

**Ch-4(history)**  
 **The Creation of an Empire: The Mughal Dynasty**   
  
Question 1.Who was the first Mughal Emperor?   
a1.Babur  
  
Question 2. Explain the term ‘Bigot’?   
a2. An individual who is intolerant of another person’s religious believes or culture.

Question 3.Which Rajput state was finally subjugated by Jahangir?

A3.Mewar

Question 4.Which son of Aurangzeb joined hands with the Rajputs over the issue of Ajit Singh?

A4.Prince Akbar

Question 5. What is Ain-i Akbari ?

A5.The third volume of Akbar Nama

Question 6. Who carried out both political and military functions?

A6.Subadar

Question 7. Initially, Babur was a ruler of which state in Central Asia?

A7.Farghana

Question 8. The mother of Shah Jahan was a daughter of which of the Rajput rulers?

A8.Marwar  
  
Question 9. Who refused to accept Mughal authority for a long time?

A9.Sisodiya Rajputs

Question 10.Nur Jahan was the wife of which emperor?

A10.Jahangir

Question 11. Who succeeded Aurangzeb?

A11.Bahadur Shah I

Question 12. Mughals believed in which custom of succession?

A12.Coparcenary

Question 13. Genghis Khan was the ruler of which tribes?

A13.Mongol tribes

Question 14.At what age did Babur become the ruler of Ferghana?

A12.12 years

Question 15. Name Akbar’s revenue minister?

A15.Todar Mal

Question 16. Name the Afghan chief posed a serious danger to Humayun?

A16.Sher Shah Suri

Question 17.In which year did Sher Khan defeat Humayun at Kanauj, forcing him to flee to Iran?

A17.1540

Question 18. Who gave the new religious idea of Sulh-i kul?

A18.Akbar

Question 19.What do you mean by ‘jagir’?

A19.A piece of land given to officials in lieu of a salary.

Question 20.Another name of Emperor Shah Jahan was?

A20.Prince Khurram

Question 21.Babur defeated Rana Sanga in which battle?

A21.Battle of Khanua

Question 22.During the Mughal period, what was the military commanders known as?

A22.Faujdars

Question 23. Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in 1526 at?

A23. Panipat

Question 24.Who wrote Akbar Nama?

A24.Abul Fazl

Question 25.In which century did Mughals control nearly the entire subcontinent?

A25.Seventeenth

Question 26.What did *sulh-i kul* mean and what was its objective?*A26. -It* meant ‘universal peace’.

-Its objective was not to discriminate between people of different religions in Akbar’s kingdom.

- it focused on a system of ethics - honesty, justice and peace

27.How did Mughals maintain good relations with the Rajputs?

The Mughals were quite impressed with the bravery, chivalry and courage of the Rajputs.

-They realised that the support of the Rajputs was necessary to consolidate the empire. Thus,

* Whenever they defeated the Rajputs, they never humiliate them.
* They treated them with respect.
* They allowed most of the Rajput rulers to continue ruling over their territories and did not interfere in their internal matters.
* They married Rajput daughters and gave them complete freedom to follow their own religion.
* They assigned high posts to Rajput chiefs in their administration.

Question 28. What do you mean by Dogma.  
A28. A dogma was a statement declared as authoritative with the expectation that it would be followed without question.  
  
29.In which year Ibadat Khana(hall of prayer)was built by Akbar? Why was it built?  
A29. -It was built in 1575 CE by Akbar.   
-It was built for holding discussions on religious matters.

-Akbar invited many priests, maulvis, missionaries, scholars and philosophers to take part in the religious discussions.

Question 30. What was the main source of income for the Mughals?  
A30. Tax on the produce of the peasantry.  
  
Question 31. Define the term Mansabdar.  
A31.-It refers to the individual who holds a mansab (position or rank)  
-It was a grading system used by Mughals to fix  
a)Salary  
b)Rank  
c)Military responsibility   
  
  
Question 32.What was the Mughal tradition of succession?  
A32.-The Mughals did not believe in the rule of primogeniture (eldest son inheriting his father's estate).   
-Instead they followed the Mughal and Timurid custom of coparcenary inheritance, or a division of the inheritance among all the sons.  
  
Question 33.Name the Deccan Sultanates?  
 A33.Berar, Malwa, Ahmadnagar, Bijapur, Golconda were the Deccan Sultanates

Question 34. How did the Mughal Empire establish itself in India?   
A34.In 1526 Babur defeated the Sultan of Delhi, Ibrahim Lodi, at Panipat and captured Delhi and Agra.  
  
Question 35. What is Akbar Nama?   
A35.Akbar ordered one of his close friends and courtiers, Abul Fazl, to write a history of his reign. Abul Fazl wrote a three volume history of Akbar’s reign titled, Akbar Nama. The first volume dealt with Akbar’s ancestors and the second volume recorded the events of Akbar’s reign. The third volume is the Ain-I Akbari which deals with Akbar’s administration, household, army, the revenues and geography of his empire.