

QUESTION BANK

Grade 7 –HISTORY

CHAPTER 3- The Mughal Empire

1.The name of residence of Mughal Emperors in Delhi was

- (a) the Red Fort
- (b) the Old Fort
- (c) the Siri Fort
- (d) none of these

Answer:

the Red Fort

2.Genghis Khan was a ruler of this tribe:

- (a) Turkish
- (b) Mongols
- (c) Huns
- (d) None of these

Answer:

Mongols

3.Which Mughal Emperor was defeated by Sher Shah Suri?

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

Answer:

Humayun

4.What is the ruling period of Jahangir?

- (a) 1526-1530 AD
- (c) 1556-1605 AD
- (b) 1530-1556 AD
- (d) 1605-1627 AD during Jahangir's reign?

Answer:

1605-1627 AD during Jahangir's reign?

5. Which Sikh Guru's Martyrdom took place

- (a) Guru Nanak Singhji
- (b) Guru Gobind Singhji
- (c) Guru Aijun Singhji
- (d) Guru Tegh Bahadur Singhji

Answer:

Guru Aijun Singhji

6. What was the capital of Mirza Hakim Akhar's half brother?

- (a) Kabul
- (b) Afghan
- (c) Morocco
- (d) Sind

Answer:

Kabul

7. Rathor Rajput was related to

- (a) Marwar
- (b) Mewar
- (c) Amber
- (d) Ranthambore

Answer:

Marwar

8. Which ruler was insulted by Aurangzeb?

- (a) Man Singh
- (b) Rana Pratap
- (c) Shivaji
- (d) All of these

Answer:

Shivaji

9. The salary of the Mansabdars was called

- (a) mansab
- (b) jat
- (c) jagi
- (d) zabt

Answer:

jagi

Fill in the blanks:

1. The capital of Mirza Hakim, Akbar's half-brother, was
2. The five Deccan Sultanates were Berar, Khandesh, Ahmadnagar,
3. If a mansabdar determined a mansabdar's rank and salary, he indicated his.....
4. Abul Fazi, 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:

1. Kabul
2. Bijapur, Golconda
3. number of horses maintained
4. administration

Answer the following

5. 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 service.
2. Jagirs were the salaries of the mansabdars in the form of revenue assignments.
3. It means mansabdars received jagirs as their salaries. Hence, mansabdars depended upon jagirs for their livelihood.

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

Answer: Zamtndars 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.

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

Answer:

In the 1570's at Fatehpur Sikri Akbar started discussions on religion with people of different faiths. There were ulemas, Brahmanas, Jesuit Catholic priests and Zoroastrians.

- 1. These discussions took place in Ibadat Khana. These were about social and religious customs.**
- 2. These interactions made him realise that religious scholars are bigots. They emphasize rituals and dogma.**
- 3. Their teachings create divisions in society. This led to the idea of Sulh-i-Kul or 'Universal peace'.**

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

Answer: The Mughals were descendants of two great lineages of rulers. From their mother's side they were descendants of Genghis Khan, ruler of the Mongol tribes. 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 Uzbegs, their Mongol competitors. On the other hand, the Mughals were proud of their Timurid ancestry, because it achieved good name in the history.

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