

NCERT SOLUTIONS

CLASS - 7TH



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Class : 7th

Subject : History

Chapter : 4

Chapter Name : The Mughal Empire

Q1 Match the following:

Mansab	Marwar
Mongol	Governor
Sisodia Rajput	Uzbek
Rathor Rajput	Mewar
Nur Jahan	Rank
Subadar	Jahangir

Answer.

Mansab	Rank
Mongol	Uzbek
Sisodia Rajput	Mewar
Rathor Rajput	Marwar
Nur Jahan	Jahangir
Subadar	Governor

Page : 57 , Block Name : Let's Recall

Q2 Fill in the blanks:

- (a) The capital of Mirza Hakim, Akbar's half-brother, was _____.
- (b) The five Deccan Sultanates were Berar, Khandesh, Ahmadnagar, _____ and _____.
- (c) If zat determined a mansabdar's rank and salary, sawar indicated his _____.
- (d) Abul Fazl, 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) The capital of Mirza Hakim, Akbar's half-brother, was Kabul.
- (b) The five Deccan Sultanates were Berar, Khandesh, Ahmadnagar, Bijapur and Golconda.
- (c) If zat determined a mansabdar's rank and salary, sawar indicated his military responsibility.
- (d) Abul Fazl, Akbar's friend and counselor, helped him frame the idea of sulh-i kul so that he could govern a society composed of many religions, cultures and castes.

Page : 58 , Block Name : Let's Recall

Q3 What were the central provinces under the control of the Mughals?

Answer. The central provinces under the control of the Mughals were Delhi, Sindh, Kabul, Mewar, Marwar, Gujarat, Bihar, Bengal, Orissa and Deccan.

Page : 58 , Block Name : Let's Recall

Q4 What was the relationship between the mansabdar and the jagir?

Answer. A jagir was a revenue assignment for the mansabdars. The mansabdars had the right to collect revenue from a jagir but they could not reside in or administer the jagir.

Page : 58 , Block Name : Let's Recall

Q5 What was the role of the zamindar in Mughal administration?

Answer. The Zamindars in the Mughal administration collected revenue from the peasants. They acted as intermediaries between the rulers and the peasants.

Page : 58 , Block Name : Let's Understand

Q6 How were the debates with religious scholars important in the formation of Akbar's ideas on governance?

Answer. Debates with religious scholars helped Akbar in framing the idea of sulh-i kul of 'universal peace'. By using such a policy of tolerance Akbar was able to formulate governance guidelines which were based on a system of ethics.

Page : 58 , Block Name : Let's Understand

Q7 Why did the Mughals emphasise their Timurid and not their Mongol descent?

Answer. The Mughals emphasized their Timurid and not their Mongol descent because Ghengiz Khan's memory was associated with the massacre of innumerable people. They prided themselves on the fact that Timur had captured Delhi in 1398.

Page : 58 , Block Name : Let's Understand

Q8 How important was the income from land revenue to the stability of the Mughal Empire?

Answer. The income from land revenue was the main source of income for the mughal rulers and hence it was very important.

Page : 59 , Block Name : Let's Discuss

Q9 Why was it important for the Mughals to recruit mansabdars from diverse backgrounds and not just Turanis and Iranis?

Answer. It was important for the Mughals to recruit mansabdars from diverse backgrounds and not just Turanis and Iranis because the empire had expanded to encompass different regions and provinces.

Page : 59 , Block Name : Let's Discuss

Q10 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 any challenge to national integration. Unity in diversity is the special feature of India. Indians may belong to different regions, cultures, castes and creed. But this does not mean that they are different people. They are one and are proud of being born in India. Sometimes social conflicts arise no doubt but they are solved in an amicable way. Whenever there is external threat, all Indians come together. The Kargil war is worth-mentioning here. India fought and won the war in the last. That was the time when everyone was filled with patriotic feelings. There was only one goal, Led to win the war and that India did with the help of her brave heroes.

Page : 59 , Block Name : Let's Discuss

Q11 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.

Page : 59 , Block Name : Let's Discuss

Q12 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. DIY

Page : 59 , Block Name : Let's Do