

Subject- S. S. T Class-7 Topic- The Royal Dynasties Of Rajasthan And The Mughals

Learn and Write

Use Cordova Smart Class Software on the Smart Board in the Classroom

1. Choose the correct options.

(a) What was the name of Maharana Pratap's horse?

(i) Leelan

(ii) Chetak

(iii) Kesar

(iv) Etak

(b) The Harawal troupe of the army is

(i) the front portion of the army

(ii) the middle portion of the army

(iii) the back portion of the army

(iv) the full army

2. Mention the characteristics of Maharana Pratap's personality. P-169

3. Which king sat on the throne of Delhi by the name of Vikramaditya? *The Khenu*

4. Which city did Maharaja Surajmal set up in Rajasthan? *Bharatpur*

5. Where did Durgadas Rathore spend his last days? *In Ujjain*

6. Mention the diplomatic efforts adopted by Akbar to enslave Maharana Pratap. P-167

7. How did Durgadas Rathore protect Ajit Singh, the descendent of Marwar? P-172

8. Write an essay on the Battle of Haldighati. P-167, 168

9. Give the character sketch of Amar Singh Rathore. *Write about* P-170, 171

### Activity

- Collect the pictures of the historical places and buildings of Rajasthan and get information about the historical events related to these. You may use the internet.
- Dramatise a play based on the inspirational incidents from the life of Maharana Pratap in your school.



## Additional Questions For Practice

### A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) – Tick (✓) the correct options.

1. Which policy of Aurangzeb did the Jat leader Gokul deeply resented?
 

<input type="checkbox"/> (a) policy of religious tolerance	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) policy of tax on land	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (c) policy of plundering temples	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (d) policy of war and plunder	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Armies of Sultan Khan and Maharana Pratap met at .....
 

<input type="checkbox"/> (a) Chavand police station	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b) Deever police station	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> (c) Chandawal police station	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Banas police station	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Who was defeated in the Second Battle of Panipat?
 

<input type="checkbox"/> (a) Udai Singh	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b) Hemchandra	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> (c) Badayuni	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Jhala Maan	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Amar Singh was the rightful heir to the throne of .....
 

<input type="checkbox"/> (a) Jodhpur	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b) Udaipur	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> (c) Mewar	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) All of these	<input type="checkbox"/>

### B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Amar Singh annoyed Shah Jahan by refusing to pay levy to the Mughal treasury.
2. Rathores took the city of Mannan from the control of the Mughals.
3. Aurangzeb sent Prince Akbar to suppress the might of Durgadas.
4. The famous fort of Lohagarh came under the control of King Surajmal.

### C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

1. In March 1768, Surajmal took Firozshah Kotla under his control.  F
2. Autocratic and diplomatic efforts of Aurangzeb were dealt within north India by Maharana Raj Singh and Durgadas.  T
3. Aurangzeb wanted Ajit Singh to become his vassal in order to rule Marwar.  F
4. Ajit Singh built the temples of Dwarkadheesh and Srinathji.  F

### D. Very Short Answer Questions

1. What did Raj Singh of Mewar do when Aurangzeb expressed his desire to marry the princess of Kishangarh? Maharana Raj Singh of mewar married her.
2. Which quality of Maharana Pratap inspired his people? In notes
3. What did Badayuni mention about the Rajput attack on the Mughals? P-167

### E. Short Answer Question

What was the Rathore-Sisodia agreement? P-172, 173

### F. Long Answer Questions

1. Write about the exploits of Maharaja Surajmal. P-173, 174.
2. What was the result of Aurangzeb's conflict with Maharana Raj Singh and Durgadas?



## 18. The Royal Dynasties of Rajasthan and the Mughals

---

### Exercise

1. Choose the correct options.

(a) (ii) Chetak      (b) (i) the front portion of the army

2. Maharana Pratap was a great warrior who was known for his bravery, chivalry and gallantry in the battlefield. He believed in the freedom of his motherland, and, therefore, refused to subjugate himself under any foreign rule.

Maharana Pratap was also a benevolent and generous ruler. He was a true servant of his people and treated them well. He took great care of the families of the deceased in the war. Pratap believed in protecting the women of his kingdom and providing all possible means for their safety.

3. Hemu      4. Bharatpur      5. Ujjain

6. Akbar sent Man Singh with an army of 5000 soldiers to fight with Maharana Pratap. On 18 June, 1576, the two armies met on the grounds of Haldighati. The first attack was made by Maharana Pratap on the Mughals, as a result of which the Mughal army was totally disturbed and disoriented. The later attacks made by Maharana Pratap and his army managed to crush the Mughal army. Pratap was surrounded by



the enemy's army, but he did not lose his composure, and displaying his unmatched power, bravely answered the attack made by powerful Pathan Behol Khan of the Mughal army. The Mughal army panicked on seeing this. Maharana Pratap tried to move the army from plains to hills.

The severe assault on the Mughal army left them without any courage. They were left with very little motivation to keep up with the pace of the Rajput army.

7. Durgadas Rathore was faced with the challenge of saving Ajit Singh's life from the clutches of the Mughals. With his heroics and bravery he was able to accomplish the task and soon brought Ajit Singh back to Marwar.
8. The war of Haldighati was fought between Akbar and Maharana Pratap. Akbar sent Man Singh with an army of 5000 soldiers to fight with Maharana Pratap. The two armies met on the ground of Haldighati on 18 June, 1576. Maharana Pratap was assisted by Rawat Kishnadas, Bhim Singh Dodia, Ram Das Mertia, Ramshah Tanwar, Jhala Maan, Jhaba Bida and Man Singh Sonagra. The first attack was made by the Harawal troupe which totally disturbed and disoriented the Mughal army.

Now, Maharana Pratap attacked Man Singh and drove him away from the field. In this incident, the hind leg of Chetak, the horse of Maharana Pratap, was hurt by the sword attached to the elephant's trunk. Pratap was surrounded by the enemy's army, but he did not lose his composure, and displaying his unmatched power, bravely answered the attack made by powerful Pathan Behlol Khan of the Mughal army. The Mughal army panicked on seeing this. Maharana Pratap tried to move the army from plains to hills. The army of Maharana Pratap moved towards the hills and reached their destination. Jhala Maan was given the charge to stop the Mughal army. He gallantly fought against the Mughal army and sacrificed his life for the sake of Maharana Pratap. The severe assault on the Mughal army left them without any courage. They were left with very little motivation to keep up with the pace of the Rajput army.

9. Amar Singh Rathore was a great son of Rajasthan, who challenged the great Mughal emperor, Shah Jahan. Amar Singh Rathore is always remembered for his bravery, self-respect and sacrifice.

Being aware of Amar Singh's intellect and ability, Shah Jahan used to send him to difficult and arduous expeditions.



Amar Singh annoyed the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan when he refused to pay the levy to the Mughal treasury. Even after being pestered by other Mughal officials he did not give in. This made other officials conspire against him, and one such official, Salawat Khan, raised the issue in front of emperor Shah Jahan. This enraged Amar Singh who made a move towards the emperor. In order to save the emperor, Salawat Khan attacked Amar Singh, who in turn, killed Salawat Khan in the presence of the Mughal emperor. Later, when Amar Singh was alone in the Mughal court, he was deceitfully and cunningly assassinated.

Despite his death in such a manner, Amar Singh is considered to be an icon of extraordinary might, will and valour.

### Additional Questions For Practice

#### A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) – Tick (✓) the correct options.

1. (c) policy of plundering temples
2. (b) Deever police station
3. (b) Hemchandra
4. (a) Jodhpur

#### B. Fill in the blanks.

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Shah Jahan   | 2. Marwar        |
| 3. Prince Akbar | 4. King Surajmal |

#### C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. F | 2. T | 3. F | 4. F |
|------|------|------|------|

#### D. Very Short Answer Questions

1. When Aurangzeb expressed his desire to marry the princess of Kishangarh, Maharana Raj Singh of Mewar married her.
2. Maharana Pratap's love for his motherland and patriotism for his country inspired his people to inculcate similar values.
3. Badayuni, a Mughal historian, wrote that the attack of the Rajput soldiers was so severe that the Mughal soldiers fled for their lives.

#### E. Short Answer Question

The fight with the Mughals was getting severe so Durgadas sought the help of other Rajput clans to deal with the Mughal forces. One such clan was the Sisodias. Due to Durgadas' efforts, an agreement was made between Sisodia of Mewar and Marwar.

Under the agreement, it was agreed that Mewar's Maharana Raj Singh would provide protection to Ajit Singh, the sole heir of Maharaja



Jaswant Singh. Besides he would also provide military assistance to Durgadas in his struggle against the Mughals.

#### F. Long Answer Questions

1. Maharaja Surajmal was a popular ruler of Bharatpur in Rajasthan. His father made the city of Bharatpur as his capital after setting up Deegh. The city of Bharatpur was set up by Surajmal. In May 1753, Surajmal took Firozshah Kotla under his control. The Marathas laid a siege around the fort of Kumer of Bharatpur from January 1754 to May 1754, but they could not win over this fort and had to sign an agreement. In 1761, during the Third Battle of Panipat, the Marathas were inflicted with crushing defeat at the hands of Ahmed Shah Abdali. The Marathas took refuge under Surajmal who provided them with food and shelter. Soon Surajmal had forts and palaces, built in the area, under his control. The famous fort at Lohagarh also came under his dominance. After the downfall of Marathas, Surajmal took Ghaziabad, Rohtak, Jhajjar, Agra, Dholpur, Mainpuri, Hathras, Banaras, Farrukhnagar under his control.
2. With the joint efforts of Maharana Raj Singh and Durgadas the autocratic and diplomatic efforts of Aurangzeb were dealt within north India. This led to a fierce battle between Mewar and Aurangzeb's army that was fought in 1680 at Debari. Durgadas, along with Akbar, went to seek help from Marathas in the south. The presence of Prince Akbar was a big challenge for Aurangzeb. During this period, Raj Singh's death was a big relief for him. After making an agreement with the new Maharana he moved towards the south. Winning the Maratha's cooperation was a big diplomatic victory for Durgadas. The high and mighty Maratha power drove Aurangzeb from North India to south India. This reduced the pressure of Mughal forces till Mewar. Finally Aurangzeb was captured in south India and died there.