**PAPER IV**

**HISTORY OF THE MUGHALS**

**Fill in the blanks**

1. Babur, the founder of the Mughal empire, was a descendent of Amir Timur from his father’s side.
2. The home land of Babur was Ferghana which was in Central Asia.
3. The Central point of the struggle for Transoxiania in Central Asia was the control over Samarqand.
4. Babur conquered Kabul in 1504.
5. Ibrahim Lodhi was the ruler of Delhi when Babur advanced towards India.
6. The Second Battle of Panipat was fought between Bairam Khan and Hemu.
7. The battle of Khanua was fought between Babur and Rana Sanga.
8. Jihad means Holy war.
9. Babur’s memoir Tuzuk-i-Baburi was written in his mother tongue which is Chaghtai Turkish.
10. The new Capital constructed by Humayun on the banks of the Jamuna was called Din Panah.
11. The Battle in which Sher Shah defeated Humayun for the second time and established the Sur Dynasty was the battle of Kanauj.
12. The regent or Wakil Muftaq of Akbar who ruled the Mughal empire from 1556 to 1560 till Akbar assumed full charge was Bairam Khan.
13. The ruler of Malwa who was well known as a reputed musician as well as his romance with Rupmati was Baz Bahadur.
14. The beautiful Rani of Garh Katanga who died fighting against the Mughal forces under Asaf Shah in 1564 was Rani Durgavati.
15. Maha Rana Pratap Singh, the only Rajput ruler who refused to submit to Akbar till his death in 1597, was the ruler of Mewar.
16. The city of Patna was founded by Sher Shah.
17. Bhara Mal, the father-in-law of Akbar, was the ruler of the principality of Amber in Rajasthan.
18. Akbar abolished Jizyah in 1564.
19. The subsistence allowances granted to deserving scholars, divines and weaker sections such as women of noble families was called madad-i-maash.
20. Agricultural loans given for seed, implements etc. in case of drought or for bringing land under cultivation, was called Taqavi.
21. The only two nobles who were raised to the mansab rank of 7000 towards the end of Akbar’s reign were Mirza Aziz Koka and Raja Man Singh.
22. The Dagh system implied that the descriptive roll of every soldier entertained by the mansabdar was noted and the number and the quality of the horses were periodically inspected.
23. Zat indicated the personal pay and status of a noble and the Sawar rank the actual number of horsemen a mansabdar was expected to maintain.
24. Stephen Blake analyses the Mughal state as a Patrimonial bureaucratic empire.
25. The lofty gateway constructed by Akbar at Fatehpur Sikri to commemorate his victory in Gujarat was the Buland Darwaza.
26. Pietra Dura was the method of constructing buildings entirely of marble and decorating the walls with floral designs made of semi-precious stones.
27. The court historian of Shah Jahan, Abdul Hamid Lahori, wrote Padshahnama, a detailed account of Shah Jahan’s reign in two volumes.
28. The Banjaras were the special class of traders who specialized in carrying bulk goods.
29. The Hundi was a letter of credit payable after a period of time at a discount which was a financial system which permitted easy transmission of money from one part of the country to another.
30. Jananara, daughter of Shah Jahan, wrote literary works under the pen name Makhfi.
31. Shivaji crowned himself formally at Raigarh in 1674.
32. The Sikh guru who was arrested with five of his followers, brought to Delhi and executed by Aurangzeb was Guru Teg Bahadur.
33. The military order instituted by Guru Govind Singh was Khalsa.
34. Aurangzeb annexed Golconda in 1687.
35. The son of Shivaji who was surprised at his secret hideout by Mughal forces, paraded before Aurangzeb and executed as a rebel and an infidel was Sambhaji.
36. The Treaty of Purandar was signed in 1665 between Shivaji and Raja Jai Singh on behalf of the Mughals.
37. The practice of saluting the emperor by lying down in the earth was Sijda.
38. A Mujtahid is an interpreter of holy laws.
39. The first Deccan state which submitted to the Mughals was Khandesh.
40. The Portuguese issued a pass or permit called Cartaz on condition of payment of custom duties at a Portuguese controlled port without which ships were confiscated by them.
41. The real name of Nurjahan, wife of Jahangir, was Mehrunnisa.
42. The noble who seized Jahangir while crossing the river Jhelum and kept him captive for several months was Mahabat Khan.
43. The famous peacock throne was constructed during the reign of Shah Jahan.
44. The du-aspa-sih-aspa was a new mansab rank which was introduced in the Mansabdari system during the reign of Jahangir.
45. Shah Jahan had nominated Dara Shikoh, his eldest son, as his successor and as early as 1654, Dara had been given the title of Sultan Buland Iqbal.
46. The fratricidal battle fought in 1658 between Dara Shikoh and Aurangzeb for the Mughal throne was the Battle of Samugarh.
47. Aurangzeb re-imposed Jizyah in the Twenty-second year (in 1679) after his accession.
48. The practice of the Mughal emperor weighing himself and receiving gifts equivalent to his weight was called Tula Dan.
49. The Mughal emperor who was proficient in playing a musical instrument called Veena was Aurangzeb.
50. According to the Sharia, Hindus who submitted to the Muslim ruler and agreed to pay Jizyah were Zimmis or protected people.
51. Zortalab were areas/ jagirs where it was difficult to realize land revenue on account of the entrenched power of the Zamindars and the land owning community.
52. Lack of sufficient jagirs for assignment under the Mughal empire was otherwise known as be-jagiri.
53. Lands meant for assignment in Jagirs were called Pai baqi.
54. If the owner of land (malik-i-zamin) cultivates his own land, he is called khud-kasht.
55. Detailed Rules and Regulations regarding the salaries of Mansabdars, their promotion, conduct of business rewards and even deportment was known as dastur-ul-amal.
56. During the Mughal period Zamindars were sometimes allowed to collect land revenue from a tract beyond their own zamindari, this was called a Talluqa.
57. The letting out system whereby advance of cash and raw materials were made by the merchants to the artisan to tie him down as known as dadni.
58. The Mughal prince who wrote the Majma-ul-Bahram or Mingling of the Oceans and trying to underline the belief that there was no fundamental differences between Hinduism and Islam was Dara Shikoh.
59. Slender Minarets constructed in most of the buildings of the Mughals were a feature of the Gujarat style of architecture.
60. The Red Fort at Delhi was built by Shah Jahan.
61. The Mughal painting reached its climax under Jahangir.
62. The leading singer at the court of Akbar who composed many songs in Hindi and created new ragas was Tansen.
63. The wife of the Mughal Emperor Jahandar Shah (1712-1713) called “a dancing girl” whose family came from a class of people called Kalawant or professional musicians was Lal Kunwar.
64. The all-powerful wazir of Jahandar Shah, the Mughal ruler, who aroused the envy of the nobility was Zulfiqar Khan.
65. Baji Rao was the real founder of the institution of the heriditary Peshwa.
66. The Third battle of Panipat was fought between the Marathas and Ahmad Shah Abdali.
67. The Author of the famous book ‘Travel in the Mughal Empire’ is Francois Bernier.
68. The battle fought between Babur and Medini Rao in 1528 was the battle of Chanderi.
69. Sher Shah built the Grand Trunk Road which extended from Sonargaon (Bengal) to the Punjab.
70. The most important school of historical analysis in so far as the Mughal state is concerned is the Aligarh School.
71. The province of the Mughal empire was called Suba.
72. Ralph Fitch came to India during Akbar’s time and stated that both Agra and Fatehpuri Sikri were greater than London.
73. The first historian to mention the manufacture of paper in India was Amur Khusrau.
74. Lands whose revenue went directly to the Imperial Treasure were called Khalisa.
75. Aurangzeb ascended the throne assuming the title of Alamgir.
76. The founder of the Sikh empire in the Punjab was Ranjit Singh.
77. The twelve states of the Sikh confederacy were known as Misls.
78. The Jagat Seths were the greatest bankers in India in the 18th century.
79. The founder of the kingdom of Hyderabad was Nizam-ul-Mulk.
80. The founder of the modern kingdom of Afghanistan was Ahmad Shah Abdali.
81. The propounder of the ‘Great Firm Theory’ of the decline of the Mughal empire was Karen Leonard.
82. The celebrated Kohinoor diamond and the world famous peacock throne were carried away to Persia in 1739 by Nadir Shah.
83. At the time of the Third Battle of Panipat, the Mughal Emperor was Shah Jahan II.
84. The founder of the autonomous kingdom of Awadh or Oudh was Saadat Khan.
85. The Nawab of Awadh who committed suicide to save himself from disgrace at the hands of Nadir Shah was Saadat Khan.
86. Originally a South Indian Brahmin, Murshid Quli Khan was the Governor of Bengal.
87. Capsicum was the spices which was unknown during the Mughal period.
88. Calligraphy was the art of beautiful handwriting which was treated as a fine art and a professional skill during the Mughal period.
89. The Jesuits were the first to introduce printing in India in about the middle of the Sixteenth Century.
90. Babur belonged to the fourteenth generation of the Mongol leader Changez Khan through his mother’s side.
91. The greatest critic of Akbar and the author of Muntakhab ut Tawarikh was Al Badaoni.
92. The first and the last historiographer of Aurangzeb’s reign, Mirza Muhommad Kazim wrote the history of Aurangzeb covering the first decade of his reign under the title Alamgirnama.
93. Apart from his mother, the two persons who influenced Shivaji’s career and character very deeply were Dadaji Konkadev and Guru Ram Dass.
94. The Battle of Haldi Ghati fought in 1576 was between the Rajput Ruler of Mewar Rana Pratap and the Mughals.
95. The Satnamis were a religious body, a sect of bairagis who had an armed conflict with the Mughal state at Narnaul in 1672.
96. The practice of the emperor showing himself to the general public from the balcony of his quarters was called Jharokha Darshan.
97. The brother of Abul Fazl who was considered as the ablest writer in Persian during Akbar’s period was Faizi.
98. The author of “The Crisis of Empire” in Mughal North India is Muzaffar Alam.
99. According to the Law of Escheat, the property of the nobles was confiscated after their death.
100. The smallest towns in India during the Mughal period often defined as a village with a market was called Qasba.