

## UNIT: 2 THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

CLASS : VII

SUBJECT : SOCIAL (HISTORY)

### I. Choose the correct answer

1. Who introduced the Persian style of architecture in India?  
a) Humayun    **b) Babur**    c) Jahangir    d) Akbar
2. In which battle did Akbar defeat Rana Pratap?  
a) Panipat    b) Chausa    **c) Haldighati**    d) Kanauj
3. Whose palace in Delhi was destroyed by Sher Shah?  
a) Babur    **b) Humayun**    c) Ibrahim Lodi    d) Alam Khan
4. Who introduced Mansabdari system?  
a) Sher Sha    **b) Akbar**    c) Jahangir    d) Shah Jahan
5. Who was the revenue minister of Akbar?  
a) Birbal    b) Raja Bhagwan Das    **c) Raja Todarmal**    d) Raja Man Singh

### II. Fill in the Blanks

1. **Chetak** was the name of the horse of Rana Pratap.
2. **Ibadatkhana** was a hall at Fatehpur Sikri where scholars of all religions met for a discourse.
3. The Sufi saint who received Akbar's utmost respect was **Salim Chishti**.
4. During the reign of **Shah Jahan** the Zabti system was extended to the Deccan provinces.
5. **Suyurghal** were tax-free lands given to scholars and religious institutions.

### III. Match the following

- |                    |   |                  |
|--------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. Babur           | - | Chanderi         |
| 2. Durgavati       | - | Central Province |
| 3. Rani Chand Bibi | - | Ahmednagar       |
| 4. Din Ilahi       | - | Akbar            |
| 5. Raja Man Singh  | - | Jaipur           |

### IV. True or False

1. Babur inherited Farghana, a small kingdom in Central Asia. **True**
2. Humayun succeeded in recapturing Delhi in 1565. **False**

3. Aurangzeb married a girl of a notable Rajput family. **False**
4. Jahangir ordered execution of Sikh leader Guru Arjun for helping his son Khusrau. **True**
5. During Aurangzeb's reign, architecture received much patronage. **False**

**V. Consider the following statements. Mark the appropriate answer.**

1. **Assertion (A):** The British established their first factory at Surat.

**Reason (R):** Jahangir granted trading rights to the English.

a) **R is the correct explanation of A.**

b) R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is wrong and R is correct.

d) (A) and (R) are wrong.

2. **Assertion (A):** Aurangzeb's intolerance towards other religions made him unpopular among people.

**Reason (R):** Aurangzeb re-imposed the jizya and pilgrim tax on the Hindus.

a) **R is the correct explanation of A.**

b) R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is wrong and R is correct.

d) (A) and (R) are wrong.

**3. Find out the correct statements**

(I) Kamran was the son of Afghan noble, Hasan Suri, ruler of Sasaram in Bihar.

(II) Akbar abolished the jizya poll tax on non-Muslims and the tax on Hindu pilgrims.

(III) Aurangzeb acceded the throne after killing his three brothers.

(IV) Prince Akbar entered into a pact with Shivaji's son Shambuji in the Deccan.

**(i), (ii) (iii) and (iv) are correct**

(ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct

(i), (iii) and (iv) are correct

(ii), (iii), (iv) and (i) are correct

**4. Arrange the battles in chronological order**

1. Battle of Khanwa **(1527)**

2. Battle of Chanderi **(1528)**

3. Battle of Chausa **(1539)**

4. Battle of Kanauj **(1540)**

5. Arrange the following administrative divisions in descending order

- ❖ Subhas
- ❖ Sarkars
- ❖ Parganas

**6. Match the father and son Father Son**

- |                     |   |              |
|---------------------|---|--------------|
| 1. Akbar            | - | Jahangir     |
| 2. Daulat Khan Lodi | - | Dilawar Khan |
| 3. Hasan Suri       | - | Sher Shah    |
| 4. Babur            | - | Humayun      |
| 5. Uday Singh       | - | Rana Pratap  |

**VI. Give short answer**

**1. Write the circumstance that led to the Battle of Panipat in 1526.**

- Babur did not have any ambition beyond Punjab till 1524. Then a greater opportunity came knocking.
- Dilawar Khan, who was Daulat Khan Lodi's son, and Alam Khan, who was the uncle of Sultan of Delhi, arrived in Kabul to seek Babur's help in removing Ibrahim Lodi from power.
- Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the famous Battle of Panipat in 1526.

**2. Mention the Humayun recapture the Delhi throne in 1555?**

- Sher Shah defeated Humayun at Chausa (1539) and again at Kanauj (1540). Humayun, defeated and overthrown, had to flee to Iran.
- With the help of the Persian ruler Shah Tahmasp of the Safavid dynasty, Humayun succeeded in recapturing Delhi in 1555.

**3. Write a note on Mansabdari system.**

- Akbar introduced the Mansabdari system. According to this system, the nobles, civil and military officials were combined to form one single service.
- Everyone in the service was given a mansab, meaning a position or rank. A Mansabdar was a holder of such a rank. Mansabdar rank was dependent on Zat and Sawar.

## VII. Answer the following

### 1. Describe the land revenue administration of the Mughals.

#### Land Revenue Administration:

(i) Land revenue administration was toned up during the reign of Akbar. Raja Todar Mai, Revenue Minister of Akbar, adopted and refined the system introduced by Sher Shah.

(ii) According to Zabt system, after a survey, lands were classified according to the nature and fertility of the soil. The share of the state was fixed at one-third of

(iii) The average produce for 10 years.

(iv) The Mughal emperors enforced the old Iqta system, renaming it Jagir. It is a land tenure system developed during the period of Delhi Sultanate. Under the system, the collection of the revenue of an area and the power of governing

(v) It were bestowed upon a military or civil official now named Jagirdar.

(vi) Every Mansabdar was a Jagirdar if he was not paid in cash. The Jagirdar collected the revenue through his own officials.

(vii) Those appointed to collect the revenue from the landholders were called zamindars. Zamindars collected taxes and maintained law and order with the help of Mughal officials and soldiers.

(viii) The local chieftains and little kings were also called zamindars.

### 2. Estimate Akbar as a patron of learning.

- Akbar was a great patron of learning. His personal library had more than four thousand manuscripts.
- He patronised scholars of all beliefs and all shades of opinions.
- He extended his benevolence to authors such as Abul Fazl, Abul Faizi and Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khanan, the great storyteller Birbal, competent officials like Raja Todar Mai, Raja Bhagwan Das and Raja Man Singh.

- The great composer and musician Tansen and artist Daswant adorned Akbar's court as well.

### VIII. HOTs

#### 1. Shah Jahan's time witnessed the climax of Mughal splendour.

Support this statement in comparison with the times of other Mughal rulers.

(i) The famous peacock throne, covered with expensive jewels, was made during Shah Jahan's time for the emperor to sit on. The world famous Taj Mahal, the Moti Masjid, the pearl mosque at Agra, the Jama Masjid of Delhi, the Diwan-i- Khas and Diwan - i - am in his palace exhibit his taste for Art and Architecture.

(ii) Babur built many structures at Agra, Biana, Dholpur, Gwalior and Kiul in Persian style of Architecture.

(iii) Sher shah built a mausoleum at Sasaram. Diwan-i-khas, Diwan-i Am, Panch Mahal Rang Mahal, Salim Chishti's tomb and Buland Darwaza were built during Akbar's time.

(iv) Jahangir completed Akbar's tomb at Sikandara and the beautiful building containing the tomb of Itmad-ud-daula, at Agra.

(v) During Aurangzeb's reign, architecture did not receive much patronage.