongol as Lodi is to Afghan. Ans. Babur	
Q 6	The -----system enabled merchants to transfer funds across political boundaries without carrying actual cash. Ans. The 'Hundi'	
Q 7	-----introduced efficient revenue system based on surveys of crop yield and prices. Ans. Todar Mal	
Q 8	-----was a mass self-immolation to avoid capture and enslavement by invading armies. Ans. Jauhar	
C	Match the following	
Q 9	Column A	Column B
	(i) Delhi Sultanate	(a) Krishnadevaraya
	(ii) Vijayanagar Empire	(b) Resisted Mughal expansion in the Brahmaputra valley
	(iii) Ahom Kingdom	(c) Ruled by five successive Turkic-Afghan dynasties
	(iv) Mughal Empire	(d) Established Mughal Empire
A) (i)–(c), (ii)–(b), (iii)–(a), (iv)–(d) B) (i)–(b), (ii)–(c), (iii)–(a), (iv)–(d)		

	C) (i)–(c), (ii)–(a), (iii)–(b), (iv)–(d) D) (i)–(d), (ii)–(b), (iii)–(c), (iv)–(a)
D	Very Short Answer questions
Q10	Who was Narasimhadeva I and which famous temple did he build? Narasimhadeva I was a 13th century ruler of the Eastern Ganga kingdom who successfully repelled the Sultanate and built the famous Surya temple at Konark.
Q 11	Why is the period of Shah Jahan’s rule remembered for architectural achievements? This period is remembered for the construction of great architectural marvels, most notably the Taj Mahal at Agra which is recognized globally.
Q 12	What was the purpose of the Khalsa established by Guru Gobind Singh? The Khalsa was a martial brotherhood established in response to persecution, committed to upholding justice, equality and the defence of religious faith.
Q 13	What was the primary difference between Humayun and his successor Sher Shah Suri? Humayun struggled to hold the empire together, whereas Sher Shah Suri, though ruling for a short period was a powerful leader who introduced long lasting reforms.
Q 14	Why did Muhammed Bin Tughlaq’s introduction of ‘token currency’ ultimately fail? The policy failed because it encouraged widespread counterfeiting of cheap copper coins, which created confusion in trade and caused the economy to decline.
Q 15	What was the primary function of the mansabdari system instituted by Akbar? The system required officers (mansabdars) to maintain a specific number of troops and animals, allowing the empire to assemble an army quickly without a permanent force.
E	Answer in detail
Q 16	How did the Delhi Sultanate’s administration, particularly the iqta system, function? - The Delhi Sultanate’s administration was centered on the sultan, who was assisted by a council of ministers. - A key instrument of governance was the iqta system, where territories (iqtas) were assigned to nobles known as iqtadars. - These nobles were responsible for collecting taxes to maintain the army and fund the Sultan’s treasury, creating a network of local administrators loyal to the central authority.
Q 17	How did trade networks function across India during this period of political change? Trade networks were extensive and resilient during this period for several reasons: - Numerous coastal and riverside towns like Surat and Calicut served as bustling hubs for exporting Indian goods. - Merchants from Arabia, Persia and Central Asia settled in Indian ports, enhancing trade activity. - Trader communities like the Marwaris operated across different political regimes, using parallel systems of credit. - The hundi system facilitated financial transactions across borders, making commerce safer and more efficient.
Q 18	Discuss how foreign invasions and internal resistance reshaped the political map of India during this period. The political map of India was constantly reshaped by the interplay of foreign invasions and internal resistance, leading to these outcomes: Establishment of New Empires: Invasions from Central Asia led to the establishment of the Delhi Sultanate and later the Mughal Empire, which displaced existing Indian dynasties and created large, centralized, but often unstable, political entities in northern India. Rise of Regional Kingdoms: The authority of these empires was consistently challenged by formidable internal resistance. This led to the emergence and sustenance of powerful regional kingdoms like the Vijayanagara Empire in the south, the Ahom kingdom in the northeast and various Rajput states in the west, which maintained their independence or

	autonomy for long periods.
Q 19	What factors led to the rise of the Sikh martial tradition? The Sikh martial tradition arose from the following factors: - Initially a spiritual movement, Sikhism faced growing intolerance and persecution under some Mughal rulers. - The execution of Guru Arjan by Emperor Jahangir prompted his successor, Guru Hargobind, to introduce martial training and form a Sikh army, which fought several battles against the Mughal forces. - The public execution of Guru Tegh Bahadur by Aurangzeb led his son, Guru Gobind Singh, to establish the Khalsa, a formal martial brotherhood for defense committed to justice and equality.
Q 20	Read the following paragraph and answer the questions below. Declared emperor at the age of 13 upon his father Humayun's accidental death, Akbar set out to bring the entire Subcontinent under Mughal control; his reign was a blend of brutality and tolerance, shaped by ambition and strategy. In early conquests, following many of his predecessors' examples, he showed no mercy at the fort Chittor (or Chittorgarh, in Rajasthan), which he besieged for more than five months in the face of determined resistance from the Rajput soldiers. They inflicted heavy losses on the Mughal army, but, the fort finally breached, died fighting in large numbers, while hundreds of women committed jauhar. Akbar ordered the massacre of some 30,000 civilians, and the surviving women and children were enslaved. Akbar was 25 at the time, and he sent a message of victory which read, "We have succeeded in occupying a number of forts and towns belonging to the infidels and have established Islam there. .Q1. What were Akbar's ambitions after ascending the throne? Akbar sought to bring the entire Indian Subcontinent under Mughal control, driven by a mix of ambition, strategy, and a ruling style that blended brutality and tolerance. Q2. What was Akbar's policy of 'sulh-i-kul' and how did it stabilize his empire? It was a doctrine of 'peace with all' or tolerance of all faiths, which helped stabilize his empire by gaining the support of diverse communities Q3. How did the Rajput defenders respond to the Mughal siege? The Rajput soldiers offered determined resistance, inflicting heavy losses on Akbar's forces and fighting fiercely until the fort was breached. Q4. What tragic event involving women occurred during the siege of Chittor? Hundreds of women committed jauhar, a ritual mass self-immolation performed to avoid capture, enslavement, or dishonour.
F	Assertion and Reasoning Questions
Q 21	Assertion (A): The First Battle of Panipat ended the Delhi Sultanate. Reason (R): Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi using superior military tactics including artillery and gunpowder. Codes: - Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). - Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). (A) is true, but (R) is false. (A) is false, but (R) is true.
Q22	Assertion (A): Akbar abolished the jizya tax on non-Muslims. Reason (R): Akbar followed a policy of religious intolerance throughout his reign. Codes: - Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). - Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). (A) is true, but (R) is false.

(d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

G **Picture Based Question**

Q23



1. What is the mahāmandapa in the Vitthala Temple?

The mahāmandapa is the great hall of the Vitthala Temple, known for its grandeur and intricate architectural design.

2. What features of the Vitthala Temple's architecture stand out in the mahāmandapa?

The hall is famous for its finely sculpted monolithic pillars and the overall intricacy and elegance of the stone carvings.

3. Why are some pillars of the Vitthala Temple called 'musical pillars'?

They are called musical pillars because their smaller attached columns produce different musical notes when struck.

4. What does the presence of monolithic pillars indicate about the craftsmanship of the builders?

It shows that the builders were highly skilled, able to carve large single stones (monoliths) with detailed designs and unique acoustic properties.