

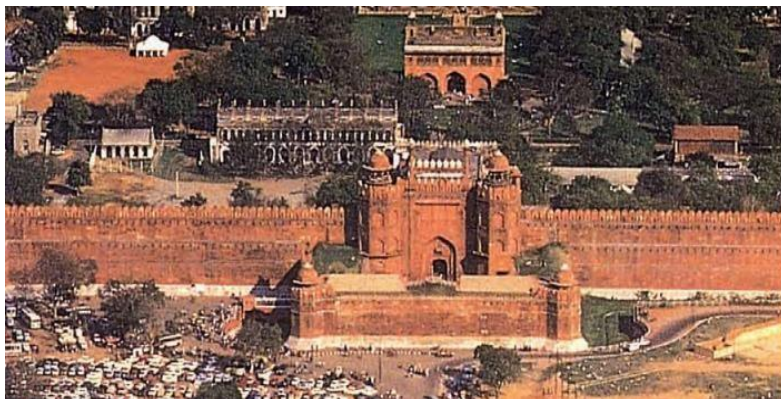


INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VII	Department: Social Science	Sub: History
Worksheet No: 8	Topic: The Mughals (16th to 17th century)	Year: 2025-26

I	Choose the correct option: -
1	Who was the first Mughal Emperor? a) Babur b) Humayun c) Akbar d) Jahangir
2	The salaries of the Mansabdars are called a) Mansab b) Jat c) Jagir d) Zabt
3	The literary meaning of 'Sulh-i kul' is a) Religion b) Universal peace c) Inheritance d) Peace
4	Babur was forced to leave his ancestral throne due to the invasion a) Delhi Sultans b) Timur c) Cholas d) Uzbeks
II	Fill in the blanks: -
5	Babur defeated Lodhi army in the battlefield of <u>Panipat</u> .
6	<u>Timur</u> was the ruler of Iran, Iraq and modern-day Turkey
7	The <u>Sisodiya Rajputs</u> refused to accept the Mughal authority for a long time.
8	The collection of revenue based on scheduled revenue rates for individual crops is known as <u>Zabt</u> .
III	Short Answer Questions: -
9	Who was Genghis Khan? He was the ruler of the Mongol tribes, in China and Central Asia.
10	What do you mean by the rule of primogeniture? Under the rule of primogeniture, the eldest son inherited his father's estate.
11	What qualities of the Mughals enabled them to extend their influence over many kings and chieftains? The careful balance between defeating, but not humiliating their opponents, enabled the Mughals to extend their influence over many kings and chieftains.
12	Who was the author of Akbar Nama and Ain-Akbari? Abul Fazl was the author of Akbar Nama and Ain-i-Akbari.
13	What was the Mughal tradition of succession? They followed the Mughal and Timurid custom of coparcenary inheritance, or a division of the inheritance amongst all the sons.
IV	Answer in detail: -

14	Why was it important for the Mughals to recruit mansabdars from diverse backgrounds and not just Turanis and Iranis? • The Mughal Empire expanded to different regions. • Hence, it was important for the Mughals to recruit diverse bodies of people in order to make people comfortable with them. • Apart from Turanis and Iranis, now there were mansabdars from Indian Muslims, Afghans, Rajputs, Marathas and other groups.
15	Give an account of the Mughal relations with other rulers.

	• Mughal rulers campaigned constantly against rulers who refused to accept their authority. • The Mughals became powerful only when many other rulers joined them voluntarily. • The Rajputs are a good example of this. Many of them married their daughters into Mughal families and received high positions. • But many resisted this as well. The Sisodiya Rajputs refused to accept Mughal authority for a long time. • After their defeat, they were honourably treated by the Mughals. They were given their lands (watan) back as assignments (watan jagir).
16	Describe the role of the Jagirdars. • In Akbar's reign these jagirs were carefully assessed so that their revenues were roughly equal to the salary of the mansabdar. • By Aurangzeb's reign situation changed and the actual revenue collected was often less than the granted sum. • There was also a huge increase in the number of mansabdars which meant a long wait before they received a jagir. • These and other factors created a shortage in the number of jagirs. Hence, many jagirdars tried to extract as much revenue as possible while they had a jagir. • Aurangzeb was unable to control these developments in the last years of his reign, so the peasantry suffered tremendously.
17	With reference to following picture answer the following questions: - 

	1. Identify the picture? It is the Red Fort. 2. What is the architectural style of the Red Fort? The Red Fort is built in the Mughal architectural style, characterized by its red sandstone walls and intricate design. 3. What significant event takes place annually at the Red Fort on August 15th? On August 15th, India's Independence Day, the Prime Minister of India delivers a speech from the Red Fort's ramparts.
V	Read the following paragraph and answer the questions below: -
18	Mehrunnisa married the Emperor Jahangir in 1611 and received the title Nur Jahan. She remained extremely loyal and supportive to the monarch. As a mark of honour, Jahangir struck silver coins bearing his own titles on one side and on the other the inscription "struck in the name of the Queen Begum, Nur Jahan". The adjoining document is an order (farman) of Nur Jahan. The square seal states, "Command of her most Sublime and Elevated Majesty Nur Jahan Padshah Begum". The round seal states, "by the sun of Shah Jahangir she became as brilliant as the moon; may Nur Jahan Padshah be the lady of the age". 1. What title did Mehrunnisa receive after her marriage? Ans. Mehrunnisa received the title Nur Jahan. 2. What did Jahangir do as a mark of honor for Nur Jahan? Ans. Jahangir struck silver coins bearing his own titles on one side and the inscription "struck in the name of the Queen Begum, Nur Jahan" on the other. 3. What is stated on the round seal of Nur Jahan's order? Ans. The round seal states that, "by the sun of Shah Jahangir she became as brilliant as the moon; may Nur Jahan Padshah be the lady of the age."