Reshaping India’s Political Map

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 36 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Write full answers in Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

Section A — Choose the correct answer — 8 × 1 = 8 marks

1. The Delhi Sultanate is shown on the book’s timeline as established in:
   (a) 1336 **(b)** 1757 **(c)** 1526 **(d)** 1206

2. Who was Krishnadevaraya?
   (a) the Vijayanagara ruler at the height of its power
   (b) the traveller who described Vijayanagara
   (c) the brothers who founded Vijayanagara
   (d) the Gond queen of Garha

3. What was a “guerrilla warfare”?
   (a) a territory ruled by a sultan
   (b) land assigned to an officer as pay
   (c) a province of the Mughal Empire
   (d) surprise attacks by small groups using the terrain

4. Under Akbar, the Diwan was in charge of:
   (a) public works and the royal household **(b)** the navy
   (c) finance **(d)** the military

5. Ibn Battuta reached Delhi in 1334; the Mughal Empire was founded in 1526. How many years apart were these?
   (a) 189 years **(b)** 192 years **(c)** 193 years **(d)** 202 years

6. Which year does the book’s timeline give for this: Ibn Battuta reached Delhi?
   (a) 1526 **(b)** 1336 **(c)** 1334 **(d)** 1347

7. According to the book’s timeline, the Delhi Sultanate was established in 1206. How many years before 1898 was that?
   (a) 692 years **(b)** 792 years **(c)** 702 years **(d)** 691 years

8. Under the Ahom paik system, men worked for the state in turns. Suppose 6,000 paiks were split into 3 equal groups, each serving in turn. How many served at a time?
   (a) 18,000 paiks **(b)** 6,000 paiks **(c)** 2,000 paiks **(d)** 2,500 paiks

Section B — Short answer — 8 × 2 = 16 marks

9. Name the five dynasties of the Delhi Sultanate in order.

10. Who was each? (a) Ibn Battuta (b) Rani Durgavati

11. Explain each term: (a) guerrilla warfare (b) paik system

12. Which came first, and by how many years? (a) Fatehpur Sikri was built as a capital (1571) (b) the Mughal Empire was founded (1526)

13. Suppose a Mughal officer's jagir yields ₹83,000 a year, and he must pay 23 soldiers ₹2,000 each a year. How much is left after paying them? Why was he called a jagirdar?

14. Land revenue was usually one-fifth of a crop, and some sultans took up to one-half. On a harvest of 4,300 kg, how much would a farmer pay at one-fifth?

15. Vijayanagara was established in 1336 and Krishnadevaraya began his rule in 1509. (a) How many years apart were these? (b) How long before 1647 was 1336?

16. Kumbhalgarh's wall is about 36 km long. A guard walks 2 km an hour. How long would it take to walk 18 km of it?

Section C — Longer answers — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

17. How did the Mughal mansabdari system work?

18. Match each with its description: (a) Ala-ud-din Khilji (b) Ibn Battuta (c) Muhammad bin Tughlaq. Choose from: the Sultan who fixed market prices in Delhi; the traveller who served in Muhammad bin Tughlaq's court; the Sultan who moved the capital to Daulatabad.

19. (a) Put these in order, earliest first: Fatehpur Sikri was built as a capital (1571); the Ahom kingdom was founded (1228); the Mughal Empire was founded (1526). (b) How many years from the first to the last? (c) Choose one of these events and say why it mattered.

20. Explain how rulers of this period ran their kingdoms, using the terms "wazir" and "guerrilla warfare".

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Answer key

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Q	Answer	Working
1	(d) 1206	—
2	(a) the Vijayanagara ruler at the height of its power	—
3	(d) surprise attacks by small groups using the terrain	—
4	(c) finance	—
5	(b) 192 years	1526 − 1334 = 192
6	(c) 1334	—
7	(a) 692 years	1898 − 1206
8	(c) 2,000 paiks	6,000 ÷ 3
9	Mamluks, Khiljis, Tughlaqs, Sayyids and Lodis.	—
10	(a) the traveller who served in Muhammad bin Tughlaq’s court (b) the Gond queen of Garha	—
11	(a) surprise attacks by small groups using the terrain (b) Ahom service to the state in return for land	—
12	The Mughal Empire was founded, by 45 years	1571 − 1526
13	₹37,000; he held a jagir, land whose revenue paid him	83,000 − 23 × 2,000
14	860 kg	4,300 ÷ 5
15	(a) 173 years (b) 311 years	1509 − 1336; 1647 − 1336
16	9 hours	18 ÷ 2
17	Officers held ranks (mansabs) and kept set numbers of troops and animals; they were paid through land assignments (jagirs), so were also called jagirdars.	—
18	(a) the Sultan who fixed market prices in Delhi (b) the traveller who served in Muhammad bin Tughlaq’s court (c) the Sultan who moved the capital to Daulatabad	—
19	(a) the Ahom kingdom was founded; the Mughal Empire was founded; Fatehpur Sikri was built as a capital (b)	—

Q	Answer	Working
	343 years (c) Answers will vary; see the chapter.	
20	**wazir: a chief minister. guerrilla warfare: surprise attacks by small groups using the terrain. Such systems helped rulers collect revenue and keep armies.**	—