

Chapter 15: India during Mughal period

EXERCISE [PAGE 116]

Exercise | Q Q.1 (A) (1) | Page 116

Choose the correct alternative and complete the sentence.

Mughal Emperor Babur was born at in _____.

1. Baluchistan
2. Kazakhstan
3. **Uzbekistan**
4. Afghanistan

SOLUTION

Mughal Emperor Babur was born at in **Uzbekistan**.

Exercise | Q Q.1 (A) (2) | Page 116

Choose the correct alternative and complete the sentence.

Mughal Emperor Humayun was defeated by _____.

1. Ibrahim Lodi
2. **Shershah Sur**
3. Babur
4. Akbar

SOLUTION

Mughal Emperor Humayun was defeated by **Shershah Sur**.

Exercise | Q Q.1 (A) (3) | Page 116

Choose the correct alternative and complete the sentence.

Akbarnama was written by _____.

1. Mohammad Qasim
2. **Abul Fazl**
3. Mirza Hyder
4. Badauni

SOLUTION

Akbarnama was written by **Abul Fazl**.

Exercise | Q Q.1 (B) | Page 116

Find the incorrect pair from set B and write the correct ones.

Set 'A'	Set 'B'
(1) Khafi Khan	Akbarnama
(2) Malik Muhammad Jayasi	Padmavat

(3) Sant Kabir	Doha
(4) Mirza Hyder	Tarikh-i-Rashidi

SOLUTION

Set 'A'	Set 'B'
(1) Khafi Khan	Tarikh-i-Khafikhan

Exercise | Q Q.1 (C) (1) | Page 116

Write the names.

He defeated Ibrahim Lodi

SOLUTION

Babur

Exercise | Q Q.1 (C) (2) | Page 116

Write the names.

She successfully resisted the attack of Akbar and saved the Nizamshahi kingdom

SOLUTION

Chandbibbi

Exercise | Q Q.2 (1) | Page 116

Explain the statement with reasons.

The Rajput rulers united against Babur.

SOLUTION

- The grand army of Ibrahim Lodi could not survive in front of Babur in the battle of Panipat.
- Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi on the strength of configuration skills, strong artillery, the system of secret intelligence, and strong leadership. This was direct threat to the Rajputs in Rajasthan.
- Rajputs were brave warriors and proud advocates of their religion.
- Babur established his rule in Delhi.
- The Rajput kings came together under the leadership of Mewar King Rana Sangha to counter him.
- Babur defeated the Rajputs in the Battle of Khanwa.

Exercise | Q Q.2 (2) | Page 116

Explain the statement with reasons.

Shershah Sur was well-known for his ideal administration.

SOLUTION

- i. Humayun was deprived from the kingdom due to the defeat at the hands of Shershah Sur of Bihar.
- ii. Shershah Sur made some reforms in the administrative setup. He also made changes in the land revenue system.
- iii. He erected the hierarchical setup of administrative units and officers.
- iv. He brought together the Afghan sardars scattered in North India and established the Afghan rule.
- v. The descendants of Shershah were not efficient. Thus, his power declined.

Exercise | Q Q.2 (3) | Page 116

Explain the statement with reasons.

Emperor Akbar strengthened the foundation of his rule in India.

SOLUTION

- i. After Humayun, his son Akbar ascended the throne.
- ii. He proved to be the greatest Mughal Emperor because of his qualities such as high intelligence, tolerance, firmness, and courage.
- iii. The kingdom established by Babur was transformed into a great empire by Akbar.
- iv. He established his rule from Kabul to Bengal and Kashmir to Varhad-Khandesh.
- v. He entered into political matrimonial relations with the Rajputs in order to strengthen his kingdom.
- vi. He erected an efficient administrative setup.

Exercise | Q Q.2 (4) | Page 116

Explain the statement with reasons.

Mughal art declined during the period of Aurangzeb.

SOLUTION

- i. During the period of Aurangzeb, the royal patronage to the art of painting was withdrawn.
- ii. Aurangzeb was a fanatic ruler. Under Aurangzeb's rule, art declined, since he had banned all art forms.
- iii. The artists were forced to seek patronage elsewhere under various rulers in Rajasthan, Bundelkhand, Gujarat, and the provinces of Himalayan ranges.
- iv. New local styles of paintings emerged there.

Exercise | Q Q.3 (1) | Page 116

Write short notes**Mughal Art****SOLUTION**

- i. The reign of the three emperors, Akbar, Jahangir and Shahjahan was a period of peace, order and prosperity. Arts flourish when there is stability.
- ii. A new era began in the field of art and architecture.
- iii. The etched designs on the marble walls of mosques, tombs and palaces are an evidence of the highly advanced styles of art and architecture.
- iv. The influence of Persian style of architecture was more prominent till Akbar's period.
- v. In the later period it evolved by absorbing Indian elements, which came to be known as 'Indo-Islamic' style of architecture.
- vi. During the period of Akbar and Jahangir, the art of ivory carving received royal patronage.
- vii. The Mughal paintings originated from the Persian styles of painting.
- viii. There are miniature paintings of Persian style in the manuscript of 'Baburnama'. The art of painting received encouragement during the period of Akbar. He appointed skilled painters in his court.
- ix. During the period of Jahangir, paintings were done based on the court and hunting scenes. The paintings of this period were done in a more realistic style, which is vibrant and attractive. These paintings, portray birds and animals, cloud formations, human figures, and natural scenery.
- x. During the Mughal period, the art of music seems to have received royal patronage.

Exercise | Q Q.3 (2) | Page 116**Write short notes****Mughal literature****SOLUTION**

- i. During the Mughal period excellent literature was created in Persian language.
- ii. Babur himself knew Persian and Turkish languages. His autobiography known as 'Baburnama' is well known.

- iii. Another important text is 'Tarikh-i-Rashidi' by Mirza Hyder written during the period of Humayun.
- iv. Akbar got many Sanskrit texts translated in Persian which include 'Rajatarangini', 'Lilavati', 'Ramayana', 'Mahabharata', 'Harivamsh' and 'Panchatantra'. Abul Fazal wrote the famous 'Akbarnama' and 'Ain-i- Akbari'.
- v. Dara Shukoh, the son of Shahjahan, was a Sanskrit scholar. He translated text of several Upanishada texts in Persian language from Sanskrit.
- vi. During the Mughal period, number of biographical, historical texts were written. Among them Khafi Khan's 'Tarikhi- Khafikhan' is well-known.
- vii. During the Mughal period, a number of literary works of high quality were created in local north Indian dialects. To mention a few, 'Ramacharitamans' written by Goswami Tulsidas, the compositions of Surdas and Meerabai, Padmavat composed by Malik Muhammad Jaysi, dohas of Saint Kabir.

Exercise | Q Q.4 (1) | Page 116

Answer the following question in detail.

During the Mughal period, what were the changes made in the revenue system?

SOLUTION

- i. Akbar made further reforms in the revenue system implemented by Shershah Sur.
- ii. This brought a certain discipline in the Mughal revenue system.
- iii. He graded the cultivable land-based on a systematic land survey.
- iv. The land was classified into four types on the basis of annual yield, i.e. fertile (supik), infertile (napik), irrigated (bagayat) and dry crop (Girayat) land.
- v. Individual land holdings of farmers were registered.
- vi. An average of the annual yield in the last ten years was calculated and one-third of this average yield was fixed as the base for the tax to be paid.
- vii. The tax, thus fixed, was applicable for the span of ten years. This offered considerable respite to farmers for a span of ten years.
- viii. Documents known as 'Kabulayat' and 'Patta' were prepared from the farmers after the fixing of the tax rate. The tax was collected in cash or in kind.

Exercise | Q Q.4 (2) | Page 116

Answer the following question in detail.

Elaborate the features of Mughal architecture.

SOLUTION

- i. The architectural style during Sultanate period had great implements on strength and simplicity.
- ii. But during the Mughal period, the focus shifted to aesthetics.
- iii. During the period of Babur, the Kabulbag mosque at Panipat and Jama Masjid at Sambhal in Uttar Pradesh were built in Persian style.
- iv. The memorial built during the period of Shershah Sur at Sahastram (Bihar) is an excellent example of Indo-Islamic style of architecture.
- v. The Purana Qila was built by Shershah at Delhi. The city of Fatehpur Sikri was set up during Akbar's period.
- vi. Later the buildings like Jama Masjid, Buland Darwaza were built in Fatehpur-Sikri.
- vii. Akbar built important forts like Agra fort, Lahore fort, Allahabad fort, and Attock fort.
- viii. The use of Red stone and marble, huge domes, arches were the salient features of the architecture of this period.
- ix. The period of Shahajahan was the most glorious period of Mughal architecture.
- x. 'Diwan-i-Aam' and 'Diwan-i-Khaas' in Red fort, 'Jama masjid', 'Moti Masjid', were built during his period.
- xi. The 'Taj Mahal' of Agra built by him is incomparable and immortal.
- xii. Later, the Mughal architecture began to decline.