

HISTORY NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)

UNIT # 5 (THE MUGHAL EMPIRE)

SHORT QUESTIONS

Write Short Note on:

(a) Mansabdari System:

- This system was introduced in 1570 AD
- Mansabdars were responsible to collect the land revenue and all other taxes.
- They were directly accountable to the emperor.

(b) Chain of Justice :

- Jahangir installed the golden "Chain of Justice".
- It was a link between the citizens and the emperor.
- Any aggrieved person can have a meeting with emperor by ringing this bell.

(c) Babur Nama:

- It was an earliest auto-biography in Islamic literature.
- It contains details of Babur's political and military efforts.
- Details about fauna and flora, techniques of hunting, fishing, and agriculture are also written in Babur Nama.

LONG QUESTIONS

Briefly describe the factors that contributed to the foundation of Mughal Empire in India by Zahiruddin Babur.

- In 1398 AD, the Turks attacked northern India and conquered many territories.
- Khizer Khan was appointed as governor.
- Within a century, the northern India dis-integrated into small kingdoms.
- In 16th century, powerful Mughals invaded India.
- Mughal Empire was founded by Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur.

Why was Shah Jahan's reign considered as the Golden Age of the Mughals?

- He ascended the throne in 1628 AD.
- He continued the policies of great Mughal rulers.
- He extended the Mughal rule by conquering the Deccan states.
- He built a massive army.
- He built a new capital with Red Fort.
- Shah Jahan's reign was considered as golden age.

Identify and explain the problems which made Aurangzeb unpopular in India.

- Financial difficulties increased due to long wars.
- He imposed heavy taxes including war tax.
- Farming, trade and industry were not flourishing in all India.
- He wanted to unite the sub-continent under his own politico-religious, which caused problems for his rule.

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Describe the Mughal policy of religious tolerance in India from Zahiruddin Babur to Aurangzeb Alamgir.

- Most of the Mughal rulers never interfere in their religious beliefs of different people.
- Mughal rulers created religious harmony among the Muslims and non-Muslims.
- Babur practiced an open-minded and tolerant Islam.
- Akbar and Jahangir never force Islamic laws on non-Muslims. They even abolished Jizya tax upon non-Muslims.
- Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb even gave charities to non-Muslims.

What are the important features of the Mughal art and architecture? Give some examples.

- The Mughal dynasty widely displayed remarkable art forms and mixed Islamic and Indian architectural styles.
- Mughal architecture started to flourish from the reign of Akbar until the early 18th century.
- Some examples of the Mughal art and architecture can be found in Pakistan, Afghanistan, India, Nepal and Bangladesh.
- Examples include Forts, Palaces and Mausoleums and Literature Paintings.