

SOCIAL STUDIES
CLASS VII
THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

Q1 .WHO ESTABLISHED THE MUGHAL DYNASTY?

ANS. Babur established the Mughal dynasty in 1526 A.D

Q2. WHICH REGIONS DID SHER SHAH'S EMPIRE COVER?

ANS. Sher Shah's empire covered a huge area extending from Bengal till Indus but did not have Kashmir.

Q3.BETWEEN WHOM WAS A BATTLE FOUGHT AT PANIPAT IN 1556 A.D.

WHO WAS THE WINNER?

ANS. The second battle of Panipat was fought between Akbar and Hemu.

Akbar won this battle in 1556 A.D.

Q4 WHO IS A REGENT?

ANS. When the monarch is a young child, then the adult who rules on his behalf is a regent.

Eg. In the early years of Akbar's reign , Bairam Khan was his regent.

Q5. WHOM DID AKBAR DEFEAT IN THE BATTLE OF HALDIGHATI?

ANS. Akbar defeated Maharana Pratap in the battle of Haldighati in 1576 A.D.

Q6.NAME THE WIFE OF JAHANGIR WHO WAS VERY POWERFUL IN THE COURT.

ANS.Noorjahan was the power behind the throne.

Q7.NAME THE SONS OF SHAHJAHAN WHO WERE INVOLVED IN THE WAR OF SUCCESSION?

AND. Dara Shikoh, Shuja, Murad and Aurangzeb were the four sons of Shahjahan and they fought a bitter war of succession.

Q8.WHAT TITLE DID THE MARATHA RULER TAKE DURING AURANGZEB'S REIGN?

ANS. Shivaji took the title of CHHATRAPATI during Aurangzeb's reign.

Q9. HOW DID THE MOUGHAL EMPIRE GET ITS NAME?

ANS. The Mughal empire got its name from the term "Mongol". As the Mughals were the descendants of the Mongol invader Chenghiz Khan, their dynasty came to be known as Mughal Dynasty.

Q10. HOW DID AKBAR WIN OVER THE RAJPUT CHIEFS? NAME ONE RAJPUT RULER WHO RESISTED AKBAR.

ANS. Akbar pursued a wise policy to win the favour of the Rajputs.

He had marriage alliances with Rajput princess, was tolerant towards Hinduism and appointed many Rajput rulers to high offices.

Maharana Pratap refused to accept the suzerainty of Akbar.

Q11. WHY DID JAGANGIR HAVE ARJAN DEV EXECUTED.

ANS. Guru Arjan Dev had helped Prince Khusrau when he rebelled against the Emperor Jahangir.

Hence Jahangir got Guru Arjan Dev executed.

Q12. WHAT CAUSED REVOLTS DURING AURANGZEB'S REIGN.

NAME A FEW COMMUNITIES THAT REVOLTED.

ANS. There were the following reasons for the many rebellions during Aurangzeb's reign:

- * He got many temples destroyed and this angered the Hindus.
- * He increased Jaziya, a tax on non muslims.
- * He had the Sikh guru, Guru Teghbadur executed and angered the Sikhs.
- * Aurangzeb spent most of his time in the Deccan so the North was neglected.

The communities that rebelled against Aurangzeb were:

- * The Satnamis.
- * The Sikhs
- * The Jats.
- * The Bundelas.

Q13. WHAT WERE THE DUTIES OF A MUQADDAM AND A PATWARI?

ANS. Village headman was called a Muqaddam during the Mughal dynasty.

He collected revenue and maintained law and order.

The Patwaris maintained the revenue and land records.

Q14. WHAT WERE WATAN JAGIRS?

ANS.Watan Jagirs were the land grants given to certain nobles. They had hereditary rights over these jagirs and these could be inherited by their sons.

Normally only regional chiefs or Rajput chiefs who surrendered.

Q15. WHAT WERE SUYURGHALS? WHO RECEIVED THESE?

ANS. The tax free lands granted by the Emperor to favoured scholars, holy men, religious institutions, were called Suyurghals. These were granted for life.

Q.16. WHAT WAS DIN E ILAHI?

A15. *Din e ilahi was a new religion started by Akbar.

*It had the good points of all religions.

* The place of worship for Din e ilahi was known as Ibadatkhana.

*Here religious scholars of different faiths met and discussed their faiths.

* Akbar evolved a policy of Sulh kul or peace for all.

Q17. HOW DID HUMAYUN LOSE HIS THRONE? WHEN DID HE RECOVER IT?

ANS. Humayun was defeated by Sher Shah, an afghan who ruled Bihar and Bengal.

Sher Shah defeated Humayun in Battle of Chausa in 1539 and then in the battle of Kannauj in 1540 A.D.

Humayun had to flee to Persia .

However he recaptured the mughal throne in 1555A.D.

Q18. WRITE BRIEFLY HOW SHER SHAH TRIED TO IMPROVE THE ECONOMY OF HIS EMPIRE?

ANS. Sher Shah improved the economy of his empire by the following steps:

- * efficient system of land revenue**
- * built roads to encourage trade.**
- * standardised weights and measures.**

Q19. HOW DID AKBAR'S CONQUEST OF GUJARAT AND BENGAL BENEFIT THE MUGHAL EMPIRE?

ANS.*Akbar's conquest of Gujarat and Bengal gave the Mughals access to the sea.

- * Through ports in Gujarat, Akbar controlled the overseas trade with Arabs and the Europeans.**
- * He also got control of the sea route for pilgrimage to Mecca.**
- * By controlling Bengal , Akbar could trade with South east Asia and China.**

Q20. WHAT WAS THE EXTENT OF AKBAR'S EMPIRE AT ITS PEAK?

ANS . At its peak,Akbar's empire stretched from Kashmir in the north to River Godavari in the south and from Qandahar in the west to Bengal in the east.

Q21. WHY WAS THE LOSS OF QANDAHAR A SETBACK TO THE MUGHALS?

ANS. The loss of Qandahar was a major setback to the Mughals because of the following reasons:

- * The loss of this fort exposed the empire to invasions from north west.**
- * The Mughals lost the control of trade routes to Afghanistan,Persia and Central Asia.**

Q22. HOW WAS LAND REVENUE COLLECTED FROM DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF LAND

ANS.*Akbar's land revenue policy was framed by Raja Todar Mal.

- *It was based on Sher Shah's land revenue system.**
- * The Zabt system was used.**
- * The productivity of of land was judged, the cultivated area calculated and the yield assessed.**

- * The average produce and price for every ten years was calculated.
- * State's share was about one third .
- * The revenue could be paid in either cash or kind.
- * The farmers could even get loans from the treasury.

Q23.DESCRIBE THE MAIN FEATURES OF CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION UNDER THE MUGHALS.

ANS. CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION:

- * The king controlled the administration with the help of a council of ministers.
- *Wakil....The Prime minister
- * Wazir...Minister of revenue
- * Mir Bakshi.... Minister of military expenditure.
- * Mir Saman.... Minister of royal household
- * Sadr....Minister for enforcing Sharia or Islamic law.

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION:

- *The empire was divided into Subahs or Provinces.
- * Each had a Subahdar.
- *The subah were divided into Sarkars or districts and they into Parganas, which had a few villages each.
- *Officials were posted in each unit.
- * They got jagirs or lands and also cash salaries.

Q24.EXPLAIN THE MANSABDARI SYSTEM.

ANS. * The Mansabdari system was started by Akbar.

- * It was the Indian version of the Feudal system.
- *Akbar graded his officers on the basis of their ranks or Mansabs and called them Mansabdars.

***A mansabdar entered at a low post but then rose through the ranks. * The rank of a mansabdar depended on his Zat or salary and Sawars or horsemen. Titles as Hazari , PanchHazari , Dus Hazari were given.**

***The Mansabdars had to maintain their horses and horsemen well so that they could help the Emperor in times of war.**

***The horses were branded and descriptive rolls of soldiers maintained.**

*** Mansabdars were paid salaries but many were granted jagirs.**

*** They could collect revenue from these jagirs.**

*** Thus the Mansabdari system helped the Emperor to have a huge army that he did not have to maintain himself in entirety.**

Q25. WHY WERE THE WARS OF SUCCESSION COMMON AMONGST THE MUGHALS?

ANS. * The Mughals did not believe in the PRIMOGENITURE concept , i.e. the eldest son becoming the heir apparent .

*** Thus each prince wanted to be the emperor and this led to wars between brothers and sometimes the princes even revolted against the Emperor in his lifetime.**

*** This led to the concept of TAKHT YA TAKHTA i.e.either the throne or to the gallows.**

Q26. WHICH ACTIONS OF A MUGHAL RULER SOWED THE SEEDS OF ENMITY BETWEEN THE MUGHALS AND THE SIKHS?

ANS . I feel the execution of Guru Arjan dev by Emperor Jahangir destroyed the relations between the Mughals and sikhs.

Q27.HOW WAS AURANGZEB RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WORSENING MUGHAL MARATHA RELATIONS?

ANS. Aurangzeb was certainly responsible for the worsening of the Mughal Maratha relations, due to the following acts:

*** Aurangzeb invited the maratha chieftain Shivaji to his court; but when he came in 1666A.D.he was insulted in the open court.**

- * From 1660 to 1680 Shivaji fought many wars against the Mughals.
- * Shivaji proclaimed himself as CHHATRAPATI and established a Maratha state in the Deccan.
- * After Shivaji's death in 1680 , Aurangzeb executed Shivaji's son Sambhaji.

Thus the relationship worsened.

Q27. PICK OUT ONE MINISTRY OF AKBAR THAT DOES NOT EXIST TODAY? WHY?

ANS.The Sadr does not exist any longer in India because he was the minister for imposing Sharia or the Islamic law.

However as Independent India is a secular nation hence there is no Sadr.

Q28. WHY IS AKBAR KNOWN AS AKBAR THE GREAT?

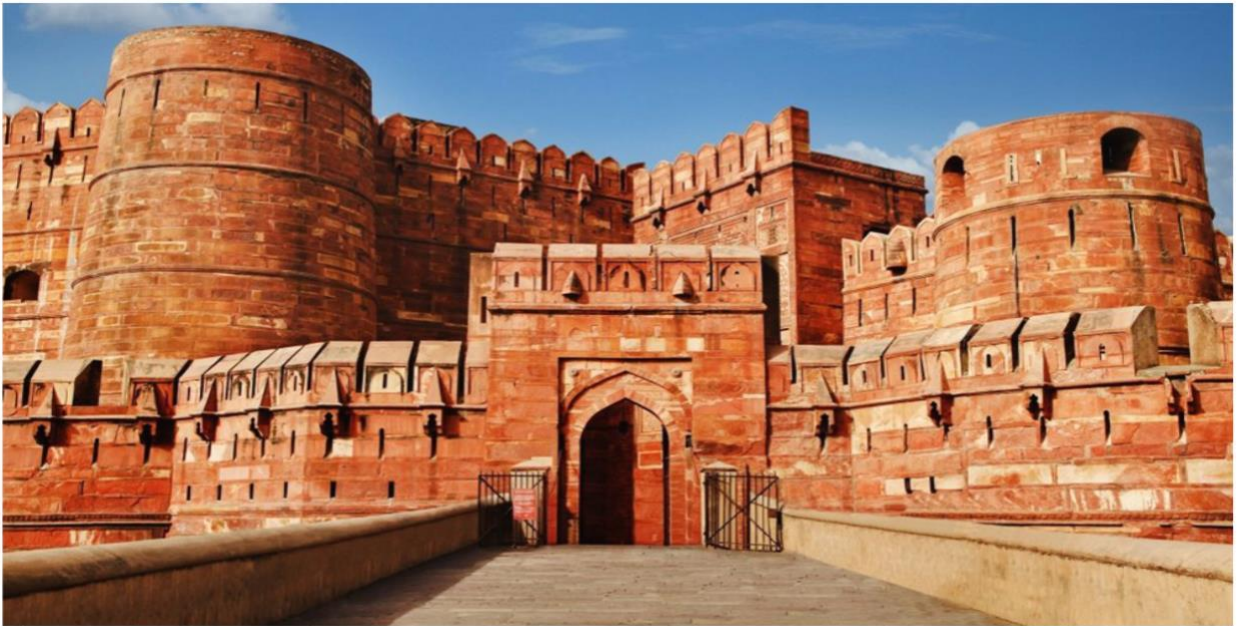
ANS.Historians rightly call Akbar as AKBAR THE GREAT because of the following reasons:

- * He was an efficient administrator and started the Mansabdari system.
- * He honoured and valued wise people and made nine gems.
- * He followed a very sensible Rajput policy and included them in the administration and also had matrimonial alliances with them.
- *He abolished jaziya or the tax on non muslims.
- * Akbar respected all faiths and even started a new religion Din e Illahi.
- .
- * He wanted Sulh kul or peace for all.
- * He envisioned an India that was beyond being Hindu or Muslim.

Thus he was truly Akbar The Great.



Humayun's tomb



Agra fort



Taj Mahal



Red Fort



Jama masjid

THE MUGHAL EMPIRE - 1601

- Empire boundary
- - - Suba boundary
- Independent States

