

Class -7th

history ch-4

Que1) Match the following

1) Mansab -Rank

2) Mongol -Uzbeg

3) Sisodiya Rajput-Mewar

4) Rathor Rajput-Marwar

5) Nur Jahan-Jahangir

6) Subadar-Governor

2. Fill in the blanks:

1) The capital of Mirza Hakim, Akbar's half-bro: her, was .....

Ans-Kabul.

2) The five Deccan Sultanate were Berar, Khandesh, Ahmadnagar

Ans-Bijapur, Golconda

3) If zat determined a mansabdar's rank and salary, sewer indicated his.....

Ans-Number of horses

4) Abul Faze, 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.

Ans- Maintained administration

Que3) What were the central provinces under the control of the Mughals?

Ans- Panipat, Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Mathura, Amber, Ajmer, Fatehpur Sikri, Chittor, Ranthambhore and Allahabad.

Que4) What were the relationships between the mansabdar and the jagir?

Ans-

Relationship between the mansabdar and the jagir:

Mansabdars were those who joined Mughal service.

Jagirs were the salaries of the mansabdars in the form of revenue assignments.

It means mansabdars received jagirs as their salaries. Hence, mansabdars depended upon jagirs for their livelihood.

Que5)What was the role of the zamindar in Mughal administration?

Ans- Zamindars were powerful local chieftains appointed by the Mughal rulers. They collected taxes from the peasants and gave them to the Mughal emperor. Thus, they played the role of intermediaries. In some areas the zamindars became more powerful. The exploitation by Mughal administrators made them to rebellion.

Que6)How were the debates with religious scholars important in the formation of Akbar's ideas on governance?

Ans-

In the 1570's at Fatehpur Sikri Akbar started discussions on religion with people of different faiths. There were ulemas, Brahmanas, Jesuit Catholic priests and Zoroastrians.

These discussions took place in Ibadat Khana. These were about social and religious customs. Their teachings create divisions in society. This led to the idea of Sulh-i-Kul or 'Universal peace'.

**Que7)How important was the income from land revenue to the stability of the Mughal Empire?**

**Ans-**

The income from land revenue is very important to the stability of the Mughal Empire as:

It was used for extension of empire, wars, etc.

Income is used to pay salaries/ wages to army, bureaucrats, artisans and workers.

The administrative expenditure is dealt by this income.

**Que8)Why was it important for the Mughals to recruit mansabdars from diverse backgrounds and not just Turanis and Iranis?**

**Answer:** The Mughal Empire expanded to different regions.

Hence, it was important for the Mughals to recruit diverse bodies of people in order to make people comfortable with them. Apart from Turanis and Iranis, now there were mansabdars from Indian Muslims, Afghans, Rajputs, Marathas and other groups