



HISTORY

BOOKS - FULL MARKS HISTORY (HINGLISH)

KINGS AND CHRONICLES THE MUGHAL COURTS

Ncert Textbook Questions Solved

1. Describe the process of manuscript production in the Mughal court.



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2. In what ways would the daily routine and special festivities associated with the Mughal court have conveyed a sense of the power of the emperor?



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3. Asses the role played by women of the imperial household in the Mughal Empire.



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4. What were the concerns that shaped Mughal Policies and attitudes towards regions outside the subcontinent?



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5. Discusses the major features of Mughal provincial administration. How did the centre control the provinces?



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6. Discusses with examples, the distinctive features of Mughal chronicles.



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7. To what extent do you think the visual material presented in the chapter corresponds with Abu'l Fazl's description of the taswir (Source 1)?



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8. What were the distinctive features of the Mughal nobility? How was their relationship with the emperor shaped? Identify the

elements that went into the making of the Mughal ideal of kingship.



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9. Identify the elements that went into the making of the Mughal ideal of kingship.



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10. On an outline map of the world, plot the areas with which the Mughals had political

and cultural relations.



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Additional Questions Solved Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. When and between whom the battle of Panipat was fought?



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2. Who was the founder of Mughal Empire?



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3. Write any two problems faced by Humayun.



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4. Write any two objectives of foreign policy of Mughal.



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5. Which language was declared by Akbar as his state language and why?



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6. Name four books translated into Persian during Akhbar's regime.



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7. Who wrote Alamgir Nama and during whose reign?



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8. Why did Mughal emperor prepare manuscripts?



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9. What information do we get from the Mughal chronicle?



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10. "Mughal rulers had faith in the divine power of the king". How?



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11. Describe in brief the nastaliq style of calligraphy.



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12. Write any two achievements of great Mughals?



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13. On which points did the author of Mughal chronicles more on:

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14. How did Indianisation of persian took place?

or

How did Urdu language come into its existence?

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15. Name any two important illustrated Mughal official histories and also name their authors.



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16. Who was the founder of the Asiatic Society of Bengal? When was it formed?

Write its one achievement.



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17. Name four essence of the subjects, protected by the Mughal emperor, according to his court historian Abul Fazl.



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18. Name any two steps that were taken by Akbar to popularise his policy of Sulh-i-kul.



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19. Name the Mughal emperor who reimposed Jazya and when.



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20. What do you know about Jahanara? What was her contribution in architectural projects?



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21. Which work was done by Mir Bakshi and his office?



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22. Who started practice of Jharoka darshan?

What was his objective behind it?



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23. Who were Zat and Sawar?



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24. How did Mughal Empire come to an end?



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25. Give the names of the two artists who accompanied Humayun from Iran.



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26. Which cities formed capitals of mughal rule at different times?



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27. In which language was the Babur's memories written?



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28. What is meant by the term 'Kitabkhana'?



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29. Who built Fatehpur Sikri and Why?



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30. Who was the author of Humayun Nama?



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31. Why did Gulbadan Begum write Humayun Nama?



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32. Clarify the meaning of 'Kornish'.



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Additional Questions Solved Short Answer Type Questions

1. What was the leading language of the Mughal court? What factors Contributed to its advancement?



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2. Explain the term of Sulh-i-Kul and its importance.



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3. Why is the composite culture of the Mughal period called the Mughal court culture?

Mention reasons.



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4. What is meant by the term 'Nastaliq'?

Explain the term Nastaliq.



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5. What was the contribution of Babur in the establishment of the Mughal Empire?



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6. How did the Mughal Empire Maintain records and disseminate information?



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7. Name two important books of the Mughal period. What information do these give us?



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8. Who wrote the Akbar Nama? Describe its content in brief.



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9. What was the composition of the ruling class in India during the Mughal period?



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10. What do you know about the Jesuit preachers who came during the reign of Akbar?

When did the Jesuits come to india? What was the basis of their interaction with Akbar?



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11. Why did Abu, Fazl consider the act of painting important? How did he seek to legitimate the same?



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Additional Questions Solved Long Answer Type Questions

1. What is meant by mansabdari system?

Discuss its main features.

Explain the mansabdari system which was introduced by Akbar.



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2. Explain the functions of the Central Government and its chief officers under Akbar.



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3. Explain the development of Mughal painting and its unique features.



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4. Discuss main outcomes of religious policy of Akbar.



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5. Akbar was a liberal emperor. How? Explain.



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6. What steps did Sher Shah Suri take to promote trade and commerce?



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7. Examine the importance and limitations of Ain-i-Akbari as a source of Akhbar's reign. Can be examined as under.



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8. What has Babur recorded in his reminiscences?



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9. Describe the growth of architecture under the Mughals.



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[Additional Questions Solved Source Based Questions](#)

1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

In praise of taswir

Abu'l Fazl held the art of painting in high esteem:

Drawing the likeness of anything is called taswir. His Majesty from his earliest youth, has shown a great predilection for this art, and gives it every encouragement, as he looks upon it as a means both of study and amusement. A very large number of painters have been set to work. Each week, several

supervisors and clerks of the imperial workshop submit before the emperor the work done by each artist, and His Majesty gives a reward and increases the Majesty gives a reward and increases the monthly salaries of the artists according to the excellence displayed. Most excellent painters are now to be found, and masterpieces, worthy of a Bihzad, may be placed at the side of the wonderful works of the European painters who have attained worldwide fame. The minuteness in detail, the general finish and the boldness of execution now observed in

pitchers are incomparable, even inanimate objects look as if they have life. More than a hundred painters have become famous masters of the art. This is especially true of the Hindu Artists. Their pictures surpass our conception of things. Few, indeed, in the whole world are found equal to them.

(i) What is a taswir?



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hundred painters have become famous masters of the art. This is especially true of the Hindu Artists. Their pictures surpass our conception of things. Few, indeed, in the whole world are found equal to them.

(ii) How did Mughal Emperor Akbar encourage painting?



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3. In praise of taswir

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(iii) Why did he patronise painting?



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(iv) Write any two features of the paintings made by Hindu painter.



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5. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Darbar-i-Akbari

Abu'l Fazl gives a vivid account of akbar's darbar:

Whenever His Majesty (Akbar) holds court (darbar) a large drum is beaten, the sounds of which are accompanied by Divine praise. In this manner, people of all classes receive notice. His Majesty's sons and grandchildren,

the grandees of the Court, and all other men who have admittance, attend to make the kornish, and remain standing in their proper places, Learned men of renown and skilful mechanics pay their respects, and skilful mechanics pay their respects, and the officers of justice present their reports. His Majesty, with his usual insights, gives orders, and settles everything in a satisfactory manner. During the whole time, skilful gladiators and wrestlers from all countries hold themselves in readiness, and singers, male and femalem are in waiting, Clever jugglers and funny tumblers

also are anxious to exhibit their dexterity and agility.

(i) Who was Abu'l Fazl? Name his famous book.



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readiness, and singers, male and female are in waiting, Clever jugglers and funny tumblers also are anxious to exhibit their dexterity and agility. (ii) Explain any two political activities of Mughal court.



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During the whole time, skilful gladiators and wrestlers from all countries hold themselves in readiness, and singers, male and female are in waiting, Clever jugglers and funny tumblers also are anxious to exhibit their dexterity and agility. (iii) How was the position of an individual fixed in the court?



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9. Darbar-i-Akbari

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How were the people informed about the court?



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10. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Nobles at court

The Jesuit priest Father Antonio Monserrate, resident at the court of Akba, noticed: In order to prevent the great nobles becoming insolent through the unchallenged enjoyment of power, the king summons them to court and gives them imperious commands, as though they were his slaves. The obedience to these

commands ill suits their exalted rank and dignity.

(i) What do you know about Father Antonio Monserrate ?



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11. Nobles at court

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the king summons them to court and gives them imperious commands, as though they were his slaves. The obedience to these commands ill suits their exalted rank and dignity. (ii) How did the emperor control his nobles?



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12. Nobles at court

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to prevent the great nobles becoming insolent through the unchallenged enjoyment of power, the king summons them to court and gives them imperious commands, as though they were his slaves. The obedience to these commands ill suits their exalted rank and dignity

(iii) Describe any two characteristics of Mughal nobility.



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13. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

The accessible emperor

In the account of his experiences Monserrate, who was a member of the first jesuit mission, says: It is hard to exaggerate how accessible he (Akbar) makes himself to all who wish audience of him. For he creates an opportunity almost every day for any of the common people or of the nobles to see him and to converse with him, and he endeavours to show himself pleasant-spoken and affiable

rather than severe towards all who come to
peak with him. It is very remarkable how great
an effect this countesy and affability has in
attaching him to the minds of his subjects.

(i) What do you know about jesuit
Monserrate?



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14. The accessible emperor

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says: It is hard to exaggerate how accessible he (Akbar) makes himself to all who wish audience of him. For he creates an opportunity almost every day for any of the common people or of the nobles to see him and to converse with him, and he endeavours to show himself pleasant-spoken and affable rather than severe towards all who come to speak with him. It is very remarkable how great an effect this countesy and affability has in attaching him to the minds of his subjects.

(ii) What was the role of jesuit Mission on 6th century India ?



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15. The accessible emperor

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rather than severe towards all who come to
peak with him. It is very remarkable how great
an effect this countesy and affability has in
attaching him to the minds of his subjects.

(iii) How did Akbar treat those who come to
meet him?



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Additional Questions Solved Project Work

1. To develop a project on the present day system of provincial administration with Mughal subas mentioning the differences and similarities which you observe.



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Previous Years Board Questions Solved

1. Describe the ways in which nobles were honoured in the Mughal court. What did they

in turn do?



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2. What purpose did the paintings serve in the production of manuscripts? Describe.

Or

Assess the importance of the painted image in the Mughal manuscripts.



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3. Describe the routine followed by the Mughal Emperor Akbar from sunrise? What happened on his birthday?



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4. Why Qandhar a bone of contention between safavids and the mughals? Explain.



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5. Why did Abul Fazl describe land revenue as remuneration of sovereignty? Explain.



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6. Why did Akbar abolish the pilgrimage tax?

Gives two reasons.



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7. Describe briefly how the interpretations of the Sharia changed with time.



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8. Describe the expansion and consolidation of mughal Empire under Jalaluddin Akbar (1556 - 1605).



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9. Analyze Akbar's religious policy.



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10. Describe the variety of tasks involved in creation of manuscripts during the reign of Mughals.



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11. Analyze the ideal of Sulh-i-Kul of Akbar as the cornerstone of enlightened rule.



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12. How were chronicles produced during the Mughal era?



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13. Identify the distinctive feature of the Imperial household of the Mughal Empire.



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14. Akbar consciously made Persian the Leading language of Mughal court. Support the statement.



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15. "Mughal rulers efficiently assimilated heterogenous populace within an imperial edifice".Support the statement.



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16. "the nobility was recruited consciously by the Mughal rulers from diverse ethnic and religious groups." Justify.



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17. How do you think that the chronicles commissioned by the Mughal Emperors are an important source for studying Mughal history ?



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18. "The granting of titles to the men of merit was an important aspect of Mughal polity. " Explain.



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19. How do you think that Qandhar remained a bone of contention between the Mughals and the Safavids ? Explain.



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Test Your Skill

1. Write the name of one of the greatest artists of the Safavid Kings of Iran.



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2. What was the Great Epic Mahabharata known as in persian?



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3. Where did Babur hail from ?



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4. Mughals called themselves as Timurids.

Why?



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5. "Akbar was a national ruler". Discuss.



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