



**NOTES**

**SUBJECT: History (SST)**

**L-4: The Mughals (16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> Century)**

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**1. Match the following:**

Answer:

mansab	-	rank
Mongol	-	Uzbek
Sisodiya Rajput	-	Mewar
Rathor Rajput	-	Marwar
Nur Jahan	-	Jahangir

**2. Fill in the blanks:**

- (a). The five Deccan Sultanate were Berar, Khandesh, Ahmadnagar, Bijapur, and Golconda
- (b). If zat determined a mansabdar's rank and salary, sawar indicated his cavalrymen
- (c). Abul Fazl, Akbar's friend and counsellor, helped him frame the idea of sulh-i-kul so that he could govern a society composed of many religions, cultures, and castes.

**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:** Relationship between the mansabdar and the jagir:

- 1.Mansabdars were those who joined Mughal services.
- 2.They received their salaries as revenue assignments called jagirs.
- 3.Mansabdars did not actually reside in or administer their jagir.
- 4.The 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.

**6. How were the debates with religious scholars important in the formation of Akbar's ideas on governance?**

**Answer:** During 1570s, Akbar had discussions with religious scholars about social and religious customs. There were ulemas, Brahmanas, Jesuit Catholic priests and Zoroastrians.

His interaction with people of different faiths made him realise that their teachings created divisions and disharmony among his subjects

2. This led to the idea of Sulh-i-Kul or 'Universal peace' which focused on a system of ethics – honesty, justice and peace.

3. Abul Fazl helped Akbar in framing a vision of governance around this idea of sulh-ikul.

**7. Why did the Mughals emphasise their Timurid and not their Mongol descent?**

**Answer:** From the mother's side, the Mughals were descendants of Genghis Khan (died 1227), the Mongol ruler and from their father's side they were the successors of Timur, the ruler of Iran, Iraq and modern-day Turkey. However, the Mughals did not like to be called Mongol because Mongol's especially Genghis Khan's, memory was associated with the massacre of innumerable people. It was also linked with the Uzbek's, their Mongol competitors. On the other hand, the Mughals were proud of their Timurid ancestry, because it achieved good name in the history.

**8. How important was the income from land revenue to the stability of the Mughal Empire?**

**Answer:** The income from land revenue was very important to the stability of the Mughal Empire as:

1. It was used for extension of empire, wars, etc.
2. Income was used to pay salaries/wages to army, bureaucrats, artisans and workers.
3. The administrative expenditure was dealt by this income.

**9. Why was it important for the Mughals to recruit mansabdars from diverse backgrounds and not just Turanis and Iranis?**

**Answer:** 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.

**10. Like the Mughal Empire, India today is also made up of many social and cultural units. Does this pose a challenge to national integration?**

**Answer:** No, this does not pose a challenge to national integration because:

1. We have a unified system of government that has the same rules and regulations for all the citizens irrespective of religion, region, etc.
2. We have a constitution guarding the rights of all and specifying their duties.
3. Now we are unified as a nation, not as distinct states or regions of different rulers.

**11. Peasants were vital for the economy of the Mughal Empire. Do you think that they are as important today? Has the gap in the income between the rich and the poor in India changed a great deal from the period of the Mughals?**

**Answer:** Peasants are as important today as they were during the Mughal Empire. They cultivate land and grow crops without which we cannot survive. They pay land revenue to the government which is used in various development work. We cannot think of a sound economy without them. They are the backbone of the country.

**12. The Mughal Empire left its impact on the different regions of the subcontinent in a variety of ways. Find out if it had any impact in the city, village or region in which you live.**

**Answer:** Yes. The Mughal Empire left its impact in our cities and villages as-

1. We have great architectural remains of this period which gives lots of information about construction, material styles, etc.
2. Urdu has enriched our literature, music, and art of writing.
3. **Mughal** remains are great tourist attractions.