
Important Questions

Class :- 12 HISTORY

Chapter 9

Kings and Chronicles

2 Marks Questions

1. Clarify the word meaning of Kornish?

2. Name the dynasty which ruled India during 1526 to 1707. Who was the founder of this dynasty?

3. What is meant by the term Kitabkhana?

4. Manuscripts involved a number of people performing a variety of tasks.

Give some such people engaged in the task.

5. Babur's memories were return in which language?

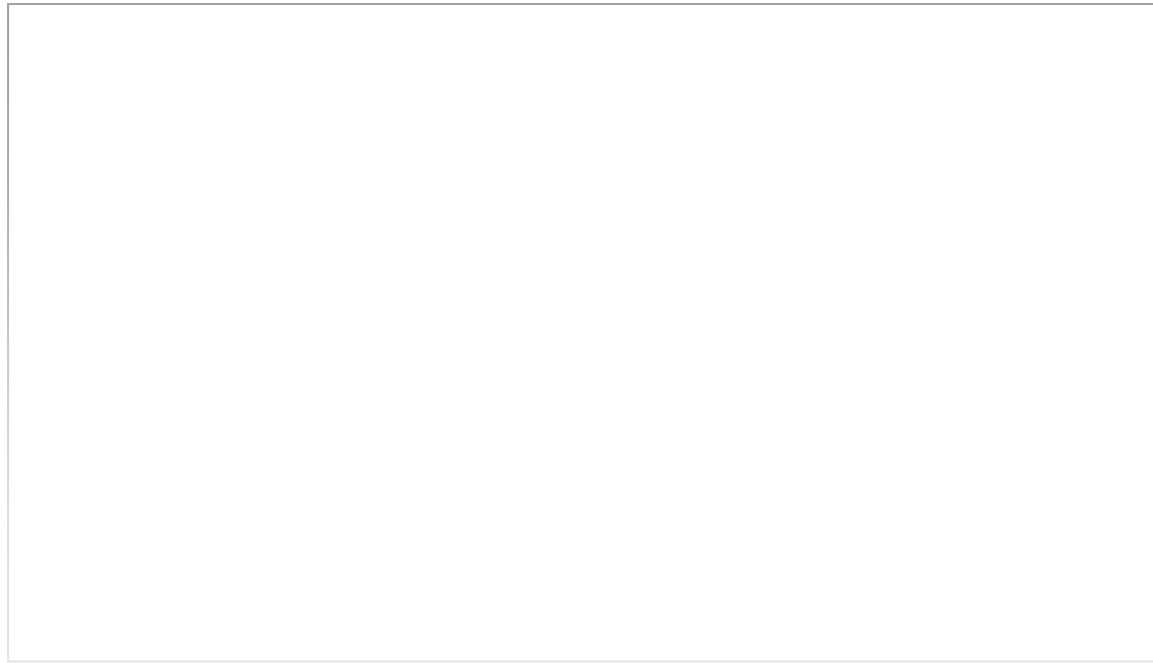
6. Explain the meaning of the term "Jihad" or Holy war or Crusade.

7. Discuss the major features of Mughal provincial administration. How did the centre control the provinces?



4 Mark Questions

- 1. Assess the role played by women of the imperial household in the Mughal Empire.***
- 2. How do you think that the chronicles commissioned by the Mughal emperors are an important source for studying Mughal history?***



3. Write a short note on Badshah Nama.

7 Marks Questions

(1. *DARBAR-I-AKBARI*)

Abul fazl gives a vivid account of Akber's darbar. Whenever his majesty (Akber) holds court (darbar) a large drum is bitten, the sounds of which accompanied by divine praise. In this manner people of all classes received 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 remains standing in their proper place learned men of renowned and skillful machines pay their respect. And the officers of justice present their reports. His majesty with his usual insights gives orders and settlers everything in a satisfactory manner. During the whole time skillful gladiator's and wrestlers from all countries hold themselves in readiness and singers male and female are in waiting. Claver jugglers and funny tumblers also are annexations to exhibit their dexterity and agility.

(a). Describe the main activities taking place in the court?

(b). What was the significant of the darbar procedures?

(c). Define the term “Kornish”.

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(d). Explain the term “Jharokha Darshan.”

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2. Discuss the merits and demerits of the Mansabdari Sytem.

Ans. Merits of the Mansabdari System

- 1. Control on revolts.***
- 2. Qualification as basis of ranks.***
- 3. Ban on Corruption***
- 4. Forceful army***
- 5. Emotional unity***

Demerits of Mansabdari System

- 1. Misuse of money***
- 2. Disloyalty of the soldiers towards the empire***

3. Luxurious life of mansabdars

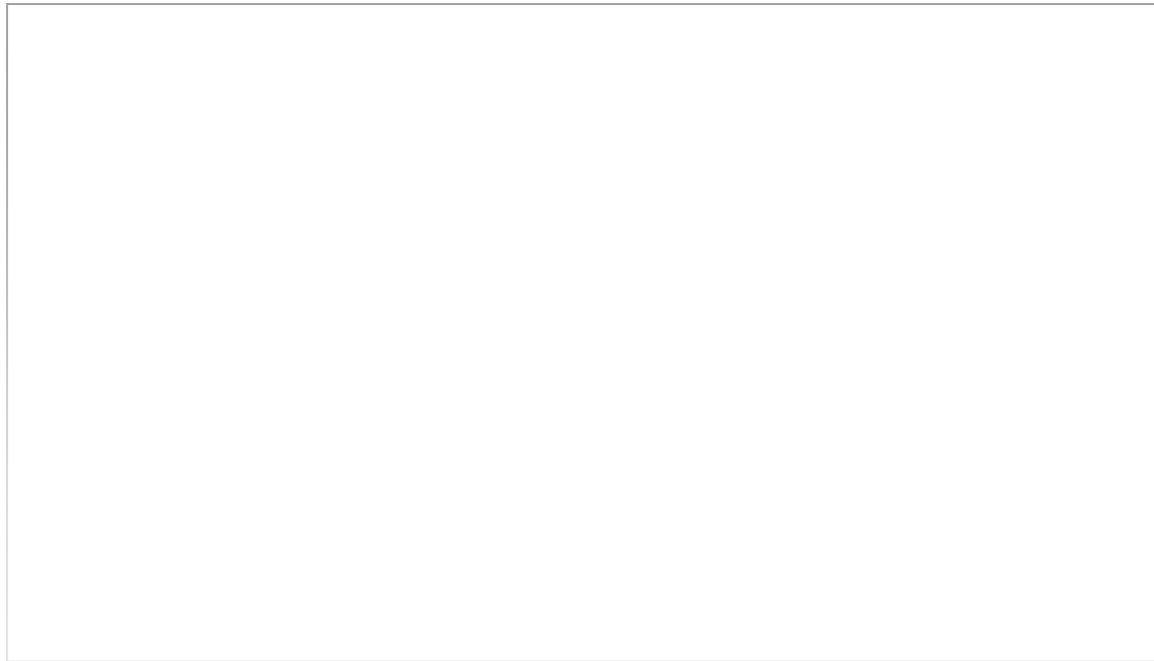
4. High salary of mansabdars created pressure on govt.

5. Less number of horsemen than the prescribed number affected the effectiveness of military.

6. Lack of direct link between emperor and soldiers

4 Marks Questions

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

Question 4.

“Mughal rulers efficiently assimilated heterogeneous populace within an imperial edifice”. Support the statement. (

Question 5.

“The keeping of the exact and detailed record was the major concern of Mughal

administration". Support the statement with examples.

Question 6.

'One important pillar of Mughal administration was the nobility'. Justify. (

Question 7.

"Abu'l Fazl has described the ideal of Sulh-i-kul of Akbar as the corner-stone of his enlightened rule". Justify. (Delhi 2015)

Question 8.

Identify the distinctive features of the imperial household of the Mughal Empire. (

Question 9.

"Historians have provided accounts of diplomatic relationships and conflicts with the neighbouring political powers of the

Mughal Empire.” Elaborate. (All India 2015)

Question 10.

Describe how the ‘Humayun Nama’ of Gulbadan Begum gives us the glimpses of the Mughal Imperial household. (

Question 12.

Describe briefly how the emperor began his day in the balcony and at Diwan-i-am.

Question 13.

***Name the author of ‘Badshah Nama’.
Describe its content. (All India 2011)***

Answer:

Abdul Hamid Lahori, a follower of Abu’l Fazl is known as the author of Badshah Nama.

On hearing about his talents, emperor

Shah Jahan commissioned him to write a history of his reign on the pattern of Akbar Nama.

Badshah Nama is an official history which is divided in three volumes i.e., daftars, of ten lunar years each. Lahori wrote the first and second daftars which included the first two decades of the emperors reign (1627-47). These volumes were later improved by Sadullah Khan who was the wazir of Shah Jahan. Infirmities of old age prevented Lahori from writing the third volume, which was later chronicled by the historian Waris.

During the colonial period, the British administrator started the study of Indian History to establish an archive of knowledge about the sub-continent to help them for better understanding of the people and the culture of the empire they sought to rule. The edited text of Badshah Nama were first published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal in 19th century.

Question 14.

Why did Abu'l Fazl describe the land revenue as 'remuneration of sovereignty'? Explain. (

Question 15.

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

Question 16.

Describe briefly the relationship between the Mughals and the Ottomans.

Source Based Questions

Question 17.

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 endeavors to show himself pleasant-spoken and affable rather than severe towards all who come to speak with him. It is very remarkable that how great an effect this courtesy and affability has in attaching him to the minds of his subjects.

- 1. Who were Jesuits? How did they establish their network in India?***
- 2. How did Monserrate accord his experience about the Akbar?***
- 3. How had Akbar's courtesy brought affability for his subjects? Explain.***

Question 18.

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 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 female, are in waiting. Clever jugglers and funny tumblers also are

anxious to exhibit their dexterity and agility.

- 1. Explain main activities taking place in Darbar of Akbar,***
- 2. Explain different forms of salutation to the ruler.***
- 3. How did Emperors begin his day? Explain. (The Emperors gave orders and settled disputes in a satisfactory manner.***

Value Based Questions

Question 19.

Read the following passage and answer the question that follow:

Abu'l Fazl placed Mughal kingship as the highest station in the hierarchy of objects receiving light emanating from God (Farr-i-izadi).

Here he was inspired by a famous Iranian sufi, Shihabuddin Suhrawardi (d. 1191) who first developed this idea. According to this idea, there was a hierarchy in which the Divine Light was transmitted to the king who then became the source of spiritual guidance for his subjects.

Paintings that accompanied the narrative of the chronicles transmitted these ideas in a way that left a lasting impression on the minds of viewers. Mughal artists, from the 17th century onwards, began to portray emperors wearing the halo, which they saw on European paintings of Christ and the Virgin Mary to symbolise the light of God.

- 1. Explain the idea that inspired Abu'l Fazl to place Mughal kingship at the top of the objects receiving divine light?*

Question 20.

Read the following passage and answer the question that follow

Akbar's quest for religious knowledge led to interfaith debates in the ibadat khana at Fatehpur Sikri between learned Muslims, Hindus, Jainas, Parsis and Christians.

Akbar's religious views matured as he queried scholars of different religions and sects and gathered knowledge about their doctrines.

Increasingly, he moved away from the orthodox Islamic ways of understanding religions towards a self-conceived eclectic form of divine worship focused on light and the sun. We have seen that Akbar and Abu'l Fazl created a philosophy of light and used it to shape the image of the king and ideology of the state.

In this, a divinely inspired individual has supreme sovereignty over his people and complete control over his enemies.

- 1. How did the quest for religious knowledge lead emperor Akbar towards***

a self-conceived eclectic form of divine worship? Discuss.

THE END
