

Class 8 Social Science Answer Key

Chapter 2: Reshaping India's Political Map

Teacher's Evaluation Guide

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (Answer Key)

1. The Delhi Sultanate was officially established in which year?

Correct Answer: b) 1206 CE

Explanation: Established by Qutb-ud-din Aibak.

2. Which controversial ruler moved the capital from Delhi to Daulatabad and back again?

Correct Answer: b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq

Explanation: Forced migrations caused widespread distress.

3. Which ruler successfully defeated Ibrahim Lodi at the First Battle of Panipat in 1526?

Correct Answer: c) Babur

Explanation: Successfully used field artillery and firearms.

4. Which southern empire had its legendary capital situated at Hampi?

Correct Answer: b) Vijayanagara Empire

Explanation: Located on the banks of the Tungabhadra River in Karnataka.

5. Who was the famous ruler of the Vijayanagara Empire renowned for patronizing arts and literature?

Correct Answer: c) Krishnadevaraya

Explanation: Marked the golden age of Telugu literature and architecture.

6. The system of written credit orders used by medieval merchants to transfer money safely across distances was called:

Correct Answer: b) Hundi

Explanation: Acted as a secure indigenous bill of exchange for merchants.

7. Which decisive battle in 1565 directly led to the sacking and destruction of the Vijayanagara city?

Correct Answer: c) Battle of Talikota

Explanation: A coalition of Deccan Sultanates defeated Vijayanagara forces.

8. The unique "paik" labor mobilization system belonged to which kingdom?

Correct Answer: c) Ahom Kingdom

Explanation: A system of forced state labor unique to Assam.

9. Which specific tax was historically imposed on non-Muslim subjects by certain medieval rulers?

Correct Answer: b) Jizya

Explanation: A religious state tax collected from non-Muslim subjects.

10. Who introduced the structured mansabdari system to organize military ranks and state services?

Correct Answer: b) Akbar

Explanation: A grading system fixing ranks (mansabs) and military quotas.

Section B: True or False (Answer Key)

1. Akbar abolished the jizya tax permanently during his rule.

Correct Answer: False

Explanation: While Akbar abolished it, it was later reimposed by Aurangzeb.

2. Malik Kafur led successful southern military campaigns under the command of Ala-ud-din Khilji.

Correct Answer: True

Explanation: Malik Kafur was Ala-ud-din Khilji's prominent military commander in the south.

3. The Battle of Saraighat was fought on a river and was won by the Ahom forces.

Correct Answer: True

Explanation: The naval battle on the Brahmaputra river was a definitive victory for the Ahoms.

4. Aurangzeb actively encouraged and patronized classical music and dance inside his imperial court.

Correct Answer: False

Explanation: Aurangzeb banned music and strictly reduced court celebrations.

5. Medieval Indian temples often acted as centers of economic activity, banking, and social services.

Correct Answer: True

Explanation: Temples functioned as social hubs, schools, landowners, and rural lending banks.

Section C: Fill in the Blanks (Answer Key)

1. The palace-city and extensive temple ruins at _____ are the remains of the Vijayanagara capital.

Correct Answer: Hampi

2. The standard coin of the Mughal era minted in pure silver was called the _____.

Correct Answer: Rupaya (Rupee)

3. The visionary policy of universal peace and tolerance promoted by Akbar is called _____.

Correct Answer: Sulh-i-kul

4. A system where land revenue collection rights were assigned to state officials is called the _____ system.

Correct Answer: Iqta (Sultanate era) / Jagirdari (Mughal era)

5. The disciplined warrior community founded by Guru Gobind Singh in 1699 to defend justice was called the _____.

Correct Answer: Khalsa

Section D: Match the Columns (Answer Key)

Column A	Match	Column B
1. Babur	→ (d)	Founder of Mughal rule in India via the First Battle of Panipat.
2. Battle of Haldighati	→ (e)	Historic battle where Maharana Pratap fought against the Mughals.
3. Hundi	→ (b)	A written order used for transferring money safely in trade.
4. Todar Mal	→ (a)	Akbar's finance minister who improved revenue records.
5. Rani Durgavati	→ (c)	Led a brave resistance against Mughal forces in Gondwana.