



# HISTORY

## Class 7th

Chapter 4: The Mughals (16th to 17th Century)



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## Exercises

### Let's recall

Que 1: Match the following:

Mansab Mongol Sisodiya Rajput Rathor Rajput Nur Jahan subadar	Marwar governor Uzbek Mewar rank Jahangir
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Ans:

Mansab Mongol Sisodiya Rajput Rathor Rajput Nur Jahan subadar	rank Uzbek Mewar Marwar Jahangir governor
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Que 2: Fill in the blanks:

- (a) The capital of Mirza Hakim, Akbar's half-brother, was \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) The five Deccan Sultanates were Berar, Khandesh, Ahmadnagar \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) If zat determined a mansabdar's rank and salary, sawar indicated his \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) Abul Fazl, 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.

Ans:

- (a) The capital of Mirza Hakim, Akbar's half-brother, was Kabul.
- (b) The five Deccan Sultanates were Berar, Khandesh, Ahmadnagar, Bijapur and Golconda.
- (c) If zat determined a mansabdar's rank and salary, sawar indicated his number of Cavalrymen.
- (d) 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.

Que 3: What were the central provinces under the control of the Mughals?

Ans: The central provinces under the control of the Mughals were:

Lahore	Sindh
Kashmir	Ajmer
Kandhar	Marwar
Gujarat	Deccan
Delhi	Chittor

Que 4: What was the relationship between the mansabdar and the jagir?

Ans:

1. The people who joined Mughal service were called 'Mansabdars'.
2. The term mansabdar was used for such persons who held a mansab, meaning a position or rank.
3. Mansabdar received their salary as revenue from the land called jagir.
4. The revenue from the jagirs and the salary of the mansabdars were almost the same.

### Let's understand

Que 5: What was the role of the zamindar in Mughal administration?

Ans: The main role of the zamindars in the Mughal administration was to collect revenue from the farmers. They used to deposit the collected revenue in the government treasury.

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

**Ans:**

1. Akbar started discussions with scholars of different religions.
2. These discussions led to Akbar's understanding that scholars who emphasize religious customs and fanaticism are often fanatical.
3. From the experience of religious discussions, Akbar adopted a policy of tolerance in administration which emphasized peace and justice.

**Que 7: Why did the Mughals emphasise their Timurid and not their Mongol descent?**

**Ans:** The Mughals were the descendants of two great rulers. From their mother's side they were descendants of Mongol ruler Genghis Khan. From their father's side they were descendants of the Turkish ruler Timur. The Mughals did not like to call themselves Mongol. This was because the memories of Genghis Khan pertained to the massacre of hundreds of people. The Mughals took pride in being the descendants of Timur, more so because their great ancestor had captured Delhi in 1398.

### Let's discuss

**Que 8: How important was the income from land revenue to the stability of the Mughal Empire?**

**Ans :**

1. Land revenue was the main source of income of the state.
2. State expenses such as mansabdars, artists, laborers and other government employees depended on the revenue.
3. All administrative work was completed by this income.

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

**Ans:** Initially the Mughals appointed only Turani or Iranian mansabdars. But gradually they appointed Mansabdars of different backgrounds like Indian Muslims, Afghans, Rajputs, Marathas etc. This helped the Mughals to expand their rule in India.

**Que 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?**

**Ans:** Like the Mughal Empire, India today is made up of many social and cultural units. It is a challenge for national integration because mutual estrangement between different social communities becomes the cause of rebellion which affects national unity.

**Que 11: Peasants were vital for the 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?**

**Ans:** Agriculture is as important today as in the Mughal Empire because agriculture is an important contributor to the Indian economy. Today the income gap between rich and poor in India has increased much more than during the Mughal period.