

## Chp -2 Reshaping India's Political Map

### Answer Key

#### GEAR UP

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1. New states were formed to improve administration and governance and to meet regional needs more effectively.
2. Reshaping a political map can lead to disputes over boundaries, administrative difficulties and conflicts between different regions or communities.

#### PROGRESS

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1. (✓)
  2. (✗)
  3. (✓)
  4. (✗)
2. (✓)

#### PROGRESS

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1. Akbar
2. Babur
3. Akbar
4. Lachit Borphukan
5. Jizya

#### LET US PRACTISE

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- A. 1. (b) Babur and Ibrahim Lodhi  
2. (c) Haldighati  
3. (c) Maharaja Ranjit Singh  
4. (b) Delhi Sultanate
- B. 1. Babur      2. Sikh      3. tolerance      4. regional
- C. 1. Shivaji was the Maratha leader who established a strong kingdom in western India.  
2. Akbar is the Mughal emperor who is known for his policy of religious tolerance.  
3. Assam is the present-day Indian state that was ruled by the Ahoms.  
4. Farming was the main occupation of people between the 13th and 17th centuries.
- D. 1. Maharana Pratap is remembered for refusing to accept Mughal rule and for defending the independence of Mewar. He fought the Battle of Haldighati in 1576 against the Mughal army and continued resistance even after retreating. He used guerrilla warfare from the hills and never surrendered. The Bhil community supported him in his struggle and helped him continue his resistance.  
2. Maharaja Ranjit Singh was the ruler who united the Sikh confederacies. His main contribution was the establishment of a strong and centralised Sikh Empire in north-western India.  
3. Akbar expanded the empire through military campaigns, formed alliances with Rajput rulers and included regional chiefs in administration. He introduced religious tolerance, abolished jizya and promoted sulh-i-kul. He also organised administration and revenue systems, which stabilised the empire.  
4. The First Battle of Panipat was significant because it ended the Delhi Sultanate and established Mughal rule in India. Babur's victory over Ibrahim Lodi marked the beginning of a new political era.

- E. 1.** The role of the Rajput rulers in resisting foreign invasions can be summed up as follows:
- (i) Rajput dynasties such as the Chahamanas, Chandelas, Paramaras and Solankis emerged as strong regional powers after the decline of earlier empires.
  - (ii) Prithviraj Chauhan resisted Muhammad Ghori and fought in the Second Battle of Tarain in 1192 CE.
  - (iii) Rana Kumbha and Rana Sanga united many Rajput clans and fought several battles to defend their kingdoms.
  - (iv) Maharana Pratap refused to accept Mughal authority and fought the Battle of Haldighati in 1576.
  - (v) After retreating from the battlefield, he continued resistance from the hills using guerrilla warfare.

Through continuous resistance, the Rajputs became symbols of bravery and independence in medieval India.

- 2.** The expansion and decline of the Mughal Empire can be explained as follows:
- (i) Babur established Mughal rule after defeating Ibrahim Lodi in the First Battle of Panipat in 1526.
  - (ii) Akbar expanded the empire through military campaigns in North India, Gujarat, Bengal, Kashmir and parts of the Deccan.
  - (iii) He formed diplomatic marriage alliances with Rajput rulers and welcomed regional chiefs into his court.
  - (iv) He strengthened the empire by introducing efficient administration and revenue reforms.

The decline of the Mughal Empire can be explained as follows:

- (i) Aurangzeb fought long wars in the Deccan, especially against the Marathas, which drained the empire's treasury.
  - (ii) His strict religious policies created dissatisfaction among different groups.
  - (iii) Continuous conflicts weakened central authority.
  - (iv) Regional powers such as the Marathas, Sikhs and Ahoms rose as Mughal power declined.
- 3.** The main features of the Ahom administration can be discussed as follows:
- (i) The Ahoms introduced the paik system under which every able-bodied man served the state.
  - (ii) Land was given in return for service.
  - (iii) This reduced the need for a permanent standing army.
  - (iv) The system helped maintain public works and defence.
  - (v) Administration promoted unity among different communities.

Their contribution to Assam can be discussed as follows:

- (i) They successfully resisted Mughal invasions, especially at the Battle of Saraighat in 1671 under Lachit Borphukan.
  - (ii) They developed canals and embankments to support agriculture.
  - (iii) The Buranjis recorded historical events.
  - (iv) Charaideo became an important cultural and political centre.
- 4.** The major changes in India's political map between the 13th and 17th centuries can be explained as follows:

- (i) The defeat of Prithviraj Chauhan in 1192 CE led to the establishment of the Delhi Sultanate in 1206 CE.
- (ii) The Sultanate expanded under five dynasties and controlled large parts of northern India.
- (iii) Weak rulers, internal conflicts and invasions gradually weakened central authority.
- (iv) As Delhi declined, regional kingdoms such as Vijayanagara, the Bahmani Sultanate and Mewar rose to power.
- (v) In 1526, Babur's victory at the First Battle of Panipat ended the Sultanate and established the Mughal Empire.
- (vi) Under Akbar and later rulers, the Mughal Empire expanded and unified much of the subcontinent.
- (vii) Continuous resistance by Rajputs, Marathas, Sikhs and Ahoms reshaped political boundaries further.

- F.**
1. Rani Durgavati ruled the Garha kingdom.
  2. She faced a Mughal army with superior weapons and was heavily outnumbered.
  3. She was a brave ruler who personally led her army in battle. She also showed great courage by choosing death over capture after being severely wounded.

### ASSERTION-REASON

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1. (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
2. (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

### PICTURE-BASED QUESTIONS

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1. Guru Gobind Singh
2. Kesh, Kangha, Kara, Kirpan, Kachera

### MAP SKILLS

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1. Jajnapur
2. Hampi
3. (i) Bijapur,  
(ii) Berar  
(iii) Golconda



The functioning of the Mughal court and a modern-day government meeting can be compared as follows:

Similarities:

- (i) Both involved discussion of administration, finance, military matters.
- (ii) Advisors and officials assisted the ruler or head of government in decision-making.
- (iii) Responsibilities were divided among different officers or ministers.

Differences:

- (i) The Mughal court was centred on the emperor as supreme authority, while modern governments function through elected representatives, written laws and shared decision-making.
- (ii) Decision-making in modern systems is more collective and institutional rather than based on a single ruler.