

# The Mughal Empire

## Q1. Match the following:

mansab	Marwar
Mongol	governor
Sisodiya Rajput	Uzbek
Rathor Rajput	Mewar
Nur Jahan	rank
Subadar	Jahangir

### Answer:

Mansab	Rank
Mongol	Uzbek
Sisodiya Rajput	Mewar
Rathor Rajput	Marwar
Nur Jahan	Jahangir
Subadar	Governor

## Q2. 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.

### Answer:

- (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.

## Q3. What were the central provinces under the control of the Mughals?

**Answer:** The central provinces controlled by the Mughals were Delhi, Kabul, Mewar, Sindh, Marwar, Gujarat, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Chittor and Deccan.

## Q4. What was the relationship between the mansabdar and the jagir?

**Answer:** Mansabdars received their salaries in the form of revenue assignments called jagirs that were somewhat like iqataras. The Mansabdars did not actually reside or administer their jagirs, instead they only had the right to the revenue of their assignments, which was collected for them by their servants, while the Mansabdars themselves served in some other part of the country.

## Q5. What was the role of the zamindar in Mughal administration?

**Answer:** The zamindar was a term used by the Mughals to describe all intermediaries, whether it was the local head of the village or a powerful chieftain. The role of the zamindar in the Mughal administration was to collect revenue and taxes from the farmers which were a source of income for the Mughals. He acted as an intermediate between the Mughals and the peasants and in some areas Zamindars used too much power.

**Q6. How were the debates with religious scholars important in the formation of Akbar's ideas on governance?**

**Answer:** During 1570s, Akbar discussed religion with the Ulema, Brahmins, Jesuit priests who were Roman Catholics and Zoroastrians. This discussion took place in Ibadat Khan during his stay in Fatehpur Sikri. Akbar was interested in the religion and social customs of different people and his interactions with people of different religions made him realize that his teachings created division and embarrassment among his subjects. Thus Akbar got the idea-i kul, which focused on a system of morality - honesty, justice, peace. Abul Fazl helped Akbar. The rule around this idea of sulh-i kul which was also followed by Jahangir and Shah Jahan.

**Q7. Why did the Mughals emphasise their Timurid and not their Mongol descent?**

**Answer:** On behalf of his mother, the Mughals Genghis Khan (died on 1227), was the Mongol ruler who ruled China and parts of Central Asia. On behalf of his father, he was the successor of Timur (death-1404), ruler of Iran, Iraq, and modern Turkey. However, the Mughals did not like to be called Mughal or Mongol. This was because Genghis Khan's memory was associated with the massacre of innumerable people but the Mughals were proud of their Timur dynasty.

**Q8. How important was the income from land revenue to the stability of the Mughal Empire?**

**Answer:** Income from land revenue played an important role in establishing stability in the Mughal Empire. This strengthened the economic system of the empire. The money collected was invested for the construction of forts, and the welfare of subjects. Its importance can be easily gauged that Akbar's revenue minister Todar Mal took a period of 10 years to properly calculate the land revenue.

**Q9. Why was it important for the Mughals to recruit mansabdars from diverse backgrounds and not just Turanis and Iranis?**

**Answer:** It was important for the Mughals to recruit mansabdars from diverse backgrounds and not just Turanis and Iranis because the empire had expanded to encompass different regions and provinces. By recruiting mansabdars from diverse backgrounds, the Mughals won the trust of the common people and created a balanced administration.