

SOLUTIONS

1. (c) Babur, born Zahir-ud-Din Muhammad, was the founder of the Mughal Empire and the First Emperor of the Mughal dynasty in the Indian subcontinent.

His father was a descendent of Taimoor and while his mother was the descendent of Genghis Khan, thus having the blood of Mongols.

He adopted the clan of his mother (not father) and called himself Mongol which later became Mughal. Hence statement 'd' is incorrect.

Educational objective: To know about important Mughal rulers.

2. (d) Samarkand is a city in Uzbekistan known for its mosques and mausoleums. The historic town of Samarkand is a crossroad and melting pot of the world's cultures. Founded in the 7th century B.C. as ancient Afrasiab, Samarkand had its most significant development in the Timurid period from the 14th to the 15th centuries.

Educational objective: To know about important aspects of Babar's campaign.

3. (c) Statement 1 is correct: Babar learned Tulghuma war tactics from Uzbeks. In this technique, the army was divided into left, right and centre command and attack the enemy confusing and misleading the enemy.

Statement 2 is not correct: Babar had strong weaponry. His artillery was divided into guns and canons.

Statement 3 is correct: Babar had strong weaponry. His artillery was divided into guns and canons

Educational objective: To know about important developments in the military during the Mughals.

4. (b) Statement 1 is correct: Due to the generosity and kind nature of Babur they gave him the title "Qalandar". He used to distribute all the plundered wealth among the people.

Statement 2 is not correct: Babur knew well that it is not an easy task to fight against Rajputs. He promised that he will allow everyone to go home after home. He declared it a holy war, a jihad against Rana Sangha. He reminded his men that they were fighting for the glory of their religion.

Educational objective: To know about important policies of the Mughals.

5. (d) Babur made four expeditions before the battle of Panipat:
- Agianst the Yusufjai tribe of Afghanistan.
 - In Bajaur used artillery
 - Bhera and Sialkot
 - In Lahore, where he defeated the army of Ibrahim Lodhi.

Educational objective: To have an understanding of important battles during the Mughals.

6. (c) Babur in "Tuzuk-i-Baburi" tells that there five states:
- Bihar & Bengal
 - Malwa & Gujarat
 - Bahmani
 - Vijaynagar

- Delhi Sultanate
Educational objective: To know about the main centre of powers contemporary of Mughal.
7. (b) Kamran, Askari, and Hindal were the sons of Babur as well as the brothers of Humayun. Humayun was the eldest son of Babur and very obedient to Babur. He divided the empire and shared it with other brothers.
Kamran – Kabul and Kandahar
Askar – Sambhal
Hindal – Alwar, Mewar
Educational objective: To know important developments during Humayun.
8. (a) Sher Shah wanted to dethrone Humayun and occupy the seat. He fought and defeated Humayun in the Battle of Chausa in 1539 (hence statement 2 is incorrect). In 1540, Humayun was defeated by Sher Shah again in the Battle of Kannauj (Bilgram).
Educational objective: To know the important battles of Humayun and Sher Shah Suri.
9. (b) After the downfall of the Delhi Sultanate, Humayun was the first ruler to issue gold coins and after him, Sher Shah also introduced a number of coins. The reign of Sher Shah was an era of experiment in the history of coins. VA Smith rightly observes “It is the basis of existing British currency”.
Educational objective: To have an understanding of coins, currency, and the economy of the Mughal empire.
10. (c) Fereed Khan, who later became Sher Shah Suri got his education from Jaunpur. He left his home in 1494 and came to Jaunpur for studies which was famous as ‘Siraj of East’ during that time.
Educational objective: To know about Sher Shah Suri and important personalities.