

~HISTORY~

CLASS-7

CHAPTER-4

"THE MUGHALS IN INDIA"

A. Arrange these facts in the correct order.

1. Aurangzeb was in conflict with Guru Tegh Bahadur.

Ans ▶ 6

2. The English East India Company sent two ambassadors.

Ans ▶ 4

3. Humayun fought the Battle of Chausa.

Ans ▶ 2

4. Babur waged a war against Ibrahim Lodi in Panipat.

Ans ▶ 1

5. Akbar annexed the fort of Chittor in Rajasthan.

Ans ▶ 3

6. Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal in the memory of his wife Mumtaz.

Ans ▶ 5

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. _____ was the wife of Jahangir.

Ans ▶ Nur Jahan

2. Akbar's regent was _____.

Ans ▶ Bairam khan

3. Khurram took on the title of _____.

Ans ▶ Shah Jahan

4. _____ made his father a captive.

Ans ▶ Aurangzeb

5. The monument built by Shah Jahan is known as the _____.

Ans ▶ Taj Mahal

C. Answer these questions in brief.

1. Who was the founder of the Mughal Dynasty.

Ans:- The Mughal Dyansty was founded by Babur.

2. What was Shah Jahan's real name?

Ans:- The real name of Shah Jahan was Shahab-ud-din Muhammad Khurram.

3. Name the Sikh Guru who formed the institution of khalsa.

Ans:-The founding of Khalsa is celebrated by Sikhs during the festival of Vaisakhi. Guru GobindSingh started the Khalsa tradition after his father Guru Tegh Bahadur.

4. Where was Babur born?

Ans:- Babur was born on 14 February 1483 in the city of Andijan, Fergana Valley, contemporary Uzbekistan.

5. What made Bairam Khan unpopular?

Ans:- In 1560, fall of Bairam Khan began. The unbridled power made him arrogant. He showered favours on his friends and relatives.

D. Answer these questions in detail.

1. What were the challenges faced by Humayun as an emperor ?

Ans:- Humayun had to face several difficulties right from his accession.

Among the major factors which contributed to his difficulties and problems were:-

- The legacy of Babur's will**
- The unfriendly treatment of his brothers and relatives**
- Lastly, the hostile attitude of the Afghans and the Rajput's.**

2. Discuss the significance of Sulh-i-kul in today's context.

Ans:-

Emperor Akbar's idea of Sulh-i-kul or universal peace was secular in outlook. It did not discriminate between people on the basis their religions. It focussed on the attributes of honesty, justice and peace. It also encouraged participation of various religious representatives in debates. Thus, religious tolerance became a part of state policy.

3. Discuss Akbar's religious policy in detail.

Ans:-

Religious Policy of Akbar:

Akbar is known for his liberal ideas and liberal religious policy. He adopted a policy of mutual understanding and reconciliation among followers of different faiths and equality of all religions. He tried to harmonize the relations. He founded a new religion known as 'Din-i-Ilahi' based on the common points of all religions. Of course, in this endeavor he was not successful.

4. Explain the Mansabdari system. What do you think was its drawback ?

Ans:-

Akbar introduced the *mansabdari* system in the Mughal military administration. Apart from Irani and Turani nobles, he recruited diverse groups of people like Indian Muslims, Afghans, Rajputs and Marathas and they were known as *mansabdars*. This system was followed in the civil and military administration. Officers had the following ranks:

- **Zat rank:** It was a personal rank that determined the status and pay.
- **Sawar rank:** It was a military rank that determined the force maintained by a *mansabdar*.

A *mansabdar* was paid either in cash or in the form of a *jagir* whose revenue he was entitled to as a salary.

Drawbacks of Mansabdari System:-

- 1. Misuse of money**
- 2. Loyalty of the soldiers**
- 3. Luxurious life**

5. Describe Akbar's revenue policy as designed by Raja Todar Mal.

Ans:-

Raja Todar Mal was the revenue minister of Akbar. He introduced some important reforms in the revenue system. The main features of the revenue system at this time were

- a. Land was surveyed and was measured with a bamboo string with iron rings.
- b. The cultivable land was categorised into four kinds - extremely fertile, fertile, middling and bad.
- c. To calculate the land revenue to be paid, the average produce of the last ten years was taken into account and the revenue was fixed on the basis of this average.
- d. One-third of the produce was to be paid as the revenue which could be paid in kind or in cash.
- e. In case of failure of crops because of droughts and floods, the state gave loans to the farmers.

6. What do you think were the strengths of Akbar's administrative system?

Ans:-

- a. There was a strong centralised Government with the king having the final authority over all important matters including politics, military, administrative and judiciary. All the decisions taken by him were final and could not be challenged by anyone.
- b. The king was helped by a team of ministers. He could appoint, promote or dismiss these ministers or officials.
- c. Important council of ministers comprised the diwan, mir bakshi, qazi, chief sadr and wakil. All these ministers worked under the supervision of the king.
- d. Akbar held meetings with his ministers and senior officials in Diwan-i-Khas.

7. Draw a comparison between the religious policies of Akbar and Aurangzeb.

Ans:-

Religious Policy of Akbar:

Akbar is known for his liberal ideas and liberal religious policy. He adopted a policy of mutual understanding and reconciliation among followers of different faiths and equality of all religions. He tried to harmonize the relations. He founded a new religion known as 'Din-i-Ilahi' based on the common points of all religions. Of course, in this endeavor he was not successful.

Religious policy of Aurangzeb:

Aurangzeb completely reversed the religious policy of Akbar. He followed a policy of persecuting people of all faiths other than Sunnis.

1. He established a separate department for the destruction of temples. All important temples of north India including the Vishwanath Temple of Banaras, Keshav Dev Temple at Mathura etc. were destroyed during his period.

2. Mosques were raised the sites of temples.
3. Images of Hindu gods and goddesses were broken and used for the construction of mosques.
4. Several taxes including 'Jazia' were imposed on the Hindus.

~End of Chapter~