

CLASS VII CHAPTER 4 The Mughal(16th to 17th century)

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QUESTION - ANSWER

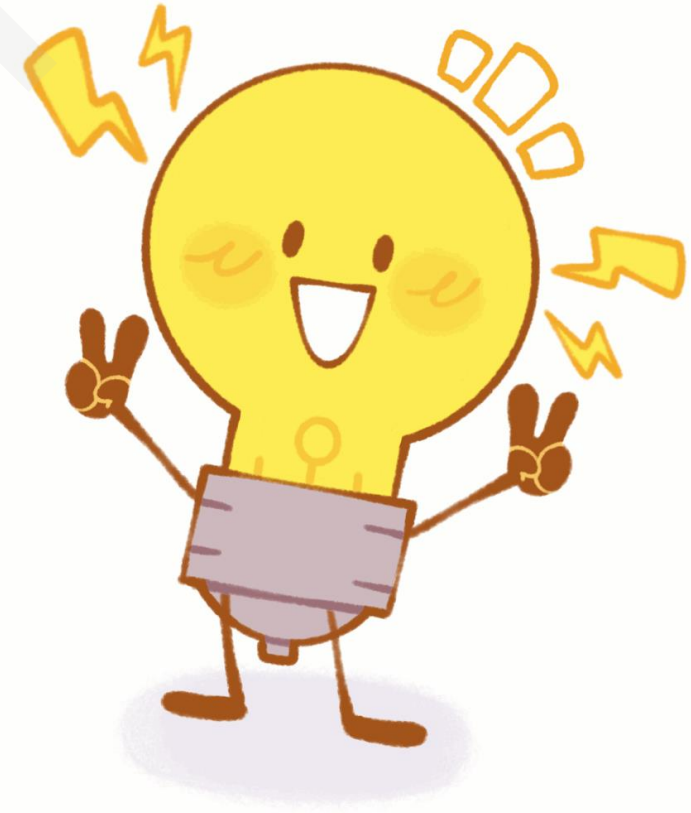


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Match the following:

- MANSAB - MARWAR**
- MONGOL - GOVERNOR**
- SISODIYA RAJPUT - UZBEG**
- RATHOR RAJPUT - MEWAR**
- NUR JAHAN - RANK**
- SUBADAR - JAHANGIR**

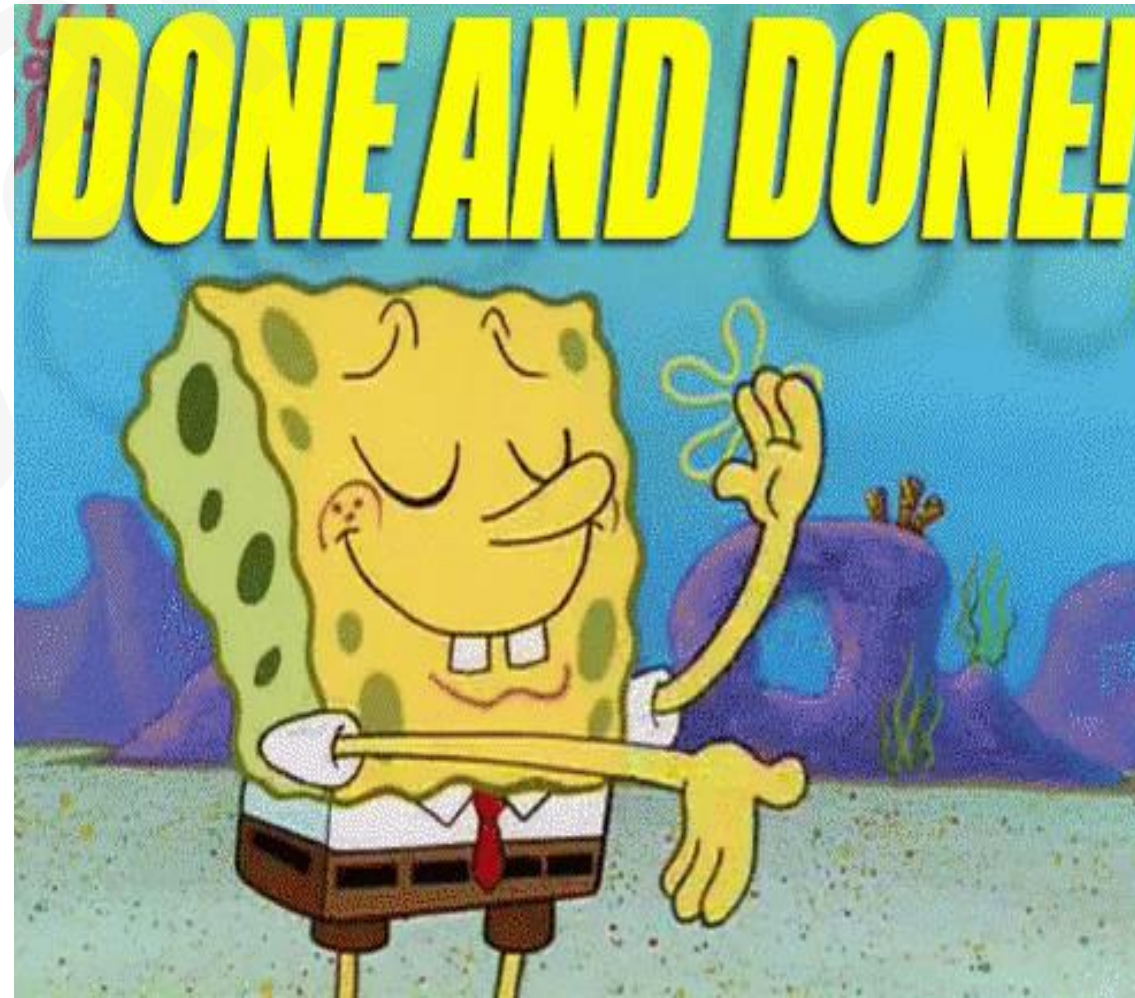


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□ Answer:

- **MANSAB** – **RANK**
- **MONGOL** – **UZBEG**
- **SISODIYA RAJPUT** – **MEWAR**
- **RATHOR RAJPUT** – **MARWAR**
- **NUR JAHAN** – **JAHANGIR**
- **SUBADAR** – **GOVERNOR**



QUESTION 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.....

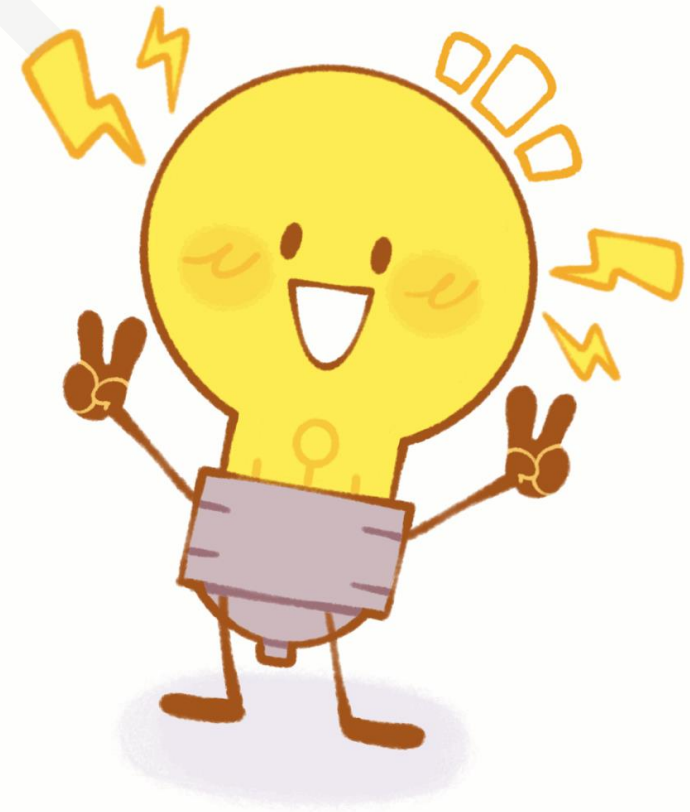


(d) Abul Faze, Akbar's friend and counsellor, helped him frame the idea of so that he could govern a society composed of many religions, cultures and castes.



Answer:

- (A) KABUL**
- (B) BIJAPUR, GOLCONDA**
- (C) NUMBER OF HOJRSES MAINTAINED**
- (D) ADMINISTRATION**



QUESTION 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.



QUESTION 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.



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**LAND
WITH
PEASANT
SETTLEM
ENTS**

- 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.

**SOMETIMES THEY HAVE
TO SERVE TOO**



❖ LET'S UNDERSTAND

QUESTION 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.

GOT VILLAGERS SUPPORT



QUESTION 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 realize that religious scholars who emphasized ritual and dogma were often bigots. Their teachings created divisions and disharmony amongst his subject.

DIVERSE RELIGIONS





DOGMA

A STATEMENT OR AN INTERPRETATION DECLARED AS AUTHORITATIVE WITH THE EXPECTATION THAT IT WOULD BE FOLLOWED WITHOUT QUESTION.



BIGOT

AN INDIVIDUAL WHO IS INTOLERANT OF ANOTHER PERSON'S RELIGIOUS BELIEFS OR CULTURE.

- **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 religions in his realm. Instead it focused on a system of ethics i.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.**

QUESTION 7. Why did the Mughals emphasize 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 Timur, the ruler of Iran, Iraq and modern-day Turkey.

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TAIMUR



GENGHIS KHAN



- **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 Timurid ancestry, because it achieved good name in the history.**

□ LET'S DISCUSS

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

REVENUE WAS BACKBONE

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.



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

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 Irani's, now there were mansabdars from Indian Muslims, Afghans, Rajput's, Marathas and other groups.

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➤ **PEOPLE
FROM
DIVERSE
BACKGR
OUND**



- **The administrative expenditure was so vast and this could be met with this revenue only. Hence, revenue was important to strengthen the empire.**

