

**Class:-9th**

**History, Chapter:-9**

**A. Answer the following questions briefly:-**

1. Who was the founder of the Mughal Empire in India?

Ans.1 Babur was the founder of the Mughal Empire in India.

2. Mention some important sources to study Mughal history.

Ans.2 One such important source of information is Babur's memoir known as Tuzuk-i-Baburi and various Archaeological structure i.e. Tajmahal, Red fort and coins are important sources to study Mughal history.

3. Which was the first battle that Babur fought in India? What was the result?

Ans.3 The First Battle of Panipat in 1526 was the first battle that Babur fought in India with Last Lodi king Ibrahim Lodi, in which he defeated and killed Ibrahim Lodi and the new era of the Mughal Empire began.

4. Who did Humayun lose his throne to and when?

Ans.4 Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun in 'Battle of Chausa' and took over the Capital Delhi in 1539.

5. Who was Akbar's regent when he ascended the throne? What was his contribution?

Ans.5 Bairam Khan was Akbar's regent when he ascended the throne. Under his guidance, Akbar defeated Hemu, the Afghan general, at the Second Battle of Panipat in 1556 CE, thus crushing the Afghan power completely.

6. What was Jahangir's name before he ascended the throne? Mention the title he adopted?

Ans.6 Jahangir's name was Salim before he ascended the throne. He assumed the title 'Jahangir' meaning 'The Conqueror of the World'.

7. What was the 'Bell of Justice'?

Ans.7 Jahangir had hung a bell from his palace and stated that any citizen, who felt he was being unfairly treated, could ring the bell and seek justice from the Emperor directly, that was 'Jahangir's Bell of Justice'.

8. Who did Jahangir trust with the running of the empire? Why?

Ans.8 Jahangir's wife Nur Jahan helped him because she was a clever and competent women. She was intelligent and had creative abilities. Jahangir often consulted her on administrative and state matters.

9. Name two great scholars in Akbar's court.

Ans.9 Abul Fazl and Tansen.

10. Which city did Akbar build in honour of the Sufi Saint Salim Chishti? Describe its features.

Ans.10 Fatehpur Sikri was the city build by Akbar in the honour of the Sufi Saint Salim Chishti. Using a combination of a red sandstone and marble, he created a Masterpiece of fusion architecture that reflected the Peaceful outlook of the Saint.

11. Under whose reign Mughal paintings reached its Zenith?

Ans.11 Under Shah Jahan's reign Mughal paintings reached its Zenith.

12. Who were the Navratnas?

Ans.12 Akbar's court gad high-ranking officers and talented men. The nine most outstanding ones among them were the *Navratnas* or the 'Nine Jewels'.

**B. Answer the following structured questions in detail.**

1. The Mughal rule established in India a stable rule that it had not witnessed in many centuries. In this context, discuss:-

a. the establishment of the empire

Ans. The Mughal dynasty was founded by Babur, a dispossessed Timurid prince who reestablished himself in Kabul. From there he conquered the Punjab and subsequently unseated the Delhi sultanate before extending his rule across northern India.

b. Akbar's policy of religious tolerance and his administration

Ans. Akbar established a policy of great tolerance towards all religions. Akbar understood that the nation could be truly United if it had a common cultural point. Akbar gave high posts to the Rajput chief and waged war against those who refused to submit to him.

c. Administrative policies

Ans. The entire empire was divided into *subahs* controlled by *subedars* or governors. These *subahs* were further divided into *sarkars* or districts which were further divided into *parganas* or block of villages. The villages formed the lowest level in the administrative structure of the empire.

2. The Mughal rulers had a fine taste in art and literature. Bring out the sensitivity of Mughal rulers by discussing their contribution to:-

a. art and architecture

Ans. These are the main characteristics of Art and Architecture of Mughals:-

i. Fusion of Persian style with traditional architectural style.

ii. Use of arches, domes, cupola roofs, inlay work in marble with precious stones; use of channels of water and fountains; ex:- Taj Mahal, Red Fort and Fatehpur Sikri.

iii. Painters like Jaswant and Baswan adorned Akbar's court.

iv. Miniature paintings depict court life and portraits.

v. Use of silver, gold and precious stones in paintings.

b. literature

Ans. Mughal Emperors were extremely fond of poetry and literature; many Sanskrit words were translated into Persian. Few important literature works are Babur's autobiography-*Tuzuk-i-Baburi*, Akbar's biography- *Ain-i-Akbari* written by Abul Fazl; also wrote on sufism and its philosophy. Tulsidas composed Ramayana; Syrdas composed Sur Sagar, patronage to writers like Ghias Beg, Abdul Haq Dehlvi.

3. What was Akbar's religion called? What was the idea and philosophy behind the release and why was it not successful?

Ans.3 Akbar established a policy of great tolerance towards all religions. This was followed by his descendants, with the exception of Aurangzeb. Akbar understood that the nation could be truly United if it had a common cultural point. Therefore he tried to start a new state religion called the *Din-i-ilahi* which was an amalgamation of Sufism and Hinduism. It was not a successful movement as the successors were not as liberal and tolerant as Akbar and therefore they did not promote it.

4. Explain Akbar's religious policy, particularly with regard to the Rajput rulers.

Ans.4 Akbar consolidated his Empire through the policy of annexation, religious tolerance and marriage alliances. He gave high posts to the Rajput chiefs and waged war against those who refused to submit to him. His father-in-law (Maharaja Bharmal of Jaipur), brother-in-law, (Bhagwan Das) and grandson-in-law (Man Singh) were given high positions in Akbar's army.

5. With reference to the decline of the Mughal Empire discuss the following reasons:-

a. foreign invasions

Ans. It maybe because they belong to a landlocked nation that the Mughals never lay stress on shipbuilding nor did they establish a navy. This was a flaw in their military strategy because the Europeans brought along with them sea power, which they could not counter.

b. Mansabdari system

Ans. The mansabdari system collapsed as the number of *mansabdars* had increased. They were paid in *jagirs*. When there were not enough *jagirs* left, royal land was distributed which adversely affected the revenue of the Empire

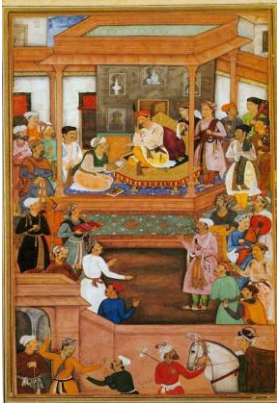
c. financial burden

Ans. The campaigns by Aurangzeb for a period of 12 years to conquer the Deccan regions depleted the treasury of the Mughal Empire and weakened the administration of the Empire.

d. weak successors

Ans. The successive rulers after Aurangzeb were weak and spent their time in leisure activities. They could not control the nobles.

### C. Photo study questions:-



1. What is this style of painting called? What do these paintings normally depict?

Ans.1 This painting is in Miniature style, that depicts court life, the emperor's outing (such as hunting) and battle scenes.

2. Name some famous painters of the Mughal Era.

Ans.2 Nanha, Daulat, Payag, Abd al-Rahim, Amal-e Hashim, Keshavdas, and Mah Muhammad.