

HISTORY

Chapter 4: The Mughal Empire



Important Questions

➤ Multiple Choice Questions :

Question 1. When Babur got throne of Ferghana, he was:

- (a) Only 12 years old
- (b) Only 14 years old
- (c) Only 15 years old
- (d) Only 20 years old

Question 2. 1st war of Panipat fought between:

- (a) Humayun and Ibrahim Lodi
- (b) Akbar and Ibrahim
- (c) Babur and Ibrahim Lodi
- (d) Lodi Sher Khan and Ibrahim Lodi

Question 3. War fought between Baber and Rana Sanga is called:

- (a) Panipat war
- (b) Khanua war
- (c) Chausa war
- (d) Kanauj war

Question 4. Who fought Chausa and Kanauj wars against Humayun?

- (a) Sher Khan
- (b) Mirza Hakim
- (c) Bairam Khan
- (d) Safavid Shah

Question 5. The Mughal Emperor who spent his last days in prison, was:

- (a) Babur
- (b) Humayun
- (c) Jahangir
- (d) Shah Jahan

Question 6. The mother of Shah Jahan was a:

- (a) Rajput Princess
- (b) Bijapur Princess

- (c) Rathor Princess
- (d) Mewar Princess

Question 7. Number of mansabdars in Aurangzeb's reign was:

- (a) 75
- (b) 79
- (c) 85
- (d) 90

Question 8. Who wrote 'Akbar Nama'?

- (a) Abul Fazal
- (b) Abul Faizi
- (c) Todar Mai
- (d) None

Question 9. Interesting aspect about the Ain-i-Akbari is:

- (a) Its pictorial details
- (b) Its ancestral details
- (c) Its administrative details
- (d) Its rich statistical details

Question 10. Meaning of 'diwan' is:

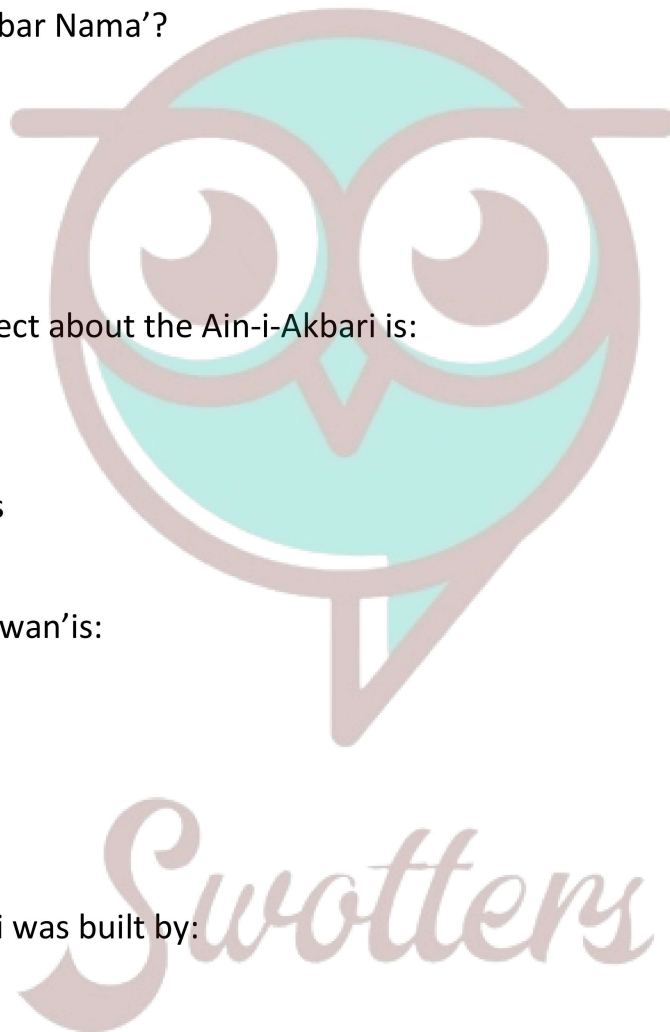
- (a) Administrative officer
- (b) Legal officer
- (c) Financial officer
- (d) Revenue officer

Question 11. Red Fort Delhi was built by:

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Jahangir
- (c) Shah Jahan
- (d) Aurangzeb

Question 12. What was the capital of Mirza Hakim Akbar's half-brother?

- (a) Kabul
- (b) Morocco
- (c) Sind



(d) Afghan

Question 13. What was the other name of Prince Khurram (Jahangir's son)?

(a) Shahjahan

(b) Jahangir

(c) Aurangzeb

(d) None of these

Question 14. What was the other name of Prince Salim (Akbar's son)?

(a) Shahjahan

(b) Jahangir

(c) Aurangzeb

(d) None of the above

Question 15. In which year, Humayun recaptured Delhi?

(a) 1552

(b) 1553

(c) 1554

(d) 1555

➤ **Fill in the blanks :**

1. The capital of Mirza Hakim, Akbar's half-brother, was _____.
2. The five Deccan Sultanates were Berar, Khandesh, Ahmadnagar, _____ and _____.
3. If zat determined a mansabdar's rank and salary, sawar indicated his _____.
4. 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.

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F) :**

1. Babur used canons effectively in the first battle of Panipat.
2. Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in 1530.
3. In Iran Humayun received help from the Safavid Shah.
4. Akbar was 33 years old when he became emperor.

➤ **Very Short Questions :**

1. What was Mansab system?
2. Why was it a difficult task for rulers of the Middle Ages to rule the Indian subcontinent?
3. Who was Genghis Khan?

4. Who was Babur?
5. Name the battlefield where Ibrahim Lodi was defeated by Babur?
6. To whom did Babur defeat at Chanderi?
7. What forced Hwnayun to flee to Iran?
8. At what age did Akbar become the emperor of the Mughal Empire?
9. Who was the regent of Akbar?
10. How is Prince Khurram better known as in the Indian History?

➤ **Short Questions :**

1. What were the military responsibilities of Mansabdars?
2. What were the reasons for Babur's success in the First battle of Panipat?
3. Write short notes on the religious policies of the Akbar.
4. Name the mothers of Jahangir and Shah Jahan.
5. Explain the Mughal relations with other rulers.

➤ **Long Questions :**

1. Write short notes on Akbar's religious policy.
2. What important measures were taken by Akbar to consolidate his empire?
3. Give a brief account of the conquests of Akbar?
4. Describe the Rajput policy of Akbar?
5. Who was Babur?

ANSWER KEY –

➤ **Multiple Choice Answer :**

1. (a) Only 12 years old
2. (c) Babur and Ibrahim Lodi
3. (b) Khanua war
4. (a) Sher Khan
5. (d) Shah Jahan
6. (c) Rathor Princess
7. (b) 79
8. (a) Abul Fazal
9. (d) Its rich statistical details

10. (c) Financial officer
11. (c) Shah Jahan
12. (a) Kabul
13. (a) Shahjahan
14. (b) Jahangir
15. (d) 1555

➤ **Fill in the blanks :**

1. Kabul.
2. Bijapur, Golconda.
3. military responsibility.
4. Sulh-i kul

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F) :**

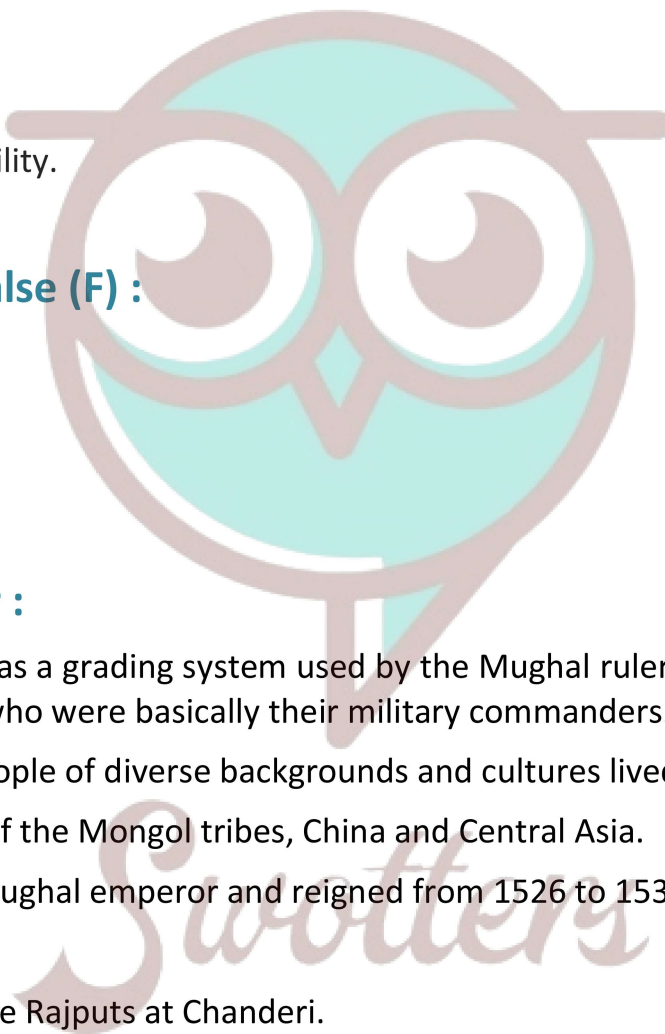
1. True
2. False
3. True
4. False

➤ **Very Short Answer :**

1. Mansab system was a grading system used by the Mughal rulers to fix the rank or salary of a Mansabdar, who were basically their military commanders.
2. It was because people of diverse backgrounds and cultures lived here.
3. He was the ruler of the Mongol tribes, China and Central Asia.
4. He was the first Mughal emperor and reigned from 1526 to 1530.
5. Panipat.
6. Babur defeated the Rajputs at Chanderi.
7. After being defeated by Sher Khan at Chausa in 1539 and Kanauj in 1540 Humayun fled to Iran.
8. Akbar became the emperor of the Mughal Empire at the age of 13.
9. Bairam Khan.
10. Price Khurram is better known as Emperor Shah Jahan in the Indian History.

➤ **Short Answer :**

1. **Military responsibilities of Mansabdars were:**



- The Mansabdar was required to maintain a specified number of cavalrymen.
- The mansabdar had to bring his cavalrymen for review, get them registered and get their horses branded.

2. Following are the reasons for success of Babur in the first battle of Panipat were:

- Strong artillery which was a new introduction in the Indian army and a well-trained cavalry.
- Good generalship. Babur arranged his soldiers in such a way that they could move easily from one part of the battle to other.

3. Akbar's religious policy:

He followed a liberal religious policy. Full religious freedom was allowed not only to the Hindus but also to the people of other religious faith. Also, He built a building called 'Ibadat Khana' where he held discussions with the religious leaders.

4. The mother of Jahangir was a Kachhwaha princess, daughter of the Rajput ruler of Amber. The mother of Shahjahan was a Rathor princess, daughter of the Rajput ruler of Marwar.
5. Mughal rulers campaigned constantly against rulers who refused to accept their authority. But as the Mughals became powerful, many other rulers joined them voluntarily. The Rajputs were a good example. Many of them married their daughters into Mughal families and received high positions. But many resisted as well.

➤ **Long Answer :**

1. Akbar's liberal religious views and his marriage with the Rajput princess influenced his religious outlook. He used to hold talks with the leaders of various religions. He also built a building called Ibadat Khana at Agra to hold discussions with the religious leaders. Views were exchanged freely. He also introduced the policy of sulh-i kul. This idea of tolerance focused on honesty, justice, and peace that were universally applicable. Akbar found that all religions taught similar ideology. Thus he incorporated the principles of all the religions to found a new faith which he named Din-i-Illahi. 'Din-i-Illahi' did not attract many converts and it perished with the death of Akbar.
2. Akbar ascended the throne in 1556 A.D. He was a great ruler who took various steps to consolidate his empire. He founded an empire that was truly secular in character. Being a great warrior and conqueror Akbar extended his boundaries by conquering Gujarat, Bengal, Kashmir, Sind, Central India, Deccan states, and many other states. He followed the policy of religious tolerance and established friendly relations with the Rajputs in particular and the Hindus in general. He organized his administration on sound footing and took various steps for the welfare of his subjects.
3. When Akbar was crowned in 1556 A.D. the Mughal Empire was scattered. He established a vast kingdom by conquering other kingdoms.

- He captured Gwalior, Ajmer, Jaunpur and Malwa. He also succeeded in capturing the famous forts of Ranthambhor and Chittor.
 - Military campaigns in Gujarat were followed by campaigns in the east in Bihar, Bengal and Orissa. Akbar's armies also conquered Kabul, Sind and Baluchistan.
 - From 1595 to 1601 the Mughal forces remained busy in the annexation of Berar, Khandesh and parts of Ahmadnagar.
4. Rajputs were the most powerful rivals of Mughals in north India. Knowing this Akbar adopted a special policy to handle the Rajputs. He was a far sighted ruler who knew that there could be no permanent Mughal rule in India without the support of the Rajputs. Akbar wanted to be friendly with these Rajput states instead of subjugating. For this he adopted all possible measures like matrimonial alliances and assigning higher posts to Rajput chiefs. This made his position stronger and they became his loyal Comrades.
5. Babar's real name was Zahir-ur-din. He was the ruler of a small state 'Farghana' in Central Asia. He invaded India 5 times. The vast wealth of India and poor political condition and invitation from the nobles of Delhi prompted Babar to march to Delhi. He defeated Ibrahim Lodhi the last Sultan of Lodhi dynasty at Panipat in A.D. 1526. He effectively used cannons in the first battle of Panipat. In A.D. 1527 he defeated Rana Sanga. In A.D. 1528 he defeated Rajputs in the battle of Chanderi. Before his death He had established effective control over Agra and Delhi. He died in 1530 A.D.

Swotters