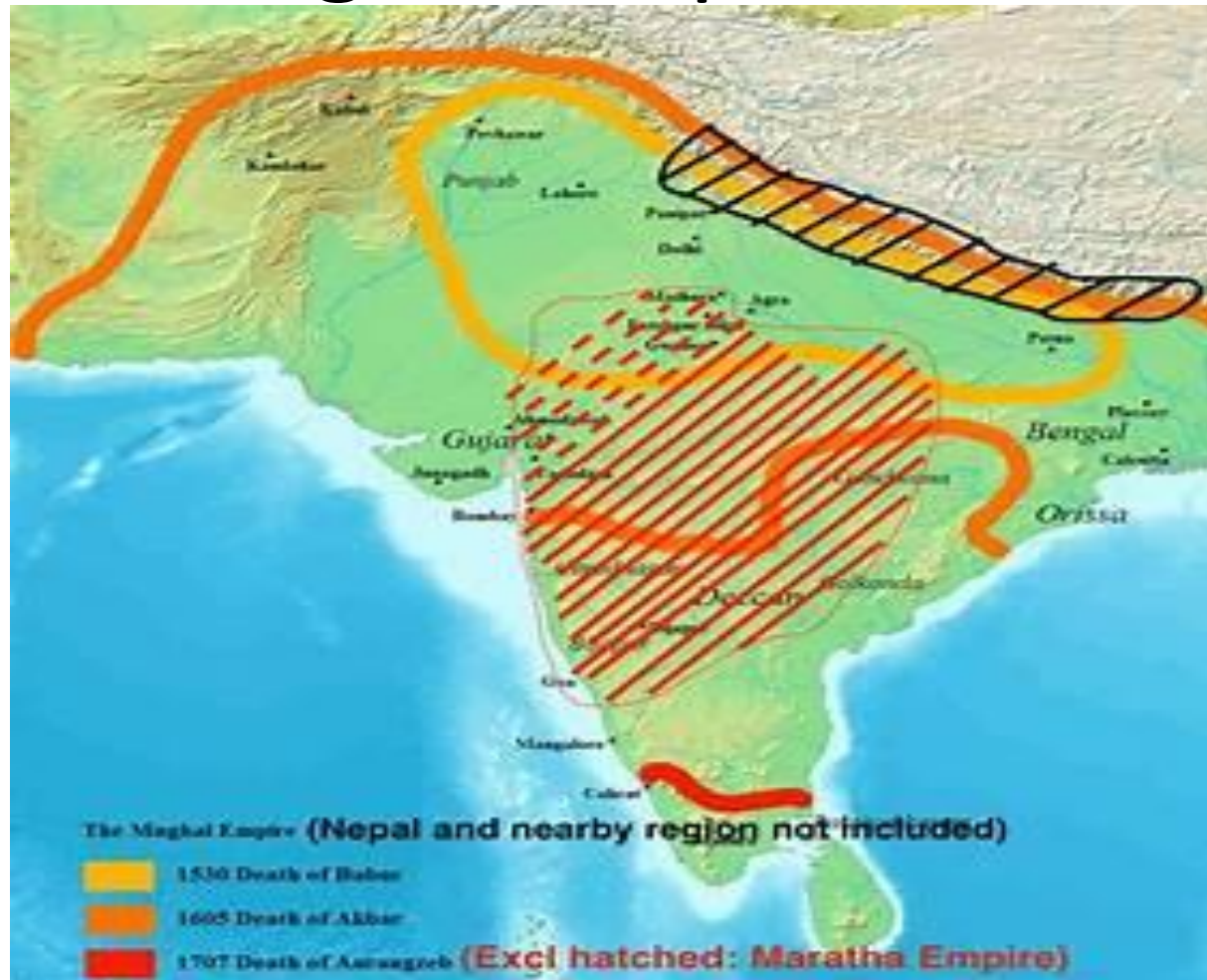


The Mughal Empire

Chapter 4th

- Prepared by –Ram Ashery
 - Class- VII
 - Module -2

The Mughal Empire in India



Who was Akbar? And administrative

The third Emperor, Jalal Ud-din Muhammad Akbar, is regarded as one of the great rulers of all time, regardless of country. Akbar succeeded to the throne at the age of 13, His reign can be divided into three periods.

Akbar's Campaigns

- From 1556 to 1570- Akbar became independent of the regent Bairam Khan and other members of his domestic staff. He launched military campaign against the Suris, and other Afghans, against the neighbouring kingdoms of Malwa and Gondwana , and to suppress the revolt of his half-brother Mirza Hakim and the Uzbeks. He seized the capital of Sisodiya Chittor garh in 1568 and Ranthambhore in 1569.

Akbar's Campaigns

- From 1570-1585 He launched the military campaign against Gujarat , Bihar, Bengal and Orissa. These campaigns were complicated by the revolt in support of Mirza Hakim.

Akbar's Campaigns

- From 1585- 1605-expansion of Akbar's empire. He launched military campaigns in the north-west. Qandahar was seized from the Safavids, Kashmir was annexed After the death of Mirza Hakim. Kabul was also included in his territory. He started campaigns in the Deccan and annexed Berar, Khandesh, and Ahmadnagar.

Akbar's Policy

- Akbar worked hard to win over the hearts and minds of the Hindu leaders. While this may well have been for political reasons - he married a Hindu princess. it was also a part of his philosophy. Akbar believed that all religions should be tolerated, and that a ruler's duty was to treat all believers equally, whatever their belief. He established a form of delegated government in which the provincial governors were personally responsible to him for the quality of government in their territory. Akbar's ministry included many Hindus in positions of responsibility - the governors were allowed to take a major part in the governing.

Akbar's Policy

- Akbar's work was found in the book Akbar nama written by Abul Fazal
- Akbar divided his kingdom into provinces called Subas, governed by the subedar
- Akbar's nobles commanded large army and had access to large amounts of revenue.
- While Akbar was at Fatehpur Sikri, he started a discussion on religion with the Ulemas, Brahmans, Jesuits and Priests who were Roman Catholic and Zoroastrian.
- The discussion took place in the Ibadat khana.

Akbar's policy

- It led Akbar to the idea of Sulah-i-kul or universal peace.
- Jahangir and Shah Jahan also followed the same policies.
- Akbar realized those religious scholars' emphasized ritual and dogmas were often bigots.
- Abul Fazal one of the Akbar's friends and courtiers wrote three volume History of Akbar's reign, titled Akbarnama.
-

Akbar's policy

- The Mughal Empire in the 17th century and after.
- The Mughal administrative and military efficiency of the Mughal Empire led to the great economic and commercial prosperity.
- The Mughal Emperor and Mansabdars expend a great deal of their income on the goods and salaries.
- The Mansabdars received their salaries revenue assignment called Jagir.
- .

Akbar's Policy

- The main source of income to the Mughal rulers was the tax received by the produce to the peasantry
- The wealthier peasants and artisans groups, merchants and bankers were benefited in the economic world.
- Primary producers , however, lived in poverty.
- By the end of 17th century , the authority of Mughal emperor divided which gave rise to many independent provinces such as Awadh, Hyderabad, Bengal etc.

- Thanks