

## Chapter 2

# The Mughal Empire

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### Questions and Answers

#### I. Choose the correct Answer:

##### Question 1.

Who introduced the Persian style of architecture in India?

- a) Humayun
- b) Babur
- c) Jahangir
- d) Akbar

**Answer:**

- b) Babur

##### Question 2.

In which battle did Akbar defeat Rana Pratap?

- a) Panipat
- b) Chausa
- c) Haldighati
- d) Kanauj

**Answer:**

- c) Haldighati

##### Question 3.

Whose palace in Delhi was destroyed by Sher Shah?

- a) Babur
- b) Humayun
- c) Ibrahim Lodi
- d) Alam Khan

**Answer:**

- b) Humayun

##### Question 4.

Who introduced Mansabdari system?

- a) Sher Sha
- b) Akbar
- c) Jahangir

d) Shah Jahan

**Answer:**

b) Akbar

**Question 5.**

Who was the revenue minister of Akbar?

a) Birbal

b) Raja Bhagwan Das

c) Raja Todarmal

d) Raja Man Singh

**Answer:**

c) Raja Todarmal

**II. Fill in the blanks:**

1. ....was the name of the horse of Rana Pratap.

**Answer:**

Chetak

2. ....was a hall at Fatehpur Sikri where scholars of all religions met for a discourse.

**Answer:**

Ibadat Khana

3. The Sufi saint who received Akbar's utmost respect was .....

**Answer:**

Salim Chishti

4. During the reign of ..... the Zabti system was extended to the Deccan provinces.

**Answer:**

Shahjahan

5. ....were tax-free lands given to scholars and religious institutions.

**Answer:**

Suyurghal

**III. Match the following**

1. Babur	a) Ahmednagar
2. Durgavati	b) Jaipur
3. Rani chand Bibi	c) Akbar
4. Din Ilahi	d) Chanderi
5. Raja Man Singh	e) Central Province

**Answer:**

1. Babur	d) Chanderi
2. Durgavati	e) Central Province
3. Rani chand Bibi	a) Ahmednagar
4. Din Ilahi	c) Akbar
5. Raja Man Singh	b) Jaipur

**IV. Write True or False:**

**1. Babur inherited Farhana, a small kingdom in Central Asia.**

**Answer:**

True

**2. Humayun succeeded in recapturing Delhi in 1565.**

**Answer:**

False

**3. Aurangzeb married a girl of a notable Rajput family.**

**Answer:**

False

**4. Jahangir ordered the execution of Sikh leader Guru Aijun for helping his son Khusrau.**

**Answer:**

True

**5. During Aurangzeb's reign, architecture received much patronage.**

**Answer:**

False

**V. Consider the following statements. Tick (✓) the appropriate Answer:**

**Question 1.**

Assertion (A) : The British established their first factory at Surat.

Reason (R) : Jahangir granted trading rights to the English.

- a) R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is wrong and R is correct.
- d) (A) and (R) are wrong.

**Answer:**

- a) R is the correct explanation of A.

**Question 2.**

Assertion (A) : Aurangzeb's intolerance towards other religions made him unpopular among people.

Reason (R) : Aurangzeb re-imposed the jizya and pilgrim tax on the Hindus.

- a) R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is wrong and R is correct.
- d) (A) and (R) are wrong.

**Answer:**

- a) R is the correct explanation of A.

**Question 3.**

Find out the correct statements

I) Kamran was the son of Afghan noble, Hasan Suri, ruler of Sasaram in Bihar.

II) Akbar abolished the jizya poll tax on non-Muslims and the tax on Hindu pilgrims.

III) Aurangzeb acceded the throne after killing his three brothers.

IV) Prince Akbar entered into a pact with Shivaji's son Shambuji in the Deccan,

- a) I), II) and III) are correct
- b) II), III) and IV) are correct
- c) I), III) and IV) are correct
- d) III), IV) and I) are correct

**Answer:**

- b) II), III) and IV) are correct

**Question 4.**

Arrange the battles in chronological order.

- i) Battle of Khanwa
- ii) Battle of Chausa

- iii) Battle of Kanauj
- iv) Battle of Chanderi

**Answer:**

i), iv), ii), iii)

**Question 5.**

Arrange the following administrative divisions in descending order

- I) Sarkars
- II) Parganas

III) Subhas

**Answer:**

II), III), I)

**VI. Match the father and son.**

Father	Son
1. Akbar	a) Dilawar Khan
2. Daulat Khan Lodi	b) Rana Pratap
3. Hasan Suri	c) Humayun
4. Babur	d) Sher Shah
5. Uday Singh	e) Jahangir

**Answer:**

Father	Son
1. Akbar	e) Jahangir
2. Daulat Khan Lodi	a) Dilawar Khan
3. Hasan Suri	d) Sher Shah
4. Babur	c) Humayun
5. Uday Singh	b) Rana Pratap

**VII. Answer the following:**

**Question 1.**

Write the circumstance that led to the Battle of Panipat in 1526.

**Answer:**

Babur did not have any ambition beyond Punjab till 1524. Then a greater opportunity came knocking. Dilawar Khan, who was Daulat Khan Lodi's son, and Alam Khan, who was the uncle of Sultan of Delhi, arrived in Kabul to seek Babur's help in removing Ibrahim Lodi from power. Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the famous Battle of Panipat in 1526.

**Question 2.**

Mention did Humayun recapture the Delhi throne in 1555?

**Answer:**

With the help of the Persian ruler Shah Tahmasp of the Safavid dynasty, Humayun recaptured the Delhi throne in 1555.

**Question 3.**

Write a note on the Mansabdari system.

**Answer:**

- Akbar introduced the Mansabdari system.
- The nobles, civil and military officials were combined to form one single service in this system.
- A Mansabdar, hold such a rank which was dependent on Zat and Sawar.

**VIII. Answer the following:**

**Question 1.**

Describe the land revenue administration of the Mughals.

**Answer:**

- Land Revenue was the main income source during the Mughal Period.
- It was toned up during the reign of Akbar.
- Raja Todar Mai, the Revenue Minister of Akbar, adopted and refined the system introduced by Sher Shah.

**Zabt System:**

- According to this system, after the survey, lands were classified based on the nature and fertility of the soil.
- The share of the state was 1/3 of average produce for 10 years.
- During the reign of Shah Jahan, the zabt system was extended to the Deccan provinces.

**Jagir:**

- The Mughal emperors enforced the old iqta system, renaming it a 'Jagir'.
- The collection of revenue of an area and the power of governing were bestowed upon military or civil official named Jagirdar.
- The revenue collector was assisted by Potdar, Qanungo, the Patwari, and the Muqaddams.

### **Zamindars:**

Zamindars collected taxes and maintained law and order with the help of Mughal officials and soldiers. Thus, they maintained the land revenue system.

### **Question 2.**

Estimate Akbar as a patron of learning.

### **Answer:**

- Akbar was a great patron of learning.
- He had a personal library that had more than 4000 manuscripts.
- He patronized scholars of all beliefs and all shades of opinions.
- He extended his benevolence to authors such as Abul Fazl, Abul Faizi, and Abdur Rahim khan-i-khanan and Birbal.

### **IX. HOTs:**

### **Question 1.**

Shah Jahan's time witnessed the climax of Mughal splendour. Support this statement in comparison with the times of other Mughal rulers.

### **Answer:**

- Shah Jahan's time witnessed the climax of Mughal splendour.
- Because the famous Peacock throne, Tajmahal, Moti Masjid, the Pearl Mosque, the great Jama Masjid, Diwan-i-Khas, and Diwan – i – am were built during the reign of Shah Jahan.
- Other Mughal rulers Babur, Akbar, and Jahangir also lovers of architecture.
- But after Shahjahan's reign, architecture did not receive much patronage.
- So in his reign came the climax of Mughal Splendour.

### **Questions and Answers**

#### **I. Choose the Correct Answer:**

### **Question 1.**

The founder of Mughal Empires

a) Babur

- b) Humayan
- c) Shershah
- d) Akbar

**Answer:**

- a) Babur

**Question 2.**

Babur led his first expedition towards India in

- a) 1500
- b) 1505
- c) 1525
- d) 1526

**Answer:**

- b) 1505

**Question 3.**

Who was defeated Babur in the First Battle of Panipat?

- a) Rana Sanga
- b) Prithiviraj
- c) Ibrahim Lodi
- d) Daulatkhan Lodi

**Answer:**

- c) Ibrahim Lodi

**Question 4.**

The Second Battle of Panipat was held in the year.

- a) 1516
- b) 1526
- c) 1556
- d) 1761

**Answer:**

- c) 1556

**Question 5.**

South Indian women Ruler ..... of Ahmed Nagar Glad to confront against Askbarf

- a) Chand Bibi
- b) Durgavati
- c) Nurjahan
- d) Lakshmi Bai



**Answer:**

- a) Chand Bibi

**6. The great composer and Musician in Akbar's Court was .....**

- a) Daswant
- b) Tansen
- c) Abdul Fazal
- d) Birbal

**Answer:**

- b) Tansen

**Question 7.**

Jahangir executed the Sikh leader

- a) Ramadas
- b) TejBahdaur
- c) Govind Singh
- d) Arjun

**Answer:**

- d) Arjan

**Question 8.**

Purana Qila was built by

- a) Akbar
- b) Sher Shah Sur
- e) Shan Jahan
- d) Shivaji

**Answer:**

- b) Sher Shah Sur

**Question 9.**

The Prime minister of the Mughal Government was called as

- a) Wakil
- b) Kotwals
- e) Sawar
- d) Peshuwa

**Answer:**

- a) Wakil

**Question 10.**

Aurangzeb means

- a) King of the world
- b) light of the world
- e) The Conqueror of the world
- d) Tiger of the world

**Answer:**

- c) The Conqueror of the world

**II Fill in the blanks:**

**1. Mughal rule started in India from .....**

**Answer:**

1526 A.D

**2. .... and ..... invited Babur to invade India.**

**Answer:**

Dilawar Khan, Alam Khan

**3. The autobiography of Babur is .....**

**Answer:**

Tuzuk-i-Baburi

**4. Babur defeated Rana Sanga in the Battle of ..... in 1527.**

**Answer:**

Khanwa

**5. Sher Shah Sur defeated Humayun in the Battle of ..... in 1539 and ..... in 1540.**

**Answer:**

Chausa, Kannauj

**6. Persian ruler ..... helped Humayun to defeat Sher Shah.**

**Answer:**

Shah Tahmasp

**7. Sher Shah started the rule ..... of the dynasty at Agra.**

**Answer:**

Sur

8. Akbar abolished the Poll tax named.....

**Answer:**

Jizya

9. Sikh shrine Harmandir Sahib was built at .....

**Answer:**

Amritsar

10. ...., a hall of worship was built by Akbar.

**Answer:**

Ibadat Khana

11. The Sufi saint ..... was respected by Akbar.

**Answer:**

Salim Chishti

12. The artist in Akbar's court was .....

**Answer:** Daswant

13. ...., a representative of King James I or English visitor to the court

**Ans:**

Thomas Roe

14 ..... maintained law and order in the Mughal Empire.

**Answer:**

Kotwals

15. Din Ilahi means .....

**Answer:**

Divine faith

**III. Match the following:**

1. Babur	a) Battle of Chausa
2. Humayun	b) Battle of Ahom
3. Akbar	c) Battle of Chanderi

4. Aurangzeb

d) Battle of Haldighati

**Answer:**

1. Babur

c) Battle of Chanderi

2. Humayun

a) Battle of Chausa

3. Akbar

d) Battle of Haldighati

4. Aurangzeb

b) Battle of Ahom

**IV Write true or false:**

1. Humayun fell down the stairs of his library in Delhi and died.

**Answer:**

True

2. Babur led his First expedition to India in 1524 A.D

**Answer:**

False

3. Akbar treated all the religious groups fairly with the generosity of spirit.

**Answer:**

True

4. Humayun granted trading rights to the Portuguese and English.

**Answer:**

False

**V. Consider the Following statements. (✓) Tick the appropriate answer.**

**Question 1.**

Assertion (A) : Mughals had to lose control over the trade routes to Afghanistan, Persia, and central Asia.

Reason (R) : There was a prolonged fight between Mughals and Sikhs

a) R is not the correct explanation of A b) R is the correct explanation of A

c) A is correct and R is wrong d) (A) and (R) are Correct

**Answer:**

b) R is the correct explanation of A

**Question 2.**

Assertion (A) : Jahangir ordered the execution of Sikhs leader Guru Aijun

Reason (R) : For religious causes, Jahangir ordered the execution of guru Aijun

- a) R is not the correct explanation of A  
b) R is the correct explanation of A  
c) A is correct and R is wrong  
d) (A) and (R) are Correct

**Answer:**

- a) R is not the correct explanation of A

VI. Circle the odd one out:

Babur, Humayun, Sher Shah, Jahangir

**Answer:**

Babur, Humayun, Sher shah, Jahangir

VII. Answer the following:

**Question 1.**

Who is Sher Shah?

**Answer:**

- Sher Shah was the son of an Afghan noble, Hasan Suri, the ruler of Sasaram in Bihar.
- He started the rule of the Sur dynasty at Agra.

**Question 2.**

Write a note on the Second Battle of Panipat.

**Answer:**

- The Second Battle of Panipat was fought between Hemu, a general of the Sur dynasty, and Akbar at Panipat in 1556.
- In this battle, Akbar's general Bairam Khan defeated and killed Hemu.

**Question 3.**

Which women rulers fought against Akbar?

**Answer:**

- Rani Durgavati of Central Province.
- Rani Chand Bibi of Ahmed Nagar.

**Question 4.**

What is Din Ilahi?

**Answer:**

Akbar tried to include the good principles in all religions and formulated them into one single faith called Divine faith or Din -I – lahi.

**Question 5.**

Give a short note on Redfort.

**Answer:**

- Redfort also called Lai Qila is situated at Delhi.
- It was the residence of the Mughal emperors.
- It was constructed in 1639 by Shah Jahan.
- It has massive enclosing walls of red sandstone.

**VIII. Answer the following:****Question 1.**

Estimate the Contribution of Mughal rulers towards art and architecture.

**Answer:**

All the Mughal Emperors show their keen interest in Art and Architecture.

Babur:

- Babur introduced the Persian style of architecture in India.
- He built many structures at Agra. Biana, Dholpur Gwalior, and Kiul.

**Humayun:**

Humayun built his royal palace Din-i-Panah and Delhi.

**Akbar:**

The Diwan-i-Khas, Diwan-i-Am, Panch – Mahal, Rang Mahal, Salim Chishti's Tomb and Buland Darwaza were built during Akbar's time.

**Jahangir:**

Akbar's tomb at Sikandara, Tomb of Itmad-ud-doula at Agra (father of Nur Jahan) was built by Jahangir.

**Shahjahan:**

The famous Peacock throne, Tajmahal, Moti Masjid, Pearl Mosque at Agra, Red Fort, Jamma Masjid of Delhi, Diwan-i-Khas, and Diwan-i-am in Delhi were built by Shah Jahan.

**Aurangzeb:**

- The Bibi ka Maqbara a mausoleum was built during Aurangzeb. period.
- Shahjahan's Period witnessed the Mughal splendour in architecture.