

CHAPTER-IV

THE MUGHALS (16TH TO 17TH CENTURY)

2MARKS QUESTIONS:

1: What were the central provinces under the control of the Mughals?

Answer: Panipat, Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Mathura, Amber, Ajmer, Fatehpur Sikri, Chittor, Ranthambhore and Allahabad.

2: What qualities of the Mughals enabled them to extend their influence over many kings and chieftains?

Answer: The careful balance between defeating but not humiliating their opponents enabled the Mughals to extend their influence over many kings and chieftains.

3: What was zat?

Answer: Mansabdar's rank and salary were determined by a numerical value called zat. The higher the zat, the more prestigious was the noble's position in the court.

4: With whom did Akbar hold a discussion on religion?

Answer: Akbar held discussions on religion with the Ulama, Brahmanas, Jesuit priests who were Roman Catholics, and Zoroastrians.

5: What power did the nobles exercise during Akbar's reign?

Answer: During Akbar's reign the nobles commanded large armies and had access to large amounts of revenue.

6: What were the relationships between the mansabdar and the jagir?

Answer:

Relationship between the mansabdar and the jagir:

1. Mansabdars were those who joined Mughal service.
2. Jagirs were the salaries of the mansabdars in the form of revenue assignments.
3. It means mansabdars received jagirs as their salaries. Hence, mansabdars depended upon jagirs for their livelihood.

7: What forced Humayun to flee to Iran?

Answer: After being defeated by Sher Khan at Chausa in 1539 and Kanauj in 1540 Humayun fled to Iran.

4MARKS QUESTIONS:

1: Contrast the Mughals to their predecessors.

Or

How were the Mughals greater than their predecessors?

Answer: Unlike their predecessors, the Mughals created a huge empire and accomplished what had hitherto seemed possible for only short periods of time. From the latter half of the 16th century, they expanded their kingdom from Agra and Delhi until in the 17th century they controlled nearly all the subcontinent. They imposed structures of administrations and ideas of governance that outlasted their rule, leaving a political legacy that succeeding rulers of the subcontinent could not overlook.

2: What do you know about the Mughal relations with other rulers especially the Rajputs?

Answer: It was the policy of the Mughal rulers to campaign constantly against rulers who were not ready to accept their authority. However, when the Mughal became powerful, many other rulers joined them willingly. There were several Rajputs who married their daughters into Mughal families in order to gain a high position. But at the same time, many resisted the Mughals. The Sisodiya Rajputs refused to accept Mughal authority for a long time. However, when they got defeat, the Mughals did not treat them badly. They honoured

them by giving them their lands Le. watan back as assignments, Le. watan jagir. Thus the Mughals never humiliated their opponents even though they defeated them. This unique quality of theirs enabled them to extend their influence over many kings and chieftains.

3: Awangzeb, did not follow the Mughals' policy and insulted Shivaji when he came to accept Mughal authority. What was the consequence of this insult?

Answer: After being insulted by Aurangzeb Shivaji escaped from Agra and declared himself an independent king. Then, he resumed his campaigns against the Mughals. Prince Akbar rebelled against Aurangzeb and received support from the Marathas and the Deccan Sultanate. He finally fled to Safavid Iran. Aurangzeb could not remain silent. He personally managed campaigns in the Deccan against the Marathas who started guerrilla warfare, which was difficult to suppress.

4: Give an account of Akbar Nama and Ain-i Akbari.

Answer: Abul Fazl, one of Akbar's close friends and courtiers, wrote a three-volume history of the reign of Akbar. It was titled as Akbar Nama. The first volume dealt with Akbar's ancestors and the second volume recorded the events of Akbar's reign. Ain-i Akbari is the third volume. It deals with Akbar's administration, household, army, the

revenues, and the geography of his empire. The book also provides details about the traditions and cultures of the people living in India. The most interesting aspect of Ain-i Akbari is its rich statistical details about things as diverse as crops, yields, prices, wages, and revenues.

5: What were the main features of Sulh-i Kul? [Imp.]

Answer: The idea of Sulh-i Kul was introduced by Akbar, the Great. Sulh-i Kul meant universal peace. Its main features are given below :

- The idea of Sul-i Kul was based on the idea of tolerance which did not discriminate between the people of different religions in Akbar's realm.
- It focused on a system of ethics—honesty, justice, peace. These values were universally applicable.

6: How did Babur become the ruler of Delhi?

Answer: Babur succeeded to the throne of Ferghana in 1494 when he was only 12 years old. However, he had to leave his ancestral throne due to the invasion of the Uzbeks, a Mongol group. Babur wandered for several years. Then in the year 1504, he seized Kabul. In 1526 he defeated the Sultan of Delhi, Ibrahim Lodi, at the battle of Panipat. Thus, he captured Delhi where he laid the foundation of the Mughal Empire. He became the first Mughal emperor and ruled from 1526 to 1530.

7MARKS QUESTIONS:

1: Divide Akbar's reign into three periods and give details about them.

Or

Mention the major campaigns and events of Akbar's reign.

Answer: Akbar's reign can be divided into the following three periods.

- 1556-1570. Akbar became independent of the regent Bairam Khan and other members of his domestic staff. He launched military campaigns against the Suris and other Afghans, against the neighbouring kingdoms of Malwa and Gondwana to suppress the revolt of his half brother Mirza Hakim and the Uzbeks. In the year 1568, he seized the Sisodiya Capital of Chittor and in 1569 Ranthambhor.
- 1570-1585. Military campaigns in Gujarat were followed by campaigns in the east in Bihar, Bengal, and Orissa. These campaigns were complicated by the 1579-1580 revolt in support of Mirza Hakim.
- 1585-1605. During this period Akbar expanded his empire. He launched campaigns in the north-west. Qandahar was seized from the Safavids and Kashmir was annexed. Kabul was seized after the death of Mirza Hakim. Afterward, Akbar started his campaigns in the Deccan and soon he annexed Berar, Khandesh, and parts of Ahmadnagar.

2: Write a short note on Akbar's administrative policies.

Answer: Akbar's administrative policies were mentioned in Abul Fazl's book the Akbar Nama, particularly in its third and last volume, the Ain-i Akbari. In the book Abul Fazl explained that the empire was divided into provinces known as Subas, governed by a Subadar. The Subadar carried out both political and military functions. Each province also had a financial officer or Diwan. For the maintenance of peace and order in his province, the Subadar was supported by several officers, for example

- The military paymaster also is known as Bakhshi.
- The minister in charge of religious and charitable patronage or
- Military commanders called Faigdars, and
- The town police commander called Akbar's nobles commanded huge armies and had access to large amounts of revenue.

Akbar wanted to govern his empire peacefully. Hence he gave utmost importance to the idea of tolerance because it did not discriminate between people of different religions in his realm. He held religious discussions with the Ulama, Brahmanas, Jesuit priests who were Roman Catholics and Zoroastrians and came to the conclusion that the idea of sulh-ikul or 'universal peace' would work effectively. This idea focused on a system of ethics, honesty, justice and peace. These values were universally accepted. Thus, Akbar's administrative policies were based on considerate ideas.

3: Why did the peasantry suffer a lot during the last years of Aurangzeb's reign?

Answer: Mansabdars, recruited by the Mughals to discharge Mughal services, received their salaries as revenue assignments known as jagirs. But most mansabdars did not actually reside in or administer their jagirs. They only had rights to the revenue of their assignments which was collected for them by their servants while they served in some other part of the country.

Akbar managed to carefully assess these jagirs so that their revenues were roughly equal to the salary of the mansabdar. But Aurangzeb failed to do this. During his reign the actual revenue collected was often less than the granted sum. There was also a huge increase in the number of mansabdars, which meant a long wait before they received a jagir. This created a shortage in the number of jagirs.

As a result, many jagirdars tried to extract as much revenue as possible while they had a jagir. As Aurangzeb could not control these developments, the peasantry suffered a lot. They had to give the revenue under all circumstances which made their life miserable.

4: Write in brief about the Mughal Empire in the 17th century and afterward?

Answer:

(a) The influence and power of the Mughals were at the height during the 17th century. The sheen of their administrative and military efficiency brought great economic and commercial prosperity to the Empire. They had a huge treasure of wealth. They led a highly luxurious life. But the common mass had to face the curse of poverty.

(b) The Mughal emperors and their mansabdars spend a great deal of their income on salaries and goods. This expenditure benefited the artisans and peasantry who supported them with goods and produce. But the scale of revenue collection left very little for investment in the hands of the peasants and artisans. The poorest among them led a very miserable life. It was not possible for them to invest in additional resources like tools and supplies in order to increase productivity. However, the wealthier peasantry and artisanal groups, the merchants, and bankers profited in this economic world.

(c) The Mughal elites exercised a great deal of power in the late 17th century. With the decline of Mughal power and influence, many nobles became independent. They constituted new dynasties and held command of provinces, such as Hyderabad and Awadh.

5: Who were mansabdars? What were their responsibilities?

Answer: The Mughals recruited diverse bodies of people in order to run the empire smoothly. Those who joined Mughal service were enrolled as mansabdars.

The term mansabdar referred to an individual holding a mansab, meaning a position or rank. It was a grading system used by the Mughals to fix rank, salary and military responsibilities.

The mansabdars were assigned to military responsibilities. For this they maintained a specified number of sowar or cavalrymen. The mansabdar brought his cavalrymen for review, got them registered, their horses branded and then received money to pay them as salary.

**MULTIPLE CHOICES ON THE
MUGHALS (16TH TO 17TH CENTURY)**

Q1: The name of residence of Mughal Emperors in Delhi was

- a) the Red Fort
- b) the Old Fort
- c) the Siri Fort
- d) none of these

Q2: Genghis Khan was a ruler of this tribe:

- a) Turkish
- b) Mongols
- c) Huns
- d) None of these

Q3: Which Mughal Emperor was defeated by Sher Shah Suri?

- a) Babur
- b) Humayun
- c) Akbar
- d) Jahangir

Q4: What is the ruling period of Jahangir?

- a) 1526-1530 AD
- c) 1556-1605 AD
- b) 1530-1556 AD
- d) 1605-1627 AD during Jahangir's reign?

Q5: Which Sikh Guru's Martyrdom took place

- a) Guru Nanak Singhji
- b) Guru Gobind Singhji
- c) Guru Aijun Singhji
- d) Guru Tegh Bahadur Singhji

Q6: What was the capital of Mirza Hakim Akhar's half brother?

- a) Kabul
- b) Afghan
- c) Morocco
- d) Sind

Q7: Rathor Rajput was related to

- a) Marwar
- b) Mewar
- c) Amber
- d) Ranthambore

Q8: Which ruler was insulted by Aurangzeb?

- a) Man Singh
- b) Rana Pratap
- c) Shivaji
- d) All of these

Q9: The salary of the Mansabdars was called

- a) mansab
- b) jat
- c) jagi
- d) zabt

Q10: Who was Akbars Revenue minister?

- a) Todar Mai
- b) Birbal
- c) Abul Fazl
- d) Tansen

MCQ'S Answers:

| <u>Q. No's</u> | <u>Answers</u> |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Q1 | A |
| Q2 | B |
| Q3 | B |
| Q4 | D |
| Q5 | C |
| Q6 | A |
| Q7 | A |
| Q8 | C |
| Q9 | C |
| Q10 | A |

**FILL IN THE BLANKS ON THE
MUGHALS (16TH TO 17TH CENTURY)**

Q1: The capital of Mirza Hakim, Akbar's half-bro: her, was _____

Answer: Kabul

Q2: The five Deccan Sultanate were Berar, Khandesh, Ahmadnagar, _____

Answer: Bijapur, Golconda

Q3: If zat determined a mansabdar's rank and salary, sewer indicated his _____

Answer: number of horses maintained

Q4: Abul Faze, Akbar's friend and counsellor, helped him frame the idea of _____ so that he could govern a society composed of many religions, cultures, and castes.

Answer: administration

Q5: Who was the regent of Akbar_____

Answer: Bairam Khan.

Q6: Name the battlefield where Ibrahim Lodi was defeated by Babur_____

Answer: Panipat.

SUMMARY ON THE MUGHALS (16TH TO 17TH CENTURY)

The Mughals, ruling from the sixteenth to seventeenth century in the Indian subcontinent, established a lasting empire that expanded from Agra and Delhi. Descendants of Genghis Khan and Timur, they celebrated their Timurid ancestry and employed coparcenary inheritance. Military success under Babur, strategic alliances with Rajputs, and a ranking system for officials (mansabdars) marked their rule. However, mismanagement and an increased number of mansabdars led to a shortage of revenue assignments (jagirs), impacting the peasantry. The zabt system for revenue collection and exploitation by administrators sometimes sparked rebellions. Economic prosperity coexisted with glaring wealth inequalities in the late seventeenth century. Akbar's reign produced historical records like Akbar Nama and Ain-i Akbari, while Jahangir's sulh-ikul policy promoted religious tolerance. By the seventeenth century's end, the decline of Mughal authority witnessed the rise of powerful regional centers with independent political identities by the eighteenth century.