

Sample paper 7th history  
Silver Grove School  
Annual EXAMINATION (2025-26)  
CLASS- 7

SUBJECT: History/Civics

TIME: 2:00 Hrs.

M.M. 50

INSTRUCTIONS :

\*Read the question paper carefully

\*Marks are given against each question .

SECTION -1(COMPULSORY)

Question(1) Tick the correct answer .

(5)

(A) The bahmani Kingdom was founded by\_\_\_\_

- 1)Krishnadeva raya
- 2)Hasan gangu
- 3)Mahmud Gaman
- 4)Adilshah

(B) Who among the following assumed the title of Ala-ud-din Shah Bahman

- 1) Hasan gangu
- 2) Baris shah
- 3) Muhammad -bin Tughlaq
- 4) Imad Shahi

(C) Which of the following is a Portuguese traveller who visited vijayanagar empire

- (1)Nicolo conti
- (2)Faizi
- (3) Domingo Paes
- (4)ibn batuta

(D) Jalaluddin Muhammad assumed the title of\_\_\_\_\_

- 1) Aurangzeb
- (2) Akbar
- (3) Shahjahan
- (4) Jahangir

(E) Who constructed the Grand Trank Road?

- (1) Humayun
- (2)Bahadur Shah
- (3) Sher shah
- (4) Babur

(F) The battle of chanderi took place in the year\_

- (1) 1528
- (2) 1527
- (3)1525
- (4) 1526

(G) Who advocated the doctrine of Advaitism?

- (1) Shankaracharya (2) Guru nanak  
(3) Kabir (4) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu

(H) Humayun returned to India and captured Delhi and Agra in CE\_\_

- (1) 1553 (2) 1555  
(3) Both a and b (4) None of these

(I) To commemorate akbar's conquest that's was built

- (1) Panch mahal (2) Buland Darawaja  
(3) Humayun's Tomb (4) Agra fort

(J) Jalaluddin Mohammed assumed the title of

- (1) Aurangzeb (2) Akbar  
(3) Shah jahan (4) Jahangir

Question 2) Fill in the blanks (5)

- (1) Sher shah ruled delhi for\_\_\_\_\_  
(2) The battle of \_\_\_\_\_between Humayun and Sher Shah was bitterly contested.  
(3) Tulsidas wrote the \_\_\_\_\_ in Awadhi .  
(4) Babur's eldest son assume the title humayun which means\_\_\_\_\_  
(5) Akbar adopted a liberal \_\_\_\_\_policy  
(6) The original name of Nur Jahan was\_\_\_\_\_  
(7) The sikhs were organised into a millitary force called the\_\_\_\_\_  
(8) Aurangzeb reimposed jajiya and\_\_\_\_\_ & tax  
(9) Bijapur was Annexed in\_\_\_\_\_  
(10) The Constitution was written by\_\_\_\_\_

Questions 3) Match the column (A) with column (B).

(5)

Column A.

Column B.

- (1) The judiciary (a) Advaitism  
(2) Shankaracharya is philosophy (b) ajmer  
(3) khwaja Moinuddin Chisti s dargah at (C) Talwandi  
(4) Tansen (d) should we separated from executive.  
(5) Namdev (e) religious faith started by Akbar  
(6) Silsilahs (F) Marathi  
(7) Ajit singh (G) author of akbarnama  
(8) Din-I-illahi (h) 12

(9) Abul Fazl (I) Was the ruler of Mewar

(10) Guru Nanak's birth place

(j) Musician of akbar's court.

Questions (4) State whether the following statements are True or False .

(5)

- 1) the battle of Khanwa was fought between Rana Sanga and Babar \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Sher Shah built Grand Trunk Road
- 3) The Mansabdar officers were paid in jagirs....
- 4) Bairam Khan was a faithful general who served both Humayun and Akbar loyally.
- 5) Jahangir left the administration in the hands of his queen, Nur Jahan.
- 6) The Marathi devotional songs are known as kirtan
- 7) Akbar reimposed jaziya on the non-Muslim subjects
- 8) In India all religions are equally respected....
- 9) Shah Jahan married Mumtaz Mahal in whose memory he built the Taj Mahal
- 10) Aurangzeb had friendly relations with the Rajputs and the Marathas..

## SECTION- 2 (COMPULSORY)

Questions 5) (Case study based Question)

NOTE \* Attempt any one .

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow .

(2)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

Akbar was a wise Mughal ruler who believed in strengthening his empire through cooperation rather than force. He understood that the Rajputs were brave warriors and that the safety of Delhi and Agra depended on their support. Instead of fighting them continuously, Akbar followed a policy of friendship. He formed matrimonial alliances with Rajput rulers, married the princess of Amber, and appointed Rajputs like Raja Man Singh and Raja Todarmal to high administrative posts. Akbar did not annex Rajput kingdoms after victory; instead, he allowed them to rule their territories by accepting Mughal overlordship and paying tribute.

MCQ Questions

Q1. Why did Akbar want the support of the Rajputs?

- A. They were rich traders
- B. They were skilled artists
- C. They were brave warriors and powerful rulers
- D. They controlled sea routes

Q2. Which method did Akbar use to win over the Rajputs?

- A. Forced annexation
- B. Heavy taxation
- C. Matrimonial alliances
- D. Religious pressure

Q3. Which of the following Rajputs served Akbar as a revenue expert?

- A. Raja Man Singh
- B. Raja Todarmal
- C. Rana Pratap
- D. Raja Bharmal

OR

2 Aurangzeb spent the last 25 years of his life fighting in the Deccan. The object of his Deccan wars was to conquer Bijapur and Golconda and also to crush the Maratha power. Bijapur was annexed to the Mughal empire in CE 1686. The fall of Bijapur was followed by the invasion of Golconda. After a period of continuous warfare, Golconda was seized and annexed to the Mughal empire in CE 1687. Aurangzeb failed to crush the Marathas and, after a long struggle, died at Aurangabad in CE 1707. His Deccan policy proved to be his nemesis and hastened the decline of his empire.

Who spent 25 years of his life fighting in the Deccan?

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Aurangzeb
- (c) Sher Shah
- (d) Babur

Bijapur and Golconda lies in the \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Northern Plain
- (b) Thar Desert
- (c) Deccan
- (d) Kashmir region

Golconda was annexed to the Mughal Empire in \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) CE 1687
- (b) CE 1689
- (c) CE 1691
- (d) CE 1693

Questions 6) Picture study

(3)

1.

Look at the picture carefully.

- (a) Identify the Mughal emperor shown in the picture.
- (b) Name the place where this discussion is taking place.

Q2.

What activity is being shown in the picture?

- A. Celebration of a festival
- B. Military planning
- C. Religious discussion with scholars
- D. Coronation ceremony

Q3.

The picture highlights one important policy of Akbar. Which of the following best explains it?

- A. Policy of expansion by wars
- B. Policy of religious tolerance
- C. Policy of heavy taxation
- D. Policy of strict administration

Question 7) Draw the Timeline to show the events between 1857 revolt (2)

### SECTION(3)

Question (8)

NOTE \* Attempt any five questions. First question is compulsory.

(5×2=10)

- (1) What do you understand by the term Din-i-Ilahi i.
- (2) Do you think architecture flourished during akbar's reign?
- (3) Write briefly about akbar's Northern conquest?
- (4) Why was the first battle of Panipat fought? what were its results
- (5) Why is sher shah are known as a good administrator?
- (6) Why Farid Khan came to be known as sher khan
- (7) How were the Bhakti and sufi movements similar?
- (8) What do you mean by the term 'Constitution'? what does it contain?

Question 9) Map work.

(3)

On the given map of India draw and colour the extent Akbar's empire.

Questions (10) Projects

(5)