

Class 7

Chapter 4

The Mughal Empire

Date : 21.11.2020

Match the following:

mansab – Marwar
Mongol – governor
Sisodiya Rajput – Uzbek
Rathor Rajput – Mewar
Nur Jahan – rank
subadar – Jahangir

Answer:

Mansab. – rank
Mongol – Uzbek
Sisodiya Rajput – Mewar
Rathor Rajput – Marwar
Nur Jahan – Jahangir
subadar – governor

2. Fill in the blanks:

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

(b) The five Deccan Sultanate were Berar, Khandesh, Ahmadnagar,

(c) If zat determined a mansabdar's rank and salary, sewar indicated his.....

(d) 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.

Answer: (a) Kabul

(b) Bijapur, Golconda

(c) number of horses maintained

(d) administration

3. What were the central provinces under the control of the Mughals?

Answer: Panipat, Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Mathura, Amber, Ajmer, Fatehpur Sikri, Chittor, Ranthambhore and Allahabad.

4. What were the relationships between the mansabdar and the jagir?

Answer: Mansabdars were the patrons who joined Mughal services. They received their salaries as revenue assignments. This was called jagir. Mansabdars did not actually reside in or administer their jagir. They only had rights to the revenue of their assignments. This revenue was collected for them by their servants, while the mansabdars themselves served in some other part of the country.

5. What was the role of the zamindar in Mughal administration?

Answer: Zamindars were powerful local chieftains appointed by the Mughal rulers. They exercised great influence and power. 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. They got support from the peasants in rebelling against the Mughal authority.