

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT MIDDLE SECTION DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE



THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

1. Author of Akbar Nama	11/	ME THE FOLLOWING:	
3. A statement or an interpretation declared as authoritative with the expectation that it would be followed without question	1.	Author of Akbar Nama	<u> </u>
expectation that it would be followed without question	2.	Financial Officer during Akbar's reign	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
4. An individual who is intolerant of another person's religious beliefs or culture	3.	A statement or an interpretation declared as auth	oritative with the
culture		expectation that it would be followed without ques	stion
6. Military paymaster —	4.	•	s religious beliefs or
7. Military commanders	5.	Akbar's idea of universal peace –	
8. Town police commander	6.	Military paymaster –	
9. A Royal order —	7.	Military commanders	
FILL IN THE BLANKS: 1. The Mughal emperors celebrated the	8.	Town police commander	
FILL IN THE BLANKS: 1. The Mughal emperors celebrated the	9.	A Royal order –	
1. The Mughal emperors celebrated the	10.	The residence of the Mughal emperors	
1. The Mughal emperors celebrated the			
each ruler getting a picture made of and himself. Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in 1526 AD in the defeated at Chausa (1539) and Kanauj (1540) forcing him to flee to Iran The Mughals did not believe in the rule of where the eldest son inherited his father's estate. The term refers to an individual who holds a mansab, meaning a position or rank. The mansabdars received their salaries as revenue assignments called which were somewhat like Akbar's revenue minister,, carried out a careful survey of crop yields, prices and areas cultivated for a 10 year period. Akbar held discussions with learned individuals of different faiths in the The administrative and military efficiency of the Mughal Empire led to great and prosperity.	FIL	L IN THE BLANKS :	. 2. (2 . 11
2. Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in 1526 AD in the	1.		
and Kanauj (1540) forcing him to flee to Iran 4. The Mughals did not believe in the rule of	_		
and Kanauj (1540) forcing him to flee to Iran 4. The Mughals did not believe in the rule of			
 4. The Mughals did not believe in the rule of	პ.		at Chausa (1539)
where the eldest son inherited his father's estate. The termrefers to an individual who holds a mansab, meaning a position or rank. The mansabdars received their salaries as revenue assignments calledwhich were somewhat like Akbar's revenue minister,, carried out a careful survey of crop yields, prices and areas cultivated for a 10 year period. Akbar held discussions with learned individuals of different faiths in the The administrative and military efficiency of the Mughal Empire led to great and prosperity.	1	, , ,	
 The termrefers to an individual who holds a mansab, meaning a position or rank. The mansabdars received their salaries as revenue assignments calledwhich were somewhat like	4.	-	
meaning a position or rank. The mansabdars received their salaries as revenue assignments calledwhich were somewhat like	E		
The mansabdars received their salaries as revenue assignments calledwhich were somewhat like Akbar's revenue minister,, carried out a careful survey of crop yields, prices and areas cultivated for a 10 year period. Akbar held discussions with learned individuals of different faiths in the The administrative and military efficiency of the Mughal Empire led to great and prosperity.	Э.		ai who holds a mansab,
which were somewhat like		.	ua aggianmenta gollad
7. Akbar's revenue minister,	6	The mansapoars received their salaries as reven	ue assignments called
survey of crop yields, prices and areas cultivated for a 10 year period. 8. Akbar held discussions with learned individuals of different faiths in the 9. The administrative and military efficiency of the Mughal Empire led to great and prosperity.	6.		
 Akbar held discussions with learned individuals of different faiths in the The administrative and military efficiency of the Mughal Empire led to great prosperity. 		which were somewhat like	
the The administrative and military efficiency of the Mughal Empire led to great prosperity.		which were somewhat likeAkbar's revenue minister,	, carried out a careful
9. The administrative and military efficiency of the Mughal Empire led to great prosperity.	7.	which were somewhat like Akbar's revenue minister, survey of crop yields, prices and areas cultivated	, carried out a careful for a 10 year period.
prosperity.	7.	which were somewhat like Akbar's revenue minister, survey of crop yields, prices and areas cultivated Akbar held discussions with learned individuals o	, carried out a careful for a 10 year period.
	7. 8.	which were somewhat likeAkbar's revenue minister,survey of crop yields, prices and areas cultivated Akbar held discussions with learned individuals o the	, carried out a careful for a 10 year period. f different faiths in
	7. 8.	which were somewhat like Akbar's revenue minister, survey of crop yields, prices and areas cultivated Akbar held discussions with learned individuals o the The administrative and military efficiency of the M	, carried out a careful for a 10 year period. f different faiths in lughal Empire led to great
	7. 8. 9.	which were somewhat like Akbar's revenue minister, survey of crop yields, prices and areas cultivated Akbar held discussions with learned individuals o the The administrative and military efficiency of the M	, carried out a careful for a 10 year period. f different faiths in flughal Empire led to great prosperity.

IV	ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO POINTS:	
	 Who were the Mughals? The Mughals did not like to be called as Mughals or Mongols. Why? Why did Humayun flee to Iran? 	2 2 2
٧	ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN THREE POINTS:	
	4. What valuable information do we get from Abul Fazl's Ain – i – Akbari?	3
VI	ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN FOUR POINTS:	
	5. Write a short note on Akbar's mansabdari system.6. What was Zabt? Who introduced it?	4
