

class: IX

Date:- 23.12.24

History and civicsRevision

Ms. Rameet

Good Morning students

This Revision is of Class IX for the Subject of History and civics. This Revision is being submitted to you on 23.12.24. Children today we will revise Chapter 9 Medieval India - The Mughal Empire.

Children on the eve of Babur's invasion of India in 1526, India was ruled by different rulers in different kingdoms. There was no powerful central authority. These kingdoms were always fighting against one another for power and wealth. Babur established Mughal rule in India.

Children Ain-i-Akbari, Taj Mahal, Jama Masjid and Red fort are important sources of information about the Mughal dynasty.

Children let us now discuss the question and answers of this revision test.

The questions are as follows:-

Q1. Write a short note on Ain-i-Akbari.

Ans. It was written by Abul Fazl who was a minister and one of the Nine jewels in Akbar's court. Ain-i-Akbari tells us about the administration and culture during the rule of Akbar.

The Ain-i-Akbari is divided into five books. The first book deals with the empire and its characteristics. The second book deals with the military, civil services and the servants of the emperor. The third book deals with judiciary and imperial administration. The fourth book consists of Hindu philosophy, science, social

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Customs and Literature. The fifth book contains the wise sayings of Akbar. It also describes the condition of the people.

Q2. State any two features of Emperor Akbar's Mansabdari System.

Ans The Mansabdari System:-

- (i) The Mughal administration was a military administration for its successful functioning. Akbar introduced a new type of system known as the Mansabdari System. Each officer or noble was given a mansab (rank) and was called a Mansabdar. The smallest Mansabdar was in charge of ten horses. The highest mansab was of 5,000. But the princes had higher numbers also.
- (ii) The mansab was held during the life time of an officer. It did not pass on to his descendants. The Mansabdars were transferred from one area to another. They were paid a fixed salary. The Mansabdars had to maintain an army according to the rank of their mansab. There were 33 grades of Mansabdars. The grades varied from 10 to 10,000 during Akbar's reign. They were given land called jagirs.

Q3. Name the most important monuments of the age of the Mughals.

- Ans
- (i) Humayun's Tomb
 - (ii) Red Fort (Delhi)
 - (iii) Taj Mahal

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Q4. What was Jaziya.? Who abolished it.?

Ans. Jaziya was a religious tax imposed on non-Muslims. Akbar abolished the Jaziya tax.

Q5. The credit of laying a sound foundation of the Mughal Administration goes to Akbar. Explain.

Ans. Akbar gave a strong and just administration to his people.

- (i) Akbar had followed and improved the administrative policies in India.
- (ii) His administration was divided into two parts Central and Provincial.
- (iii) The whole empire was divided into 15 Subas (provinces) and each province was under the charge of a Subedar.
- (iv) The administration in the provinces were directly supervised by Akbar with the help of officers appointed by him.
- (v) Akbar started the mansabdari system.
- (vi) He established an efficient revenue department under supervision of Todarmal.

Q6. What was Din-i-Ilahi.? By whom and when it was started.?

Ans. 'Din-i-Ilahi' was a new faith which was based on the principle of oneness of God. It had no sacred books, no priestly class, no place of worship or rituals and ceremonies. It was started by Akbar in 1582 A.D.

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