



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VII	Department: Social Science	Sub: History
Worksheet No: 7	Topic: The Mughal Empire	Year: 2022-23

1	Choose the correct option: -
1	Which was the residence of Mughal Emperors in Delhi? a) the Red Fort b) the Old Fort c) the Siri Fort d) none of these
2	The minister-in-charge of religious and charitable patronage was known as a) zamindar b) bakhshi c) sadr d) bigot
3	What is the literal meaning of Sulh-i kul? a) peace b) religion c) universal peace d) inheritance
4	Babur succeeded to the throne of Ferghana in the year a) 1494 b) 1694 c) 1592 d) 1394
II	Fill in the blanks: -
5	Babur defeated the Lodhi army in the battlefield of Panipat .
6	The Sisodiya Rajputs refused to accept the Mughal authority for a long time.
7	The financial officer of a Suba was called as diwan .
8	Akbar was interested in the religion and social customs of different people.
III	State whether the given statements are true or false: -
9	Mughals were proud of their Mongol ancestry. a) True b) False
10	Peasantry was the main source income during the Mughal Empire. a) True b) False
11	Faujdar used to be the military commander. a) True b) False
IV	Very Short Answer Questions: -
12	Who was Genghis Khan? He was the ruler of the Mongol tribes in China and Central Asia.
13	What were jagirs? Mansabdars received their salaries as revenue assignments known as jagirs.
14	What was zabt? Zabt was the revenue collected on the basis of schedule of revenue rates for individual crops.
15	What do you mean by 'suba' and 'subadar'? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Akbar's empire was divided into provinces called subas, governed by subadar.• Subadar carried out both political and military functions.
V	Answer in detail: -

16 **How did Babur become the ruler of Delhi?**

- Babur succeeded to the throne of Ferghana in 1494 when he was only 12 years old.
- However, he had to leave his ancestral throne due to the invasion of the Uzbeks, another Mongol group.
- Babur wandered for several years. Then in the year 1504 he seized Kabul.
- In 1526 he defeated the Sultan of Delhi, Ibrahim Lodi, in the battle of Panipat.
- Thus, he captured Delhi where he laid the foundation of the Mughal Empire.
- He became the first Mughal emperor and ruled from 1526 to 1530.

17 **What were the responsibilities of the Mansabdars?**

- The term mansabdar refers to an individual who holds a mansab (a position or rank).
- It was a grading system used by the Mughals to fix (i) rank, (ii) salary and (iii) military responsibilities.
- Rank and salary were determined by a numerical value called zat. The higher the zat, the more prestigious was the noble's position in court and the larger his salary,
- The mansabdar had military responsibilities.
- It required him to maintain a specified number of sawar or cavalymen.
- The mansabdar brought his cavalymen for review, got them registered, their horses branded and then received money to pay them as salary.

18 **Explain the administrative systems of Akbar.**

- Akbar laid down broad features of administration.
- They were elaborately discussed by Abul Fazl in his last volume of Akbar Nama, the Ain-i Akbari.
- Abul Fazl explained that the empire was divided into provinces called subas.
- The subas were governed by a subadar.
- The subadar carried out both political and military functions.
- Each province also had a financial officer or diwan.
- For the maintenance of peace, law and order in his province, the subadar was supported by other officers like the military paymaster (bakhshi), the minister in charge of religious and charitable patronage (sadr), military commanders (faujdar) and the town police commander (kotwal).