

## Short Answer Questions

### Q.1. Who were Mughals?

**Ans. (i)** The Mughals were descendants of two great lineages of rulers— Genghis Khan, ruler of Mongols Tribes, China and Central Asia from their mother's side from their father's side, they were descendants of Timur who ruled over Iran, Iraq and Turkey.

**(ii)** However, Mughals did not like being called Mongols because of the memories of massacres of Genghis Khan, while they were proud of Timurid as their great ancestor had captured Delhi in 1398.

### Q.2. How did Mughals extend their influence over many kings and chieftains?

**Ans. (i)** The Sisodiya Rajputs refused to accept Mughal authority for a long time.

**(ii)** Once defeated, however they were treated honourably by Mughals and their lands (watan) were given back.

**(iii)** The careful balance between defeating but not humiliating their opponents enabled the Mughals to extend their influence over many kings and chieftains.

### Q.3. Explain the relationship of the Mughals with other rulers.

**Ans.** Mughal rulers campaigned constantly against rulers who refused to accept their authority. But as the Mughal became powerful, many other rulers also joined them voluntarily. The careful balance between defeating but not humiliating their opponents enabled the Mughals to extend their influence over many kings and chieftains. In this way, we can say that the relations of the Mughals were better with the other rulers of that era.

### Q.4. How were the Mughals greater than other rulers?

**Ans.** The Mughal created a huge empire and accomplished what had hitherto seemed possible for only short period of time. In the 17th century, they controlled nearly all the subcontinents. They imposed structures of administration and idea of governance that outlasted their rule.

### Q.5. What is 'Akbarnama'? Give an account of 'Akbarnama'.

**Ans.** Akbarnama is the history of the reign of Akbar. It was written by one of Akbar's close friends and courtiers Abul Fazal. Akbarnama is divided into three parts. The first volume dealt with Akbar's ancestors and the second recorded the events of Akbar's reign. Ain-e-Akbari is the third volume. It dealt with Akbar's administration; household, army, revenues and the geography of his empire.

### Q.6. What is Sulh-i-Kur? Describe its main features.

**Ans.** Sulh-i-Kur is an Arabic term literally meaning 'peace with all', drawn from a sufi mystic principle. As applied by the third mughal emperor of India, Akbar, it described a peaceful and harmonious relationship among different religions. Main features of Sulh-i-Kur were (i) Sulh-i-Kur was based on the idea of tolerance which did not discriminate between the people of different regions. (ii) It focused on ethical approaches like honesty, justice, peace, etc.