

Class 8 Social Science Worksheet

Chapter 2: Reshaping India's Political Map

Student Name: _____	Roll Number: _____
Date: _____	Total Marks: 25 Marks Obtained: _____

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (1 Mark Each)

- The Delhi Sultanate was officially established in which year?**
 - 1192 CE
 - 1206 CE
 - 1250 CE
 - 1526 CE
- Which controversial ruler moved the capital from Delhi to Daulatabad and back again?**
 - Ala-ud-din Khilji
 - Muhammad bin Tughlaq
 - Babur
 - Akbar
- Which ruler successfully defeated Ibrahim Lodi at the First Battle of Panipat in 1526?**
 - Sher Shah Suri
 - Humayun
 - Babur
 - Akbar
- Which southern empire had its legendary capital situated at Hampi?**
 - Bahmani Sultanate
 - Vijayanagara Empire
 - Mughal Empire
 - Ahom Kingdom
- Who was the famous ruler of the Vijayanagara Empire renowned for patronizing arts and literature?**
 - Harihara
 - Bukka
 - Krishnadevaraya
 - Ramaraya

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

- a) Mansabdari
- b) Hundi
- c) Jagir
- d) Iqta

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

- a) Battle of Panipat
- b) Battle of Haldighati
- c) Battle of Talikota
- d) Battle of Saraighat

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

- a) Mughal Empire
- b) Mewar Kingdom
- c) Ahom Kingdom
- d) Vijayanagara Empire

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

- a) Zamindari
- b) Jizya
- c) Hundi
- d) Mansab

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

- a) Babur
- b) Akbar
- c) Aurangzeb
- d) Muhammad bin Tughlaq

Section B: True or False (1 Mark Each)

1. Akbar abolished the jizya tax permanently during his rule.
2. Malik Kafur led successful southern military campaigns under the command of Ala-ud-din Khilji.
3. The Battle of Saraighat was fought on a river and was won by the Ahom forces.
4. Aurangzeb actively encouraged and patronized classical music and dance inside his imperial court.
5. Medieval Indian temples often acted as centers of economic activity, banking, and social services.

Section C: Fill in the Blanks (1 Mark Each)

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

2. The standard coin of the Mughal era minted in pure silver was called the _____.
3. The visionary policy of universal peace and tolerance promoted by Akbar is called _____.
4. A system where land revenue collection rights were assigned to state officials is called the _____ system.
5. The disciplined warrior community founded by Guru Gobind Singh in 1699 to defend justice was called the _____.

Section D: Match the Columns (1 Mark Each)

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

Answer format: 1 - (), 2 - (), 3 - (), 4 - (), 5 - ()