

Grade VII

Lesson . 4 The Mughal Empire

Social

I Multiple choice questions

1. Genghis khan was the rule of
 - a) Mongols
 - b) Mughals
 - c) Sultan
 - d) None of these
2. Taimur ruled in
 - a) Iran
 - b) Turkey
 - c) both of these
 - d) none of these
3. Babur captured Kabul in
 - a) 1502
 - b) 1503
 - c) 1504
 - d) none of these
4. Sher Khan defeated Humayun in
 - a) 1536
 - b) 1539
 - c) 1542
 - d) none of these
5. Akbar's regent was
 - a) Humayun
 - b) Jahan Lodi
 - c) Bairamkhan
 - d) none of these
6. Akbar's revenue minister was
 - a) Birbal
 - b) Todar Mal
 - c) both of these
 - d) none of these
7. Nur Jahan was called
 - a) Mehrunnisa
 - b) Padshah Begum
 - c) both of these
 - d) none of these

1. a	2. c	3. c	4. b	5. c	6. b	7. a
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II Multiple choice questions

1. Who was the first Mughal Emperor?
 - a) Humayun
 - b) Babur
 - c) Jahangir
 - d) None of these
2. Babur defeated whom to capture Delhi and Agra?
 - a) Genghis Khan
 - b) Humayun
 - c) Ibrahim Lodi
 - d) none of these
3. In which year, Humayun recaptured Delhi?
 - a) 1552
 - b) 1553
 - c) 1554
 - d) 1555



4. Aurangzeb insulted
- a) Maharana Pratap b) Sher Shah c) Ranjit Singh d) Shivaji
5. What was the other name of Prince Salim (Akbar's son)?
- a) Shahjahan b) Jahangir c) Aurangzeb d) None of the above.
6. What is Ain-i Akbari?
- a) First part of Akbar Nama b) Second part of Akbar Nama
c) Third part of Akbar Nama d) Fourth part of Akbar Nama
7. What was the other name of Prince Khurram (Jahangir's son)?
- a) Shahjahan b) Jahangir c) Aurangzeb d) None of the above
8. The minister-in-charge of religious and charitable patronage was known as:
- a) Zamindar b) Sadr c) Bakshi d) Bigor
9. What was the capital of Mirza Hakim Akbar's half brother?
- a) Kabul b) Morocco c) Sind d) Afghanistan
10. Nur Jahan was wife of:
- a) Shahjahan b) Jahangir c) Aurangzeb d) None of the above

1. b	2. c	3. d	4. d	5. b	6. c	7. a
8. b	9. a	10. b				

III Multiple choice questions

- i) Humayun was defeated by
- a) Sher Khan b) Rana Sanga c) Ibrahim Lodi d) Mongols
2. Akbar's religious discussions took place in the
- a) Royal palace b) Audience Hall c) Mosque d) Ibadat Khana
3. Sulh-i-Kul meant
- a) Gender discrimination b) Universal peace
c) Unity d) Joint family
4. The Sisodia ruler of Mewar who accepted Mughal service was
- a) Rana Sanga b) Maharana Pratap
c) Pritvi Raj Chauhan d) Amar Singh

1. a	2. d	3. b	4. d
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IV Multiple choice questions

- 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
- Which Mughal Emperor was defeated by Sher Shah Suri?
a) Babur b) Humayun c) Akbar d) Jahangir .
- What is the ruling period of Jahangir ?
a) 1526-1530AD b) 1530-1556 AD c) 1556-1605 AD d) 1605 – 1627 AD
- Which Sikh Guru's Martyrdom took place during Jahangir's reign?
a) Guru Nanak Singhji b) Guru Gobind Singhji
c) Guru Arjun Singhji b) Guru Tegh Bahadur Singhji
- Rathor Rajput was related to
a) Marwar b) Mewar c) Amber d) Ranthambore
- Which ruler was insulted by Aurangzeb?
a) Man Singh b) Rana Pratap c) Shivaji d) All of these
- The salary of the Mansabdar s was called
a) mansab b) jat c) jagir d) zabt
- Akbar , a great Mughal Emperor was known for his
a) tolerant religious policy b) good administration
c) economic reforms and works d) all of these
- What was the approximate number of mansabdar s in Shah Jahan reign?
a) 6000 b) 4000 c) 8000 d) 10,000

1. a	2. b	3.d	4. c	5. a	6. c	7. c	8. d	9. c
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I Fill in the Blanks

1. The capital of Mirza Hakim, Akbar's half-brother, was Kabul.
2. The five Deccan Sultanates were Berar, Khandesh, Ahmadnagar, Bijapur and Golconda.
3. If zat determined a mansabdar's rank and salary, sawar indicated his military responsibilities.
4. Abul Fazl, Akbar's friend and counsellor, helped him frame the idea of Sulh-i-kul so that he could govern a society composed of many religions, cultures and castes.
5. In 1526, Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi.
6. Genghis Khan died in 1227.
7. Kandhar was captured by Mughal emperor Akbar.
8. The mother of Jahangir was a Kachwaha princess.
9. Humayun was helped by Safavid shah.
10. Akbar evolved the idea of Sulh-i-kul.

II Fill in the Blanks

1. Genghis Khan was a ruler of Mongol tribe.
2. Jahangir ruled from 1605 - 1627 CE.
3. Rathore Rajputs were associated with Marwar.
4. Salary of the mansabdar was called Jagir.
5. Todar mal was the revenue minister of Akbar.

III Fill in the Blanks

- i). Babur was the first Mughal Emperor.
- ii) Many Rajputs married their daughters into Mughal families in order to get high position.
- iii) Ranks and salary of the mansabdar were determined by a numerical value called Zat.
- iv) Abul Fazl's Ain-i Akbari deals with Akbar's administration.

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I V Fill in the Blanks

1. In the battle of Panipat Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi.
2. Another name of Emperor Shah Jahan was Prince Khurram.
3. First volume of Akbar Nama dealt with Akbar's ancestors and second volume recorded the events.
4. The Mughals were descendants of Genghis Khan and Timur.

I Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. Mansab	a) Marwar
2. Mongol	b) Governor
3. Sisodiya Rajput	c) Uzbek
4. Rathor Rajput	d) Mewar
5. Nur Jahan	e) Rank
6. Subadar	f) Jahangir
7. Son of Akbar	g) Sisodiya
8. Ibadat Khana	h) Abul Fazl
9. Ain-i-Akbari	i) Akbar
10. Rajputs	j) Jahangir

1. e	2. c	3. d	4. a	5. f	6. b	7. j	8. i	9. h	10. g
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II Match the following

Column A	Column B
a) Akbar Nama	i) Coparcenary
b) Shahjahan	ii) in charge of charitable patronage.
c) Division of inheritance	iii) eldest inheritance
d) Sadar	iv) Abul Fazl
e) Primogeniture	v) Prince Khurram

a) iv	b) v	c) i	d) ii	e) iii
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III Match the following

Column A	Column B
i) Military paymaster	a) Kotwal
ii) Minister in charge of religious and charitable patronage	b) Dewan.
iii) Military commander	c) Cavalryman
iv) Town Police Commander	d) Sadr
v) Financial Officer	e) Bakhshi
vi) Sawar	f) Faujdar

i) e	ii) d	iii) f	iv) a	v) b	vi) c
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III Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. Primogeniture	a) Akbar Nama
2. Coparcenary	b) In charge of charitable patronage
3. Todarmal	c) Eldest inheritance
4. Abul Fazl	d) Division of inheritance
5. Sadr	e) Revenue Minister
6. Bakhshi	f) Military paymaster

1. c	2. d	3. e	4. a	5. b	6. f
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I True or False

- In 1527, Babur defeated Rana Sanga. **True.**
- The Sisodiya ruler of Mewar Amar Singh was in Mughal service **True.**
- Aurangzeb insulted Shivaji. **True.**
- Nobles with a Zat of 5,000 were ranked higher than those of 1,000. **True.**
- Jahangir did not pursue idea of universal peace. **False.**

II True or False

- Mehrunnisa married Jahangir and was given the title of Nur Jahan **True.**
- Faujdar used to be the military commander **True.**
- Mughals were proud of their Mongol ancestry. **False.**
- Akbar was 15 year old when he became the Emperor. **False.**
- Those who joined Mughul service were called mansabdars **True.**



III True or False

- i) The Rajputs were so powerful that the Mughal could not dare to defeat them False.
2. Babur established control over Agra and Delhi before his death. True.
3. After Aurangzeb became the ruler, he imprisoned Shah Jahan in Qandahar. False.
4. The first volume of Akbar Nama dealt with Akbar's ancestors and the second volume recorded the events of Akbar's reign. True.
5. Peasantry was the main source of income during the Mughal Empire. True.

IV True or False

1. Mughals were proud of their Mongol ancestry. False
2. Those who joined Mughal service were called mansabdar s. True.
3. Higher the zat, more prestigious was noble's position in court. True.
4. Mehrunnisa married Jahangir and was given the title of Nur Jahan. True.
5. Akbar was 15 years old when he became the Emperor False
6. Faujdar used to be the military commander True.

Very Short Answer Questions

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

Delhi, Agra, Awash, Allahabad, Bihar, Bengal, Gujarat, Ajmer, Lahore, Multan and Kabul.

2. What were the Mughal traditions of succession?

The Mughals did not believe in the rule of primogeniture, where the eldest son inherited his father's estate. Instead they followed the Mughal and Timurid custom of coparcenary inheritance, or a division of the inheritance amongst all the sons.

3. Who all constituted the nobility of the Mughals?

From a small nucleus of Turanis, they expanded to include Iranians, Indian Muslims, Afghans, Rajputs, Marathas and other groups.





4. Who was a Mansabdar?

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

5. What was zat?

Rank and salary were determined by a numerical value called zat. The higher the zat, the more prestigious was the noble's position in court and the larger his salary.

6. How was zat ranking done?

Nobles with a zat of 5,000 were ranked higher than those of 1,000. In Akbar's reign there were 29 mansabdars with a rank of 5,000 zat, but by Aurangzeb's rule the number of mansabdars had increased to 79.

7. How do we know about the influence of Nur Jahan in Jahangir's court?

Mehrunnissa married emperor Jahangir in 1611 and got the title Nur Jahan. She remained extremely loyal to the monarch. As a result, Jahangir struck silver coins bearing his name on one side and on the other the inscription struck in the name of elevated majesty Nur Jahan Padshah Begum.

Short Answer Questions

1. What was the relationship between the mansabdar and the Jagir?

- i) Mansabdars got their salaries as revenue assignment known as Jagirs.
- ii) But most mansabdars did not live in those Jagirs.
- iii) They only had the rights to the revenue of their assignments which was collected by their agents/servants.
- iv) Mansabdars themselves served in some other part of the country.

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

- i) Zamindars were responsible for collection of land revenue.
- ii) They had their own armed forces
- iii) They normally lived in forts or garh which were both a place of refuge and a status symbol
- iv) The Zaminders set social standards, provided capital and organization by looking after new villages and improving cultivation.





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

i) Akbar's debates with religious-scholars of different faiths helped him to know about dogmas and bigots which created disharmony and divisions among his subjects.

ii) He thus, started Sulh-i-Kul or universal peace.

iii) It focused on ethics – a system of honesty, justice and peace which was universally applicable.

iv) Abul Fazl, helped Akbar in visualising the idea of Sulh-i-Kul. This continued even under Jahangir and Shah Jahan.

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

i) Since the Mughal empire expanded to different area it was essential for Mughals to recruit people from diverse bodies.

ii) Thus they expanded from a small group of Turkish nobles to include Iranians, Indians, Muslims, Afghans, Rajputs, Marathas and other groups.

iii) Those joining Mughal service were enrolled as Mansabdars.

5. Who were Mughals?

i) The Mughals were descendants of two great lineages of rulers – Genghiskhan, ruler of Mongols, China and Central Asia from their mother's side, from the father's side they were descendants of Timur who ruled over Iran, Iraq and Turkey.

6. How did Mughals extend their influence over many kings and chieftains?

i) The Sisodiyas Rajputs refused to accept Mughal authority for a long time.

ii) Once defeated, however they were treated honourably by Mughals and their lands (watan) were given back.

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

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Long Answer Questions

1. How were Mansabdars paid?

- i) Mansabdars received their salaries as revenue assignments called Jagirs.
- ii) But unlike muqtis, most mansabdars did not actually reside in or administer their jagirs which was collected for them by their servants while the mansabdars themselves served in some other part of the country.

2. How did jagirs decline?

- i) In Akbar's region the jagirs were carefully assessed so that their revenues were roughly equal to the salary of the mansabdar.
- ii) By Aurangzeb's rule this was no longer the case and 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. It led to shortage in the number of jagirs.

3. Describe the zabt and zamindar system of the Mughals.

- i) During Akbar's reign, the main source of income was through peasantry.
- ii) The Mughals had given the term Zamindars to describe all intermediaries, whether they were local headmen of villages or powerful chieftains.
- iii) These Zamindars would exploit the peasants and try to extract as much revenue as they could.
- iv) Todar Mal, Akbar's revenue minister carried out a survey of crop yields prices for a period of 10 years.
- v) Revenue circles were divided in each province with differing revenue rates for different crops.
- vi) This was known as zabt.
- vii) This method was followed in all Mughal periods to keep a careful account of revenue and tax. However, this was not possible in Gujarat and Bengal.





4. What does Akbarnama and Ain-i-Akbari tell us ?

i) Much of what we know about Akbar is known from his court historian Abul Fazl, who wrote Akbar nama.

ii) Akbar nama is divided in three volumes.

iii) The first volume deals with Akbar's ancestors from days of Taimur to those of Humayun.

iv) The second volume presents the events of Akbar's reign.

v) The third volume (Ain-i-Akbari) gives information about Akbar's army, administration and the legal and revenue systems of the empire.

5. Describe Akbar's religious policy.

i) In Fatehpur Sikri, there was a room called the Ibadat Khana where religious meetings were held by Akbar.

ii) There he used to call a huge gathering which included the Ulema, Brahmins, Jesuit priests and Zoroastrians.

iii) On his interaction with these religious leaders, Akbar realised that religious scholars who gave more importance to rituals and dogmas were bigots.

iv) Therefore, Akbar gave the idea of sulh-i-kul or universal peace.

6. Describe the main achievements of Sher Shah Suri.

The main achievements of Sher Shah Suri were:

I. Administration

i) He strengthened central administration

ii) He established large standing army.

iii) There were a number of provinces called Sarkars, each of which was again subdivided into parganas.

II. Public Works

Sher Shah paid great attention to the means of transport and communication. The longest route connected Sonargaon in Bengal to Agra and then to Lahore. It was later called the Grand Trunk Road.

III. Trade.

i) Excellent transport and communication systems promoted trade and commerce.

ii) Rest houses or sarais were constructed.





7. Write a note on life and achievements of Babur.

- i) Babur became the king of Farghana at the age of eleven years.
- ii) After facing much hardship, he captured Kabul in 1513.
- iii) He fought the famous battle of Panipat against Ibrahim Lodi at Panipat. Ibrahim was defeated and killed.
- iv) In 1527, Babur, defeated Rana Sangram Singh of Mewar and thus broke Rajput resistance.
- v) Lastly, in 1528 he inflicted a second defeat on the Afghans in the battle of Ghagra and thus, extended his rule over Bihar and Bengal. It enabled him to establish the Mughal rule in India.

8. Write a short note on Humayun.

- i) Babur died in 1530 and was succeeded by his son Humayun.
- ii) He was not strong and resolute and lost these territories to the Afghan leader Sher Shah Suri in the famous battles of Chausa and Kannauj.
- iii) He took shelter in the court of the Safavid ruler of Iran.
- iv) In 1555, he defeated Sikandar Suri, and after fifteen years of exile again occupied the throne of Delhi.

9. Describe the achievements of Akbar as the greatest Mughal emperor:

- i) Humayun was succeeded by his son Jalauddin Akbar in 1556.
- ii) He not only consolidated but also expanded his empire.
- iii) When Akbar died in 1605, he left for his son a settled empire, people attached to the dynasty by a special sense of loyalty, a treasury filled with money and an army which had not met with any defeat.
- iv) He had conquered the whole of northern India – to the north of Vindhya. Gujarat and Bengal had been firmly secured and Sindh was annexed.

10. Describe the major achievements of Jahangir.

- i) Akbar died in October 1605 and was succeeded by his son Prince Salim, who styled himself as Nuruddin Jangir.
- ii) In May 1611, Jahangir married Mehr-ul-Nisa, who was now named Nur Jahan and she had influence over the private and public life of the emperor.
- iii) Gradually, Jangir made her the virtual ruler of the empire.
- iv) It was during the rule of Jahangir that the Mughals lost the fort of Qandhar to the Safavid rulers of Iran.





11. Describe the major achievements of Shah Jahan.

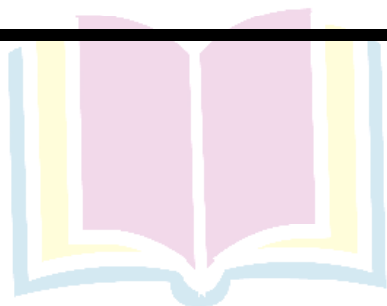
- i) After the death of Jahangir, his son Shah Jahan ascended the Mughal throne in 1627.
- ii) This age witnessed all-round progress of the empire.
- iii) Art and literature flourished immensely.
- iv) But his extravagance over architectural monuments and unwise acts of intolerance weakened the Mughal empire.

12. How was Aurangzeb responsible for downfall of Mughals?

- i) Aurangzeb was the sixth Mughal emperor of India and the third son of Shah Hahan.
- ii) He succeeded to the throne after winning the war of succession against his brothers.
- iii) Under his rule, the Mughal empire reached the greatest extent but this climax of territorial expansion was accompanied by Perils, which soon after his rule engulfed the empire and hastened its downfall.

13. Who were the later Mughals?

- i) After the death of Aurangzeb, the last thirteen rulers of the Mughal dynasty, generally called the Later Mughal Emperors came to the throne.
 - ii) They were weak sovereigns whose dominions progressively declined throughout the eighteenth century, a process which was hastened by the invasions of Nadir Shah in 1739 and Ahmad Shah Abdali from 1751 to 1767.
 - iii) Regional powers asserted independence.
 - iv) The last nominal Mughal Emperor, Bahadur Shah Zafar II, was formally deposed by the British in 1858 for his alleged interest in the uprising of 1857 and exiled to Rangoon where he died in 1862.
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