

Class – VII

Sub- History

Ch- The Mughals

1. Which Mughal ruler is known for the introduction of the Sulh-i kul policy, promoting universal peace and tolerance among different religious communities?

- A) Babur
- B) Akbar
- C) Aurangzeb
- D) Jahangir

2. The Mansabdari system under the Mughals was based on:

- A) Hereditary titles and land grants
- B) Numerical ranks determining military and administrative responsibilities
- C) Religious affiliation
- D) Birthright and lineage

3. Which of the following Mughal emperors was most closely associated with the incorporation of Rajputs into the Mughal administration through marital alliances?

- A) Babur
- B) Humayun
- C) Akbar
- D) Aurangzeb

4. Assertion: The Mughal emperors preferred coparcenary inheritance over primogeniture.

Reason: Coparcenary inheritance allowed the empire to remain united and prevented disputes among the heirs.

5. Assertion: The revenue system under the Mughals was designed to favor the zamindars.

Reason: The Mughal revenue system was aimed at maximizing state income by bypassing the zamindars and directly taxing the peasants.

6. Statement I: The Mughal Empire's economic prosperity was paralleled by widespread poverty among the masses.

Statement II: The wealth of the Mughal Empire was equally distributed among all sections of society.

7. Statement I: The Mughal policy of Sulh-i kul was aimed at ensuring religious harmony.

Statement II: The Mughals primarily used military force to impose their religious beliefs on the subcontinent.

8. Hint 1: This ruler was the son of a Timurid prince and faced considerable opposition from the Uzbeks early in his life.

Hint 2: He eventually founded the Mughal Empire in India by winning the Battle of Panipat in 1526.

9. The Mughal Empire's administration was a complex and highly structured system. Discuss the role of mansabdars in maintaining the military and administrative efficiency of the empire.

10. The Mughals were known for their inclusive policies toward different religious communities. How did Akbar's policy of Sulh-i kul differ from the traditional methods of governance in the Indian subcontinent, and what impact did it have on his empire?

11. The Mughal Empire's revenue system was one of its most vital components. Explain the significance of Todar Mal's revenue reforms during Akbar's reign.

12. The Mughal policy of matrimonial alliances played a significant role in their political strategy. Analyze how Akbar's marriages to Rajput princesses helped to consolidate Mughal authority over the Rajput states.