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MUGHALS!

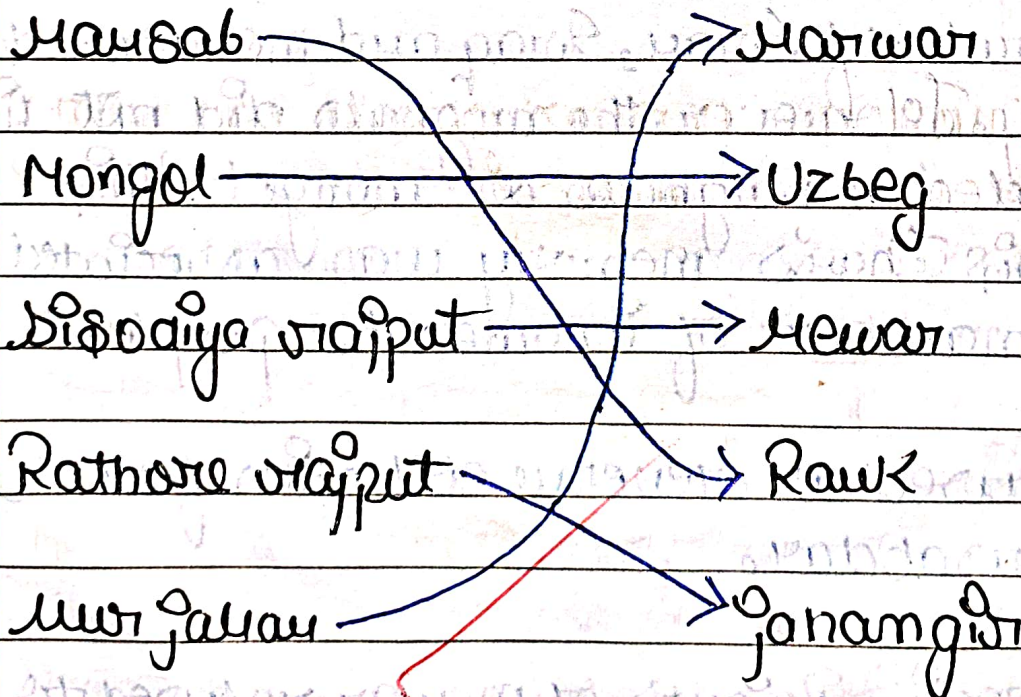
* NOTES

- The mughals were descendants of two great lineages of rulers. From their mother side they were descendants of Ghenghis Khan (Died in 1227), The mongol rulers who ruled over parts of China and central Asia. From their father's side, they were the successors of Timur (Died in 1404).
- The ruler of Iran, Iraq and modern-day Turkey. However the mughals did not like to be called as mughals or mongol. This is because Ghenghis Khan's memory was associated with the massacre of innumerable people.
- Area used as revenue collection for the salary of mansabdars.
- The Sisodia Rajputs of Mewar refused to accept mughal authority for a long time.

- Once defeated however, they were non-violently treated by the mughals.
- Those who joined mughal service were enlisted as mansabdars.
- Rank and salary were determined by a numerical value called Zat.

* Question / Answers

1. Match the following



2. Fill in the blanks:

- The five Deccan Sultanates were Berar, Khandesh, Ahmadnagar, Bijapur and Gondkonda.
- If zat determined a mansabdar's rank and salary, dar indicated his military responsibility.
- Abul Fazl, Akbar's friend and counsellor, helped him frame the idea of Sulh-i-Kal so that he could govern a society composed of many religious culture and castes.

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

Ans. The central provinces under the control of the Mughal were:

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. Kashmir | 7. Agra | 13. Mewar |
| 2. Lahore | 8. Ajmer | |
| 3. Kabul | 9. Chittor | |
| 4. Panipat | 10. Bengal | |
| 5. Delhi | 11. Binar | |
| 6. Mathura | 12. Marwar | |

Q4. What was the relationship between the mawabdar and the jagir?

Ans. A relationship between mawabdar and jagir.

① A mawabdar refers to an individual who holds a position or rank.

② Jagir was a revenue assignment for the mawabdar.

③ The mawabdar had the right to collect revenue from a jagir but they could not reside or administer the jagir.

Q5. What was the role of the zamindar in mughal administration?

Ans. The mughals used one term - zamindars - to describe all intermediaries, whether they were local headmen of villages or powerful chieftains. In some areas the zamindars exercised a great deal of power. The exploitation by mughal administration could drive them to rebellion.

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

Ans. Akbar was interested in the religious practices of different cultures and religious and often debate on such issues with religious scholars.

These debates helped Akbar in formulating the idea of ~~Sulh-i-Kul~~ or universal peace by using such a policy of Akbar was able to formulate governance guidelines which were based on a system of honesty, justice and peace.

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

Ans. The Mughals did not like to be called Mughals and Mongols. This was because Genghis Khan's memory was associated with the massacre of innumerable people. It was also linked with Uzbeks, their Mongol competitors on the other hand, the Mughals were proud of their Timurid ancestry, not least of all because their great ancestor had captured Delhi in 1398.

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

Ans. The Mughal empire was very big therefore to maintain the law and order in the large area soldiers were required for the proper administration for the salary and maintaining the law and order a huge amount of finance was required which was from the revenue. Therefore income from land revenue is the main source of income for Mughal rulers.

Q9. Why was it important for the Mughals to recruit mansabdars from diverse backgrounds and not just Turans and Iranians?

Ans. It was important for the Mughals to require mansabdars from diverse background because:

① The empire had expanded to encompass different regions and thus it was needed to provide stability to the empire.

② The problem of common people would be understood better by the people living with them only.

③ Mughal also didn't want people to rebel against them as the issue came they of mughals cities. Honesty, Justice and peace.

④ They come here to rule they needed maintain between the diversity of the country of century.