



1. Match the following:

Mansab	Marwar
Mongol	Governor
Sisodiya Rajput	Uzbeg
Rathor Rajput	Mewar
Nur Jahan	Rank
subadar	Jahangir

Answer:

Mansab	Rank
Mongol	Uzbeg
Sisodiya Rajput	Mewar
Rathor Rajput	Marwar
Nur Jahan	Jahangir
subadar	Governor

2. Fill in the blanks:

- (a) The capital of Mirza Hakim, Akbar's half-bro: her, was
- (b) The five Deccan Sultanate were Berar, Khandesh, Ahmadnagar,
- (c) If zat determined a mansabdar's rank and salary, sewar indicated his.....
- (d) 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: (a) Kabul

(b) Bijapur, Golconda

(c) number of hojrses maintained

(d) administration

3. 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.

4. What were the relationships between the mansabdar and the jagir?

Answer: Mansabdars were the patrons who joined Mughal services. They received their salaries as revenue assignments. This was called jagir. Mansabdars did not actually reside in or administer their jagir. They only had rights to the revenue of their assignments. This revenue was collected for them by their servants, while the mansabdars themselves served in some other part of the country.

5. What was the role of the zamindar in Mughal administration?

Answer: Zamindars were powerful local chieftains appointed by the Mughal rulers. They exercised great influence and power. They collected taxes from the peasants and gave them to the Mughal emperor. Thus, they played the role of intermediaries. In some areas the zamindars became more powerful. The exploitation by Mughal administrators made them to rebellion. They got support from the peasants in rebelling against the Mughal authority.

6. How were the debates with religious scholars important in the formation of Akbar's ideas on governance?

Answer: Akbar's interaction with people of different faiths made him realise that religious scholars who emphasised ritual and dogma were often bigots. Their teachings created divisions and disharmony amongst his subject. This finally led Akbar to the idea of Sulh-i Kul or universal peace. He inferred that the idea of tolerance was of utmost importance because it did not discriminate between people of different religious in his realm. Instead it focused on a system of ethics f.e. honesty, justice, peace. These were the virtues universally applicable. Finally Akbar, with the help of Abul Fazl, formed a vision of governance around the idea of sulh-i kul.

7. Why did the Mughals emphasise their Timurid and not their Mongol descent?

Answer: The Mughals were descendants of two great lineages of rulers. From their mother's side they were descendants of Genghis Khan, ruler of the Mongol tribes. From their father's side they were the successors of Jimur, the ruler of Iran, Iraq and modern-day Turkey. However, the Mughals did not like to be called Mongol because Mongol's especially Genghis Khan's, memory was associated with massacre of innumerable people. It was also linked with the Uzbeks, their Mongol competitors. On the other hand, the Mughals were proud of their Jimurid ancestry, because it achieved good name in the history.

8. How important was the income from land revenue to the stability of the Mughal Empire?

Answer: Land revenue was the backbone of the Mughal Empire. Without it nothing could be done. The king could not pay the salary of his soldiers. Neither could he do any welfare work. The administrative expenditure was so vast and this could be met with this revenue only. Hence, revenue was important to strengthen the empire.

9. Why was it important for the Mughals to recruit mansabdars from diverse backgrounds and not just Turanis and Iranis?

Answer: The Mughal Empire expanded to different regions. Hence, it was important for the Mughals to recruit diverse bodies of people in order to make people comfortable with them. Apart from Turanis and Iranis, now there were mansabdars from Indian Muslims, Afghans, Rajputs, Marathas and other groups.

10. Like the Mughal Empire, India today is also made up of many social and cultural units. Does this pose a challenge to national

integration?

Answer: No. This does not pose any challenge to national integration. Unity in diversity is the special feature of India. Indians may belong to different regions, cultures, castes and creed. But this does not mean that they are different people. They are one and are proud of being born in India.

Sometimes social conflicts arise no doubt but they are solved in an amicable way. Whenever there is external threat, all Indians come together. The Kargil war is worth-mentioning here. India fought and won the war in the last. That was the time when everyone was filled with patriotic feelings. There was only one goal, i.e. to win the war and that India did with the help of her brave heroes.

11. Peasants were vital for economy of the Mughal Empire. Do you think that they are as important today? Has the gap in the income between the rich and the poor in India changed a great deal from the period of the Mughals?

Answer: Peasants are as important today as they were during the Mughal Empire. They cultivate land and grow crops without which we cannot survive. They pay land revenue to the government which is used in various development work. We cannot think of a sound economy without them. They are the backbone of the country.

12. The Mughal Empire left its impact on the different regions of the subcontinent in a variety of ways. Find out if it had any impact in the city, village or region in which you live.

Answer: I live in Delhi. It was the capital of the Mughal Empire. The Empire changed the face of the city. We see the Red Fort, Chandni Chowk, Jama Masjid, Humayun's tomb, the Mughal garden etc. in the city. These were the contributions of the Mughal emperors who made the city so rich and colourful.

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Why was it a difficult task for rulers of the Middle Ages to rule the Indian subcontinent?

Answer: It was because people of diverse backgrounds and cultures lived here.

2. Who was Genghis Khan?

Answer: He was the ruler of the Mongol tribes, China and Central Asia.

3. Who was Babur?

Answer: He was the first Mughal emperor and reigned from 1526 to 1530

4. Name the battlefield where Ibrahim Lodi was defeated by Babur?

Answer: Panipat.

5. To whom did Babur defeat at Chanderi? [V. Imp.]

Answer: Babur defeated the Rajputs at Chanderi

6. 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.

7. At what age did Akbar become the emperor of the Mughal Empire?

Answer: Akbar became the emperor of the Mughal Empire at the age of 13.

8. Who was the regent of Akbar?

Answer: Bairam Khan.

9. How is Prince Khurram better known as in the Indian History?

Answer: Prince Khurram is better known as Emperor Shah Jahan in the Indian History.

10. Who was victorious in the conflict over succession amongst Shah Jahan's sons?

Answer: Aurangzeb was victorious.

11. Who fought guerrilla warfare?

Answer: The Marathas fought guerrilla warfare.

12. What do you mean by the rule of primogeniture? [V. Imp.]

Answer: Under the rule of primogeniture the eldest son inherited his father's estate.

13. What was Timurid custom of coparcenary inheritance? [Imp.]

Answer: It was a division of the inheritance amongst all the sons.

14. What qualities of the Mughals enabled them to extend their influence over many kings and chieftains? [V. Imp.]

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

15. What does the term mansabdar refer to?

Answer: The term mansabdar refers to an individual who holds a mansab, i.e. a position or rank.

16. 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.

17. What was jagir?

Answer: Mansabdars received their salaries as revenue assignments known as jagirs.

18. What was zabt?

Ans. It was the revenue collected on the basis of a schedule of revenue rates for individual crops.

19. With whom did Akbar hold discussion on religion?

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

20. When did Mehrunnisa receive the title of Nur Jahan?

Answer: After Mehrunnisa got married with Emperor Jahangir, in 1611 she received the title of Nur Jahan.

21. 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.

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