

Class- 7

Sub- History

Ch- Mughals

1. Assertion (A): The Mughals were proud of their Timurid ancestry.

Reason (R): Their great ancestor, Genghis Khan, had captured Delhi in 1398.

2. Assertion (A): By Aurangzeb's reign, the actual revenue collected from jagirs was often less than the amount granted.

Reason (R): There was a shortage of jagirs due to a significant increase in the number of mansabdars.

3. Statement 1: The Mughal Empire's administrative and military efficiency contributed to great economic and commercial prosperity.

Statement 2: The primary producers, such as peasants and artisans, were able to invest a lot of their income into increasing productivity.

4. Statement 1: The Mughals followed the rule of primogeniture, where the eldest son inherited the father's estate.

Statement 2: Mughal rulers campaigned only against those who refused to accept their authority, never against those who voluntarily joined them.

5. The Mughal emperors recruited a diverse group of people, including Iranians, Afghans, Rajputs, and Marathas, into their service. This practice most likely helped the Mughals to:

- (a) Establish a uniform culture and tradition across the empire.
- (b) Increase the number of Turani nobles in their court.
- (c) Strengthen their rule by incorporating a wide range of people and gaining their loyalty.
- (d) Reduce military expenditure by hiring people from different backgrounds.

6. Akbar's revenue minister, Todar Mal, implemented the revenue system known as zabt. This system involved a careful survey of crop yields, prices, and cultivated areas to fix tax on each crop in cash. This sophisticated system would have been most effective in:

- (a) Remote provinces with limited administrative control.
- (b) Areas where local chieftains held absolute power.
- (c) Regions where Mughal administrators could accurately survey the land and maintain detailed records.
- (d) Provinces like Gujarat and Bengal where constant warfare prevented land surveys.

7. Which one of the following is not a correct reason for why the Mughals did not like to be called Mongol?

- (a) The memory of Genghis Khan was associated with the massacre of a large number of people.
- (b) The name was linked with their Mongol competitors, the Uzbeks.
- (c) They were proud of their Timurid ancestry and the fact that Timur had captured Delhi in 1398.
- (d) They wanted to distinguish themselves from their ancestors who had a reputation for cruelty and conquest.

8. Imagine you are a mansabdar during the reign of Aurangzeb. Describe the challenges you might face in managing your jagir and fulfilling your military responsibilities. How would the increasing number of mansabdars affect you?

Ans- Affected by Mansabdars-

- i) Jagir revenue was often less than the granted salary.
- ii) The huge increase in mansabdars meant a long wait for a jagir.
- iii) Many jagirdars extracted as much revenue as possible from their assignments.
- iv) The suffering of the peasantry was immense, making revenue collection difficult.
- v) Aurangzeb's inability to control these issues led to overall instability.

9. How do you think this policy reflected his personal values, and why was it an effective strategy for maintaining a stable empire?

Ans- Akbar's policy of sulh-i kul

Akbar's policy of sulh-i kul (universal peace) was a reflection of his tolerance for a diverse population. He believed in the "divine compassion" that had room for all creeds. This value-based approach fostered an environment where different religions coexisted, with Sunnis, Shias, Christians, and Jews praying in the same places. This strategy was effective because it promoted stability and loyalty by not discriminating against subjects based on their faith.

10. The Mughals followed the custom of coparcenary inheritance, dividing the inheritance among all their sons. If you were a ruler today, what inheritance system would you choose for your family and why? Discuss the potential benefits and drawbacks of both primogeniture and coparcenary in a modern context.

Ans- Coparcenary vs. Primogeniture

- i) I would choose a merit-based system over primogeniture or coparcenary.
- ii) Primogeniture provides a clear line of succession but risks appointing a less-capable ruler.
- iii) Coparcenary can be fair but may lead to the fragmentation of the kingdom.

iv) A modern system would involve training all potential heirs, selecting the most competent one.

v) This approach ensures a qualified leader and avoids the conflicts that historical inheritance customs could cause.